

**CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY**

# **GEF Project Document**

**Building and strengthening Madagascar's national  
capacity to implement the transparency elements of the  
Paris Agreement**

**Madagascar**

**25 March 2019**

PROJECT INFORMATION			
<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b>	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement		
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the necessary framework tools to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement</li> <li>Bridge technology gaps required for GHG emission inventories and monitoring, as well as relevant means of implementation;</li> <li>Strengthen the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities.</li> </ul>		
<b>PROJECT OUTCOMES:</b>	<p>Outcome 1.1.: Institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed</p> <p>Outcome 1.2.: Policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting and 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)</p> <p>Outcome 1.3.: Guidelines for the implementation of transparency-related activities developed such as calculating baselines and references levels for all emissions and removals and developing MRV framework and institutional infrastructures</p> <p>Outcome 2.1.: Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities</p> <p>Outcome 2.2.: Existing initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks</p> <p>Outcome 3.1 Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDC), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections</p> <p>Outcome 3.2.: National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation</p>		
<b>COUNTRY(IES):</b>	Madagascar	<b>GEF ID:</b>	9948
<b>GEF AGENCY(IES):</b>	Conservation International, Washington, D.C.	<b>CI CONTRACT ID:</b>	
<b>OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:</b>	Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar	<b>DURATION IN MONTHS:</b>	24
<b>GEF FOCAL AREA(S):</b>	Climate change	<b>START DATE (mm/yyyy):</b>	July/2019
<b>INTEGRATED APPROACH PILOT:</b>		<b>END DATE (mm/yyyy):</b>	July/2021
<b>NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM:</b>		<b>PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE:</b>	03/25/2019
<b>RE-SUBMISSION DATE(S):</b>			

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT (US\$)
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<b>PPG FUNDING:</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GEF GRANT:</b>	<b>1,394,495</b>

<b>Co-FINANCING 1: MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND HYDROCARBONS</b>	47,990
<b>Co-FINANCING 2: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND FORESTS</b>	102,600
<b>Co-FINANCING 3: MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	10,000
<b>Co-FINANCING 4: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL</b>	20,000
<b>TOTAL Co-FINANCING:</b>	<b>180,590</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST:</b>	<b>1,575,085</b>

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## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>°C</b>	Degree Celsius
<b>ADER</b>	<i>Agence de Développement des Energies Renouvelables</i>
<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
<b>AGSANV</b>	<i>Analyse globale de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, et de la vulnérabilité</i>
<b>BAU</b>	Business as Usual
<b>BNC REDD +</b>	<i>Bureau National de Coordination REDD-plus</i>
<b>BNCCC</b>	Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination
<b>BNGRC</b>	<i>Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes</i>
<b>BUR</b>	Biennial Update Report
<b>BVPI</b>	<i>Projet Bassins Versants Périmètres Irrigués</i>
<b>ca.</b>	<i>Circa</i>
<b>CAFPA</b>	<i>Centres d'Appui et de Formation Professionnelle Agricole</i>
<b>CBIT</b>	Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency of the Paris Agreement
<b>CDB</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity (see also UNCBD)
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>CDMS</b>	Centralized database management system
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CGARD</b>	Center for Applied Geo-informatics for Rural Development
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
<b>CNCC</b>	<i>Comité National Changement Climatique</i>
<b>CNEAGR</b>	<i>Centre National de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et du Génie Rural</i>
<b>CNRE</b>	<i>Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement</i>
<b>CNRIT</b>	<i>Centre National de Recherches Industrielles et Technologiques</i>
<b>CPGU</b>	<i>Cellule de Prévention et de Gestion des Urgences</i>
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DGF</b>	<i>Direction Générale des Forêts du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts</i>
<b>DREEF</b>	<i>Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts</i>
<b>DSAP</b>	<i>Direction du Système des Aires Protégées du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts</i>
<b>DSI</b>	<i>Direction du Système d'Information</i>
<b>DVRF</b>	<i>Direction de la Valorisation des Ressources Forestières du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts</i>

<b>EFTA</b>	<i>Ecoles de Formation de Technicien Agricole</i>
<b>EIS</b>	Energy Information System
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental Safeguard Impact Analysis
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental Safeguard Management Framework
<b>ETF</b>	Enhanced Transparency Framework
<b>FANRPAN</b>	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FIFAMANOR</b>	<i>Fiompiana Fambolena Malagasy Norveziana</i>
<b>FNUAP</b>	<i>Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population</i> (see also UNPF)
<b>FOFIFA</b>	<i>Foibem-pikarohana momba ny Fiompiana sy ny Fambolena</i>
<b>FORMAPROD</b>	<i>Programme de Formation Professionnelle et d'Amélioration de la Production Agricole</i>
<b>GCP</b>	Global Coordination Platform
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEB</b>	Global Environment Benefits
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEFSEC</b>	GEF Secretariat
<b>Gg CO2 eq.</b>	Gigagram CO2 equivalent
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GIZ</b>	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
<b>GoM</b>	Government of Madagascar
<b>GT-CC</b>	<i>Groupe Thématique Changement Climatique</i>
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>INC</b>	Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC
<b>INSTAT</b>	<i>Institut National des Statistiques</i>
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated pest management practices
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>IVM</b>	Integrated Vector Management
<b>JIRAMA</b>	<i>Jiro sy Rano Malagasy</i>
<b>KCA</b>	Key Category Analysis
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country
<b>LPSPA</b>	<i>Lettre de Politique du Secteur Pétrolier Aval</i>
<b>LULUCF</b>	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>m.a.s.l.</b>	Meter above sea level
<b>MEDD</b>	<i>Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable</i> (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)
<b>MICA</b>	<i>Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat</i> (Ministry of Industry, Trade and Artisans)
<b>MinAPE</b>	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock)
<b>MINSAN</b>	<i>Ministère de la Santé Publique</i> (Ministry of Public Health)
<b>MNP</b>	Madagascar National Parks
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MRV</b>	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
<b>Mt CO2 Eq.</b>	Megaton CO2 Equivalent
<b>MATHTP</b>	<i>Ministère de l'Amenagement du Territoire, de l'Habitat et des travaux publics</i>
<b>MW</b>	Megawatt
<b>NAMA</b>	National Appropriated Mitigation Actions
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
<b>NATCOM</b>	National Communication
<b>NCSA</b>	National Capacity Self-Assessments of the GEF
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NIHYCRI</b>	<i>Normes malgaches de construction des infrastructures hydroagricoles contre les crues et les inondations</i>
<b>NPD</b>	National Project Director
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-timber forest products
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs
<b>OMH</b>	<i>Office Malgache des Hydrocarbures</i>
<b>OMM</b>	<i>Organisation Mondiale de la Météorologie</i> (see also WMO)
<b>ONE</b>	<i>Office National pour l'Environnement</i>
<b>ORE</b>	<i>Office de Régulation de l'Electricité</i>
<b>PAM</b>	<i>Programme Alimentaire Mondiale</i> (see also WFP)
<b>PANAGED</b>	<i>Plan d'Action National Genre et Développement</i> (National Gender Action Plan and Development)
<b>PCR</b>	Physical cultural resources
<b>PIF</b>	Project Identification Form

<b>PIR</b>	Project Implementation Report
<b>PMC</b>	Project Management Cost
<b>PSAEP/PNIAEP</b>	<i>Programme sectoriel Agriculture-Elevage-Pêche: Plan national d'investissement agricole</i>
<b>PNLCC</b>	<i>Politique Nationale de Lutte contre les Changements Climatiques</i>
<b>PNLP</b>	<i>Plan stratégique National de Lutte contre le Paludisme</i>
<b>PPG</b>	Project Preparation Grant
<b>ProDoc</b>	Project Document
<b>PSC</b>	Project steering committee
<b>PURSAPS</b>	<i>Projet d'Urgence pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et la Protection Sociale</i>
<b>QA/QC</b>	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
<b>RCEH</b>	<i>Registre Central d'Exploitation des Hydrocarbures</i>
<b>REDD-plus</b>	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
<b>SAMVA</b>	<i>Service Autonome de Maintenance de la Ville d'Antananarivo</i>
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SE&amp;AM</b>	<i>Système de Suivi Eau et Assainissement de Madagascar</i>
<b>SGBDF</b>	<i>Service de la Gestion des Bases de Données Forestières</i>
<b>SINH</b>	<i>Système d'Information National des Hydrocarbures</i>
<b>SNC</b>	Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
<b>SNSF</b>	<i>Système National de Suivi Forestier</i>
<b>SSF</b>	Safeguard Screening Form
<b>SSVAC</b>	<i>Système de suivi de la vulnérabilité et de l'adaptation au changement climatique</i>
<b>TBE</b>	<i>Tableau de Bord Environnemental</i> (environmental dashboard)
<b>TFP</b>	Technical and Financial Partner
<b>TNC</b>	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC
<b>UNCBD</b>	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environmental Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNPF</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

<b>US\$</b>	US dollar
<b>VPSP</b>	<i>Vice-Primature chargé de la Santé Publique</i>
<b>WCS</b>	World Conservation Society
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund for nature

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>Adaptation</b>	Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. Various types of adaptation can be distinguished, including anticipatory and reactive adaptation, private and public adaptation, and autonomous and planned adaptation.
<b>Biennial Update Report (BUR)</b>	BURs are reports to be submitted by non-Annex I Parties, containing updates of national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received. Such reports provide updates on actions undertaken by a Party to implement the Convention, including the status of its GHG emissions and removals by sinks, as well as on the actions to reduce emissions or enhance sinks.
<b>Biennial transparency report under the Paris Agreement (BTR)</b>	BTRs are reports to be submitted by all Parties to the Paris Agreement, containing information specified under Article 13 of this Agreement and all relevant information needed to enable accounting and tracking of the implementation and achievement of NDCs.
<b>Climate Change</b>	A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
<b>Greenhouse gas</b>	Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapor (H <sub>2</sub> O), carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), and ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ) are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. Moreover, there are a number of entirely human-made greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as the halocarbons and other chlorine- and bromine-containing substances which are dealt with under the Montreal Protocol. Beside CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, and CH <sub>4</sub> , the Kyoto Protocol deals with the greenhouse gases sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).
<b>International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)</b>	International consultation and analysis, a form of review currently being negotiated and designed in the UNFCCC intergovernmental process
<b>Kyoto Protocol</b>	International treaty that aims to reduce anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases by Parties listed in the Annex I of the UNFCCC, individually or jointly, by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012. The Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol presents six greenhouse gases that are targeted by the quantitative emission and reduction commitments: Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ). Annex B is a listing table that presents quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments of Parties listed in the Annex I of the UNFCCC.



<b>Mitigation</b>	An anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.
<b>Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)</b>	Measurable, reportable and verifiable. A process that domestically measure, report and verify national greenhouse gas inventory report, and internationally and domestically supported mitigation actions and corresponding support. The process includes international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines developed under the Convention.
<b>NAMA</b>	At COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments decided to set up a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA) seeking international support, to facilitate the matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support with these actions.
<b>National Communication</b>	A document submitted in accordance with the Convention (and the Kyoto Protocol) by which a Party informs other Parties of activities undertaken to address climate change. Most developed countries have now submitted their fifth national communications; most developing countries have completed their first national communication and are in the process of preparing their second.
<b>Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)</b>	According to Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. NDCs are submitted every five years to the UNFCCC Secretariat and are recorded in the NDC registry which is publicly available and maintained by the Secretariat.
<b>NAP</b>	The national adaptation plan (NAP) process enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. Its objectives are (1) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; (2) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.
<b>Paris Agreement</b>	International agreement to combat climate change which entered into force in 2016 and starting to be implemented after 2020. The central aim of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In addition, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.
<b>Transparency Framework</b>	The enhanced transparency framework for action and support embedded in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The purpose of the transparency framework is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving

	Parties' individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions
<b>UNFCCC</b>	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the first global treaty for the fight against climate change. It was adopted on 9 May 1992, in New York, and signed at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro by more than 150 countries and the European Community. Its ultimate objective is the "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." It contains commitments for all Parties. Under the Convention, Parties included in Annex I aim to return greenhouse gas emissions not controlled by the Montreal Protocol to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Convention entered in force in March 1994. See also Kyoto Protocol.

**CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY**  
**Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement**

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

**SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY**

1. In March 2018, the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved the project “*Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement*” (CBIT Madagascar). This project is jointly developed by the National Office for Coordination of Climate Change (BNCCC) located at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) ), and Conservation International (CI). It is intended to strengthen national capacity to fulfil Madagascar's reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, in line with Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
2. For mitigation, Madagascar's NDC aims to reduce the GHG emissions by 14% and to enhance carbon stocks by 32% compared to business as usual scenario. The GHG sectors contributing to the mitigation target are AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste. For adaptation, the NDC of Madagascar considered sectors targeted by the National Communications and the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA): Agriculture, Coastal zones, Forest and biodiversity, Public health, and Water resources.
3. Regarding the challenges of reporting under the UNFCCC, and consequently the fulfilment of the Paris Agreement Transparency framework, the National Communications submitted by Madagascar so far have indicated the following main constraints:
  - Weak institutional infrastructure for co-ordinating sectoral activities and data monitoring;
  - Technology gaps including insufficient equipment and tools leading to unreliable and poor quality data. This results to uncertainty regarding accuracy, consistency and reliability of the reported GHG inventories;
  - In-adequate technical capacity on methodological assessment of climate change e.g., calculating GHG emissions, quality control / quality assurance, identification of mitigation options, vulnerability assessments and climate risk identification and prioritisation of adaptation options, etc.
  - In-adequate technical capacity of sectoral experts to adequately measure, report and verify GHG emissions.
4. CBIT Madagascar will set up a national framework and MRV sectoral frameworks to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. CBIT Madagascar is based on identified gaps within existing systems and proposes to strengthen national capacities. Therefore, the project aims to strengthen national capacity to implement the different elements of the transparency framework established by the Paris Agreement. The objective of the project will be achieved through the implementation of the following components (1) Establish necessary institutional and legislative frameworks to implement transparency elements of the Paris Agreement; (2) Address technology gaps impeding establishment of GHG emission inventories and monitoring; and (3) Strengthen technical capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities.

5. This document presents existing systems of reporting, especially for Agriculture (CountrySTAT and Agricultural Statistics Yearbook), Energy (Energy Information System), REDD-plus (National Forest Monitoring System) and Water Resources (SE&AM). Some recommendations that should be considered are:
  - a) *Operational recommendations*: Harmonization of collection-processing-transfer of information approaches, capacity building related thereto;
  - b) *Strategic recommendations*: Sustainability of CBIT activities using international and national resources, progressive roll-out of sectoral MRV systems; and
  - c) *Regulatory recommendations*: Adoption of national or sectoral regulatory framework(s) establishing Transparency framework in sectoral climate change policies, inclusion of CBIT Madagascar's activities in ministerial planning and budgeting.
6. Expected outcomes and outputs of the project components are described below.

**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.**

7. Component 1 aims to develop the strategic, legislative and regulatory instruments necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework. These tools will guide the collection of the necessary information on sectoral GHG inventories including emissions and removals, as well as received support, technology transfer and capacity building to implement sectoral mitigation and adaptation actions. Those analysis will provide necessary information to prepare recommendations for the establishment of sectoral monitoring systems to overcome the difficulties encountered during the development of previous national climate reports procedures for validating national reports and documents. National and sectoral regulatory instruments will be developed to enforce the adoption of sectoral monitoring system guidelines by all sectoral actors.
8. Expected output for Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed is:
  - Assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.
9. Expected outputs for 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) are:
  - Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted
  - Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed
  - NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems developed and deployed
10. Expected outputs for Outcome 1.3: Guidelines for the implementation of transparency-related activities developed, such as calculating baselines and references levels for all emissions and removals and developing MRV framework and institutional infrastructures are:

- Guidelines for all sectors developed in collaboration with BNCCC, BNC REDD+, and other relevant stakeholders developed and disseminated;
- Recommendations from all sector guidelines incorporated in policies guiding climate action.

**Component 2: Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools**

11. Component 2 aims to improve accessibility to technological tools enabling the establishment of a transparent MRV system that can track GHG emissions from all sectors as well as other climate actions. It consists of sets of information processing tools related to emission factors, analysis of mitigation and adaptation options, GHG inventory software for all sectors, etc., as well as their respective user manuals. Those tools and information will be developed in full compliance with the UNFCCC decisions and IPCC guidance. Additionally, this component aims to establish a transparent database management system with periodic updates and accessibility mechanism, from which information to the Global Coordination Portal and other sectoral departments will be drawn.
12. This Component will deliver two outcomes. Expected outputs for Outcome 2.1: Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities are:
  - Web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information developed;
  - NDC transparency information and data made available for the Global Coordination Platform;
  - Information and data shared with all ministries not directly responsible for climate change/Environment;
  - National and sectoral carbon registries to address breadth of accounting needs under the Paris Agreement adjusted, expanded and incorporated into web portal;
  - Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly; and
  - Country-specific emission factors for Madagascar established.
13. Expected outputs for Outcome 2.2: Existing MRV initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks are:
  - Lessons learned from relevant initiatives including REDD+/BNCCC and Electricity/Energy works compiled and analysed to build a national, NDC-wide system; and
  - BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched.

**Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.**

14. Component 3 aims to train, over a period of two years, 145 people (70 men, 75 women) plus 22 Regional Focal Points, on the monitoring of NDCs and climate actions. The trainees will comprise of Government officials representatives and technicians of their affiliated organisations; representatives of technical and financial partners; academics and managers of national research centers; and representatives of civil society involved in environmental and climate change issues.
15. Training modules will be developed, and sectoral technical staffs will be trained on the use of tools covered in by project Component 2. Additionally, training on the Green House Gas Inventory and MRV system will also be undertaken. that also include the provision of the necessary IT tools for national GHG inventories and provide related training. Sustainability of the use of tools will be ensured through training and retraining of sectoral actors. The 40 members of the National Committee on Climate Change will also be trained on receive technical capacity enhancements for their effective participation in the validation procedures of national climate reports and plans including NatComs, BUR, NAP, and in the NDC update process.
16. Expected outputs for 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) are:
  - *Output 3.1.1:* Over two -year period, 58 government representatives (28 men, 30 women) and relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities), 22 Regional Focal points and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets;
  - *Output 3.1.2:* Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched; and
  - *Output 3.1.3:* Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BTR, BUR etc.) obtained and installed and stakeholders trained in operations/ maintenance
  - *Output 3.1.4:* 40
17. Expected output for Outcome 3.2 National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation is:
  - Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting.

## **SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT**

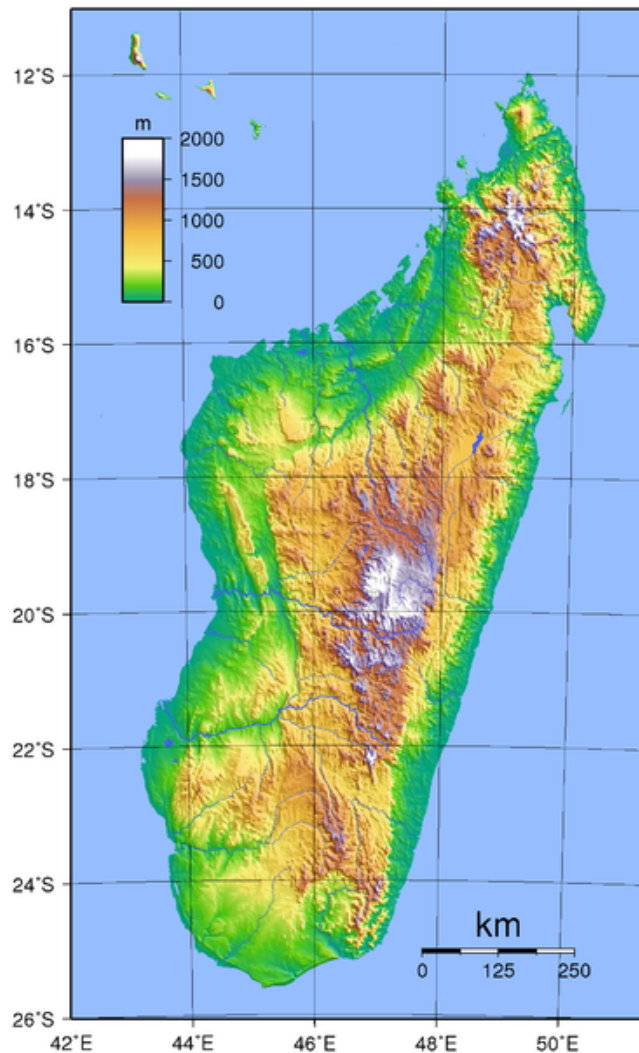
### **A. Geographic Scope**

18. Madagascar is a 587,040 km sq. tropical island located at the western end of the Indian Ocean, 400 km off the East Coast of Africa. The country has great economic potential, especially in terms of natural resources: extraordinary and unique biodiversity with an exceptional endemism rate of up to 90%; major minerals (ilmenite, nickel, cobalt, gold, uranium, etc.); 5,600 km of coastline; and

agroclimatic conditions conducive to agricultural diversification. More than 8 million hectares of land (14% total superficies) are suitable for cultivation.

19. The climate of Madagascar divides the Island into three zones. First, the Eastern part, which occupies about one-third of the area, and is swept throughout the year by an alternation (1) of the monsoon, hot and humid, from the north-east of the Indian Ocean, whose activity period coincides with the hot and rainy season from November to April; and (2) the fresh and dry current from the southern Indian Ocean, which occurs from April to October, and whose activity period coincides with a dry and cool season. This part of the country receives up to 3000 mm of rainfall per year. Secondly, the Western part that occupies 2/3 of the countries' superficies. Under a foehn effect, this part of the country is much hotter and dryer, and possesses a greater geological and edaphic diversity, accentuating the heterogeneity of natural habitats. Humidity and rainfall are gradually decreasing from North to South; the Southernmost part of the island receives only about 400 mm of rain per year, with significant daily thermal shift during winter. Thirdly, the Central Highlands, which lie on an altitude above 900 m above sea level, built on a succession of hills and mountain ranges that occupy almost the entire length of the country, which separate its Eastern and Western part. On this part of Madagascar, thermal gradient creates a milder climate, with an average annual temperature of 16 to 24 °C, up to 1400 mm of annual rainfall and harsh winter seasons.
20. Climatic hazards, such as flooding that have shorter return periods (Chaperon et al., 1993), do not prohibit or preclude human settlements in flood prone areas that present geographical conditions for socio-economic activities. For example, river mouths are often associated with densely populated urban agglomerations (e.g. Mahajanga, Morondava and Ambilobe in the West; Mananjary and Farafangana at the East). Plains, depressions and river deltas are exploited for agricultural purposes (e.g. Alaotra, Andapa, Mangoky, Marovoay). Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, is located near a large flood plain that faces the challenges of rapid urbanization coupled with massive rural exoduses; while other urban centres such as Toamasina, Toliara and Vohémar are also exposed to strong cyclonic winds and rains but have important regional and international port operations. In many ways (e.g. number of inhabitants, clean water access rate, electricity access rate, poverty rate, etc.), these agglomerations contrast with smaller satellite cities; but overall, the country has a high population growth.
21. Climate change adaptation measures, considering the geographical aspects of each locality, need to be mainstreamed into the urbanization plans of the country.
22. In 2014, Madagascar was home to approximately 22.5 million people of which 80% were rural inhabitants. According to the 2014 United Nations estimate, income in Madagascar is generally low and more than 80% of Malagasy population live below the poverty line; Performance against Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) remains low, with only 26% of population having access to consumable water, and only 17% having access to electricity, characterized by a rural-urban contrast. Roads are generally in a poor state and are unevenly distributed over the country.
23. The national economy is based on primary sector (agriculture, livestock and fisheries), providing 95% of national food provision. About 75% of foreign trade depends on the exportation of clove, vanilla, coffee, litchi, sea cucumber, shrimps and other marine products. Agriculture provides 27% of national gross domestic product (GDP). National average of rice production is approximately 2 tons

**Figure 1: Topographical map of Madagascar**



per ha per year, due to low inputs use and lack of innovation adoption; and rice production has been declining since the 1990s. Existing infrastructures are suffering from climate hazards impacts including cyclones and heavy rainfall that usually cause large floods. Related damage, including infrastructure damage, and decline in soil fertility, along with unsustainable practices diminish agriculture yields and induce people to use more agricultural land, causing notable greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions for this sector (25,400 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq per year, 15% annual emission from 2005 to 2010). Livestock subsector contributes to 15% of GDP and 60% of rural household income. Associated enteric fermentation and manure management is responsible for about 45-50% of the annual GHG emissions for the agriculture sector.

24. In Madagascar, Agriculture, Forest, Land Use, and Energy sectors are closely linked. Agriculture and human settlements near or inside forests and woodlands have led to clearing and deforestation that reached 57,000 hectares per year since 1990. Madagascar ecosystems include tropical forests, lakes and wetlands that are ranked amongst the world's richest biodiversity hotspots. It is estimated that

Madagascar's forest cover has been reduced by 85% during the last 50 years, 80% of which is attributed to slash-and-burning which is extensively practiced in remote forested areas. Furthermore, fuelwood and charcoal remain the main energy sources for the population; and deforestation and clearing are closely associated with a rapid population growth (2,7% in 2017), which is one of the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

25. With regards to the Energy sector, the national hydropower potential is about 7800 megawatts (MW) but only about 160 MW (2%) is exploited. The country must import 1 million cubic meters of fossil fuel per year to meet its energy needs. National electricity access rate is 15%, with a significant rural-urban contrast (55% of urban electricity access against only 6% in rural areas). In 2018, a 20 MW photovoltaic power plant was installed near the capital to fill gap in electricity production. Many renewable energy projects are underway, both in rural and urban areas, following the guidance of the new Madagascar Energy Policy 2015-2030 which aims to reach 70% of renewable energy use against 30% of thermal energies in 2030. Energy industries have issued 400-500 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. of GHG per year from 2005 to 2010, compared with 900 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per year for the Transport



sub-sector. In total, the Energy sector has produced about 3000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. of GHG gas per year between 2005 and 2010 (2% of the total annual emissions of the country).

26. The industrial sector contributes to 15% of the GDP. It is mainly focused on mining, food processing, textile, wood, cement, lime, fertilizers and paper companies. Industrialisation suffers from lack of energy production and inefficient communication channels. Industrial activities are concentrated around the largest urban agglomerations such as Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Mahajanga and Toamasina; this later acting as the main commercial port. Annual GHG production by industrial processes is estimated at 300-400 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. from 2005 to 2010 (2% of the total annual emissions of the country).
27. In 2030, according to Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the emission reduction targets for each sector are:
- Agriculture: from 30.1 (business as usual scenario, BAU) to 27.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. mitigation measures) of GHG emission by promoting, inter alia, conservation agriculture and improved farming techniques;
  - LULUCF: strengthening increasing removal by sinks from -192.1 (BAU) to -252.8 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. by promoting reforestation, tree farming and by strengthening forest sustainable use and protected areas conservation;
  - Energy, electricity: from 181.9 (BAU) to 156.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. mainly by rehabilitating the energy transport and distribution network, by promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy sources; use of improved stoves and improved carbonisation techniques on charcoal production;
  - Waste: from 2.1 (BAU) to 0.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. or 1.8% national emission mainly by promoting wastewater and solid household waste sustainable management.

## **B. Environmental Context and Global Significance**

28. Madagascar is among the 35 megadiverse countries. The country's natural ecosystems are recognised as global biodiversity hotspots that are under increasing anthropogenic pressure due to extreme poverty and rapid population growth. Madagascar's terrestrial habitats are classified into four types of ecosystems:
- The forest ecosystem predominated by:
    - Humid forests (47,600 km<sup>2</sup> or 8.1% of the remaining forest cover) and degraded rainforest (58,000 km<sup>2</sup>: 9.8%). They are mainly distributed in the East and on eastern slopes, from 0 to >2,100 metres above sea level (m.a.s.l.), with some relics in less accessible areas on Central Highlands;
    - Dry deciduous forests (31,900 km<sup>2</sup> or 5.4% of the remaining forest cover) in the West, resting on a mosaic of diversified geological substrates such as karstic formations (in Bemaraha, Ankarana or Namoroka), or sandstone canyons (Isalo, Makay and Kelifely-Ankara). The altitude varies from 0 to 300 m.a.s.l.;
    - Southern thorny thickets (18,300 km<sup>2</sup>: 3.1%), resting on an extremely sandy soil, and that constitutes the distribution range of the endemic Didiereaceae and radiated tortoises that are highly prized on illicit pet trades.
  - The anthropogenic grassland formations on ferralitic soil and represents 70% of the surface of the country. They are distributed in Western and central areas (382,420 km<sup>2</sup>).

- Wetlands and inland waters, covering an area of 5,339 km<sup>2</sup> (lakes, marshes and swamps totalling 2,000 km<sup>2</sup>; rivers and streams with a total length of 3,000 km; and groundwater). Major Malagasy rivers generally take their source on high altitude, near large mountain ranges such as Tsaratanàna, Manongarivo, Ankaratra and Andringitra.
  - Marine and coastal ecosystems: Madagascar has 5,600 km of coastline including highly diversified habitats such as mangroves, seagrass phanerogams, estuaries, coastal marshes and coral reefs. The area of marine and coastal ecosystems is approximately 613,958 km<sup>2</sup>.
29. Madagascar has 13,000-14,000 plant species with an exceptional rate of endemism of more than 80%<sup>1</sup> at the species level. The island has five fully endemic plant families and other taxonomic groups with extraordinary levels of diversity such as the baobab (six species against only one in Africa and another one in Australia). Pandanaceae contain 99 species (100% endemic), bamboos 34 species (100% endemic), coffee about 60 species (100% endemic *versus* 41 in Africa and no native species in other continents). Palms contain 202 species with 99% endemism rate. Among the fauna, the most emblematic representatives are lemurs with more than 110 endemic species; but there are also other highly diversified families containing endemic species such as scorpions (one endemic family), carabid beetles (more than 200 endemic species), ants (393 species at 96% endemic), chameleons (three endemic genera with more than 70 species at 100% endemic: half of the world's species). Birds are moderately diversified, but the country has five fully endemic families.
30. The fauna and flora of Madagascar contains many species categorised as threatened according to the IUCN classification. Sixty-six species of amphibians have been identified as threatened, including six critically endangered, 31 endangered and 29 vulnerable. In 2013, reptiles accounted for 137 endangered species, including 23 critically endangered, 52 in danger and 62 vulnerable. Birds have 36 endangered species, two likely extinct species, two critically endangered species, 10 endangered species, and 22 vulnerable species. For non-primate mammals, 14 species are threatened with extinction; whereas for primates, 94% of the 105 fully endemic species of Madagascar are threatened with extinction, including 24 critically endangered species, 49 endangered species and 20 vulnerable species.
31. Madagascar terrestrial ecosystems are facing increasing human pressures. Many efforts have been made to protect these species, including the establishment of a protected areas network, some of which are listed among UNESCO World Heritage sites (Tsingy of Bemaraha and the Atsinanana rainforests, this latter being registered since 2010 on the list of World Heritage In Peril due to excessive illegal rosewood exploitation). The country has five Biosphere reserves, the oldest being created in 1990 and the last in 2018. More than 2 million hectares of wetlands, representing 20 sites, are listed as Ramsar sites, including 10 sites registered in 2017. According to the GLOBAL 200 classification, Madagascar's most representative ecological regions are classified as subhumid forests (198,972 km<sup>2</sup>), dry forests (151,564 km<sup>2</sup>), lowland forests (111,760 km<sup>2</sup>), succulent clear forests (79,496 km<sup>2</sup>), thorny thicket (43,294 km<sup>2</sup>), mangroves (5,188 km<sup>2</sup>), and ericoid thickets (1,273 km<sup>2</sup>).

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<sup>1</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2014. *Fifth National Report of the Convention on Biological diversity: Madagascar*. Ministry of Environment and forests. United Nations Environment Programme. Convention on biological diversity. 204 p.

### **C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context**

32. In 2017, the population of Madagascar was estimated at 25.6 million inhabitants; men and women having practically the same number. Over 90% of Madagascar's population is under 54, and about 40% under 14. The Malagasy population is very young: about 70% of the population is between 5 and 44 years old. Per capita income is slightly above US\$400 and more than 92% of the population lives below the US\$2 poverty line<sup>2</sup>. The (2014) UNDP Human Development Index ranked Madagascar at the 143rd country. Poverty persists because the weak gains obtained after each period of growth are neutralized by the emergence of a political crisis and by the low participation of the rural areas in national economy.
33. The country's employment profile is dominated by primary sector jobs including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry, which account for 77% of all jobs created, both for men and women. The job structure is characterised by a rural-urban disparity, with a preponderance of the primary sector in rural areas (84%; 45.5% in urban areas). Rural areas account for 5.5% of commercial activities account for 18% in urban areas. Other important economic activities in urban areas are industry (13.5% versus 5.1% in rural areas), other private services (12%, 2.3% in rural areas), and public affairs (6.5%, 2% in rural areas).
34. There is an income disparity between the urban and rural areas. In 2013 in rural areas, the average monthly salary was US\$58 while the average monthly salary was US\$83 in urban areas. The low education level and the inability of the government to create employment obliges people to exploit natural resources with traditional farming techniques. As a result, population explosion and extreme poverty aggravate deforestation, which cause major environmental problems such as erosion of watersheds, destruction of natural habitats, siltation of rivers and shorelines, loss of soil fertility and crop plots, etc.
35. The UNDP report (2003) describes Malagasy society as a patriarchal society where the man is the head of the family, with a conception of the role of men and women involving a clear division of labor. This society wants the productive assets to be managed by the man and the couple to live in the male household. Women are economically dependent on men and are given the responsibility to maintain the family home (chores of watering and cooking, assistance to field activities, etc.) under the authority of men.

### **D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes**

36. Madagascar is an extremely vulnerable country to the adverse effects of climate change. The mechanism and the socio-economic risks of this scourge are still poorly understood by most of the population. This is caused by the lack of an operational institutional infrastructure for awareness raising. For policy makers and sectoral departments, it is caused by the frequent change of officials due to political instability. In the absence of concrete actions, the status that Madagascar currently holds as a carbon sink will be reversed to GHG emitter.
37. In Madagascar main threats causing environmental degradation are rapid population growth (2.7% per year) and extreme poverty. Many environmental problems are related to unsustainable traditional agriculture techniques and rapid population growth. Low access to inputs and poor water management, coupled with poverty and poor education level, habitually orient farmers to seek

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<sup>2</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/country/madagascar>

more fertile land, causing deforestation. Furthermore, the growing fuelwood demand (by more than 92% of the population) is met by unsustainable tree harvesting from forests. Notably, in rural communities near forests, the population has preferences for fuelwood from indigenous forests.

The main threats are:

38. **Deforestation and forest degradation.** In Madagascar, the Agriculture, forestry and other land use sector (AFOLU) is the major source of GHG emissions due to high rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Since 1990, clearing and forest fires have destroyed 57,000 ha of forests per year (FAO, 2015); while fires occurring in woodlands affect 273,000 ha of land per year. The 1990-2000 period recorded the highest annual deforestation rate of 0.8%. Lowland forests (below 400 m) are the most subjected to deforestation, while forests included in the protected area network have the lowest deforestation rate of 0.2% per year. Timber tree harvesting (*Diospyros* sp.; *Dalbergia* spp., etc.) also causes forest degradation. Watershed erosion that accompanies deforestation and forest degradation destroys downstream ecosystems; 200-400 tonnes of soil per hectare per year can be lost by runoff. In Madagascar, forest fragmentation is moderately well studied. Overall, they lead to biodiversity erosion.

**Direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation are:**

- **Agricultural practices** - The most widespread agricultural practices that include flooded rice cultivation, slash-and-burn agriculture and extensive livestock, promote soil erosion, deforestation and GHG emissions. Between 2005 and 2010, the Agriculture sector produced an average of 23,500 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. of GHG per year, or 15% of total national annual emissions. There was an upward trend of about 6% annually for the following sources: enteric fermentation, manure management (livestock); rice cultivation, agricultural soils, and burning of agricultural residues (crops). Emissions from savanna burning have been trending downward between 2005 and 2008, then increasing from 2009;
- **Production of firewood:** Firewood and charcoal represent 88% of energy source in Madagascar; while fossil fuels account for about 12%, given the low level of industrialisation<sup>3</sup>. The first one is the most accessible to the population, although it causes many social and environmental problems (deforestation and forest dynamics stagnation, respiratory diseases, etc.). Fossil fuels, used mainly for energy production and transport, produce carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and nitric oxide amounts that are twice as low as European standards<sup>4</sup>. The City of Antananarivo nevertheless records however high concentrations of dangerous particles including lead, sulphur, titanium or chromium that come from natural or anthropogenic sources<sup>5</sup>. Between 2005 and 2010, the Energy sector produces 3,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. of GHG per year, or 2% of national emission

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<sup>3</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2017. Troisième communication nationale à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial. Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement. Octobre 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Ramdoo, I. & Randrianarisoa, A. 2016. *Secteur extractif à Madagascar : quel appui à la société civile ?* Document de réflexion 85. European Centre for Development Policy Management. Maastricht, The Netherlands.

<sup>5</sup> Rakotondramanana, H.T., Randriamanivo, L.V., Andriambololona, R., Rasolofonirina, M. 2003. Studies of particulate matter and heavy metals of urban air pollution, in Antananarivo City, Madagascar, using total reflection X-ray fluorescence. *Pollution Atmosphérique* **178**:273-283.

39. **Mining and oil:** Madagascar is a country with a strong mining potential<sup>6</sup>. During the last 10 years, Madagascar has seen an explosion of artisanal mining that employs 500,000 people<sup>7,8</sup>. Large-scale mining companies are also growing with investments of up to several billion US dollars. This type of exploitation entails high risks of environment and protected areas destruction, as well as expropriation and limitation of access to natural resources<sup>9</sup>. Between 2005 and 2010, land-use change is responsible for about 122,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. per year<sup>10</sup>.
40. **Waste:** Waste management remains a vague concept in Madagascar, although several reports warn of the rapid increase in the amount of household waste produced in the country<sup>11,12,13</sup>. Health risks and environmental problems, however, are reported in these reports, although they highlight many challenges such as the lack of resources for sustainable waste management, as well as data collection requirements. Madagascar's national environment status report 2012 only mentions information collected from 11 out of the 22 regions; while the Yearbook of Environmental Statistics (2016) reports only the quantities of waste collected from four municipalities. Between 2005 and 2010, the Waste sector produced 450 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. GHG per year, or 0.3% of the national emission. Household waste landfilling accounts for 75% of waste sector emissions; while domestic wastewater produces 24% and industrial wastewater 0.8%.
41. **Climate change:** Since 1975, climate change is expressed by an increase in average air temperature of 0.9 °C in the Southern part (21.5 to 22.4 °C) and +0.2 °C in the North part (23.3 to 23.5 °C). Since 1980, dry periods tend to lie on the Central Highlands and the East Coast. In the North, annual rainfall tends to decrease; and in the West, rains have become more intense.
42. From 1998 to 2018, 64 natural hazards (including, cyclones, storms, floods, droughts and epidemics) affected Madagascar and caused 4,289 deaths and economic damages of approximately US\$1 billion<sup>14</sup>. Madagascar has one of the highest cyclone risks among African countries, with an average

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<sup>6</sup> Chambres des Mines de Madagascar. 2014. Monographie du secteur minier à Madagascar. Chambres des Mines de Madagascar. Cabinet Harson. Antananarivo, Madagascar. Available at <http://www.mineschamber.mg/images/Monographie-du-secteur-minier-malgache.pdf>. Accessed on 19 August 2018.

<sup>7</sup> <http://edbm.mg/sector/mines>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. note 3.

<sup>9</sup> <https://wrm.org.uy/fr/les-articles-du-bulletin-wrm/section1/activites-minieres-et-protection-de-lenvironnement-a-madagascar/>. Accessed on 18 August 2018.

<sup>10</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2017. Troisième communication nationale à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial. Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement. Octobre 2017.

<sup>11</sup> Rabetokotany, V. 2012. Chapitre 8 : Environnement urbain. Pp. 306-329 in Nomenjanahary, A.L. & Rakotondravony, H.A. (Eds). *Madagascar : Rapport sur l'état de l'environnement 2007-2012*. Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts. Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement. Antananarivo, Madagascar.

<sup>12</sup> Ravaloson, A. 2014. Les enjeux de l'assainissement à Madagascar. Available at [https://www.pseau.org/sites/default/files/0\\_repertoire\\_fichiers/1\\_pages\\_pays/madagascar/25juin14\\_mineau\\_enj\\_eux\\_assainissement.pdf](https://www.pseau.org/sites/default/files/0_repertoire_fichiers/1_pages_pays/madagascar/25juin14_mineau_enj_eux_assainissement.pdf). Accessed on 22 August 2018.

<sup>13</sup> ONE. 2008. *Tableau de bord environnemental national : Edition 2008*. Ministère de l'Environnement, des Forêts et du Tourisme. Office National pour l'Environnement.

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.emdat.be/emdat\\_db/](https://www.emdat.be/emdat_db/). Accessed on 18 August 2018.

of three to four cyclones affecting the country every year<sup>15</sup>. From November to March, tropical cyclones annually cause significant damage including crop loss, disease outbreaks, degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems, disruption of water and electricity services, floods, infrastructure loss, and human casualties. During the last 30 years from 1998 to 2018, tropical cyclones have affected more than 6.7 million people<sup>16</sup>. Approximately 50 floods or heavy rainfall events affected Madagascar during the last 30 years, killing 2100 people. The most damaging floods were caused by tropical cyclone Elita (2004) that killed 363 people and affected one million inhabitants, causing economic damages of over US\$250 million.

43. Drought is the second-ranked climatic hazard in Madagascar. Drought is mainly experienced in the South which is the driest region of the island, with some areas receiving less than 400 mm of rainfall each year. Between 1998 to 2018, Madagascar was hit by seven episodes of drought that killed 200 people and impacted 3.7 million people overall. Drought poses a severe threat to subsistence livelihoods, leading to water shortages and major crop loss.
44. High poverty rates and a lack of functional institutions increase vulnerability to climatic hazards. There is migration due to the impacts of climate change such as soil fertility loss, increasing aridity and salt intrusion often lead to the overexploitation of the receiving lands and social conflicts associated with local resource sharing such as water and soil.
45. Political crises: Environmental degradation is exacerbated by the country's four periods of political crises since independence. Peaks in rosewood timber harvesting coincided with the 2009-2014 political crisis (60,000 tonnes of rosewood illegally exported). Voluntary fires in forests, woodlands and savannas are often associated with acts of political discontent (FAO 2015<sup>17</sup>). For the large-scale mining industry, decisions made during periods of political instability sometimes impede existing legislation on the protection of the country's habitats and biodiversity<sup>18</sup>. However, it is noted that many communities are becoming increasingly aware of the social and environmental risks of these exploitations. For artisanal mining and other high-value natural resource extraction such as hardwoods, migration thereto generally exceed the local capacities both in terms law enforcement and in response to immigrants' humanitarian needs<sup>19,20</sup>.

## **E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes**

46. **Institutional and policy coordination/cooperation arrangements.** There is a lack of a robust institutional structure to manage and co-ordinate the NDC implementation process in a transparent manner. There is the need to strengthen the capacity of national lead institutions, the Bureau

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<sup>15</sup> Rabefitia, Z., Randriamarolaza, L.Y.A., Rakotondrafara, M.L., Tadross, M. & Zheng, K.Y. 2008. *Le Changement climatique à Madagascar*. Mars 2008. Direction Générale de la Météorologie. Climate Change Analysis Group University of Cape Town. Ministère du Transport et de la Météorologie. The World Bank.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. note 7.

<sup>17</sup> FAO. 2014. *Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2015 : Rapport National Madagascar*. Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture. Rome, Italie.

<sup>18</sup> Rakotondrainibe, M. 2016. Activités minières et protection de l'environnement à Madagascar. *Bulletin Mensuel WRM*, **216**:9-13. Available at <https://worm.org.uy/fr/files/2015/08/Bulletin216.pdf>. Accessed on 23 August 2018.

<sup>19</sup> Rakotondravony, H.A. 2006. Communautés locales et gibiers dans la région de Daraina, extrême Nord-Est de Madagascar. *Madagascar Conservation and Development*, **1**(1):19-21.

<sup>20</sup> Cardner, C.J. & Davies, Zoe. 2014. Rural Bushmeat Consumption Within Multiple-use Protected Areas: Qualitative Evidence from Southwest Madagascar. *Human Ecology*, **42**:21-34.

National for Climate Change Coordination as well as all relevant ministries and organizations, to develop, co-ordinate and implement NDC-related policies and programs, coordinate with sectoral line ministries, and engage stakeholders in the NDC implementation process.

47. **Issues of data inadequacy, availability and accessibility.** The last two NatComs raised issues of data inadequacy, availability and accessibility. Data dispersal or disaggregation constitute GHG inventory bottleneck at sectoral levels. The lack of data is due to the discontinuity and non-usability of information gathered from sectoral documentation centres. Furthermore, frequent changes in sectoral department management affect data availability, hindering the reliability of data. Frequent restructuring following a departmental reorganisation is hindering data availability (for example, for the Energy sector, the department in charge has changed eight times for the past 10 years). Without the intervention of this project, the reports submitted by Madagascar will remain partial and do not cover the national territory and therefore unreliable.
48. **Methodological and technological issues.** Other challenges in national GHG inventory are methodological issues, including the use of non-specific emission factors for the country or the use of “default” values that do not reflect national circumstances, as is the case of LULUCF in the TCN<sup>21</sup>. For Industrial Processes, some information could not be included within the data and the assessment of the exact sectoral emissions were not possible. Data collection for this sector also faces technological and commercial confidentialities. Finally, assessment of mitigation options was only possible for the Energy sector which was the only one with analytical software when developing the TCN. Some outputs of this project will help to solve these methodological issues by addressing technical and technological gaps. In addition, the project will include an assessment and capitalisation of best practices from similar reporting systems such as REDD-plus<sup>22</sup> and Electricity subsector MRVs<sup>23</sup>.
49. **Inadequate technical capacity to measure, track and report transparency activities.** The preparation of national climate reports also faces the problem of human resources that are insufficient in number and capacity to carry out systematic data collection. So far, the National Committee on Climate Change is not operational<sup>24</sup>. Climate change mainstreaming in sectoral departments is only at its very beginning even in sectors that had developed climate change framework documents (Agriculture, Public Health). At the decentralised technical services level and at the Ministry in charge of the Environment, misunderstanding of climate change issues is one of barriers preventing the progress towards the systematic data collection. The lack of regularity and the archaic character of data collection-processing-transfer systems exacerbate the situation. Observations are not sustainable and have gaps in field studies that can supplement or check remote sensing results. Training and tools provided by the project will allow the country to have technical capacity and equipment that can minimise these constraints.

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<sup>21</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2017. Troisième communication nationale à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial. Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement. Octobre 2017.

<sup>22</sup> BNC REDD-plus 2017. *Livable 5 : Cadre institutionnel proposé pour la mise en œuvre du SNSF et du MRV*. Mai 2017. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Banque Mondiale. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Bureau National de Coordination REDD-plus. Antananarivo, Madagascar.

<sup>23</sup> MEEF & MEEH. 2018. Protocole d'Accord. Registre national carbone: Système MRV du sous-secteur Electricité. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Energie et des Hydrocarbures. Mars 2018.

<sup>24</sup> M. Laivao M. Omer, Point focal national UNFCCC. Comm. pers., 15 août 2018.

50. The three National Communications Madagascar has produced emphasize the need for training and capacity-building at all levels to (a) produce national reports and reduce uncertainties in the statistics and (b) develop national- and/or sector specific emission factors with the ultimate objective of improving and updating the national GHG inventory. These reports have identified capacity building needs to strengthen the reporting and monitoring of climate change data for different sectors and the implementation of updated technical guidelines and methodologies for climate accountability and transparency. The proposed project will deliver some of these training and capacity building needs, and at the same time build a process for the long-term sustainability of climate change data management and reporting for the country.
51. **Lack of sectoral monitoring systems.** In Madagascar, the current use of natural resources is not sufficiently monitored by the Government. These issues are related to the lack of sectoral monitoring systems and adequate means that contribute to recording activities related to natural resources use/exploitation. The Land Code of the Republic of Madagascar<sup>25</sup> appears to be a good document but the application of the provisions of the Code encounters institutional constraints and problems of means of implementation. This often results in user conflicts and an unsustainable utilization of resources, which results in deforestation and forest degradation, destruction of natural habitats, conflicts between water users, etc.
52. **Lack of awareness and/or information concerning the Paris Agreement, climate change and NDCs.** The lack of awareness and/or information concerning the Paris Agreement, climate change, and NDCs provides a major obstacle to the successful implementation of the Madagascar NDC. Since the ratification of the Paris Agreement by Madagascar in September 2016, public awareness and information sharing on the Paris Agreement and the contents of the Madagascar NDC have been limited. The low prioritization of climate change issues and climate mitigation and adaptation measures at national, sectoral and regional levels of planning and programming is obvious. At sectoral levels, various sectors have established different processes to track and report on compliance with various environmental and social indicators, but data management systems tend to be sector specific.

#### **F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project**

53. Since the ratification of the UNFCCC in 1998, Madagascar has submitted three national communications (NatCom). The initial NatCom (INC) dates from 2003, the second NatCom (SNC) in 2010 and the third (TNC) in 2017. Madagascar has launched the process of developing its first Biennial Update Report (BUR). The INC was published six years after the entry into force of the Convention rather than the expected three years as recommended by the Decision 10 / CP.2 due to the lack of capacity to mobilise available resources, as well as the lack of technical capacity to meet the requirements of Decision 10 / CP.2. The development of the SNC was spread from December 2005 to November 2008; but the report was only submitted on December 2010. The TNC process was officially launched in May 2012, but the report was only submitted in October 2017. Without the capacity enhancements provided by this project, the country is likely to continue with non-compliance with submission dates for subsequent national communications or even BUR.
54. The following institutions are involved in national climate transparency activities:

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<sup>25</sup> [https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2013/07/Madagascar - Code Foncier.pdf](https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2013/07/Madagascar_-_Code_Foncier.pdf). Accessed on 15 October 2018.



- **The Bureau National for Climate Change Coordination under the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development** is the designated UNFCCC national focal point, leads the National Designated Authority of the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism, and is the lead technical agency for GHG and MRV systems. In addition, it is responsible of sectoral data collection from NDC sector institutions, and coordinates national GHG data collection and reporting such as NatComs, BUR, NAP etc.) as well as serving as the secretariat for the Environment Sector Working Group. Madagascar NatCom GHG inventory is premised on IPCC Tier 2 categorization, and continues to use consultants to undertake the required tasks related to the NC and BUR reporting requirements;
- **The National Committee Climate Change (CNCC)** was established in 2014 by the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests to serve as a national platform to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in sectoral policies and strategies. Key tasks of the platform/committee are to reinforce climate change actions in the sectors and to validate national documents related to climate change, including National Communications, NDC and BUR. The CNCC is currently defunct and unable to effectively fulfill its mandate. This is partially attributed to the absence of a secretariat to support and coordinate the CNCC activities, and inadequate resources to finance activities such as building awareness on the country's transparency agenda. However, CNCC members do not have adequate capacity to effectively fulfill its mandate;
- **The General Directorate of Forests** of the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests is responsible for protection and conservation of Madagascar forest resources. It also supervises the Bureau National for REDD-plus Coordination that oversees REDD-plus activities coordination at presently in regions that are concerned by REDD-plus initiative in Madagascar;
- **The mitigation-NDC sector institutions** such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Mines and Oil, Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development, Ministry of Transport and Meteorology, Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (that is in charge of waste) and relevant public and private stakeholders. These primarily constitute the groups serving as GHG emissions data sources in Madagascar. The Bureau National for Climate Change Coordination primarily used national experts from these Ministries to collect the required data and information to meet the transparency reporting requirements.
- Other important stakeholders that are involved in GHG and MRV activities are INSTAT for national data management, the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB) that is tracking and reporting all funding and investments from multilateral, bilateral and financial mechanisms under United Nations organizations, as well as academic institutions and private sector (e.g. cement and production plants, etc.).

55. **Institutional coordination:** the lack of a functional overall GHG governance and management coordination structure is a major setback to the efforts and ambitions of climate mitigation and adaptation in Madagascar. The collection and reporting of NDC sector data and the implementation of NAMA and NAPA projects will remain fragmented by current policies.

56. **Compliance with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement:** Madagascar will continue to be subject to the transparency framework under the UNFCCC as follows: (i) National Communications every 4 years under the UNFCCC reporting and verification requirements (ii) National GHG inventory reports in compliance UNFCCC reporting requirements, (iii) Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) on in alignment with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines agreed under the Paris Agreement

rulebook at COP 24 in Poland<sup>26</sup>, and (iv) NDC reporting under the Paris Agreement. However, with the current scenario, climate change reporting will remain largely insufficient, and require a costly process. In addition, the implementation of NDC policies without national and sectoral MRV systems will remain a challenge. Consequently, the flexibility of the NDC process and the diversity of the terms and conditions involved can not guarantee compliance with the enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement with the BAU scenario.

57. **Policy accountability:** Currently, like most Least Developed Countries, Madagascar does not have a robust system to effectively assess its climate policies and impacts resulting from the implementation of NAPAs and other climate actions, such as CDM and/or NAMAs. Under the BAU scenario, Madagascar would not be able to meet the enhanced and increased ambition of the post-2015 Paris Climate Agreement regime, which requires both BURs and a national MRV system to achieve greater transparency through more frequent mitigation progress and support. Measuring the actual progress towards the goals of the NDCs in Madagascar over time would be difficult. As such, Madagascar can not track climate action results in terms of quality, quantity and timing for the targets set. In this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy objectives and how they compare and contribute to overall global outcomes.
58. **Limited participation of stakeholders:** The implementation of the NDC in Madagascar is considered a responsibility of government institutions. The involvement of non-state actors such as the private sector, CSOs, coastal population and forest-dependent communities remains limited, and their contribution to the implementation of NDC is not adequately reflected in Madagascar's communication on transparency. This means that some key emission sources remain unaddressed and therefore may not provide a realistic picture of emission activities in the country, that undermines the environmental efficiency of the implementation of NDC.
59. **Policy action efficiency:** Without the MRV system, it would be difficult for Madagascar to fully assess the performance of different policy designs and tools in terms of reducing GHG emissions and costs (direct compliance costs and broader costs of social opportunities) and associated impacts (both co-benefits and countervailing harms in other environmental, social and economic outcomes). For example, avoiding emissions by reducing deforestation will affect biodiversity and local human populations, while promoting the use of renewable forms of solar energy and wind energy can strengthen biodiversity conservation.
60. The Madagascar mitigation NDC is composed of mitigation measures that concern five relevant sectors compared to business as usual (BAU) scenario. In 2030, Madagascar will reduce approximately 30 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> of its GHG emissions or 14% of national emissions, compared to the BAU scenario that is projected following the results of 2000-2010 national GHG inventory. This reduction is additive to the absorptions increase of the LULUCF sector, which estimated at 61 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030 or 32% increase in avoided emission compared to the BAU scenario. Madagascar relies on international support to reach its contribution targets. If nothing is done, national emissions will increase from *ca.* 87 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in the year 2000 to reach 214 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030 (see Table 6). Total

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<sup>26</sup> The transparency guidelines approved under the Paris Agreement rulebook include expectations for national inventories (emissions and sinks), tracking of progress on NDC implementation (including adaptation), as well as provision of support. The Madagascar CBIT proposal will use these modalities, procedures and guidelines in order to prepare the national transparency monitoring system.

removal will decrease from 290 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2000 to 192 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030, which will change the country's status of carbon sink of 203 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in year 2000 to an emitting source of 22 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030.

## **G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario**

### **Option 1: Business as usual**

61. In this scenario, no sector or sectoral activity has a systematic integration of climate action accounting. The collection of climate action data is difficult and challenging. The integration of climate change action into sectoral policies and strategies is only considered at the beginning. The National Committee on Climate Change is not operational and needs revitalization and restructuring.
62. As previously mentioned in Section 2F, the INC was published six years after the entry into force of the Convention rather than the expected three years as recommended by the Decision 10 / CP.2 due to the lack of capacity to mobilise available resources, as well as the lack of technical capacity to meet the requirements of Decision 10 / CP.2.
63. Overall, the average cost of producing the three national communications produced by Madagascar to date is US\$ 417,000, of which approximately 60% was the cost of providing national consultants conducting the studies and international consultants who provided training to national consultants. The data was collected by consultants at ministerial central levels and relevant institutions, but consultants occasionally collected information in the chef-lieux of Regions. This approach does not inclusively involve stakeholders from the sector and requires substantial financial and logistical resources to collect and process

### **Option 2: Drawing Paris Agreement Transparency framework from sectoral MRVs**

64. The inadequacy of the sectoral strategic framework documents on climate change in other sectors and the limited scope of the MRV systems considered in this option hampers this option considerably. It will take a long time to develop other policies for other sectors which will require a significant amount of resources. For example, the electricity subsector's MRV system faced significant issues on reliability and data comprehensiveness. In terms of the REDD+ MRV system, the Madagascar REDD-plus initiative now covers a limited part and the data is far less complete.
65. The non-existence of MRV mechanisms for other sectors will take a long time for the development of the missing elements to become operational. In addition, the development of sectoral MRV systems encompasses an expensive process requiring the mobilization of resources by the sectoral departments to meet the objectives of the Paris Transparency Framework Agreement.
66. However, the lack of strong leadership from a coordination institution causes a big problem given the diversity of the sector stakeholders.

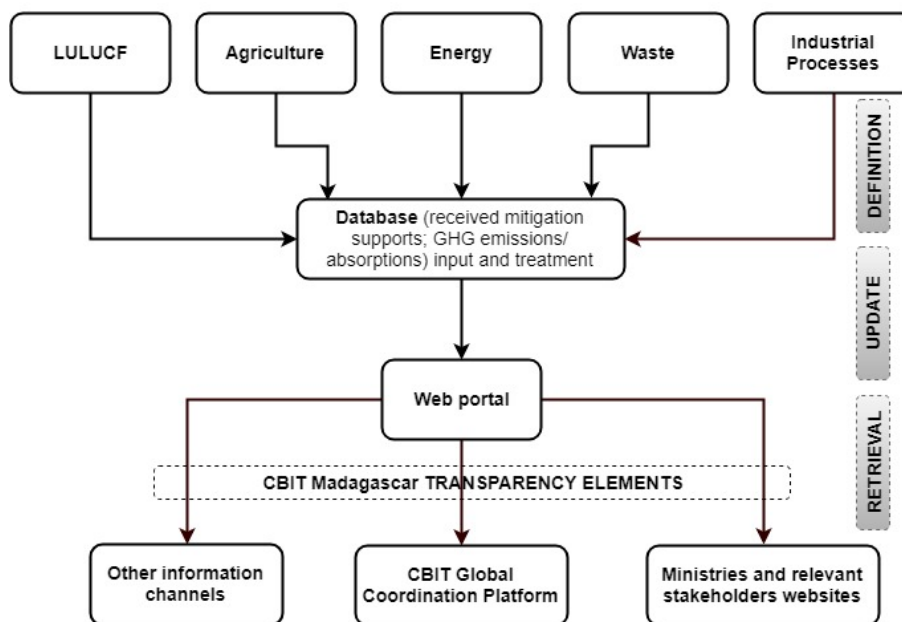
### **Option 3: The proposed CBIT Madagascar approach**

67. The proposed CBIT Madagascar approach (see Figure 2), having multistakeholder effective involvement and having BNCCC as the lead technical agency for GHG and MRV activities in Madagascar has been chosen as the best alternative. The goal of the chosen alternative

intervention is to build capacity and strengthen all relevant stakeholders and sectoral institutions to provide timely and quality climate change data and reporting that includes GHG inventory and climate change adaptation analysis, on a sustainable basis.

68. The project plans to develop strategic recommendations and sectoral regulations to facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change actions and accountability accordingly to the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework. A national MRV framework will be developed to define the sectoral MRV frameworks the project intends to develop. Communication of climate actions through a dedicated web portal will promote the coherence and transparency of policies and actions, and helps identifying gaps that require further consideration and integration.
69. The project will enhance national methodological capacity to address the methodological deficiencies identified in previous reports (national emission factor, model use, uncertainty estimation, etc.). Training modules that take account of the national context (language barrier, ease of use) will be available to national trainers to ensure the sustainability of national capacities. These trainers will pass their know-how on to their national colleagues, who will be able to reduce the costs required to mobilize international experts in the future.

**Figure 2: Structure of CBIT Madagascar Transparency framework, adapted from Project Identification Form**



#### H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

70. Analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the chosen alternative scenario is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches and the three scenarios were considered; (i) Business As Usual, (ii) Option 2: Drawing Paris Agreement Transparency framework from sectoral MRVs. and (iii) Option 3: CBIT Madagascar Approach.

71. Four cost-effectiveness indicators, taking into account the main constraints identified in previous national reports and those identified in the PPG Phase, were used to analyse cost-effectiveness:
- Policy: Transparency, Completeness, Coherence and Mainstreaming;
  - Data: Comparability, Reliability, Completeness, Usefulness;
  - Reporting: Timeliness, Comprehensiveness;
  - Inclusiveness: Stakeholder participation, Finance mobilization.
72. Analysis of the different scenarios reveals that all three options are possible. However, most of the alternatives indicate a higher cost-effectiveness ratio against the indicators defined, and this is illustrated in Table 1.

**Table 1: Cost-effectiveness of the scenario discussed in the project**

	Cost assessment		Effective assessment		
Scenario	Qualitative indicator	Quantitative score	Qualitative indicator	Quantitative score	Cost effectiveness ratio
Indicator 1: Policy: Transparency, Completeness, Coherence, Mainstreaming					
BAU	High	3	Low	1	3
CBIT-M Approach	Moderate	2	High	3	0.7
Drawing from sectoral MRVs	High	3	Low	1	3
Indicator 2: Data: Comparability, Reliability, Completeness, Usefulness					
BAU	High	3	Low	1	3
CBIT-M Approach	High	3	High	3	1
Drawing from sectoral MRVs	High	3	Moderate	2	1.5
Indicator 3: Reporting: Timeliness and comprehensiveness					
BAU	High	3	Low	1	3
CBIT-M Approach	Moderate	2	High	3	0.7
Drawing from sectoral MRVs	High	3	Moderate	2	1.5
Indicator 4: Inclusiveness: Stakeholder participation, Finance mobilization					
BAU	High	3	Low	1	3
CBIT-M Approach	Low	1	High	3	0.3
Drawing from sectoral MRVs	High	3	Moderate	2	1.5
Final Assessment					
Scenario	Total score		Mean score		
BAU	12		3		
CBIT-M Approach	2.7		0.7		

Drawing from sectoral MRVs	7.5	1.9
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73. Overall, the CBIT Madagascar approach is the most cost effective with the best cost-to-effectiveness ratio of 0.7, and also strategically combines the benefits of improved policy mainstreaming, domestic and international reporting and broader stakeholder participation in NDC implementation. Nationally, EPA and its sectoral hubs will collect, process, and report GHG Inventory data on emissions and removals under an agreed institutional framework of cooperation. The CBIT Madagascar approach will be less complex and specific and more cost effective in terms of number of trainings and participants. This is mainly due to the fact that the alternative selected will start from the general requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and will create guidelines and instructions applicable differently to all sectors. In this sense, guidance and trainings will be less specific and complex. The two alternatives not selected would instead rely on sector specific experiences and practices and therefore requiring a more intense work to be adapted to sectors with completely different assumptions and activity data.

### SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY

#### A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

74. The main objective of the project is **Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement**. Under the project, the objective will be achieved through the implementation of the following components (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; (2) Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant Tools (3) Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.

75. The following is a description of the project components in details, highlighting the expected outcomes and outputs together with their corresponding activities.

- **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**

**Target 1.1.1:** 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).

76. As a Party of the Paris Agreement, Madagascar has an obligation of transparency while implementing its commitments as defined in the NDC. The accounting for activities linked to mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Madagascar will be based on a mechanism that

requires internal coordination among all institutions, as well as any potential adjustment in the coordination of all institutions and key stakeholders involved in climate change related activities.

77. This outcome seeks to identify the various problems that the country encounters with respect to its commitments on climate reporting. Existing institutional frameworks for climate reporting will be assessed, together with regulatory frameworks, procedures and institutional arrangements for data collection and processing, existing capacities for data analysis and processing, sectoral and intersectoral coordination arrangements, etc. From these analyzes will be drawn operational recommendations that may cover but are not limited to: best alternatives in terms of data collection and processing coordination, capacity building, etc. (operational); stakeholder and data holder commitments (regulatory); and financing of the reporting of actions and support, quality assurance and validation procedures, etc. (strategic recommendations). The outcome 1.1 will be delivered by the following output: Output 1.1.1 Assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Activities:

- To produce an evaluation report containing the assessment of the current institutional arrangements; and
- To develop series of strategic recommendations that will cover, the coordination and the funding aspects, as well as the sustainability of the data collection mechanism that are required for the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework.

**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)**

**Target 1.2.1:** One document containing recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting are deployed for each of the eight NDC sectors.

78. Based on the analysis of existing sectoral framework documents or those under development, the project will assess legal and regulatory texts, policies, strategies and programs that facilitate or reinforce climate accounting transparency.

Outcome 1.2 will be delivered by the following outputs:

- Output 1.2.1.: Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted;
- Output 1.2.2.: Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed; and
- Output 1.2.3.: NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems developed and deployed.

**Output 1.2.1.: Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted**

79. Output 1.2.1. will develop a mapping of stakeholders that are involved to the implementation of strategic documents by determining their level of involvement (classification), and their role vis-à-vis the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement (users of sectoral activity products, providers of technical and financial support, promoters of mitigation and adaptation actions, technical and financial partners). The results of the analysis of existing documents and stakeholders mapping will

be a set of recommendations to improve framework documents for climate accounting transparency.

Activity:

- Assessment of sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms related to the eight sectors included in Madagascar NDC and National communications.

**Output 1.2.2.: Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed**

80. Output 1.2.2 is aiming to develop recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting for each of the eight sectors that are included in Madagascar NDC and the three National Communications Madagascar had produced so far. These sectors are:

- Mitigation: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, and Industrial Processes;
- Adaptation: Agriculture, Water resources, Forest and biodiversity, Coastal zones.

Activity:

- Development of at least three recommendations for policies, strategies and programs for each of the eight sectors included in Madagascar NDC and National communications, in order to implement the Transparency frameworks of the Paris Agreement.

**Output 1.2.3.: NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems developed and deployed**

81. Output 1.2.3 will develop the NDC implementation plan considering recommendations and good practices from the analysis of sectoral framework documents will also be developed. Mainstreaming of climate accounting transparency across different sectors and sub-sectors, as well as across different levels (central, regional, community) will be framed by regulatory text which will introduce systematisation of data collection and transfer.

Activity:

- Development of the NDC implementation and monitoring plan.

**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**

**Target 1.3.1:** At least one climate change policy for each of the eight sectors developed or updated

**Target 1.3.2:** At least one protocol for data collection, processing and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, Industrial Processes.

82. The lack of sectoral policies to combat climate change is a major handicap in process sectoral programs for the accomplishment of the Paris Agreement objectives. Currently, only 2 sectors have sectoral climate change policies: Agriculture (including livestock and Fisheries) and Public Health. Sectoral climate change adaptation and mitigation policies documents can facilitate the implementation and accounting of those actions and thereby accomplish the objectives of the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework. The aim of Outcome 1.3 is to develop and/or update sectoral climate policies for the following sectors:



- Mitigation: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, and Industrial Processes;
- Adaptation: Agriculture (update; including Livestock and Fisheries), Water resources, Public Health (update), Forest and biodiversity, Coastal zones.

**Output 1.3.1.: Guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels for four sectors are developed and adapted to the national context**

83. In Madagascar, only two sectors (Agriculture and Public health) have developed climate change policies/strategies for adaptation and mitigation. These policies do not consider Transparency framework elements. In addition, there was a high level of uncertainty in the estimation of emission levels in the three National Communications produced so far. No country-specific methodological guidelines are available for calculating emissions and emission reductions at the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors; and there is a lack of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for effective sectoral monitoring systems. The output will develop guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels that are adapted to the national context, to calculate emissions and emission reductions in the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors.

**Activity:**

- To develop guidelines and methodologies for calculating baselines and reference levels for emissions and emission reductions, one for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes, and Waste.

**Output 1.3.2.: Recommendations from each sector incorporated in policies guiding climate action**

84. To ensure consistency for reporting to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, all policies, strategies and programs need to use the same tool and need to be based on the same methodology and follow IPCC guidance if possible.

85. For this purpose, guidelines will be developed to help all relevant actors to carry out coherent activities under this project. At least eight climate change policies will be developed or updated by considering the guidelines for the Transparency framework of the Paris Agreement for the following sectors: Mitigation: AFOLU, Energy including Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes; Adaptation: Agriculture including Livestock, Water resources, Forests and biodiversity, and Public health.

86. The development/update of these sectoral climate change policies and strategies will be framed by sub-grants between Conservation International and each of the sectoral departments in charge of these sectors. These sectoral departments are namely:

- Ministry in charge of Environment and Sustainable Development (to develop climate change strategies for Forestry and biodiversity sector);
- Ministry in charge of Water (to develop climate change strategies for Water resources and Waste sectors);
- Ministry of Public health (to update sectoral climate change strategies);
- Ministry of Industry (to develop climate change strategies for the industry, considering GHG emission by the Industrial Processes sector);
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock (to update sectoral climate change strategies);
- Ministry in charge of Energy (to develop climate change strategies for Energy sector (including Hydrocarbons); and
- Ministry in charge of Transport (to develop climate change strategies for the Transport sector).

Activity:

- To develop or update sectoral climate change policies and strategies considering the monitoring guidelines for climate actions and supports accountability (see details in Table 2).

**Table 2: Grantees involved in executing the project and the proposed activities for Output 1.3.2**

Grantee Name	Components	Activities
Ministry of Forests	1	Develop CC strategies for Forest and biodiversity sector
Ministry in charge of Water	1	Develop CC strategies for Water Resources and Waste sectors
Ministry of Public health	1	update sectoral climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements
Ministry in charge of Industry	1	develop climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements
Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock	1	Update sectoral climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements
Ministry in charge of Energy	1	develop climate change strategies for Energy sector (including Hydrocarbons) considering PA Transparency framework elements
Ministry in charge of Transport	1	develop climate change strategies for Transport sector considering PA Transparency framework elements

**Component 2:** Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools

**Outcome 2.1: Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities**

**Target 2.1.1:** One database management system developed to collect GHG emissions and removals and mitigation and adaptation activities related to the NDC

**Target 2.1.2:** One national carbon registry and at least 4 sectoral carbon registries adjusted, expanded and incorporated into web portal

**Target 2.1.3:** At least four sectors with specific emission factors reflecting national circumstances

**Target 2.1.4:** Seven Operational metadata systems developed for mitigation sectors listed in NDC and national communications and operational metadata systems for adaptation sectors

87. Outcome 2.1 is an association of technical and technological approaches allowing the accounting of actions and supports undertaken in Madagascar for the fight against climate change. Its purpose is to make available information that is collected from metadata systems developed for each sector of the NDC and national communications. In this context, the implementation of metadata systems for

these sectors should take into account existing data collection and processing practices. This aspect should be analyzed in Outcome 1.1 and the related recommendations will be used to define the practices to be adopted for each sector. A scenario for grouping sectors for metadata implementation, taking into account current data collection and processing practices, would be: Agriculture-Farming-Fishing; Forest and Biodiversity; Other Land Uses; Energy; Industrial Processes; Water Resources and Waste Management; Coastal zones.

88. The database management system will be fed from these sectoral metadata systems. With particular regard to emissions and removals, a national carbon registry will account for the national carbon footprint that will be fed by the four sectoral carbon registers. For each of the four sectors involved in NDC mitigation and national communications (AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes, Waste), carbon balances will be developed from emission factors reflecting national circumstances.

**Output 2.1.1: Web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information developed**

89. The establishment of a centralized platform for climate information improves data management and facilitates the coordination and systematic sharing of data with various ministries. The web portal will allow users to have access and easy reading of GHG inventory and other climate data. Other modules will complement the information presented in the portal, which will be organized according to the three components of the Madagascar NDC: mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. It will be an accessible and transparent system to inform the public about climate change. The website will be hosted within the Bureau National for Climate Change Coordination of the Ministry in charge of Environment. The BNCCC will receive the required technical and material capacities for the management of the portal, using database management tools that will be defined with the establishment of MRV Unit that will be set up by the Output 2.1.3. In this regard, the MRV Unit will be responsible for the storage and publication of information regarding, inter alia, national greenhouse gas inventories, national NDC progress tracking, information on the support received in the context of the fight against climate change, etc. The website will be fed by the central database management system that is fed by sectoral metadata system (see Outcome 2.1).
90. A centralized information processing protocols will be defined: information to be communicated to the Global Coordination Platform, information to be transmitted to other ministerial departments that are not directly responsible for environmental and climate change issues and information to be communicated in other means of communication.
91. The web portal may also contain information and experiences from other countries, such as the Ghana Climate Change Data Hub. Further details will be specified in the project communication strategy that will be part of the activities targeted by this output.

**Activities:**

- Establish a web portal centralizing all sectoral climate change information: During the first two years of its operationalisation, the portal will focus on information concerning the NDC sectors including sectoral carbon registries. After that, web portal scope will expand on other relevant information;
- Develop a project communication strategy presenting the different communication channels, in accordance with the channels identified by the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC decisions, and other communication channels, using the most accessible media on a continuous basis.

### **Output 2.1.2.: NDC transparency information and data made available for the Global Coordination Platform**

92. In accordance with Paragraph 84 of the Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA, the information that Madagascar will provide to this platform is about actions before 2020 and post-2020 actions. The information that Madagascar will provide to the Global Coordination Platform is about best practices, methodologies and guidelines. An analytical review of the information shared on the Global Coordination Platform by other countries will strengthen project implementation. Madagascar will also share its experiences on regional and international meetings organized within the context of the Global Coordination Platform.

#### **Activities:**

- Conduct an analytical review of all information shared on the Global Coordination Platform. The first review will take place three months before the end of the first year of project implementation, to contribute to mid-term guidance. The second review will take place six months before the end of project implementation to strengthen the preparation of submission of other Madagascar support requests under CBIT;
- Share Madagascar's experiences by participating in Global Coordination Platform meetings, events and workshops. This will include the production of communication supports and documents having international standards that will be led by the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination.
- Sharing information with other sectoral departments that are not directly in charge of environmental and climate issues will constitute an opportunity to raise awareness and will help to generate enthusiasm to the fight against climate change. It will potentially reveal other aspects such as “unaccounted-for” or “difficult-to-account-for” initiatives. The establishment of an accessible, sustainable and low-cost information-sharing system for the public and regional technical departments will be analysed for the development of the project communication strategy.
- Organize climate change informative days by involving other stakeholders (that are not directly responsible for environmental and climate issues that have direct or indirect links to the fight against climatic changes (Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Tourism, schools, civil societies, etc.);
- Study on the feasibility of a sustainable low-cost climate information sharing system (to be included within Output 2.1.1.'s communication strategy).
- Participation of BNCCC technicians in the UNFCCC Conference of Parties and to focus on climate negotiations especially about transparency framework (related to the 13th article of Paris agreement).

### **Output 2.1.3.: Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly**

93. CBIT activities will help to raise awareness among decision-makers and to build capacity to put in place advanced tools to define potential long-term goals. In addition, the project will create information processes to track progress on NDC implementation. This output will develop a protocol to monitor and to calculate the mitigation results compared to the target defined in the NDC, based on sectoral inputs. In addition, climate risks and vulnerabilities reduction can be measured with the information generated by:

- The sectoral monitoring function (including, for example, the energy consumed, the remaining forest cover, the quantities of waste produced, the number of people without access to clean water, the number of living huts destroyed by a cyclone, etc.) and definition of the data to be collected-proceeded-transferred. This will help (1) to establish a database management system to gather existing information/data and to identify other necessary information / data; (2) identify gaps in monitoring and verification of NDC objectives and introduce a mechanism to generate missing information / data.
- The MRV function that includes the definition of information to be communicated and related information flows, including processes for updating and transferring information.

94. Each sector will develop:

- Protocols for data collection, processing and transfer: For the sectoral monitoring function, this must include: sources, formats and frequency of inputs. For the MRV function, this must include: calculation memories, assumptions and calculation procedures used to determine NDC objectives; suggestions and procedures to be adopted in case of changes concerning calculation memories; responsibilities for input delivery, compilation and calculations, tracking and verifying objectives. This section will cover also the definition of the responsibilities of each stakeholder in the sectoral MRV systems;
- Operationalisation of the mechanism that includes: training of 25 relevant technicians, internet costs, equipment, furniture, and office supplies for the following ministerial departments: Ministry of Environment (General Directorate of Forests; General Directorate of Environment: Directorate of Pollution Management; General Directorate of Ecology); Ministry of Agriculture (General Directorate of Agriculture; General Directorate of Livestock); Ministry of Energy (General Directorate of Energy; General Directorate of Hydrocarbons); Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology (General Directorate of Transportation; General Directorate of Meteorology); Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development; Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Ministry of Public Health; and the 22 Decentralized Project Regional Focal Points that are represented by the 22 Regional Directorates of the Ministry in charge of Environment (see also Table 3).

95. Concerning carbon registries, Madagascar has produced three national communications based on data and information collected on an ad hoc and non-continuous basis. In some cases, data is obtained directly from private sector operators. This output will materialise the establishment of sectoral carbon registries based on sectoral monitoring systems and MRV systems developed in Outcome 1.3. The national carbon registry is powered by sectoral carbon registries. The sectoral carbon registers will be based on the methodologies developed by Output 2.1.4. on sectoral and sub-sectoral emission factors. The following sectors are concerned by sectoral carbon registries: AFOLU; Energy; Industrial Processes; and Waste.

Activities:

- Develop metadata system for each of the eight sectors included to the NDC;
- Develop protocols for data collection, processing and transfer;
- Train technicians and operationalisation of the mechanism;
- Establish sectoral and national carbon registries;
- Operationalize MRV Unit within the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests.

**Table 3: Grantees involved in executing the project and the proposed activities for Output 2.1.3**

Grantee Name	Components	Activities
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: General Directorate of Forests	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Production: General Directorate of Environment, Directorate of Pollution Management	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Production: General Directorate of Ecology	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons: General Directorate of Water	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies operationalization
Ministry of Public health	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Artisans	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock: General Directorate of Agriculture	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization,  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock: General Directorate of Livestock -	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system operationalization,  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry in charge of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons Directorate of Energy	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system, operationalization

Grantee Name	Components	Activities
		Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Energy, Water and hydrocarbons: General Directorate of Hydrocarbons	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system, operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Meteorology: General Directorate of Transportation -	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system, operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies
Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Meteorology: General Directorate of Meteorology	2	Internet cost for sectoral monitoring system, operationalization  Software, equipment and furniture, office supplies

#### MRV Unit

Grantee Name	Components	Activities
BNCCC	2	MRV Unit

#### **Output 2.1.4.: Specific emission factors for Madagascar established**

96. Other challenges in national GHG inventory are methodological issues, including the use of non-specific emission factors for the country or the use of “default” values that do not reflect national circumstances, for example the case of LULUCF in the Third National Communication Lack of methodological guidelines and country-specific methodological guidelines for calculating emissions and emission reductions at the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors have produced high level of uncertainty in the estimation of emission levels. Country-specific emission factors will be developed for each sector concerned by Madagascar NDC and/or national communications: AFOLU, Energy, Industrial processes, and Waste, more exactly by establishing at least six specific emission factors for each sector including in the mitigation component of Madagascar NDC and National Communications, to ensure the obtention of more accurate data on GHG inventory.

#### Activities:

- Establish specific emission factors for AFOLU, Energy, Waste, Industrial processes
- Develop methodological guidelines for sectoral monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation sectors containing summary notes for decision makers

#### **Outcome 2.2 Existing MRV initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks**

**Target 2.2.1:** National MRV framework developed considering the MRV scope of UNFCCC guidelines and UNFCCC COP 24 outcome.

97. This outcome will contribute to a robust, ambitious and effective national MRV system in Madagascar that meets the requirements of the UNFCCC guidelines<sup>27</sup>. The project will put in place national MRV frameworks to improve the Madagascar climate information database, to monitor mitigation and adaptation measures, to facilitate national planning, implementation and coordination of individual mitigation and adaptation activities, to decentralize measures and policies and centralize objectives. The MRV framework will feed the information system developed by Outcome 2.1. MRV scopes according to UNFCCC guidelines will be considered in the national MRV framework: MRV of national GHG emissions / inventories; MRV of mitigation measures and adaptation actions; and MRV of funding, technology and capacity building support received.

**Output 2.2.1.: Lessons learned from relevant initiatives including REDD+/BNCCC and Electricity/Energy work compiled and analyzed to build a national, NDC-wide system**

98. There are currently two sectoral activities that developed MRV systems: REDD-plus and the Electricity/Energy sub-sector. Short descriptions of the MRV systems for these two subsectors are given on pages 17-18. The national MRV framework will draw on the best practices developed by these two systems.

99. Activities:

- Assess existing MRV systems and other similar national initiatives to pull best practices;
- Establish and / or recognize the institutions, entities, arrangements and systems involved in the MRV frameworks, considering national coverage and completeness of activity data;
- Develop a framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies.

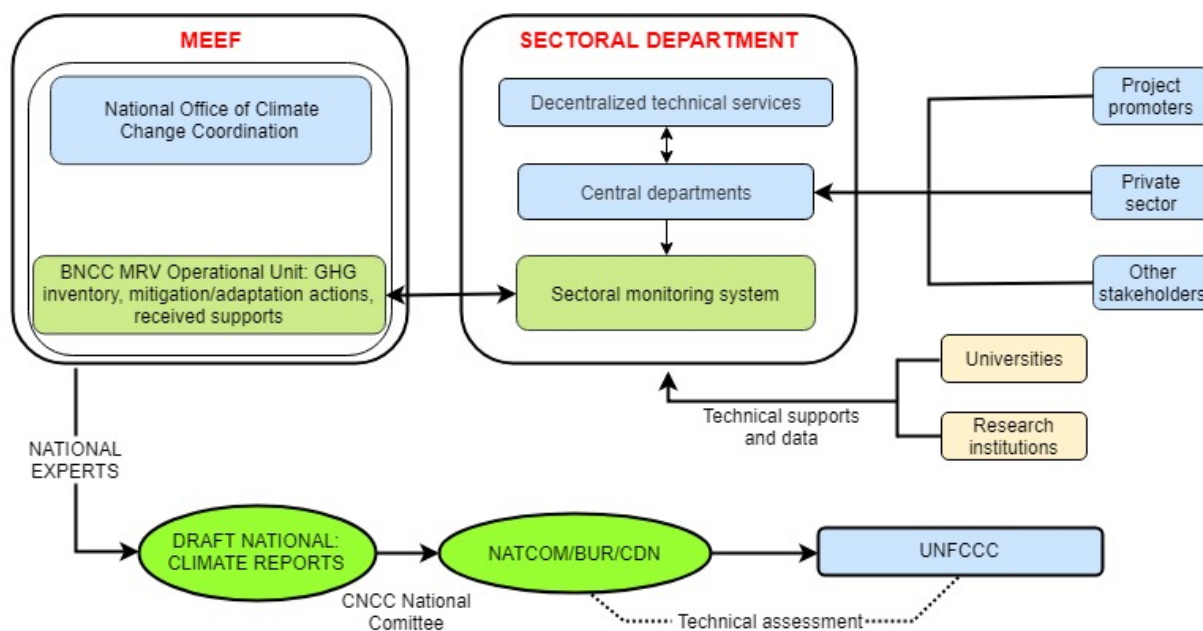
100. These activities will be used to develop one national MRV framework considering the MRV scope of relevant UNFCCC guidelines and UNFCCC COP 24 outcome.

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<sup>27</sup> [http://www.gio.nies.go.jp/wgia/wg12/pdf/1\\_2\\_UNFCCC\\_A.pdf](http://www.gio.nies.go.jp/wgia/wg12/pdf/1_2_UNFCCC_A.pdf).



**Figure 3: Schematic representation of the sectoral MRV framework structure discussed during the PPG phase**



#### **Output 2.2.2.: BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched**

101. The CBIT project aims to establish sectoral MRV frameworks powered by sectoral monitoring systems to solve constraints related to data existence and reliability as encountered in the process to develop the second and third national communications. This output will first establish sectoral monitoring systems in the four sectors targeted by the mitigation component of Madagascar's NDC: AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes, and Waste. The information collected for the various sectoral activities will be compiled and feed in the national MRV system.

102. For Madagascar NDC adaptation component, sectoral stakeholders consulted during the PPG phase recommended to consider Water resources and Public health sectors for this project. These two sectors have developed sector monitoring systems that can produce convincing results with the resources allocated to CBIT Madagascar. The sectoral monitoring systems of these two sectors will thus be assessed for compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework. They will then be strengthened to meet the requirements of the Transparency Framework. Indicators for the monitoring of adaptation actions and climate risk reduction effectiveness must be developed for these two sectors, as well as support, capacity building actions, technology transfer and "unaccounted-for" or "difficult-to-account-for" initiatives. The sectoral monitoring systems will consider the strategic, regulatory and operational recommendations developed by Output 1.2.2. Figure 3 is a schematic representation of the sectoral MRV framework structure discussed during the PPG phase.

#### **Activities:**

- Launch a national MRV system for national wide reporting

- Establish MRV development framework for:
  - National GHG inventory for each NDC mitigation sector;
  - Mitigation actions for each NDC sector;
  - Adaptation actions and their impacts on climate risk reduction for Water resources and Public health sectors; and
  - Received supports for each NDC sector.

**Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.**

**Outcome 3.1.: Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, NatComs and BTRs, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections**

**Target 3.1.1:** At least 58 ministerial staff and 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.

**Target 3.1.2:** At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability.

**Target 3.1.3:** 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.

103. A great variety of sectors, actors and decision makers at all levels are concerned with the NDC implementation. A series of trainings of trainers will be carried out to build the capacity of these stakeholders to meet transparency requirements in their respective fields of activities; and training workshops will be organized. Currently, Madagascar's national capacities in monitoring climate change actions are limited to sectoral actors involved in the preparation of NatComs or reports as required by the UNFCCC. The capacities often correspond to those available to international trainers mandated by International Conventions. The trainers themselves are limited in their competence either by the lack of knowledge of the national context, or by their sectoral specialisation, or by the absence of training tools or other materials corresponding to the expected results.

104. To this end, the project aims to develop training modules based on the analysis of existing directives. All NDC components (adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation) should be covered by the training modules; but on GHG inventories, they will include but are not limited to: IPCC principles and guidance, key category analysis (KCA); quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC); uncertainty assessment. On mitigation actions, modules will include but are not limited to: emission reduction calculation methodologies and assumptions including metrics; economic and emissions projections; international market mechanisms; international and domestic MRV arrangements; and procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

**Output 3.1.1.: Training of trainer's modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched**

105. This section of the project is aiming to strengthen the capacity of 12 national trainers (six men and six women) through at least six training workshops. The number of workshop sessions will be based

on the number of modules and details for each sector. The training offer should include an adaptable aspect for academic perspectives.

Activities:

- Synthesize existing directives on GHG inventories and monitoring mitigation actions by highlighting the evolution of the methodology;
- Develop training modules based on existing international and national guidelines. The training modules must include all the references of the directives from which they were drawn;
- Organize training workshops corresponding to the established modules.

106. The trainers will effectively train at least 58 ministerial staff and relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), 22 Regional Focal Points and BNCCC staff (2 men, 3 women) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets. The staff considered herein are those that are concerned with data collection, processing and transfers that will feed sectoral carbon registries and information on climate change adaptation and mitigation actions and support (see Output 2.2.2.: National capacities and institutional infrastructures of MRV national frameworks developed: P. 27-28).

107. Regional Focal Points are the relevant responsible of the data transfer monitoring from Regional level to central level. Indeed, each sector has/will have his own methodological to gather data at regional/district level, RFP will ensure that data will arrive to the central office.

108. Due to the importance of their function, the 22 Regional Focal Points will participate in the training, in addition to this training, they will assist the inception workshop and the middle evaluation of the project.

**Output 3.1.2.: Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BURs, BTRs etc.) purchased and installed for each of the eight sectoral departments**

109. During the preparation of the Third National Communication, some sectors dealt with software that was not functional or that was not handled by the international consultants who trained national experts. At the regional level, there were also issues related to the lack of equipment for data collection and processing. The assessment of mitigation options was only possible for the Energy sector which was the only sector with analytical software when developing the Third National Communication.

110. During the two years, the project plans to provide the necessary equipment, tools and software. The project also plans to provide training for the maintenance of this equipment, with user manuals in languages that can be used by national technicians. Equipment and software needed to produce national reports (NatComs, BURs, BTRs, etc.) will be set up at each sector's central level, and stakeholders will be trained in operations/maintenance. Learning the use of climate software by sectoral stakeholders is an innovation initiated by the project, since capacity building was previously limited to national experts who only received training during the NatComs preparation.

111. The trainers that are targeted by Output 3.1.1 training cycle will train national stakeholders on the use of the climate change software. For the sectors that are included in the Madagascar NDC and National Communications, at least one set of equipment and software for the analysis of mitigation measures will be distributed to leading institutions. For the adaptation component, at least one set

of equipment and software for the analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation options for each of the NDC adaptation sector. At least two workshop sessions on the use of these equipment and software will be conducted by national trainers that were trained via Output 3.1.1. User manuals will be translated in languages that can be easily utilized by national stakeholders. At least 25 relevant ministerial technicians (13 women, 12 men), and five BNCCC staff (two women, three men) will be trained in operations/maintenance of equipment during two training workshop sessions.

Activities:

- Provide the necessary equipment, tools and software: at least four sectoral mitigation analysis software and six adaptation analysis software; and
- Train national stakeholders on equipment and software operations and maintenance.

### **Outcome 3.2. National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation**

**Target 3.2.1:** 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

112. The National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) is a national platform composed of government representatives, and NGOs/CSOs working in the field of climate change. The committee created by a national decree in 2014 plays an important role regarding this project since the platform contributes to climate change mainstreaming in mitigation and adaptation sectoral policies and strategies. Key tasks of the platform/committee are to reinforce climate change actions in the sectors and to validate national documents related to climate change, including the national communications.

#### **Output 3.2.1. Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting**

113. The project will strengthen the technical capacity of members of the committee to validate technical documents related to climate change (e.g. BTR, project documents under international market mechanisms including Clean Development Mechanism or CDM, NatComs). The training modules developed in Outcome 3.1 will facilitate the capacity building of NCCC members but will be adapted by considering sectoral strategic positions of the committee, thus requiring alignment with the needs of decision makers.

114. Activities:

- Adapt at least six training modules developed in Outcome 3.1 considering decision making capacities and processes. Training modules should include the hourly volumes for each module, the priority targets for each module and needs;
- Organize at least two training workshop sessions corresponding to the established modules; and
- Ensure the training of 40 NCCC members (19 men, 21 women) 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.

### **B. Associated Baseline Projects**

**Table 4: Baseline projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Years (Start-End)</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>	<b>Donor(s)</b>	<b>Objectives/Brief description of how it is linked to this GEF project</b>
<b>BioSceneMada</b>	2014-2019	265,000 EUR	FRB, FFEM	Development of scenarios of biodiversity change under the combined effect of climate change and deforestation
<b>Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar</b>	2017-2022	50 million USD	Green Climate Fund	A landscape approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation that blends together best practices from sustainable agriculture, reduction of emissions from deforestation and integrates public and private sector interventions to achieve the desired outcomes. Mainstream the adoption of climate-smart landscape measures into national policies and programs.
<b>Promoting Climate Resilience in the Rice Sector</b>	2012-2017	5,104,925 USD	The Adaptation Fund	An integrated pilot initiative that will serve as a model for rice cultivating practices in Madagascar and elsewhere. Watershed management through an extensive reforestation programme, Water quality and soil controls, adapted varieties, crop rotation, agroforestry, and climate risk management
<b>Technology and Education Center</b>	2015-2018	113,300 USD	UNIDO	Establishment of a technology and education center to address climate change in Madagascar

**C. Incremental Cost Reasoning****Table 5:      CBIT Madagascar Project incremental cost reasoning**

<b>Business as usual = current situations without project</b>	<b>Incremental/additional benefits and project role contributions to the baseline</b>
Several data collection tools but lack of harmonisation and coordination mechanism that can facilitate reporting by sectoral actors	CBIT Madagascar will provide a uniform model of sectoral monitoring system and uniform sectoral MRV frameworks, facilitating the coordination of results between sectoral stakeholders

Disaggregated and partial data, lack of continuous observations and methodologies for standardised collection, processing and transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the diversity of methods, data and definitions, specific attention will be given to safeguarding interoperability between approaches to enable convergence toward common estimates (such as actual emission reductions to be compensated for)</li> <li>• Datasets and services will be compatible with definitions and standards used in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG accounting, and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced by comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions</li> </ul>
Lack of regulatory framework addressing data transfer and changes in methodological practices after changes in organisational structures	National policy and legal instruments relating to procedures for collection, processing and transfer of information and data will be implemented to achieve the objectives of the transparency framework of the PA. The regulatory and policy instruments can serve national needs of other treaties ratified by Madagascar
Inadequate institutional arrangements and lack of technical capacities. Lack of peer review when reports and documentation are prepared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project will strengthen the capacity of 150 governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to coordinate, lead, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs, strategies and policies to enhance transparency</li> <li>• The project will promote approaches and initiatives that increase transparency and broaden stakeholder participation</li> </ul>
Only 02 sectors having launched MRV systems (REDD-plus and Electricity subsector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRV systems for all NDC mitigation sectors will be developed</li> <li>• Best practices in the REDD-plus and Electricity MRVs and other relevant initiatives will serve as basis for other sectors' MRVs</li> <li>• The reporting system will be guided by the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Viability and continuity in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions;</li> <li>○ Free and open methods, data, and tools, which are truly "barrier free" to all stakeholders;</li> <li>○ Increased participation and accountability of stakeholders.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Best practice guidelines will be updated to reflect the availability of information derived from high-resolution global remote sensing images that can be used to complement national and local monitoring efforts for mitigation purposes.</li> </ul>

Existence of sectoral web portals but information and data not fully accurate and complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple sources and types of monitoring and reporting (i.e. national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist and be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system</li> <li>• The project will promote a transdisciplinary approach which will lead to much-needed transformational changes to realize the full potential of the Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing platforms will be established including training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency and stakeholder maturity</li> <li>• A continuous data user–producer dialog will be established to improve independent monitoring practices</li> <li>• A framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods will be developed to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies</li> </ul>
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#### D. Global Environmental Benefits

**Table 6:      CBIT Madagascar project global environmental benefits**

<i><b>GEB corporate results</b></i>	<i><b>GEB in 2030 with GEF intervention</b></i>
<i>Net GHG emission without NDC actions</i>	By 2020, Net Madagascar emissions /removals are estimated at - 23.6 Mt CO2 Eq (emissions +192.3 Mt CO2 Eq; Removals -216.0 Mt CO2 Eq). By 2030, it will be estimated at +22.1 Mt CO2 Eq (emissions +214.2 Mt CO2 Eq; Removals -192.1 Mt CO2 Eq).
<i>Net GHG emission with NDC actions</i>	By 2030, Madagascar is aiming for a reduction of about 30 Mt CO2 Eq of its GHG emissions plus LULUCF sector's removals of 61 Mt CO2 Eq in 2030

#### E. Socio-Economic Benefits

115. The project will generate a range of human well-being benefits for the people of Madagascar.

Building human capacity through training and technical assistance in identifying, responding to and managing current and future climate change threats is a valuable contribution to the country's future. Improvements in the collection, monitoring and analysis of data will support policy decisions

and implementation and the prediction of climate events and climate change impacts. GHG data and information generated will help government agencies develop adequate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. This will help to improve local communities' resilience and adapt to extreme weather events. In addition, increased reporting and data-based decision-making will improve the Malagasy population's climate resilience and coping strategies.

116. The project reflects how Madagascar will adjust to the climate changes impacts and what additional support it needs from other countries to take low carbon paths, and to build climate resilience via multi sectoral interventions. It highlights the need to reduce emissions by improving its sinks in spite of domestic situations and capacity. The project will support the identification and further development of future mitigation and adaptation projects.

117. The stakeholder engagement framework clarifies who is responsible for measuring, reporting and verification at the multi-governance and sectoral levels, and how any hampering of successful NDC implementation and transparency activities can be dealt with. The project's multi-sectoral focus is intended to greatly improve the overall coordination on the planning and implementation of climate change and development projects. Through the formalization and operationalization of working arrangements between government agencies and with non-state actors, more openness in addressing climate change issues and information exchanges are key ingredients to inclusive and integrated development, as well as gender mainstreaming in Madagascar's transparency agenda.

## F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

**Table 7: Risk assessment and mitigation planning**

Risks	Rating (High, Substantial, Moderate, Low)	Risk Mitigation Measures
Change of key personnel within Ministries	High	Ongoing and 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.
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and poor cooperation between participating institutions	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions.</li> <li>A steering committee will be set up to discuss difficult issues such as the sectoral stakeholder's level of involvement and other issues such as data confidentiality. An awareness campaign at all levels that promote the national transparency framework ownership will be conducted from the official launch of the project</li> </ul>



Risks	Rating (High, Substantial, Moderate, Low)	Risk Mitigation Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles and responsibilities will be explicit.</li> <li>• Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.</li> </ul>
Unavailability of skill sets	High	During the PPG phase, sectoral consultations showed that the country has a huge need regarding the 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
Inadequate and inaccurate data	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National technicians at the central and decentralized level, involved in the collection, processing and transfer of data identified and then trained in database management system.</li> <li>• Data collection equipment and tools granted to the ministerial departments, including user manual</li> <li>• Data collecting using easily usable templates</li> </ul>
Data sharing and accessibility	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement of stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information</li> <li>• Sectoral stakeholders' involvement will be governed by regulation that anticipate issue 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</li> </ul>
Problem with high-level political will	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dialogue with the Government of Madagascar will be maintained and strengthened to enable guidance, support and endorsement of program activities</li> <li>• Awareness raising amongst key ministries and decision makers, coupled with a strong stakeholder involvement plan</li> </ul>
Problem of coordination	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions</li> <li>• Explicit roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in sectoral monitoring systems, considering potential</li> </ul>

Risks	Rating (High, Substantial, Moderate, Low)	Risk Mitigation Measures
		<p>responsibilities overlaps, while sharing regular updates on progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.</li> <li>• Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.</li> </ul>
Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project cycle	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will be linked to baseline national activities and budgets, as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## G. Sustainability

118. In accordance with Article 13.15 of the Paris Agreement, Madagascar will receive specific support for capacity building for the implementation of the national transparency framework as part of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). However, in the long term, the project requires the budgeting of CBIT Madagascar’s activities from internal resources to ensure sustainability and institutions awareness. Stakeholders consulted during the PPG stage recommend the involvement of the Ministry of Finance and Budget, to determine the possibility of including sectoral monitoring systems in departmental budgets at central and deconcentrated levels. The development of this track will be continued during the first phase of project implementation.

119. 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 and jointly initiated by BNCC, Conservation International and Althelia. However, this Foundation will not be operational before 2022.

120. Published data will facilitate general planning at sectoral level; and the publicly available information will encourage discussions at the national level on ways to transform access and use of energy/resources. They will also inform about other potentials such as Waste that requires actions and investments. As far as the Industrial Processes sector is concerned, the data management mechanism developed by the project will reliably determine industrial production. Accuracy on industrial production will determine accuracy on industrial company taxes and royalties the Government perceive. Furthermore, this information allows to quickly assess the situation of the implementation of the mitigation-NDC (and therefore energy transition), as well as technical and financial supports the country receive for NDC implementation. To this end, some of the project outputs will constitute an important point of reference for the Government of Madagascar and will ensure the sustainability of project activities.

121. The project is mainly addressing the mitigation component of Madagascar NDC, as well as two adaptation sectors. Important lessons learnt during the project implementation will contribute to enhance the sustainability and replicability of the project toward other adaptation sectors.
122. The use of computer technology and the institutional capacity building actions targeted at relevant institutions will contribute to ensure the sustainability of the project, as the project will provide training for government representatives and relevant stakeholders. Equipment and software, and training provided to national and regional level stakeholders will promote appropriation and ownership. Training supports will be developed as modules that they can be adapted to improve data collection process across NDC target sectors. The enhanced capacity provided by this project will contribute to create new entrepreneurial value and identity to each sectoral stakeholder in terms of emulation and promptitude, promoting therefore appropriation and ownership.
123. During its implementation, the operationalisation of the national transparency framework will be done from the budget allocated by the project. Its development should gradually follow the establishment of institutional infrastructures for each sector and at regional and local levels. Mobilizing national domestic resources for the sustainability of the project depend on the possibility to have the necessary resources, requires adequate mobilisation plan that is supported by a regulatory framework. MoUs or subcontracts between the Ministry of Environment and NDC sectoral Ministries will ensure continued operationalisation of sectoral monitoring and related MRV systems. Support from the Government of Madagascar, possibly with the involvement of government monitoring bodies, will provide solutions on the issues of continuity of resource mobilisation.
124. The establishment of an NDC monitoring system will provide adequate information on Madagascar's actions on climate change. The possibility for all stakeholders to access reliable information and data will contribute to build trust between the national government and technical and financial partners, and to create enabling environments for resources mobilisation to address the main drivers of environmental degradation.
125. The project will put in place an institutional infrastructure that will be rolled out gradually, following a progressive development of technical services at regional and local levels. A training of trainers on climate modules will be implemented to strengthen national capacity in this area. Monitoring systems at the sectoral level will be developed in a decentralized way and national experts trained to enhance capacity building of regional colleagues.
126. An assessment of the performance of sectoral monitoring systems at the regional level will identify gaps and areas for improvement. Madagascar NDC foresees a 5-year implementation cycle but includes expected results before 2020, in 2025 and in 2030. Readjustments of sectoral targets will be based on the performance assessment of sectoral monitoring systems.
127. During the preparation of the Third National Communication, some sectors were faced with software problems that were not functional or that were not controlled by the international consultants who trained national experts. At regional level, there are also issues related to the lack of equipment for data collection and processing. During the two years of funding by the Global Environment Facility, the project plans to provide the necessary equipment, tools and software. The

project also plans to provide training for the maintenance of this equipment, with user manuals in languages that can be used by national technicians.

#### **H. Innovativeness**

128. CBIT Madagascar brings innovation to the fight against climate change in various aspects. The development of regulatory frameworks for climate change policies and sectoral plans, as well as national sector monitoring frameworks, will be an innovative step towards mainstreaming climate change. Strengthening regional actors in the fight against climate change is also innovative, since most of these actors have only very vague notions of the cause, consequences and projections of the impacts of climate change. Learning the use of climate software by sectoral stakeholders will also be innovative; capacity building was previously limited to national experts who only received training during the NatComs preparation. Another dimension of innovativeness is building capacities of the members of the National Climate Change Committee, as well as the consideration of academics among the targets for capacity building foreseen by some project activities.
129. The establishment of a national MRV framework will ensure the standardisation and coordination of monitoring systems for actions and supports at sectoral level. This national framework promotes the visibility of actions. If similar tools for reporting information and sectoral data (e.g. CountrySTAT, SE&AM) have limitations in terms of accessibility and updating, the web-based portal is accessible to sectoral stakeholders. Mechanism for information sharing will be defined in the project communication strategy. Other innovations introduced by CBIT Madagascar concern the methodological aspect at national level (calculation of emission factors, sectoral carbon budgets, national QA/QC procedure, etc.).
130. Through this project, Madagascar will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than reporting on each sector emissions separately, the project will establish one platform. This platform will integrate data sets from various sources including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will build trust among countries and stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment. Free and open access to methods, data, and tools with detailed documentation on data processing and creation will create many opportunities to provide better AFOLU data for various stakeholders. State of the art science in monitoring and new technologies (e.g. machine learning, remote sensing) to realise higher efficiencies will be introduced. Independent monitoring will be allowed for support - but will not be a substitute for - countries' mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate independent datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Data integration approaches will reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will also build trust with donors and the public, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national and landscape scales.

#### **I. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up**

131. The modality of the deployment of the national MRV system must consider the condition of institutional infrastructure that remains to be developed and could only develop gradually. Sub-sectors that still experience institutional and capacity gaps will serve as application areas for the mechanisms developed during the short-term phase (less than five years) of project implementation. The growing and diverse intervention of sectoral actors (government departments and organisations, deconcentrated technical services, private sector, environmental trust funds, non-governmental organisations, local communities, academic institutions, research centres, etc.) in

climate change mitigation will also ensure sustainability. Monitoring the implementation of regulations, sectoral strategies and action plans related to NDC implementation requires the installation of new institutional infrastructures, to ensure the replicability of the initiative at sectoral and regional level. The inadequacy of sectoral data collection, and their impacts on the current national planning, will justify the need to scale up this monitoring system. This will ensure a continuous and consistent flow of good quality data.

132. The coordination of the national MRV system and the sectoral monitoring systems require an organisation scheme with continuous exchanges and updates of information between the sectoral actors and the database managers. Best practices gathered from the implementation of these complex systems will be capitalised for other needs at the national and international levels.

133. This project offers the opportunity to build and strengthen national data protocols. Developed capacities and lessons learnt in this project implementation will provide important information for other projects and national reports. Countries with similar contexts including LDCs can build on experiences and good practices this project will share in the Global Coordination Platform and other communication channels. Paragovernmental and non-governmental stakeholders that intervene at multiple localities or at national level will be considered as partners to promote national scaling up.

#### **J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks**

134. Madagascar has ratified all climate treaties including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified in 1998), the Kyoto Protocol (2003), the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2014) and the Paris Agreement (2016). As a Party to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, Madagascar has developed official documents relevant to the national commitment regarding these treaties such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (2006), National Appropriated Mitigation Action (2010), National Communications (2003, 2010 and 2017), National Determined Contributions (2015), National REDD-plus Strategy (2016).

135. The Government of Madagascar has also developed and established several institutions, policies, plans, and strategies that compliment to the implementation of actions that are contained within these national documents to improve climate risk management and to contribute to the international compulsion on GHG emission reduction. A few ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock and the Ministry of Public Health, have developed specific climate change strategic documents, whereas other key documents and tools consider climate change actions as determining factors in the implementation of their respective actions. The consistency of CBIT Madagascar with these documents is summarized in Table 7.

**Table 8: Consistency with national priorities, plans, and policies**

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Politique Générale de l'Etat (PGE)	The PGE aims at mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in all socio-economic development sectors by revitalising rural environment, improving agricultural practices, energy efficiency, strengthening environmental governance at all levels, managing sustainably natural resources

Plan National de Développement 2015-2019	The National Development Plan is the implementation tool of the General State Policy. It considers international commitments including SDGs and international treaties ratified by Madagascar. The sectoral issues of the PND focus on sustainable agriculture and sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, access to sustainable and renewable energy, integrated management of water resources, urban development sustainable development and combating the adverse effects of climate change. CBIT Madagascar is in line with the first strategic orientation of the PND which is to develop an institutional framework of effective decentralisation. CBIT Madagascar will develop sectoral monitoring systems based on information from decentralized stakeholders and framed by regulatory provisions. The multi-sectorality of the NDC and the scope of NDC actions respond to the Strategic Axis 3 of the PND, which is "Inclusive growth and territorial anchoring of development". The capacities provided in all project components correspond to the strategic axis 4 of the PND, "Adequate human capital in the development process". The fifth strategic axis of the PND takes into account the fight against global warming.
National Policy on Climate Change (PNLCC)	The PNLCC was developed in 2010. The first strategic focus of the PNLCC is to strengthen adaptation actions, which is reflected by the two NDC adaptation sectors considered in CBIT Madagascar. All other sectors have multiple adaptation/mitigation benefits. CBIT Madagascar will strengthen the implementation of all other PNLCC strategic axes, including the implementation of the mitigation actions (Axis 2) and climate change mainstreaming at all levels (Axis 3). Strategic axis 3 focuses on stakeholder empowerment at all levels, consideration of climate change in all sectors and the amplification of Information, Education and Communication on climate change. CBIT Madagascar sustainability aspect considers PNLCC Axis 4 (Climate change sustainable funding instruments). The development of the national climate information system will facilitate the promotion of research, development and technology transfer under PNLCC Axis 5.
Madagascar Energy Policy 2015-2030	The Madagascar Energy Policy was elaborated in 2015. It was taken in its entirety during the development of NDC. The Energy sector CDN mitigation objectives were defined from the Madagascar Energy Policy
Lettre de Politique du Secteur Pétrolier Aval (LPSPA)	In the present time, the LPSPA is being adopted in the high administrative instances. Its first strategic axis is to set up an institutional system of good governance, including the organisation of legal and regulatory frameworks and the strengthening of sectoral information and monitoring systems. This Axis 1 corresponds to Component 1 (institutional arrangement) and 2 (technological gaps). Axis 8 of the LPSPA (Alternative fuels development) reduces dependence on fossil fuels, thus reducing GHG emissions
National Adaptation Programme of Action	Madagascar's NAPA was developed in 2006. It concerns five priority sectors to be implemented in 12 of Madagascar's most vulnerable regions: Agriculture (including livestock and fisheries), Water resources, Forest and biodiversity, Coastal zones and Public health. Madagascar NAPA identified three adaptation solutions: (1) capacity building; (2) policy reform; and (3) climate change adaptation mainstreaming into sectoral policies and project activities. The first two solutions are consistent with the three components of CBIT Madagascar. Two NAPA projects concern Information-Education-Communication and Information Systems, evidence of the importance of information and data in the fight against climate change
National Adaptation Plan	In its design, Madagascar's National Adaptation Plan considers itself as the implementation framework for NDC adaptation actions. It also provides for an adequate monitoring and evaluation tool, while underlining that national capacities on mechanical or computerized monitoring systems remain very poor, so that the country cannot operate autonomously in periodic communication of progress. Madagascar NAP provides also to update national capacities, according to advances in international scientific knowledge. These aspects of the NAP are congruent CBIT Madagascar Outcome 2.1 and Component 3
National Communications	Madagascar NDC actions consider studies carried out in NatComs (INC: 2003; SNC: 2010; TNC: 2017). The three NatComs concluded on the need (1) to establish a data and information

	collection system and a national database management system; (2) to conduct methodological studies on GHG emissions, prospects for mitigation, and reduction of vulnerability to climate change; (3) to strengthen national capacities through the training of national cadres and seminars and other events on climate change. It also recommends institutional capacity building, strengthened coordination and synergy of all actions, strengthening of legal and normative education tools related to GHG emissions and climate risk reduction. These very needs form the essence of the activities that the three CBIT Madagascar components provides to implement.
Madagascar National Capacity Self-Assessment	Madagascar NCSA report was elaborated in 2014. Targeting to strengthen implementation synergy of the three Rio conventions, Madagascar NCSA report advocates for a resource mobilisation strategy that is not limited to the financial mechanisms established by each of the conventions, but also national resources, with the involvement of other stakeholders such as parliamentarians and other policy making-involved institutions. This aspect is considered in the sustainability design of CBIT activities which plans, in the long term, to operate CBIT activities from national resources. NCSA also advocates strengthening communication among all stakeholders; clarification of roles and responsibilities in institutional capacity development taking into account existing competencies (training of trainers and technicians); involvement of deconcentrated technical services, regional actors and research institutions; operationalisation of an information and database management systems.

136. Other strategic documents and sectoral policies that are coherent with the project include:

- *“Avant-projet de la stratégie nationale d’adaptation au changement et a la variabilité climatiques et réduction des risques y afférents en milieu urbain à Madagascar”* (M2PATE, 2014);
- *“Guide pour la protection des infrastructures routières contre les inondations à Madagascar”* (CPGU & MTPM, 2013);
- *“Les arrangements institutionnels et l’environnement politique de la gestion des risques climatiques concernant la production agricole et les traitements post-récoltes dans les zones sujettes aux catastrophes climatiques”* (FANRPAN, 2014);
- *“Normes malgaches de construction des infrastructures hydroagricoles contre les crues et les inondations: NIHYCRI”* (CPGU, n.d.);
- *“Plan stratégique national de lutte contre le paludisme 2013-2017”* (MINSAN/PNLP, 2012);
- *“Programme sectoriel Agriculture-Elevage-Pêche: Plan national d’investissement agricole”* PSAEP/PNIAEP 2016-2020 (Min Agri, MRPH & MINEL, 2015);
- *“Stratégie et plans d’actions nationaux pour la biodiversité 2015-2025”* (MEEF, 2016);
- *“Stratégie multidimensionnelle de gestion des risques et de catastrophes dans le grand Antananarivo ONU-Habitat”* (FNUAP, UNICEF & OCHA, 2015);
- *“Stratégie nationale de gestion des risques et des catastrophes 2016-2020”* (BNGRC & CPGU, 2014);
- *“Stratégie Nationale REDD+ Madagascar”* (Repoblikan’i Madagasikara, 2018);
- *“Utilisation des informations climatiques et météorologiques dans le cadre de la santé”* (VPSP, MTPM & OMM, 2009).

#### K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

137. The GEF Focal Area addressed by CBIT Madagascar is climate change. Madagascar NDC contains mitigation actions that contribute to shifts to a low-GHG economic model, considering technological innovations and mitigation options that enable the country to achieve sustainable development goals. Institutional framework will be strengthened by the project, with a new regulatory framework

for implementation and sustainability that will ensure effective monitoring of these mitigation actions.

138. The CBIT Madagascar project adopts an integrated approach that involves all sectoral stakeholders, facilitating the deployment of collaborative initiatives with the private sectors, with a view to a rapid and transformational transfer of technology in several sectors including Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Water resources and Public health. It also aims to develop a robust national MRV system based on the progressive development of sectoral monitoring systems, and a resource mobilisation plan that takes into account the sustainability of the national MRV system.

#### **L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives**

139. Since the Republic of Madagascar joined the GEF at the beginning of the 1990s, the country has received significant funding from the organisation, with the mobilisation of a significant amount of cofinancing resources. These supports contributed to the establishment and sustainable management of protected areas, resulting in socio-economic benefits including the improvement of rural communities' livelihood and sustainable water resources. The GEF-5 Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) helped carry out activities to support community initiatives relating to environmental protection and to strengthen efforts to protect natural ecosystems, that helped to avoid carbon emissions and strengthen carbon sequestration.

140. Many GEF supported programs contribute to the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures recommended by national framework documents, including PNLCC, NatComs, NAPA and NDC. The progress of these GEF-supported programs and projects will be recorded in the national MRV system developed by CBIT Madagascar. Some of these programs include institutional capacity building and environmental information system, which CBIT Madagascar needs to consider in its implementation. Regular exchanges with institutions executing these projects must take place so that CBIT Madagascar can benefit from GEF-supported experiences. The projects with which CBIT Madagascar will be coordinated are listed in Table 8.

**Table 9: Other GEF Madagascar-related projects and initiatives**

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Conservation and improvement of ecosystem services for the Atsinanana Region through agroecology and the promotion of sustainable energy production  GEFID: 9793	This project, approved in 2018, is submitted by UNEP and executed by the Ministry in charge of Environment and the National Association for Environmental Action. It aims to optimise sustainable land use management, biodiversity conservation, renewable household energy security and climate change mitigation for the benefit of local communities in Madagascar. Through the sustainable management of forests and landscapes, the project aims to sustainably manage 293,000 ha of forests and agricultural land, to avoid 43 metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> Eq and to sequester 65 metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> Eq, and to improve the welfare of 7,000 rural population in E Madagascar. The use of renewable energy sources will reduce the emission of 24 metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> Eq. and to sequester 39 metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> Eq..
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern	This project, approved in 2017, whose total cost is US\$6,817,431. It aims to strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Madagascar northwestern landscape. The project is supported by Conservation International and jointly executed by the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests and the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund.



Landscape (Boeny region)  GEFID: 9606	The concept includes sustainable management of five protected areas covering 536,824 ha in NW Madagascar, as well as the development of sustainable agricultural practices that will promote GHG mitigation. The project will also provide sustained financial support for the management of these natural resources that are important water reservoirs for downstream farming communities.
Increased Energy Access for Productive Use through Small Hydropower Development in Rural Areas  GEFID: 5317	This project has a total cost of US\$17 million and was approved in 2014. It aims to stimulate the use of small hydropower to reduce GHG emissions and trigger productive use for income generation. This project is executed by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and was extracted from framework documents including the SNC and Madagascar Energy Policy then under development. The project provides to the development of regulatory framework governing rural electrification and small hydropower installations. The project introduced the assessment of the carbon budgets of five small hydropower plants sites.
Strengthening National Capacities to Meet Global Environmental Obligations with the Framework of Sustainable Development Priorities  GEFID: 9300	This project was approved in 2016 and aims to strengthen a targeted set of national capacities to deliver and sustain global environmental outcomes within the framework of sustainable development priorities. The project has a total cost of US\$3,9 million. The project targets among its outcomes to establish an environmental information management System for improved monitoring and assessment of global environmental impacts and trends at the national level. CBIT Madagascar will benefit from the progress of the implementation of this environmental information management system.
Sustainable agriculture landscape project	This project, approved in 2016, concerns Agriculture, which is an important sector in Madagascar's emissions profile. The project has a total amount of US\$108.3 million and provides environmentally friendly activities such as sustainable management of agricultural landscapes, reforestation of watersheds and improved agricultural practices. The GEF contribution is US\$13.7 million, mainly for capacity building and management of critical ecosystems and protected areas. The project is executed in three phases which will have a total duration of 20 years. The project does not contain carbon register outputs; but considering its multisectoral and scale of intervention, the benefits of improved agricultural practices and sustainable management of landscapes, ecosystems and protected areas could significantly contribute to GHG mitigation and climate risk reduction on Agriculture, Water Resources and Forestry and Biodiversity sectors. Coordination will be achieved by integrating project results into the MRV systems of the relevant sectors including AFOLU (mitigation) and Water Resources and Agriculture (adaptation)

## **M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities**

141. Among CI's institutional priorities are climate change mitigation and adaptation, core elements of the GHG and MRV system being developed for Madagascar through this CBIT project. The project also fully aligns with the CI's country engagement approach to work directly with national governments to identify and design projects, and advise on project implementation by ensuring that highest technical and financial standards and goals are met.
142. The CBIT Madagascar project includes capacity building to monitor the implementation of these actions. The establishment and strengthening of sectoral monitoring systems, framed by sectoral policies and regulations on information management at the national and decentralized levels, will facilitate decision-making for environmental improvement actions. These visions are consistent with the institutional priorities of Conservation International, including actions related to the Forest and

Biodiversity, Water Resources and Energy sectors. Interventions in other NDC sectors, including Agriculture, Public health and Waste, will improve population well-being, and meet also Conservation International institutional priorities.

## **N. Communications and Knowledge Management**

143. Sharing information with all stakeholders, including other sectoral departments that are not directly in charge of environmental and climate issues, is an excellent way to raise awareness and help create enthusiasm in the combatting climate change. The project communication strategy is intended to ensure a constant and effective exchange and share of information between the project implementers as well as an effective and shared management of the knowledge generated by the project's activities.

144. In line with Component 2 (Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant Tools), Outcome 2.1 refers to the establishment of a transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities. Within this framework, project communication and outreach activities, as well as education and awareness raising, are fundamental elements to contribute to a successful implementation of the project.

145. As targeted by Output 2.1.1, a web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information will be developed (Output 2.1.1), as well as one project communication strategy on the utilization of the web portal. The establishment of an accessible, sustainable and low-cost information-sharing system for the public and regional technical departments will be analyzed as part of the development of the project communication strategy. The development of this later will be based on the production of specific guidance on how relevant stakeholders and institutions can contribute to populate the web portal and provide required information and data, as well as on how to utilize and navigate the website. The establishment of the climate data web portal could use information and experiences from other countries, such as the Ghana Climate Change Data Hub.

146. Guidance and dissemination material on the effects, consequences and opportunities related to climate change in Madagascar, as well as on the Paris Agreement architecture, climate change monitoring and Transparency requirements will be developed. That material will be specifically targeted for individuals and entities that are not familiar with the issue and therefore be simple and easy to comprehend.

147. The web portal on NDC transparency and data will also serve as communication and outreach tool, so that information about the new climate regime created by the Paris Agreement and Madagascar climate policy, including NDC implementation, are available for the public. The web portal will be updated on a regular basis to include information and data about the following issues: climate change impacts and effects on Madagascar, international developments related with the Paris Agreement architecture, GHG emissions and removals associated with relevant national activities, NDC implementation and means of implementation.

148. Furthermore, the following outreach activities will be undertaken and included in the project communication strategy and outreach activities:

- Preparation of project brochure and explanatory material;

- Participation in key international climate change events, including Global Coordination Platform's;
- Analysis and generation of lessons learnt related with project implementation through project related events and conferences
- Ongoing public dissemination of results through social media and website
- Presentation of results at non-project conferences

149. In addition, several activities will be conducted to raise awareness on the effects, consequences and opportunities related to climate change in Madagascar, as well as on the Paris Agreement architecture, climate change monitoring and Transparency requirements. The project is planning to trainings and events on the above-mentioned subjects and open to all relevant and interested stakeholders, including public servants and members of relevant Ministries and institutions, civil society organisations, universities and research institutions, private sector and citizens. Climate change workshops (informative days) will be organised also in the various Madagascar regions to raise education and public awareness in local communities and will promote climate actions of other stakeholders that are not directly responsible for environmental and climate issues.

150. Finally, the project provides to share Madagascar's experiences by participating in Global Coordination Platform meetings, events and workshops. This will include the production of communication supports and documents having international standards that will be led by the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination.

#### **O. Lessons Learned During the PPG Phase and from other Relevant GEF Projects**

151. Successes and milestones of climate change monitoring are generally linked to the national communications Madagascar had submitted in 2003, 2010, and 2017, as well as NAPA (2006) and NAP (ongoing process). Madagascar, being a Least Developed Country, faces multiple constraints, including marked capacity in various areas related to GHG inventory and climate change monitoring. The issues encountered during the development of NatComs and NAPA were:

- Lack of a well-structured information compilation system;
- Failure to meet the standards required for the GHG inventory;
- Unavailability and unreliability of much of the disaggregated data (National GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation studies, analysis of mitigation options, technology transfer), as not collected in time;
- Lack of a dedicated team to collect data, due the lack of technical (equipment for data collecting and storing, software, adequate equipment for the necessary software: PRECIS, DSSAT, endowment of software such as FORESTGAP, HOLDRIDGE, software for vulnerability and adaptation studies, etc.);
- Human and financial capacity, lack of an effective coordination structure at the national level;
- Lack of country and sectoral specific emission factors, lack of capacity in terms of use of models, estimation of uncertainties;
- Lack of adequate funds to manage database and information system within each sector
- Institutional arrangement issues, information and networking: insufficient human resources for data collection; insufficient transmission of climate change information at different levels; lack of understanding of climate change issues leading to the absence of climate change mainstreaming.

152. All these constraints and difficulties were considered in the formulation of CBIT Madagascar project components, outcomes and outputs. Deficiencies in institutional arrangements are addressed in Component 1 (Strengthen institutional arrangements, policies, strategies, programs and coordination bodies within national institutions, and all relevant sectors to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement). Difficulties with equipment and tools are covered in Component 2 (Address key technology gaps through the development and dissemination of relevant tools). Insufficient technical capacities are addressed by Component 3 (Provide technical assistance to relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities).
153. Some aspects of the project have been inspired by other GEF-funded projects and programs. Exchanges with MEDDunit that is involved in the implementation of the “Strengthening national capacities to meet global environmental obligations with the framework of sustainable development priorities” project have contributed to determine the iterations and information flows relating to sectoral MRV systems.
154. Some regulatory and strategic aspects of the project were developed from the multi-sectoral consultations carried out during the PPG Phase, including CBIT activities’ sustainability beyond the project life cycle, the validation of the sectoral MRV structures. Sustainability will be part of the PPG recommendations to be considered in Outcome 1. It should consider the possibility of mobilizing the country’s own resources and resources from the Climate Change Foundation developed by the GCF-funded project “Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar” initiated by BNCCC, CI and Althelia Ecosphere. In addition, the consideration of GHG emissions/removals accounting was transmitted to the officials of the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons during the consultation of this department, who will systematically integrate these aspects into their interventions and will facilitate the establishment of the MRV system. in this sector.
155. In terms of capacity building, stakeholder consultation also recommended targeting the neediest departments with sector monitoring and reporting system capabilities. During the consultation workshops, it was noted that the first responsible of the institutions were present at the PPG inception workshop. Then they were represented by technicians with generally lower experiences. Many stakeholders consulted during PPG phase have promised to provide information that will feed sectoral monitoring systems. Many institutions and government departments do not have decentralized technical services. In developing the institutional arrangement and the stakeholder engagement plan, the project management structure with regional focal points was endorsed by sectoral actors. The responsibilities of the project decentralized regional focal points are discussed in Section 5, Paragraph A of this document.
156. During the consultation workshops, there was a fairly frequent change in the representatives of the different institutions-actors. These changes forced the BNCCC / CI team to repeat presentations already made at previous workshops, so that new representatives can actively participate in the discussions and caused time-waste that should have been allocated to working group. Also, the PPG inception workshop recorded the maximum of leaders of sectoral institutions. The preliminary mapping of the actors established during this workshop aimed to determine their roles and responsibilities and contributed to the collection of information on the identification of the actors to be involved during project implementation. It is therefore important to carry out this stakeholder mapping during the first meetings, which generally record the largest number of institution managers.

157. Consultative workshops also revealed that for the Public Health and Waste sector, during the first weeks of October, the technicians of these two sectors are engaged in unavoidable tasks for their sector, including the preparation for the plague season. The institutional arrangement and stakeholder engagement plan development workshop (October 04, 2018) coincided with Budget Conferences for the Preparation of the 2019 Initial Finance Act (*“Loi des Finances Initiale”* 2019) and no representative of the Ministry of Finance and Budget was present, hampering the discussions on project activities sustainability.

#### **SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)**

##### **A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization**

158. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening of each proposed project to determine whether an Environmental Safeguard Impact Analysis (ESIA) is required and if so, the appropriate extent and type of ESIA (see Policy #1 and Appendix I for more details). The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. CI-GEF safeguard policy requires that all activities proposed by a project will undergo safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF Environmental Safeguard Management Framework (ESMF) policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities trigger any of the safeguards policies. As project executing entities, BNCCC and CI-Madagascar are responsible for providing responses to each of the questions outlined in the Safeguard Screening Form (SSF) when submitting the PIF to the Project Agency for consideration. CBIT Madagascar SSF was submitted on July 26, 2018 to CI-GEF Project Agency that is responsible for conducting all aspects of the safeguard screening process, from initiation to making the final decision on whether or not an ESIA is necessary and, if so, at what level along with whether a project-level plan is required if a safeguard is triggered. The ESIA was completed and approved by the CI-GEF Coordination Team on July 31, 2018. Safeguard screening results are summarized in Table 9.

**Table 10: Safeguard Screening Results**

<b>Policy/Best Practice</b>	<b>Triggered (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b><i>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Policy</i></b>	No	No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated
<b><i>Protection of Natural Habitats Policy</i></b>	No	The project is not proposing to alter natural habitats
<b><i>Involuntary Resettlement Policy</i></b>	No	The project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction of access/use of natural resources
<b><i>Indigenous Peoples Policy</i></b>	No	The project is not planning to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples
<b><i>Pest Management Policy</i></b>	No	There are no proposed activities related to pest management
<b><i>Physical Cultural Resources Policy</i></b>	No	There are no proposed activities related to physical and cultural resources

<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	Yes	The project is required to engage stakeholders
<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>	Yes	The project is required to mainstream gender at all levels
<b>Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms</b>	yes	As a publicly funded GEF project, a Grievance Mechanism is required

159. From information provided in the Safeguard Screening Form, this project has triggered three safeguard policies. These are: (1) stakeholder engagement; (2) gender mainstreaming; and (3) grievance mechanism. No indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities are foreseen at the time of ESIA. The proposed approach of the project is expected to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. As such, no better alternative can be conceived at the time of ESIA.

160. **Grievance Mechanism.** - To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy #7", BNCC & CI as Executing Entities are required to develop an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agencies for consideration and redress. The mechanism must be in place before the start of project activities. Following CI-GEF Project Agency screening results and safeguard analysis, grievance mechanism must be disclosed to all stakeholders in French and Malagasy languages, considering manner and means that best suits Madagascar context. The Executing Agencies must inform the CI-GEF Project Agency of any grievance received. As part of the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum indicators: (1) Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and (2) Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.

161. **Gender Mainstreaming.** - To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", BNCC & CI as Executing Entities are required to develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan that will ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. The Executing Agencies must also prepare annual workplans outlining the gender activities that will be undertaken and report on the progress of these activities via the Quarterly Progress Reports. In addition, the Executing Agencies are required to measure, monitor and report annually via the Project Implementation Report (PIR) the following minimum indicators: (1) Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations); (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, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant (3) Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.

162. **Stakeholder Engagement.** - To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", BNCCC & CI as Executing Entities are required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Executing Agencies must also prepare annual workplans outlining the stakeholder engagement activities that will be undertaken and report on the progress of these activities via the Quarterly Progress Reports. In addition, the Executing Agencies are required to measure, monitor and report annually via the Project Implementation Report (PIR) the following minimum indicators: (1) Number of government agencies, civil society organisations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis; (2) Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and (3) Number of engagement (e.g. meeting,

workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).

**Table 11: Safeguard categorization**

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification:</i> The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.			

## **B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations**

### **Grievance Mechanism**

163. Consideration of project advocacy management begins with the involvement of all project stakeholders. These actors are involved in the implementation of the NDC, in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework. Consultation workshops have already raised several grievances in capacity and projected difficulties to manage and deploy sectoral MRV systems, due to institutional infrastructure and data issues. These constraints have been considered in the current design of the project, since the project management structure includes decentralized regional focal points located at 22 Regional Environmental Directorates, whose tasks include, among others, the collection and centralisation and subsequent transfer to the project coordination unit of grievance received from regional sectoral departments.

164. Conflicts potentially generated by the project would emanate mainly from the non-clarification of the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the implementation of the project. Madagascar's Transparency framework relies primarily on strengthening institutional infrastructure and technical and technological capacity building to meet the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework requirements. The leadership of the national MRV system is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment that gathers all sectoral MRVs information. Each sectoral MRV system contains a sectoral monitoring system under the responsibility of each ministerial department, where the information comes from deconcentrated technical services and technical and financial partners. Grievances at these decentralised levels are collected by project decentralised regional focal points; while at the central level they will be collected directly by the project management unit.

### **Gender Mainstreaming**

165. Although Madagascar does not currently have specific guidelines for gender mainstreaming regarding climate change policies, CBIT Madagascar is considering integrating this perspective, following the decree 2015-1034 of 30 June 2015, whose mission is to mainstream gender in sectoral policies and strategies. CBIT Madagascar will be a lever for the revision of the National Gender Action Plan and Development (PANAGED) developed in 2003. The importance of women in environment protection is recognised by national reports dealing with gender issues, particularly in the field of fuelwood use. Their involvement in forest destruction, and therefore their impacts including GHG emissions and soil erosions and rural community's climate change vulnerabilities is also understood.

166. Recent studies have highlighted difference in climate change impacts on men compared to impacts on women, low-age children and the elderly<sup>28</sup>. The recommendations of Component 1 of the project should consider gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies and strategies on climate change. It is also important that national and sectoral MRV systems introduce gender considerations into their design and implementation to facilitate the involvement of gender actors in the National Transparency Framework. In this regard, gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting. Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

167. During the PPG phase, it was found that for the five workshops, the numbers for participation was: 39 women and 35 men.

### **Stakeholder engagement**

168. Stakeholder involvement during project implementation will ensure the success of CBIT Madagascar since it is sectoral stakeholders' activities that will feed sectoral MRV systems and the national MRV system. Stakeholder consultation began with the PPG inception workshop on August 14, 2018. This workshop established a preliminary stakeholders mapping containing roles and responsibilities of sectoral stakeholders. Another workshop dedicated to the institutional arrangement and the stakeholder engagement plan was held on October 4, 2018 and allowed to determine the impacts of the project on the stakeholders and conversely their impacts on the project. In general, sectoral ministries have considerable impacts in the project implementation. Weak stakeholder participation could hinder the success of the project. On the other hand, there are also actors who could support the implementation of the project by providing, for example, information with which the reliability of sectoral monitoring data is strengthened.

169. Detailed safeguard plans are provided in Appendix VI of the ProDoc.

## **SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### **A. Execution Arrangements and Partners**

#### **Project Steering Committee**

170. Project implementation will be supervised by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), in which all the major stakeholders will be represented. The PSC will be tasked with regular monitoring of the project. These include approval of annual work plans, budgets and procurement plans, review periodical project reports before submitting to CI-GEF Project Agency, and adoption of any significant decisions affecting the project. Minor changes to the workplan and budget as recommended by the CI-GEF Agency will not need further approval from the PSC. Furthermore, the PSC will facilitate the coordination of project activities across partner institutions and will make decisions on issues brought to its attention by the executing entities, PMU, CTA and any other members of the project team. The Project Steering Committee meets twice (02) a year, but other meetings can be organized if needed. PSC members are:

- Chair: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development;
- Steering committee members: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock and, Ministry of Transport,

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<sup>28</sup> Rakotondravony, H.A. et al. 2018. Rapport Evaluation des risques climatiques dans la Région Analamanga : Note de synthèse à l'attention des décideurs. Bureau de la Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Antananarivo, Madagascar.



Tourism and Meteorology, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Artisans, Ministry of Spatial Planning, Habitats and Public Works, Ministry of Public Health, National Statistics Institute, Organe de Contrôle et de Suivi des Investissements Financiers, Private sector representatives, Civil society organisation representatives, Conservation International Madagascar and other NGO representatives.

### **Executing Agency**

171. The project will be executed by BNCCC and the project will work closely with the PSC during implementation to ensure quality of outputs and timely delivery of project results.

### **Project Management Unit (PMU)**

172. The PMU will be housed in the Ministry in charge of Environment and is jointly accountable to the Executing Agencies. The PMU is responsible for the day to day administration of project operations including financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation. The PMU will be supported by a National Project Director, a Technical Project Coordinator, M&E Manager from BNCCC and a Finance manager, a Grants Manager and a Project Lead.

173. The Technical Project Coordinator will lead the project team through the planning, implementation, and delivery of policies, reports, knowledge products, and other results approved in the project document and annual work plans. The Technical Project Coordinator is responsible for preparing the weekly situation points of the project activities. He/She will carry out the project operational activities in accordance with the project work plans contained in the ProDoc and according to the PSC instructions.

The key functions of the Technical Project Coordinator are but not limited to:

- Facilitating the day-to-day technical and operational functioning of the project staff according to ProDoc and according to recommendations and instructions of the PSC;
- Managing human and financial resources in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to achieve results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document;
- Leading the preparation and implementation of annual results-based work plans, reports and all other relevant documents for project management, defined jointly with CI-GEF Project Agency and in accordance with GEF requirements;
- Providing feedback on project strategies, activities, progress, and barriers to PSC, CI-GEF Agency and project partners;
- Coordinating project activities with related and parallel activities, managing relationships with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, government agencies, and others as required;
- Supporting the PSC in organizing PSC meetings

174. The **National Project Director (NPD)** is the authority representing the BNCC in the PMU. S/He is responsible for validating the various documents relating to project operational costs and that technical aspects are in line with country priorities before submission to the CI-GEF Agency. The NPD will oversee the various negotiations with the project's implementing partners for its improvement (including the sustainability of project activities beyond the project life cycle) and the use of project results.

175. Due to the many of the activities of the project involve procurement and subcontracts, the recruitment of a dedicated Grants Manager will be necessary to ensure that the PCU has the

required capacity to establish contracts/grants and to do financial monitoring and reporting as per CI-GEF Agency and GEF requirements.

176. The **M&E officer** is responsible for monitoring the project's achievements, as well as monitoring the safeguarding measures triggered by the project, including gender mainstreaming, stakeholder's engagement, and grievance mechanism.

- Monitoring project activities, including technical monitoring of MoU (with relevant ministerial departments) and contracts including financial matters, and preparing monthly and quarterly progress reports, and organising monthly and quarterly progress reviews;
- Organize quarterly meetings to monitor and evaluate the project's achievements and to organize possible visits to the implementation sites of CDN activities;
- Maintaining information management systems and maintaining specific project management databases to track and monitor project implementation, including risk management as well as tracking financial progress against project outputs and deliverables.

Other personnel who will support the PMU include:

177. The **Finance Manager** is responsible for overseeing the financial management of the project taking into account the ProDoc and instructions of the Project Steering Committee. This includes managing the budget for the implementation of the project, the preparation of the financial reports, support to the annual and final financial audit to be conducted by external auditors.

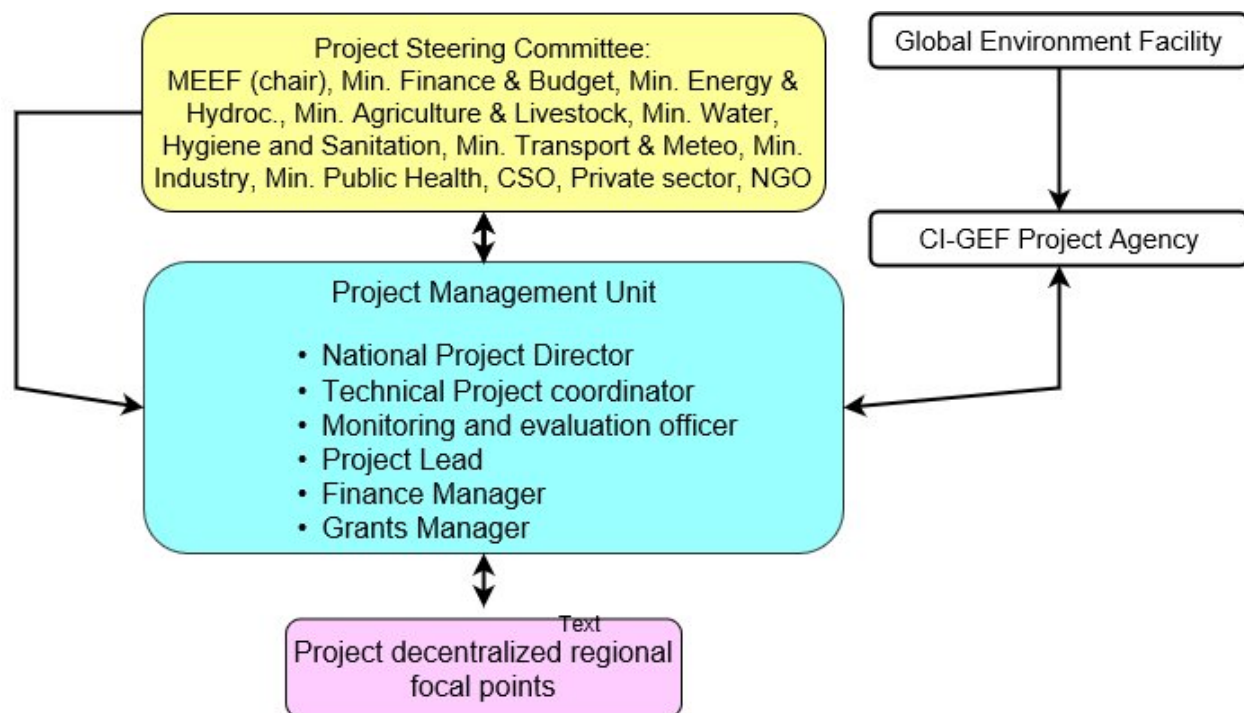
178. **Grants Manager:** Due to the number of activities that involve procurement and subcontracts, the recruitment of a dedicated Grants Manager will be necessary to ensure that the PCU has the required capacity to establish contracts/grants and to do financial monitoring and reporting as per CI-GEF Agency and GEF requirements.

179. **Project Lead:** will work closely with the Technical Project Coordinator during the planning, implementation of activities by other sectors and reports development.

180. **Project regional focal points (22)**, from the 22 Regional Directorates of Environment, Ecology and Forests, will represent the PMU at regional level. They are responsible for monitoring project implementation at decentralized level. They are also responsible for grievance collecting at regional level and their transfer to the PMU. They are also in charge of regional animation and regional visit organisation of PMU and other bodies involved in the project management, according to the needs. They are responsible for facilitating project implementation at regional and sub-regional levels.

## B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

Figure 4: CBIT Madagascar project organisational chart



### CI-GEF Project Agency:

181. CI-GEF will provide technical and financial oversight to the Executing Agencies and the PMU as needed. Specific functions that CI-GEF will undertake include:

- Facilitate interactions with the GEF and other stakeholders;
- Oversee and monitor implementation of CBIT Madagascar project at country-level, including undertaking annual project site visits.
- Ensure that financial management practices comply with GEF requirements, manage, monitor and track financial transactions. The CI-GEF Agency will oversee the financial audit which will be done annually.
- Quality assurance, including internal and external audits. Quality assurance will be carried out at the project development phase and project performance will be evaluated and improved to ensure accountability and incorporation of lessons learned. CI-GEF Agency will oversee preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR) for submission to GEFSEC.
- Undertake project Terminal Evaluation

## SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

182. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a

review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

#### **A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities**

183. The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This include the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.
184. **The project Executing Agency** is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.
185. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.
186. The **Project Steering Committee** plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.
187. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.
188. The CI Internal Audit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

#### **B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities**

189. The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see M&E Table 11 for details):
- a. **Inception workshop**  
Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team and stakeholders in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.
  - b. **Inception workshop Report**  
The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.
  - c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)  
A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data

gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

**Baseline Establishment:** in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**

The CBIT Focal Area Tracking Tools were completed at CEO approval submission and will be updated at the time of the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held semi-annually, as appropriate.

Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF Project Agency will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF Project Agency staff participating in the oversight mission and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention

area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

**l. Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the Executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

m.

190. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF Project Agency in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

**Table 12: Monitoring and evaluation plan summary**

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (US\$)
<b>a. Inception workshop and Report</b>	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> <li>Executing Agency</li> <li>CI-GEF Project Agency (PA)</li> </ul>	12,021
<b>b. Inception workshop Report</b>	Within one month of inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> <li>CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	See above
<b>c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</b>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> <li>CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	4,180
<b>d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools</b>	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> <li>Executing Agency</li> <li>CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	5,731
<b>e. Project Steering Committee Meetings</b>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> <li>Executing Agency</li> <li>CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	8,405
<b>f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</b>	Approximately annual visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	942

<b>g. Quarterly Progress Reporting</b>	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> </ul>	4,849
<b>h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Annually for year ending June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	3,864
<b>i. Project Completion Report</b>	Upon project operational closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> </ul>	4,990
<b>j. Independent Terminal Evaluation</b>	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.</li> </ul>	20,000
<b>k. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation</b>	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least annually</li> </ul>	27,319
<b>l. Financial Statements Audit</b>	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>	5,125

## SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

### A. Overall Project Budget

191. The project will be financed by a medium size GEF grant of US\$1,394,495 with co-financing from the Government of Madagascar and Conservation International. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in the two tables below. The project budget may be subject to revision during implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided in Appendix VII.

**Table 13: Planned project budget by component**

Project budget by component (in US\$)	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	PMC <sup>29</sup>	Total budget
<b>Personnel Salaries and benefits</b>	38,927	38,928	39,002	35,136	151,993
<b>Contractual services</b>	178,081	165,723	82,203	5,125	431,132
<b>Travel, Meetings and workshops<sup>30</sup></b>	30,232	64,577	183,854		278,663
<b>Grants &amp; Agreements</b>	80,701	219,836	35,658	72,088	408,283

<sup>29</sup> Total PMC: US\$122,227.

<sup>30</sup> Combined with travels and accommodations in the October 2018 GEF\_Budget\_Template\_Implementation.

<i>Equipment</i>	3,412	3,412	3,413	0	10,237
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	14,838	15,769	23,702	9,878	64,187
<b>TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT</b>	346,191	508,245	367,832	122,227	<b>1,344,495</b>

**Table 14: Planned project budget by year**

Project budget by Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total budget
<i>Personnel Salaries and benefits</i>	70,593	81,400	0	151,993
<i>Contractual services</i>	233,472	197,660	0	431,132
<i>Travel, Meetings and workshops</i>	128,232	150,431	0	278,663
<i>Grants &amp; Agreements</i>	280,301	127,982	0	408,283
<i>Equipment</i>	10,237	0	0	10,237
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	30,995	33,192	0	64,187
<b>TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT</b>	753,830	590,665	0	<b>1,344,495</b>

## **B. Overall Project Co-financing**

192. The total GEF funding requested for this project is \$1,344,495 and the total co-financing to \$180,590. CI as the GEF Agency will provide \$20,000 in grant co-financing while the government partners will provide \$160,590 in-kind co-financing; government partners include: Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF), Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons.

193. The co-financing commitment letters are attached in the Appendix VIII

**Table 15: Committed Grant and In-Kind Co-financing (US\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar/Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forests	In-kind	102,600
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar/Ministry of Public Health	In-kind	10,000



Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar/Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons	In-kind	47,990
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	20,000
<b>TOTAL CO-FINANCING</b>			180,590

## APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement</i>
<b>Indicator(s):</b>	<i>a. Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring developed</i> <i>b. Number of sectoral policies for each sector included in the updated NDC</i> <i>c. Number of sectoral monitoring systems - national MRV frameworks and sectoral MRV frameworks established for each NDC sector;</i> <i>d. Web portal of climate actions established</i> <i>e. Number of key stakeholders trained, and persons involved in decision making processes trained</i>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<b>Component 1:</b> 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  <i>Indicator 1.1.: Number of recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements developed</i>	1.1.1. No recommendations have yet been formulated for strengthening institutional arrangements	1.1.1 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)	Output 1.1.1: Assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement  <i>Indicator 1.1.1.1: Number of assessments of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement</i>  <i>Target: One assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement</i>
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)	1.2.1 No recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement have been developed and deployed so far	1.2.1 Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting are deployed for each of the eight NDC sectors	Output 1.2.1.: Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted  <i>Indicator 1.2.1.1: Number of sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed</i>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<p><i>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of sectors that deploy recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement</i></p>			<p><i>Target: At least eight sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.2.: Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.1: Number of recommendations for policies, strategies and program for each of the eight NDC sectors targeted by the project, merged in one compilation report with a summary note to decision-makers developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 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</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.3.: NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems developed and deployed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3.1.: Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring, including strategic, regulatory and operational recommendations developed and employed</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<i>Target: 1 operational plan for NDC implementation and monitoring developed and employed</i>
<p>Outcome 1.3.: Guidelines 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</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of climate change sectoral policies updated or developed considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>1.3.1 Only two sectors, agriculture and public health have climate change policies/strategies for adaptation and mitigation. These policies do not consider Transparency framework elements.</p> <p>1.3.2. high level of uncertainty in the estimation of emission levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No country-specific methodological guidelines for calculating emissions and emission reductions at the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors.</li> <li>Lack of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for effective sectoral monitoring systems</li> </ul>	<p>1.3.1 At least one climate change policy for each of the 8 sectors developed or updated</p> <p>1.3.2 At least one protocol for data collection, processing and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, Industrial Processes.</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1.: Guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels are developed and adapted to the national context</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1.1.: Number of guidelines for calculating emissions and emission reductions at the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 4 methodological guidelines - for AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes and waste - developed</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.2.: Recommendations from each sector incorporated in policies guiding climate action developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2.1: Number of sectoral policies (NDC adaptation and mitigation sectors) considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 8 climate change sectoral policies developed or updated</i></p>
<b>Component 2:</b> Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant Tools			

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<p><i>Outcome 2.1.: Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of transparent management systems established</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of sectoral carbon registries in place</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of mitigation sectors with specific emissions factors</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4 Number of climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and in national communications</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 No transparent management systems at national level to ensure information sharing on climate change</p> <p>2.1.2. No national and sectoral carbon registries to address accounting needs</p> <p>2.1.3 Utilization of non-specific emission factors or “default” values for the calculation of national GHG</p> <p>2.1.4 No climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and in national communications</p>	<p>2.1.1 One database management system developed to collect GHG emissions and removals and mitigation and adaptation activities related to the NDC</p> <p>2.1.2 One national carbon registry and at least 4 sectoral carbon registries adjusted, expanded and incorporated into web portal</p> <p>2.1.3 At least four sectors with specific emission factors reflecting national circumstances</p> <p>2.1.4 Seven Operational metadata systems developed for mitigation sectors listed in NDC and national communications and operational metadata systems for adaptation sectors</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number of web portals for managing all climate change data, including NDC related activities information and data, developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 national web portal of climate actions developed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.2: Number of communication strategies on the utilization of the web portal developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: One Project Communication strategy on the utilization of the web portal developed</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: NDC transparency information and data made available for the Global Coordination Platform</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.1.: Number of documents produced during the project such as methodological guidelines, strategic and operational recommendations, reports, syntheses of best practices shared to the Global Coordination Platform</i></p> <p><i>Target: Documents related to the project uploaded to the Global Coordination platform</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p>Output 2.1.3.: Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3.1.: Number of metadata systems developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 metadata system for each of the 7 NDC target sectors developed</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.4.: Specific emission factors for Madagascar established</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4.1.: Number of specific emission factors for each mitigation NDC sector</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 6 specific emission factors for each mitigation NDC sectors established</i></p>
<p>Outcome 2.2.: Existing initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of national MRV frameworks developed</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 Currently MRV systems have only been developed for REDD-plus and electricity subsector but no national MRV framework exists</p>	<p>2.1.1. 1 national MRV framework developed considering the MRV scope of UNFCCC guidelines and UNFCCC COP 24 outcome</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1.: Lessons learned from relevant initiatives including REDD+/BNCCC and Electricity/Energy work compiled and analyzed to build a national, NDC-wide system</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1.1.: Number of reports on the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared;</i></p> <p>Target: 1 report with the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p>Output 2.2.2.: BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2.1: Number of MRV systems for national wide reporting launched</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 national MRV system for national wide reporting launched</i></p>
<b>Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.</b>			
<p>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</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate action monitoring tools</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Three national experts per sector trained for the development of National Communications.</p>	<p>3.1.1 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.</p> <p>At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.1: Number of Training of Trainers modules and workshops developed and launched</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 6 training workshops, based on number of modules and details for each sector developed</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2 Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BTR etc.) purchased and installed for each of the eight sectoral department</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.1: Number of equipment and software obtained and used by trained stakeholders to produce National Climate change reports</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>Target: At least one equipment and software for the analysis of mitigation measure for each of the NDC mitigation sectors.</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least one equipment and software for the analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation options for each of the NDC adaptation sectors.</i></p>
<p>Outcome 3.2.: National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained</p>	<p>3.2.1 CNCC members do not have required capacity to ensure their role in national climate report validation processes and to strengthening climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies, programmes and actions.</p>	<p>3.2.1 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</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1.1: Number of training modules for the CNCC members developed.</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 6 training modules developed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1.2. Number of training workshops conducted</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least two training workshops conducted</i></p>



## APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

	Timeline							
	Year 1				Year 2			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Outcome 1.1.: Institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed</b>								
<b>Output 1.1.1.:</b> Assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement		X	X					
<b>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)</b>								
<b>Output 1.2.1.:</b> Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted		X	X					
<b>Output 1.2.2.:</b> Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed			X	X				
<b>Output 1.2.3.:</b> NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems developed and deployed				X	X	X		
<b>Outcome 1.3.: Guidelines 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</b>								
<b>Output 1.3.1.:</b> Guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels are developed and adapted to the national context		X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Output 1.3.2.:</b> Recommendations from all sector guidelines incorporated in policies guiding climate action				X	X	X	X	X
<b>Outcome 2.1.: Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities</b>								
<b>Output 2.1.1.:</b> Web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information developed			X	X	X	X	X	X

<b>Output 2.1.2.:</b> NDC transparency information and data made available for the Global Coordination Platform		X	X	X		X	X	X
<b>Output 2.1.3.:</b> Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly		X	X	X				
<b>Output 2.1.4.:</b> Specific emission factors for Madagascar established			X	X	X	X		
<b>Outcome 2.2.: Existing initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks</b>								
<b>Output 2.2.1.:</b> Lessons learned from relevant initiatives including REDD+/BNCCC and Electricity/Energy work compiled and analyzed to build a national, NDC-wide system				X				X
<b>Output 2.2.2.:</b> BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched			X	X	X	X		
<b>Outcome 3.1.: Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, National Communications, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections</b>								
<b>Output 3.1.1.:</b> Training of trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched (including: 1- training for at least 58 ministerial staff + relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets; 2- training for at least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability; and training for 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)			X	X	X	X		
<b>Output 3.1.2.:</b> Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BTR etc.) purchased and installed for each of the eight sectoral department				X				
<b>Outcome 3.2.: National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation</b>								
<b>Output 3.2.1.:</b> Members <sup>31</sup> of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting			X	X	X	X		

<sup>31</sup> 40 CNCC members: 19 men, 21 women.

### APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<b>Objective: Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement</b>							
Indicator a: <i>Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring developed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of type of recommendations</li> <li>• Number of NDC operational and monitoring plan</li> <li>• Number of recommendations for policies, strategies and program for each of the eight NDC sectors targeted by the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of existing institutional arrangements by national consultants</li> <li>• Development of recommendations for policies, strategies and programmes</li> <li>• Validation of NDC operational and monitoring plan by sectoral stakeholders</li> <li>• Adoption of NDC operational and monitoring plan by decision makers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate institutional arrangements for the implementation &amp; monitoring of UNFCCC &amp; Paris Agreement MRVs</li> <li>• Lack of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for effective sectoral monitoring systems.</li> <li>• No operational plan for NDC implementation and monitoring.</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	GoM; MEEF; BNCCC; CI; PMU; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health	118,255
Indicator b: <i>Number of sectoral policies for each sector included in the updated NDC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sectoral guidelines for the monitoring of GHG emission, climate change impacts, and climate actions and received supports</li> <li>• Number of climate change sectoral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels</li> <li>• Development of sectoral guidelines for the monitoring of adaptation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only two sectors, Agriculture and Public health, have climate change policies/strategies for adaptation and mitigation. These policies do not consider Transparency</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC; CI; PMU; MEEF; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries,	270,472

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
	<i>policies developed or updated</i>	actions and supports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-grants with sectoral departments to develop at least 8 sectoral policies considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements</li> </ul>	framework elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level of uncertainty in the estimation of emission levels.</li> </ul>			Public Health; GoM	
Indicator c: <i>Number of sectoral monitoring systems - national MRV frameworks and sectoral MRV frameworks established for each NDC sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of specific emission factors for each of the four sectors included in NDC and National Communications</li> <li>Number of sectoral monitoring systems and sectoral carbon registries developed</li> <li>Number of national MRV framework developed considering the MRV scope of UNFCCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group of consultants to develop specific emission factors for each of the four mitigation sectors included in the NDC and National Communications</li> <li>Operationalization of the MRV Operational Unit in the BNCCC of the Ministry in charge of Environment</li> <li>Group of national consultants to develop protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for each of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No national and sectoral carbon registries to address accounting needs</li> <li>Utilization of non-specific emission factors or “default” values</li> <li>for the calculation of national GHG</li> <li>No climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and in national communications</li> <li>No regional supports for data collection and processing</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo) 22 Regions for 22 project decentralized regional focal points: Alaotra-Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Analamanga, Analanjirofo, Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Atsinanana, Betsiboka, Boeny, Bongolava, Diana, Haute Matsiatra, Itasy, Melaky, Sava, Sofia,	Validation: X 1 per sector Web portal official launching: X 1	BNCCC; CI; PMU; MEEF; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport & Meteorology, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health; GoM	386,484

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
	<i>guidelines and UNFCCC COP 24 outcome</i>	<p>the 8 NDC/NatComs target sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalization of MoUs signed between the Ministry in charge of Environment and the 8 sectoral departments in charge of sectoral monitoring systems</li> <li>Supports for 22 project decentralized Regional focal points to assist for regional data collect and processing</li> </ul>		Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy-Fitovinany			
Indicator e: <i>Web portal of climate actions established</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of web portals for managing all climate change data, including NDC related activities</li> <li>Number of communication strategies on the utilization of the web portal developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National consultants to develop national climate change web portal</li> <li>National consultant to develop project communication strategy</li> <li>Production and publication of climate change articles and manuscripts on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No transparent management systems at national level to ensure information sharing on climate change</li> <li>No institutions receive climate change information and data on a continuous basis</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1, at the signature of MoUs	BNCCC; CI; PMU; MEEF; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health; GoM	99,254

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of documents produced during the project such as methodological guidelines, strategic and operational recommendations, reports, syntheses of best practices shared to the Global Coordination Platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local newspapers and national/regional journals and magazines with international standards</li> <li>Compilation of project best practices including findings and guideline</li> <li>Participation in Global Coordination Platform events and meetings.</li> </ul>					
Indicator f: <i>Number of key stakeholders trained, and persons involved in decision making processes trained</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of climate change modules developed</li> <li>Number of trainers trained</li> <li>Number of key stakeholders trained by national trainers</li> <li>Number of persons involved in decision making processes trained</li> <li>Number of national trainers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of a group of consultants (climate change experts) to develop climate change modules based on UNFCCC guidelines</li> <li>Acquisition of climate change software (IPCC &amp; IPCC-recommended software)</li> <li>Training of trainers on climate change software and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor national capacity on climate actions monitoring and reporting, no national trainers</li> <li>Three national experts per sector trained for the development of National Communications</li> <li>CNCC members do not have required capacity to ensure their role in national climate</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC; CI; MEEF; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health; CSO; NGOs; Associations	209,016

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
		climate change monitoring and evaluation	report validation processes and to strengthening climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies, programmes and actions				
<b>Component 1: Strengthen institutional arrangements, policies, strategies, programs and coordination bodies within national institutions, and all relevant sectors to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement</b>							
Indicator 1.1.: Number of recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements developed	<i>Number of reports 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)</i>	Validation and adoption of report containing recommendations by decision makers	No recommendations have yet been formulated for strengthening institutional arrangements.	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	GoM; MEEF; BNCCC; CI; PMU; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health	17,960
<i>Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of sectors that deploy recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance</i>	• <i>Number of sectoral data management policies and reporting</i>	• Recruitment of national consultants to assess sectoral data management	No recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	GoM; MEEF; BNCCC; CI; PMU; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture,	22,299

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<i>climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement</i>	<i>mechanisms assessed</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sectors that deploy recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	policies and reporting mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of consultants to develop recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement have been developed and deployed so far			Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health	
<i>Indicator 1.2.2.1.: Number of recommendations for policies, strategies and program for each of the eight NDC sectors targeted by the project, merged in one compilation report with a summary note to decision-makers developed</i>	<i>Number of compilation report with a summary note to decision-makers, containing recommendations for policies, strategies and program for each of the eight NDC sectors targeted by the project</i>	Recruitment of an individual to develop a compilation of recommendations for the effective, practical and sustainable implementation of the PA Transparency framework	No recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement have been developed and deployed so far	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	GoM; MEEF; BNCCC; CI; PMU; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health; GoM	17,920
<i>Indicator 1.2.3.1.: Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring, including strategic, regulatory and</i>	<i>Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of a group of consultants (international and national), climate</li> </ul>	No operational plan for NDC implementation and monitoring	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC; CI; PMU; Group of consultants	60,077



Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<i>operational recommendations developed and employed</i>	<i>developed and employed</i>	change specialist and planification expert, to develop 1 operational plan for NDC implementation and monitoring • Advocacy					
<i>Indicator 1.3.1.: Number of climate change sectoral policies updated or developed considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements</i>	<i>Number of climate change sectoral policies developed or updated</i>	Subgrants to sectoral departments to develop or update climate change policies	Only two sectors, agriculture and public health have climate change policies/strategies for adaptation and mitigation. These policies do not consider Transparency framework elements.	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC, CI, PMU, Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Water (Water Resources and Waste), Ministry of Public health, Ministry of Industry, Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Energy, Ministry in charge of Transport	224,000
<i>Indicator 1.3.2.: Number of climate change sectoral policies updated or developed considering the monitoring guidelines for</i>	<i>Number of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer developed for each of the following sectors:</i>	• Recruitment of a group of consultants to develop protocols for data collection for sectorial	Lack of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for effective sectoral monitoring systems	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC; CI; PMU; group of international and national consultants	46,472

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<i>the Transparency framework elements</i>	<i>Mitigation: AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Industrial processes; Adaptation: Water resources, Agriculture, Public health, Coastal Zones, Forestry and biodiversity, Infrastructures</i>	monitoring and GHG emission and reduction • Recruitment of a group of consultants to develop protocols for data collection to monitor sectoral adaptation actions and supports					
<b>Component 2: Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools</b>							
<i>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of transparent management systems established</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of web portals for managing all climate change data, including NDC related activities information and data, developed</li> <li>• Number of communication strategies on the utilization of web portals developed</li> <li>• Number of climate change informative days organized</li> <li>• Number of publications in local newspaper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of an individual national consultant to develop a climate change web portal centralising all relevant information and data, including 2-years subscription and 6 months maintenance</li> <li>• Recruitment of an individual national consultant to develop project communication strategy on the utilization of the web portal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No transparent management systems at national level to ensure information sharing on climate change</li> <li>• Lack of awareness raising campaign to the fight against climate change</li> <li>• Lack of communications related to climate change actions and supports in Madagascar at national and</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X 1 (web portals), quarterly updated</li> <li>• X 1 (project communication strategy)</li> <li>• Annual (climate change informative days)</li> <li>• Quarterly (publications in local newspapers, and international journals and magazines)</li> </ul>	BNCCC; CI; PMU; MEEF; Ministry in charge of: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport & Meteorology, Water & Sanitation, Waste, Industries, Public Health; GoM	53,434

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
	<i>and magazines and journals having international standards</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize climate change informative days (national)</li> <li>BNCCC and CI produce publications and articles in local newspapers, international journals and magazines</li> </ul>	<i>international levels</i>				
<i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of sectoral carbon registries in place</i>	<i>No national and sectoral carbon registries to address accounting needs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of a group of international and national consultants to develop protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for each of the sector included in the mitigation component of Madagascar NDC and National Communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No national and sectoral carbon registries to address accounting needs</i></li> <li><i>No sector has operational sectoral carbon registries</i></li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>X 1 (development of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer)</li> </ul>	BNCCC, CI, PMU, Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Water (Water Resources and Waste), Ministry of Public health, Ministry of Industry, Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Energy, Ministry in charge of Transport	46,460
<i>Indicator 2.1.2.1.: Number of documents produced during the project such as</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the Project Identification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uploading all documents related to the project to</li> </ul>	No transparent management systems at national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project location (Antananarivo): uploading</li> </ul>	Annual	BNCCC, CI	30,495

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<i>methodological guidelines, strategic and operational recommendations, reports, syntheses of best practices shared to the Global Coordination Platform</i>	Form available on the GCP website • The participation of Madagascar in GCP events and meetings is not assured	the Global Coordination platform • Participation of BNCCC and CI team into Global Coordination Platform meetings and events	level to ensure information sharing on climate change	documents to GCP • International meetings and events			
<i>Indicator 2.1.3.: Number of mitigation sectors with specific emissions factors</i>	Number of specific emission factors for each mitigation sector included in the NDC and National Communications (AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Industrial Processes	Recruitment of a group of international and national consultants to develop specific emission factor for AFOLU, Waste, Industrial Processes, and Energy, and to develop methodological guideline for sectorial monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers	Utilization of non-specific emission factors or “default” values for the calculation of national GHG	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC, CI, PMU, group of international and national consultants	66,722
<i>Indicator 2.1.4.: Number of climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and</i>	<i>Number of metadata system developed for each of the 7 NDC target sectors (mitigation:</i>	• Subgrants to sectoral departments and the 22 regional directorates of	• <i>For sectoral monitoring system, only two adaptation-related sectors</i>	Project location (Antananarivo) 22 Regions for 22 project decentralized	• X 1 (equipment for sectoral departments and software licenses)	BNCCC, CI, PMU, Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Water (Water	167,113

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<i>in national communications</i>	<i>AFOLU, Energy including Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes; <u>adaptation</u>: Water resources and Public health)</i>	Environment, Ecology and Forests to operationalize sectoral monitoring systems including internet costs, software licenses, equipment and furniture and office supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training workshop for 25 relevant technicians (Ministries, NGO, CSO, Associations) + 5 BNCCC staff on database management system</li> </ul>	<i>have operational sectoral monitoring system: Water resources, Public health.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Energy sector is currently implementing the Système d'information énergétique and the Système d'information national sur les hydrocarbures. The BNC REDD-plus is implementing its MRV system</i></li> <li>• <i>All these sectoral monitoring systems are facing lack of means of implementation and lack of data that should be collected on a continuous basis.</i></li> </ul>	regional focal points: Alaotra-Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Analamanga, Analanjirofo, Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Atsinanana, Betsiboka, Boeny, Bongolava, Diana, Haute Matsiatra, Itasy, Melaky, Sava, Sofia, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy-Fitovinany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X 2 (training workshop sessions for 25 relevant technicians + 5 BNCCC staff on database management system)</li> <li>• Annual (furniture, and office supplies)</li> </ul>	Resources and Waste), Ministry of Public health, Ministry of Industry, Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Energy, Ministry in charge of Transport, 22 project decentralized regional focal points	
<i>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of national MRV frameworks developed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of reports on the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of national consultant to compile and assess lessons learned and best</li> </ul>	Currently MRV systems have only been developed for REDD-plus and electricity subsector	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC, CI, PMU, national consultant	51,210

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of MRV systems for national wide reporting launched</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>practices of existing MRV-likes initiatives</li> <li>Operationalization of the BNCCC MRV Operational Unit</li> </ul>	but no national MRV framework exists				
<b>Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities</b>							
<i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate action monitoring tools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of relevant ministerial staff + BNCCC staff trained</li> <li>Number of training modules developed</li> <li>Number of equipment and software for the analysis of mitigation measure for each of the NDC mitigation sectors</li> <li>Number of equipment and software for the analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation options for each of the NDC adaptation sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of trainers</li> <li>Development of climate change training modules</li> <li>Capacity building for national relevant stakeholders by trainers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of training tools (modules, equipment and software)</li> <li>Lack of capacity building on the utilization of climate change software</li> <li>No national trainers</li> <li>Three national experts per sector trained for the development of National Communications</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of trainers X 1</li> <li>Training of relevant ministerial stakeholders, NGOs, CSO and BNCCC staff: annually</li> <li>Acquisition of equipment and software: X 1</li> <li>Development of training modules: X 1</li> </ul>	BNCCC; CI; relevant ministerial departments and government agencies, NGOs, CSO, research institutions and universities, associations	145,766

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
<i>Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of Training of Trainers modules and workshops developed and launched</i>	<i>Number of Training of Trainers modules and workshops developed and launched</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of a group of consultants to develop climate change monitoring modules</li> <li>Training workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No climate change training module developed, considering national context and specificity, to effectively monitor and report toward key climate target.</li> <li>Poor national capacity</li> </ul>	Project location (Antananarivo)	X 1	BNCCC, CI, Trainers (relevant national experts considering NDC sectors)	83,495
<i>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of training modules for the CNCC members developed</li> <li>Number of training workshops conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of a group of consultants to adapt climate change monitoring modules</li> <li>12 national trainers' per diem to train 40 CNCC members, 5-days x 2 workshop sessions</li> </ul>	CNCC members do not have required capacity to ensure their role in national climate report validation processes and to strengthening climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies, programmes and actions	Project location (Antananarivo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapt climate change monitoring modules: X 1</li> <li>Training workshops: annually</li> </ul>	BNCCC, CI, Trainers (relevant national experts considering NDC sectors)	63,250

## APPENDIX IV: GEF Tracking Tool by Focal Area

### Section A. General Data

	At Terminal Evaluation	
Project Title	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement	
GEF ID	9948	
GEF Agency	Conservation International	
Agency Project ID		
Country	Madagascar	
Region	AFR	
Date of Council/CEO Approval	March 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	
GEF Grant (US\$)	1,520,000	
Date of submission of the tracking tool	March 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2019	
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC?		1 Yes = 1, No = 0

### Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators

#### Terminal Evaluation Results

Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO <sub>2</sub> eq)		Identify Sectors, Sources and Technologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided	21 600 000	<b>AFOLU:</b> Climate smart farming techniques, conservation agriculture, arboriculture, large scale reforestation, reduction if timber extraction, REDD-plus, agroforestry, protected areas extension and sustainable management. <b>Energy:</b> renewable energy sources mobilisation: energy production network rehabilitation: energy efficiency, rural electrification, improved cookstoves. <b>Waste:</b> Biogas production from waste water, household waste sustainable management,



Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided	69 400 000	AFOLU: Climate smart farming techniques, conservation agriculture, arboriculture, large scale reforestation, reduction if timber extraction, REDD-plus, agroforestry, protected areas extension and sustainable management. <b>Energy:</b> renewable energy sources mobilisation: energy production network rehabilitation: energy efficiency, rural electrification, improved cookstoves. <b>Waste:</b> Biogas production from waste water, household waste sustainable management,
Indicator 2: Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which		Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.
Public	1 140 000	
Private	3 420 000	
Domestic	3 420 000	
External	25 000 000	

### Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators

Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems	Baseline Rating (1-10)	Target Rating (1-10)	Provide details of coverage of MRV systems - area, type of activity for which MRV is done, and of Reporting and Verification processes. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
National GHG inventories	2	5	
MRV of NAMA/mitigation	1	5	
MRV of received funding, technology and capacity building supports	1	5	

Indicator 4: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions		Please specify the dates of submission for each report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)
National Communications	3	2003; 2010; 2017
Biennial Update Reports	-	
NDC	1	2016

Other	-		
Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	Baseline Rating (1-4)	Target Rating (1-4)	CBIT projects will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
	3	4	

## APPENDIX V: Safeguard Screening Form and Analysis

1. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening of each proposed project to determine whether an ESIA is required and if so, the appropriate extent and type of ESIA (see Policy #1 and Appendix I for more details). The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I are meant to serve as guidance to proposal reviewers and are not meant to be exhaustive.
2. All proposed activities will undergo safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF ESMF policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities trigger any of the safeguards policies.
3. **The Executing Entity** is responsible for providing responses to each of the questions outlined in this form when submitting a PIF to the Project Agency for consideration.
4. **The Project Agency is responsible for conducting** all aspects of the safeguard screening process, from initiation to making the final decision on whether or not an ESIA is necessary and, if so, at what level along with whether a project-level plan is required if a safeguard is triggered.

I. PROJECT DATA SUMMARY		
<b>Country:</b> Madagascar	<b>GEF Project ID:</b> 9948	
<b>Project Title:</b> Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement		
<b>Name of the Executing Entity(ies):</b> Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (under the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development, and CI-Madagascar)		
<b>Length of Project:</b> 36 months	<b>Start date:</b>	<b>End date:</b>
<p><b>Introduction:</b> (location, main issues to be addressed by project)</p> <p>5. <b>Madagascar</b> has ratified all international treaties related to the fight against climate change. The ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1998 led the country to submit its Initial National Communication in 2003, the Second National Communication in 2010, and its Third National Communication in 2017. In accordance with UNFCCC guidelines, these documents contain national status for greenhouse gas emissions (GHG); as well as mitigation measures for Madagascar's contribution to reducing GHG emissions.</p> <p>6. National greenhouse gas inventories have highlighted the importance of the Agriculture sector in terms of GHG emissions (approx. 15% of emissions between 2005 and 2010). The Energy sector holds the second position (2% of emissions); while the Industrial Processes and Waste sectors produce respectively 0.2% and 0.3% of the GHG emitted by the country during the same period. The LULUCF sector produces more than 80% of the GHG emitted between 2005 and 2010, but this figure is balanced by a significant level of carbon absorption by forests and woodlands.</p> <p>7. This project is aimed at strengthening national capacity to implement the different elements of the transparency framework established by the Paris Agreement, taking into consideration Madagascar</p>		

contributions to climate change mitigation. In accordance with its NDC Madagascar decided to strengthen the mitigation actions related to the four mitigation-NDC sectors by a target of 14% GHG emissions reduction compared to the business as usual scenario (BAU) and 32% increase of carbon sinks.

**Project Background:** (description of physical, biological and socioeconomic context, including Indigenous Peoples and reference to how gender may play a role)

8. Madagascar is a 587 040 km sq. island located at the western end of the Indian Ocean, 400 km off the East Coast of Africa. The country belongs almost entirely to the tropics and is crossed along its entire length by a succession of mountain ranges. The diversified weather pattern is influenced by the Indian Ocean current oscillating from the Eastern tropical per humid climate, to the Southwestern sub arid region.
9. Madagascar has great economic potential, especially in terms of natural resources: exceptional biodiversity with an exceptional endemism rate of up to 90%, major minerals (ilmenite, nickel, cobalt, gold, uranium, etc.), more than 5,000 km of coastline, and agroclimatic conditions conducive to the diversification of agricultural practices. More than 8 million hectares of land (14% total superficies) are suitable for cultivation<sup>32</sup>.
10. The country is home to approximately 22,5 million people in 2014<sup>33</sup>, 80% of which live in rural areas. Incomes are generally low and more than 80% of Malagasy population is living below the poverty line, according to the UN estimation in 2014<sup>34</sup>. Performance against SDGs remains low, with only 26% of population having access to consumable water, and only 17% having access to electricity, characterized by a rural-urban contrast. Roads are generally in a poor state and are unevenly distributed over the country.
11. The national economy is based on primary sector (agriculture, livestock and fisheries), providing 95% of national food provision. About 75% of foreign exchanges depend on the exportation of clove, vanilla, coffee, litchi, sea cucumber, shrimps and other marine products<sup>35</sup>. Agriculture provides 27% GDP. National average of rice production is approximately 2 tons per ha per year, due to low inputs use and lack of innovation adoption; and rice production has been declining since the 1990s<sup>36</sup>. Existing infrastructures are suffering from impacts of climate hazards including cyclones and heavy rainfall that usually cause large floods. Related damage, infrastructure loss, and decline in soil fertility, along with traditional practices diminish agriculture yields and induce people to use more agricultural land, causing a notable GHG emission level for this sector (25 400 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per year, 15% annual emission from 2005 to 2010<sup>37</sup>). Livestock subsector contributes to 15% of GDP and 60% of rural household income; associated enteric fermentation and manure management is responsible of about 45-50% annual GHG emission for the Agriculture sector.

<sup>32</sup> Randriamoria, J.N. 2015. *Madagascar : Rapport PANORAMA No. 1. Version finale*. Système statistique agricole et alimentaire. Projet TCP/MAG/3502-CountrySTAT. Août 2015. Available at [http://madagascar.countrystat.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/countrystat\\_fenix/congo/docs/Rapport%20Panorama\\_finale.pdf](http://madagascar.countrystat.org/fileadmin/user_upload/countrystat_fenix/congo/docs/Rapport%20Panorama_finale.pdf). Accessed on 19 July 2018.

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.instat.mg/madagascar-en-chiffre/>. Accessed on 19 July 2018.

<sup>34</sup> PNUD. 2014. *Rapport sur le développement humain 2014*. Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement. Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr14-report-fr.pdf>. Accessed on 19 July 2018.

<sup>35</sup> Randriamoria J.N. 2015.

<sup>36</sup> <http://perspective.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/tend/MDG/fr/RS.RIC.PROD.PP.MT.html>. Accessed on 19 July 2018.

<sup>37</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2017. *Troisième communication nationale à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques*. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial. Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement. Octobre 2017.

12. In Madagascar, LULUCF, agriculture and energy sectors are closely linked. Agriculture and human settlements near or inside forests and woodlands led to clearing and deforestation that reached 57 000 hectares per year since 1990. Madagascar ecosystems include tropical forests, lakes and wetlands that are among World biodiversity hotspots. It is estimated that Madagascar's forest cover has been reduced by 85% during the last 50 years, 80% of which are attributed to slash-and-burning that are extensively practiced in remote forested areas<sup>38</sup>. In addition, fuelwood and charcoal remain the main energy sources for the population; and deforestation and clearing are closely associated with a rapid population growth (2,7% in 2017<sup>39</sup>), which is one of the highest in Southern Africa.
13. As far as concern the Energy sector, the national hydropower potential is about 7800 megawatts but only about 160 megawatts (2%) are exploited. The country must import 1 million tons of fossil fuel per year to meet its energy needs. National electricity access rate is 15%, with a significant rural-urban contrast (55% of urban electricity access against only 6% in rural areas<sup>40</sup>. In 2018, a 20 megawatts photovoltaic power plant was installed near the capital to fill gap in electricity production. Many renewable energy projects are underway, both in rural and urban areas, following the guidance of the new energy policy which aims to reach 70% of renewable energy use against 30% of thermal energies in 2030<sup>41</sup>. Energy industries have issued 400-500 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. of GHG per year from 2005 to 2010, compared with 900 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per year for the Transport sub-sector. In total, the energy sector has produced about 3000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. of GHG gas per year between 2005 and 2010 (2% annual emission).  
  
The industrial sector contributes to 15% GDP. It is mainly focused on mining, food processing, textile, wood, cement, lime, fertilizers and paper companies. Industrialization suffers from lack of energy production and inefficient communication channels. Industrial activities are concentrated around the biggest urban agglomerations such as Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Mahajanga and Toamasina; this later acting as the main commercial port. Annual GHG production by industrial processes is estimated at 300-400 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. from 2005 to 2010 (0.2% emission).
14. In 2030, according to Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions, the emission reduction targets for each sector are:
  - Agriculture: from 30.1 (BAU) to 27.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. (mitigation measures) of GHG emission by promoting, inter alia, conservation agriculture and improved farming techniques;
  - LULUCF: strengthening carbon sequestration from -192.1 (BAU) to -252.8 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. by promoting reforestation, tree farming and by strengthening forest sustainable use and protected areas conservation;
  - Energy, electricity: from 181.9 (BAU) to 156.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. mainly by rehabilitating the energy transport and distribution network, by promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy sources; use of improved stoves and improved carbonization techniques on charcoal production;
  - Waste: from 2.1 (BAU) to 0.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. or 1.8% emission reduction mainly by promoting wastewater and solid household waste sustainable management.

**Project Objectives:**

<sup>38</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2017. *Analyse des moteurs de déforestation et de dégradation dans les écorégions des forêts humides de l'Est et des forêts sèches de l'Ouest de Madagascar: Rapport final*. Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts. Bureau National de Coordination REDD-plus. Mars 2017.

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.google.mg/publicdata/explore?ds=d5bncppjof8f9\\_&met\\_y=sp\\_pop\\_grow&hl=fr&dl=fr](https://www.google.mg/publicdata/explore?ds=d5bncppjof8f9_&met_y=sp_pop_grow&hl=fr&dl=fr). Accessed on 19 July 2018.

<sup>40</sup> Mr. Tsiry Andriantahina, General Director of Energy of the Malagasy Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons, pers. comm. 18 July 2018.

<sup>41</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2015. Lettre de politique de l'énergie de Madagascar 2015-2030. Ministère de l'Energie et des Hydrocarbures. Septembre 2015.

- Establish the necessary framework tools to implementing the Paris Agreement transparency elements;
- Bridging technology gaps required for GHG emission inventories and monitoring;
- Strengthen the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities.

**Project Components and Main Proposed Activities:**

**15. Component 1:** Strengthen institutional arrangements, policies, strategies, programs and coordination bodies within national institutions, and all relevant sectors to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

The main activities are:

- To develop recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements;
- To perform a mapping of baseline and relevant GHG reporting related to relevant sectors;
- To develop recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement;
- To develop and deploy NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems;
- To develop and disseminate guidelines for all sectors developed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- To develop tools to incorporate recommendations from all sectors guidelines in policies guiding climate action.

**16. Component 2:** Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools.

The main activities are:

- To compile and analyse lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms;
- To operationalize a web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information. The web portal will include adjusted and historical GHG emission/absorption data for NDC mitigation sectors;
- To ensure the availability of NDC transparency information and data for the Global Coordination Platform and other national institutions;
- To ensure the public availability and to maintain updated metadata system on data sources, origin and calculations developed.

**17. Component 3:** Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.

The main activities are:

- To train government representatives and relevant stakeholders to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets. Training targets include the members of National Committee on Climate Change
- To develop and launch tools to support long-term sustainability of training efforts
- To ensure the availability and operationality of GHG inventories reporting equipment and software including stakeholders training in operations/maintenance.

**Compliance with Environmental Conventions:**

*Explain how your project's objectives, outcomes and outcomes align with the main conventions that CI adheres to. These include UNCBD, UNFCCC, RAMSAR Convention, CITES, and UNCCD.*

**18.** Targets and mitigation actions contained within the NDC for the LULUCF sector are consistent with achieving two of the CBD's objectives: conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components. Maintaining different ecosystem services resulting from these conservation actions is favourable to the improvement of downstream ecosystems including mangroves, lakes, marshes, rivers;

and the project thus contribute to the conservation and rational use of wetlands, in line with the mission of the Ramsar Convention. Many native species listed on the CITES Appendices are protected by umbrella actions associated with the maintenance and enhancement of different forest and non-forest habitats required by the implemented LULUCF sector mitigation actions. Efforts in afforestation and reforestation will contribute to the achievement of national goals to combat desertification.

19. For the Energy sector, NDC implementation is expected to strengthen urban and rural electrification using renewable energy sources. Combined with the promotion of improved stove and improved carbonization, fuel wood requirements will be reduced and then clearing and deforestation. This will contribute to achieving the goals of international environmental treaties including UNCCD, CBD, and CITES. It noteworthy to mention that in certain localities in Madagascar, the population has preferences for hardwoods such as rosewood (CITES Appendix II) for firewood. Strengthening forest conservation and promoting REDD+ activities including its safeguard mechanism are amongst CDN activities in the LULUCF sectors and are expected to reduce these traditional practices.

#### **Compliance with Country Legal and Institutional Frameworks:**

1. Explain how your project aligns/will align with national laws and/or frameworks related to the environment (this may include national ESIA or EIA laws, etc.)
20. Madagascar ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016, with a procedure involving the two existing parliamentary chambers. Madagascar NDC was developed considering all key national development strategic documents including the *Politique Générale de l'Etat*, the National Development Plan 2015-2019, and the National Climate Change Policy (2010).
21. Climate change is included in chapter 5 of the National Development Program 2015-2019. This program is in the process of being translated into sectoral strategies, leading to action plans with more concrete projects. In parallel, the necessary laws are being updated to take better account of climate change and its impacts.
22. Climate change mitigation are among the priorities of Madagascar's *Charte de l'Environnement actualisé*<sup>42</sup>. Actions enhancing climate change mitigation are among the priorities of Madagascar's *Charte de l'Environnement Actualisée*. The environmental governance advocated by this charter also plans to integrate all the sectors concerned and respects fairness and transparency.
23. The provisions of Decree No. 99-954 of 15 December 1999 on the environmental impact assessment of investment projects in Madagascar provide a list of activities that are subject to mandatory environmental assessments. Some of the activities mentioned in the NDC are subject to these obligations. Projects that concern the Energy sector (e.g. installation of hydropower plants, rehabilitation of power production networks, rural electrification, etc.), Agriculture (large scale practices of improved farming techniques and conservation agriculture, etc.), Waste (processing and sustainable management) must include environmental specifications relating to their environmental impacts and relevant mitigating measures.
24. Madagascar is currently developing its REDD-plus Strategy, with strategic objectives that are in line with the Paris Agreement and consistent with the Madagascar forestry legislation<sup>43</sup> and policies. By strengthening activities related to LULUCF sector, particularly REDD-plus and COP guidance on REDD-plus<sup>44</sup>, the project

<sup>42</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 1997. Décret n° 97-1200 du 2 octobre 1997 portant adoption de la politique forestière Malagasy.

<sup>43</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 1997. Loi n° 97-017 du 8 août 1997 portant révision de la législation forestière.

<sup>44</sup> UNFCCC Secretariat. 2016. *Key decisions relevant for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) Decision booklet REDD+ (Includes the Warsaw Framework for REDD+)*. United Framework Convention on Climate Change. February 2016. Available at

will help achieve the objectives of the Code des Aires Protégées de Madagascar<sup>45</sup>, particularly the maintenance of ecosystem services, sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of Madagascar's biodiversity. In addition, this Code has among its governance principles the transparency and responsibility of Protected Areas Manager *vis-à-vis* stakeholders and the public.

25. Activities related to the Energy sector are in line with the New Energy Policy 2015-2030; while sustainable waste management complies with both the national Law on the Water Code and Law on the *Charte de l'Environnement Malagasy*.

In general, the project aligns and covers all the measures and strategies identified by the key strategic documents indicated above.

2. When national legal and institutional frameworks are inadequate, the proposal should include a statement explaining how this problem will be addressed, either as part of the project or by a third party.

3. When national legal and institutional frameworks do not apply to or impact the project and its objectives, the reason for that conclusion needs to be stated.

**Project Justification** (*e.g., Alignment with Country and CI Institutional Priorities, GEF Focal Area Strategies*):

**GEF Focal Area(s):** Climate Change

**GEF Project Amount:** US\$1,465,500

**Other Financing Amounts by Source:** 180 590

**Safeguard Screening Form Prepared by:** Hery A. Rakotondravony and Leonardo Massai.

**Date of preparation:** July 21, 2018

**Comments:**

## II. PROJECT ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONS

**Answer the following questions to determine if the project is eligible for CI-GEF funding**

[https://unfccc.int/files/land\\_use\\_and\\_climate\\_change/redd/application/pdf/compilation\\_redd\\_decision\\_booklet\\_v1.2.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/compilation_redd_decision_booklet_v1.2.pdf). Accessed on 20 July 2018.

<sup>45</sup> Repoblikan'i Madagasikara. 2015. Loi n° 2015-005 portant refonte du Code des Aires Protégées.



Will the project:	Yes	No
1. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of <i>critical natural habitats</i> <sup>46</sup> of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of <i>natural habitats</i> of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Propose to carry out <i>unsustainable</i> harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in <i>critical natural habitats</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment, for which is not possible to implement a mitigation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Involve <i>involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets</i> belonging to local communities or individuals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any <i>physical cultural resources</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Will the project include the construction and/or operation of dams?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### III. PROJECT ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

If you answer **YES** to any of the questions above, your project **IS NOT ELIGIBLE** for funding

If you answer **NO** to all of the questions above, please proceed to answer the safeguard questions below

### IV. SAFEGUARD QUESTIONS

<sup>46</sup> Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.

The sections below will help the CI-GEF Project Agency to determine whether your project triggers any of the CI-GEF safeguard policies. As a Project Agency implementing GEF funding, CI is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CI application of safeguards please refer the Appendix section of this form.

## SECTION 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

**Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?**

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 2 (*do not fill out Table 1.1 below*)

☐ **YES** → No further environmental and social assessment is required **if** the existing documentation meets the CI-GEF Project Agency “*Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)*” policies and standards, and environmental and social management recommendations and/or plans are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete this screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Entity;
2. Ensure that the development of the full Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the existing ESIA; and
3. Submit this template, along with other relevant documentation to the Project Agency.

**TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)**

1. Is the assessment a: <input type="checkbox"/> <b>A FULL ESIA</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>A LIMITED ESIA</b> <b>THIS PROJECT DOES NOT INVOLVE DIRECT INTERVENTION ON THE GROUND.</b>	Yes	No
2. Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does the assessment contain the information required for decision-making?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed

## SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

**Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation to natural habitats, and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions/services?**

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 3

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 2.1. below

**TABLE 2.1: CHECKLIST FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS**

	Yes	No
<b>1. Is the project located or expected to be located near or in existing protected areas?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</i></p> <p>a. Name, area, management category, governance arrangement, and current management activities of protected areas being affected by the project:</p>   <p>b. Description of project activities that will affect existing protected areas:</p>   		
<b>2. Is the project located within any other type of <u>critical natural habitat</u>?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</i></p> <p>a. Description of the critical natural habitat to be affected by the project:</p>   <p>b. Description of project activities that will affect critical natural habitats:</p>   		
<b>3. Will the project affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</i></p> <p>a. Name and conservation status of the species that will be affected by the project:</p>   <p>b. Description of project activities that will affect threatened/endangered species:</p>   		
<b>4. Will the project implement habitat restoration activities:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:*

a. Type and extent of habitats to be restored:

b. Description of project activities for habitat restoration:

c. Description of the contribution of the project in restoring or improving ecosystem composition, structure, and functions/services:

### SECTION 3: VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND/OR RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS/USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people and/or direct or indirect restrictions of access to and use of natural resources?**

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 4

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 3.1. below

TABLE 3.1: CHECKLIST FOR VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	Yes	No
<b>1. Will the project involve the <u>voluntary</u> resettlement of people?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</i></p> <p>a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, and estimated number of people to be resettled:</p> <p>b. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the resettlement, ensuring that vulnerable/marginal groups such as women are thoroughly consulted:</p> <p>c. Description of the activities that will be carried out for the resettlement:</p>		
<b>2. Will the project introduce measures to restrict people from accessing or using resources that they have been using prior to the implementation of the project?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:*

a. Name of resource, tenure status, type of use and extent (quantity) of the resources being used, and, if applicable, who tends to use the resources (men, women, youth, etc.):

b. Description of project activities that will affect access to natural resources and their potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and people, and how they will be gender-sensitive if necessary:

c. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the restriction to access and use resources:

d. Means by which the community (ies) or affected people will be compensated:

#### **SECTION 4: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES <sup>47</sup>**

**Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?**

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 5

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 4.1. below

<b>TABLE 4.1: CHECKLIST FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>1. Will the project activities directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>47</sup> According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, "CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group".

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information when applicable:*

- a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, estimated number of people to be affected by the project:
  
- b. Description of the project activities and their impacts on indigenous peoples, including if the project is likely to impact particular subgroups of indigenous people such as women or youth:
  
- c. Means by which the project will respect free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the affected communities, while ensuring that marginalized subgroups are included:
  
- d. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits that are negotiated and agreed upon with them:
  
- e. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure the fair participation of indigenous people in the design and implementation of the project:

## SECTION 5: PEST MANAGEMENT

**Does the project plan to implement activities related to agricultural extension services including the use of approved pesticides (including insecticides and herbicides) or alien invasive species<sup>48</sup> management?**

- ☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 6  
☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 5.1. below

TABLE 5.1: CHECKLIST FOR PEST MANAGEMENT		Ye s	N o
1. Will the project include the use of approved pesticides and other chemicals?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>48</sup> *Invasive alien species* (IASs) are plants, animals, pathogens and other organisms that are non-native to an ecosystem, and which may cause economic or environmental harm or adversely affect human health. In particular, they impact adversely upon biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species - through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens - and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions (CBD, 2006).

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:*

a. Name, description and proposed use of approved pesticides/chemicals:

b. Description of how the Executing Entity will conduct the assessment of the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and intended users:

c. Description of positive and negative impact on the environment, non-targets, and people:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly manage products, equipment, and containers to avoid harm to human health or broader environmental contamination:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will avoid the use of herbicides and pesticides near water sources and their contamination with pesticide residues when cleaning the equipment used:

f. Description of how the Executing Entity will ensure that pesticides used would be properly applied, stored, and disposed of, in accordance with practices acceptable to the CI-GEF Project Agency:

**2. Will the project include the use of ecologically-based biological/environmental integrated pest management practices (IPM) and/or Integrated Vector Management (IVM)?**

☐
☐

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:*

a. Description of approach to be used:

b. Description of potential positive and negative impacts of the approach to be used in the project:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will assess the risk of the danger to non-target species:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly implement these approaches:

## SECTION 6: PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Does the project plan to remove, alter or disturb any physical cultural resources (PCRs) <sup>49</sup>?

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 7

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 6.1. below

TABLE 6.1: CHECKLIST FOR PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (PCR)	Ye s	N o
<b>1. Will the project plan to work in areas that fall into categories under PCR, including archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, and sites with unique natural values?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</i></p> <p>a. Name, description of the known physical cultural resources to be affected by the project, and cultural importance to local community(ies):</p> <p>b. Description of project activities to be implemented and their positive and negative impacts on PCRs:</p> <p>c. Description of the mitigating measures to be implemented by the Executing Entity:</p> <p>d. Description of how the Executing Entity will handle issues related to consultations, siting, change-finds procedures, construction contracts and buffer zones:</p>		

## SECTION 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

**1. Stakeholders Participation:** Describe any stakeholders important to the project and how you have involved or plan to involve them in the planning and implementation of the project.

Name of Institution	Role
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Overall coordination and leading institution of the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement implementation Data collection, analysis and reporting (Waste; LULUCF)

<sup>49</sup> PCRs are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, sacred sites or other cultural significance.



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock	Data collection, analysis, reporting (Agriculture and LULUCF sectors)
Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons	This department is responsible for implementing the New Energy Policy 2015-2030, which plays important role in achieving the NDC mitigation targets. It is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of the national Energy Information System ( <i>Système d'Information Energétique</i> ), an initiative that aims to improve access to information and to promote transparency in the sector, as well as the collecting data on the energy sector Monitoring, Verifying and Reporting mechanism.
Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Meteorology	Data collection, analysis, reporting (Transport sub-sector). The General Directorate of Meteorology is the national IPCC focal point and is currently developing national climate analysis downscaling project which will play central role in climate change monitoring activities.
Ministry in Charge of Water,	Data collection, analysis, reporting (Waste sector)
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Artisans	Data collection, analysis, reporting (Industry sector)
Bureau National de Coordination des Changements Climatiques	Coordinating all national response actions to climate change, including adaptation and mitigation measures. It also represents Madagascar in international negotiations. Administrative authority for Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism. National authority for UNFCCC Technology Needs assessment.
BNC REDD+	Technical and operational coordination body for the REDD+ preparation process in Madagascar. Its main tasks are to: (i) manage the process, plan and implement all operational activities, (ii) contribute to the development of REDD+ strategies and ensure that its subsequent implementation is effective, (iii) ensure good communication with the various stakeholders, and (iv) ensure effective collaboration with the REDD + Platform, which can provide with the necessary technical support for REDD+. Implement and execute REDD-plus Safeguard Information System, and REDD-plus Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying, REDD-plus national registry.
REDD+ platform	Steering body for the formulation of the REDD+ strategy and development of technical components during the REDD+ preparation phase. Facilitates the implementation of the REDD+ strategy in Madagascar
Thematic Climate Change Group (GT-CC)	The platform has 48 institution-members that represent ministries, NGOs, civil societies, technical partners, and financial and research institutions. The GT-CC assists the Administration drafting policies and framework documents, promoting consultation processes with stakeholders, and contributing to the country's position in international conferences. The GT-CC promotes also the exchange of information

Agence de Développement de l'Électrification Rurale (ADER)	ADER is a public company aimed at providing energy in the rural environments. As a national executing agency, it implements the Government's policy on rural electrification.
Office Malgache des Hydrocarbures	The Malagasy Office of Hydrocarbons centralize all data on the use of fossil fuels in Madagascar that supplies the national information system on hydrocarbons. Its involvement will contribute to a precise estimation of GHG emissions, particularly for the transport and energy industries.
Civil Society (NGOs, Associations)	Technical support, /Data collection, analysis, reporting
Financial partners	Financial support. This aspect is to be jointly developed with the Executing Entities during PPG development.

## SECTION 8: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project according to the CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines (see Appendix VIII of the ESMF for more information):

26. Environment and gender are cross-cutting issues that need to be jointly addressed to promote environmental sustainability and the reduction of existing inequalities to the extent that men and women have different opportunities to access natural resources and relevant technologies and information. Women and men thus have different skills, experiences and knowledge that can help inform environmental and climate change policies.

27. Gender consideration with this project will be addressed at least at two levels: 1- at the CBIT project management level when men and women will participate in the intra-government steering/coordination committee to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation; 2- at mitigation-NDC target sectors actions/projects levels. For this later, gender mainstreaming objectives for the project will include:

- **Monitor and evaluate the difference on needs and strategies between women and men at the household level, regarding livelihoods and natural resources management.**

28. In Madagascar, it is not uncommon to see gender differences in terms of customary rights of resources use, access to information and decision-making. These differences often cause the marginalization of women and other segments of the population such as immigrants, promoting continuity of traditional non-environmentally friendly practices (slash-and-burn agriculture, uncontrolled fires, etc.). To ensure gender considerations during the design stage of NDC action/project will contribute to effectively address emissions reduction related to traditional practices. This project will establish a mechanism aiming to collect information from project developers on gender considerations when designing actions/projects that reduce GHG emissions.

- **Integrate gender into sectoral and subnational planning and budgeting, monitoring and private sector investments**

29. This project will gather information from entities involved in the implementation of NDCs on gender considerations in project planning and budgeting (climate change mitigation). This will include verifying the use of gender analytical tools where available and relevant (gender analysis, gender monitoring, gender gap-related costs, etc.) when performing economic, social, and environmental impacts assessment. The project will also collect information on gender mainstreaming in the monitoring and evaluation mechanism

of each action/project and investment that contribute to reduce GHG emission, to ensure that women and men access equitable benefits from the use of available resources.

**2.** Is there a risk that the project may infringe on men's or women's human rights<sup>50</sup>? Explain how these risks will be managed.

**3.** Is the project likely to create, aggravate or perpetuate inequalities/conflicts between men and women within households and communities? Explain how this situation will be managed.

**4.** Is the project likely to impact men or women (positively or negatively) in different ways? Explain how these differences will be managed:

## SECTION 9: ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

**1.** Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure timely response/resolution of complaints from parties affected by the project

30. The project will adopt the Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms for GEF Funded Projects developed by CI. CI as a Project Agency has devised Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms so that local communities and other stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the project Executing Entities, or the GEF about any issues covered in the Environment and the Safeguard Mechanism Framework (ESMF). Affected communities should be informed about this possibility and contact information of the respective organisations at relevant levels should be made available publicly. Specific activities of CI (as a Project Agency) grievance review process are described in detail elsewhere and are not reported here<sup>51</sup>.

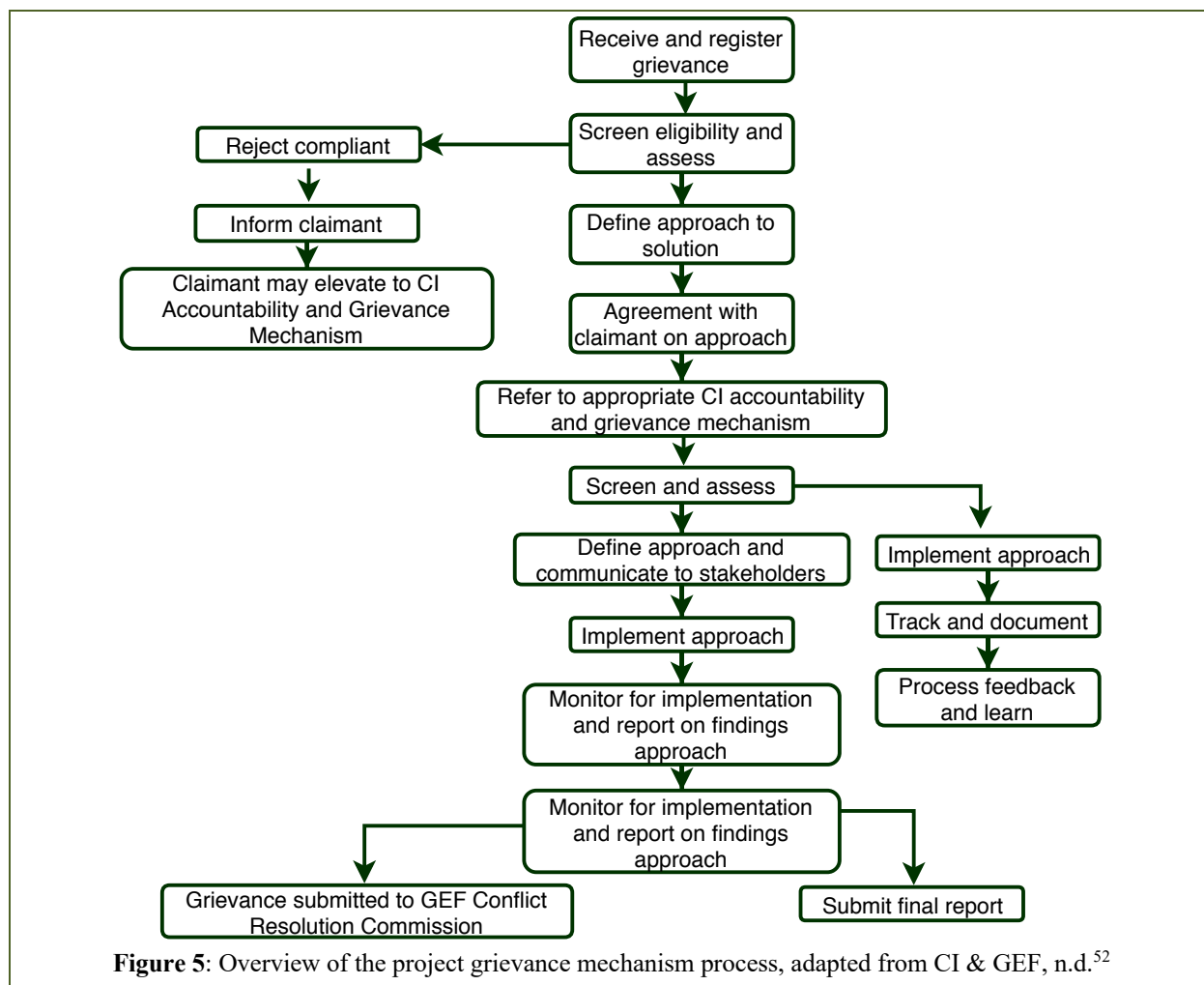
31. As a public institution and among the project Executing Entities, the BNCCC should be the first point of contact in the Grievance Mechanism. The BNCCC will be responsible for informing affected communities/entities about the project commitments and ESMF provisions. Contact information of the BNCCC, CI, and the GEF will be made publicly available to all involved stakeholders. Complaints can be made through different channels including, face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephone conversations, or e-mail.

32. The Grievance Mechanism will be put in place by the Executing Entity during the project design phase and may be modified later if necessary. The project design will include a process for hearing, responding to and resolving stakeholder grievances within a reasonable time period. This grievance process will be publicised to all stakeholders; the BNCCC serving as a managing entity/mediator to prevent any conflict of interest.

33. CI and BNCCC as Executing Entities must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances and provide a written response to grievances within 30 days. Grievances and Executing Entities' responses will be recorded and made publicly available on the project web portal. The CI Director of Compliance can be contacted if the process does not result in resolution of the grievance. Overview of the project grievance mechanism is summarised in Figure 1.

<sup>50</sup> See Universal Declaration of Human Rights <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

<sup>51</sup> [https://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI-GEF\\_Accountability-Grievance-Mechanism.pdf](https://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI-GEF_Accountability-Grievance-Mechanism.pdf). Accessed 17 July 2018.



## SECTION 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**1. External Assumptions:** Describe any important external factors (risks) that may affect your project during implementation and how you will mitigate these potential risks.

<sup>52</sup> [https://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI-GEF\\_Accountability-Grievance-Mechanism.pdf](https://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI-GEF_Accountability-Grievance-Mechanism.pdf). Accessed 17 July 2018.

Risk	Mitigation
Change of key personnel within Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing and dialogue with stakeholders will increase awareness and ensure minimal impacts of any changes. This will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding the possibility that changes in one ministry could undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project.</li> </ul>
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and poor cooperation between participating institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions.</li> <li>- Roles and responsibilities will be explicit.</li> <li>- Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.</li> </ul>
Unavailability of skill sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building for stakeholders on transparency activities. During the PPG phase, the project will examine the skills that will be needed to enhance transparency activities. During implementation, the project will conduct capacity building activities (training of trainers/ training modules) to build the skills needed.</li> </ul>
Inadequate and inaccurate data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train stakeholders to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.</li> <li>- NDC transparency information and data made available through Web portal.</li> </ul>
Data sharing and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement of stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information.</li> </ul>
Problem with high-level political will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that the dialogue with the Government of Madagascar is maintained and strengthened to enable guidance, support and endorsement of program activities.</li> <li>- Awareness raising amongst key ministries and decision makers, coupled with a strong stakeholder involvement plan.</li> </ul>
Problem of Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions.</li> <li>- Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress.</li> <li>- Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.</li> <li>- Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.</li> </ul>
Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project will be linked to baseline national activities and budgets, as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC.</li> </ul>

**2. Long-term Sustainability/Replicability:** Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project. Note that this may include elements of project design, tools utilized during the project, or project results.

34. One of the advantages of this project is its complementary with ongoing sectoral initiatives that have the same visions to make publicly available information and data that promote transparency by breaking down data and information barriers, aiming ultimately to develop relevant sectors and to promote good governance. The Energy Information System that was launched in July 2018, the National Carbon Registry that is being developed by BNC REDD +, or the Energy sector Monitoring-Reporting-Verifying system aims to promote the transparency of each activities and relevant sectors. The contribution of this project in terms of GHG inventories and the potential for carbon credits will inevitably interest many stakeholders who will attach importance to the sustainability of the project, which will receive consistent conceptual supports.
35. Published data will facilitate general planning at sectoral level; and the publicly available information will encourage discussions at national level on ways to transform access and energy/resources use in the country. They will also inform about other potentials such as Waste that requires actions and investments. Furthermore, this information allows to quickly assess the situation of the implementation of the mitigation-NDC (and therefore energy transition), as well as technical and financial supports the country receive for NDC implementation. To this end, some of the project outputs will constitute an important point of reference for the Government of Madagascar.
36. The use of computer technology and the institutional capacity building actions targeted at relevant institutions will also contribute to ensure the sustainability of the project, as the project will provide training of government representatives and relevant stakeholders. Equipment and software and related training provided to national and regional level stakeholders will be developed as modules that they can be adapted to improve data collection process across NDC target sectors. The enhanced capacity provided by this project will enable national GHG inventories and climate change mitigation reporting mechanisms as envisioned under Paris Agreement enhanced transparency.
37. The project currently focuses on the mitigation component of the NDC. Important lessons learnt during implementation will support sustainability and replicability toward the adaptation component as well as relevant sectors.

**3. Social Context:** Describe the broad socio-economic context of, and local communities living in, the area of the proposed project, with emphasis on men's and women's different roles, responsibilities and needs of natural resources that the project seeks to focus on.

4. Describe how the project will work in this context and with the local communities, if relevant.

**4. Institutional Capacity.** Describe the institution's capacity to implement the safeguard policies.

38. The Malagasy Ministry in charge of Environment has established in 2010 the Department of Climate Change (DCC), which was responsible for the implementation of Madagascar's commitments regarding international climate treaties, which include the preparation of National Communications, GHG inventories, Biennial Update Reports, etc. This Ministry has seen organisational change in 2015 and the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) has replaced the DCC. The BNCCC has 14 technical officers spread across the three services it has inherited from the DCC: The Office of Adaptation (01 head officer + 03 collaborators), Office of Mitigation (01 head officer + 06 agents) and the Office of Database Management (01 head officer + 03 agents).

39. The implementation of the safeguard policies will be carried out by the BNCC. Its responsibility includes controlling and supervising the information provided by Madagascar on GHG emission and various safeguard related mechanisms. These consist of Monitoring-Reporting-Verifying (MRV) mechanism of the Energy sector, REDD-plus national registry, MRV, and REDD-plus Safeguard Information System. In September 2016, the Lomé Regional Collaboration Centre, in collaboration with the BNCCC, have carried-out a national capacity-building workshop on carbon projects' MRV which aims to revitalise the national carbon registry.
40. However, based on an interview with the Head of the Office of Mitigation, current skills and capacities within the BNCC do not adequately respond to the required technical and institutional capacities for the implementation of this project even though the BNCCC has experience in managing projects funded by UNFCCC financial mechanisms. There are capacity building needs in terms of equipment (computer, information technology tools, servers, etc.) and technical trainings (data collection protocols, disaggregated data management, etc.). Project sustainability requires the capacity of the BNCC to support the long-term financing of staff dedicated to the project, as well as the maintenance and operationalization of relevant tools and hardware. On the other hand, barriers to data accessibility exist even though relevant institutions are involved in the preparation of reports the country submits to the UNFCCC and have representatives to the National Committee on Climate Change.
41. Component 3 of the project will address these capacity gaps by providing training for government representatives (including BNCCC technical officers) and relevant stakeholders who will contribute to the project implementation. This component also offers training modules, equipment and software for key stakeholders. Furthermore, the project will benefit from existing data access and sharing mechanisms established by similar initiatives (national Energy Information System, MRV and REDD-plus safeguard measure, etc.).

## CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY SCREENING RESULTS AND SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS

(To be completed by CI-GEF Coordination Team)

### I. BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

Country: Madagascar	GEF Project ID: 9948
Project Title: Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement	
Executing Agency: National Bureau for Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) under the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest), and CI-Madagascar	
GEF Focal Area: Climate Change Mitigation	
GEF Project Amount: US\$1,465,500	
Reviewer(s): Ian Kissoon	
Date of Review: July 31, 2018	
Comments: Analysis completed and approved	

#### B. Project Objectives:

- To establish the necessary framework tools to implement the Paris Agreement transparency elements;
- To bridge technology gaps required for GHG emission inventories and monitoring; and
- To strengthen the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities.

#### C. Project Description:

Madagascar has ratified all international treaties related to the fight against climate change. The ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1998 led the country to submit its Initial National Communication in 2003, the Second National Communication in 2010, and its Third National Communication in 2017. In accordance with UNFCCC guidelines, these documents contain national status for greenhouse gas emissions (GHG); as well as mitigation measures for Madagascar's contribution to reducing GHG emissions.

National greenhouse gas inventories have highlighted the importance of the Agriculture sector in terms of GHG emissions (approx. 15% of emissions between 2005 and 2010). The Energy sector holds the second position (2% of emissions); while the Industrial Processes and Waste sectors produce respectively 0.2% and 0.3% of the GHG emitted by the country during the same period. The LULUCF sector produces more than 80% of the GHG emitted between 2005 and 2010, but this figure is balanced by a significant level of carbon absorption by forests and woodlands.

This project is aimed at strengthening national capacity to implement the different elements of the transparency framework established by the Paris Agreement, taking into consideration Madagascar contributions to climate change mitigation. In accordance with its NDC Madagascar decided to strengthen the mitigation actions related to the four mitigation-NDC sectors by a target of 14% GHG





emissions reduction compared to the business as usual scenario (BAU) and 32% increase of carbon sinks.

The project seeks to build and strengthen Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement under the following components:

- **Component 1:** Strengthen institutional arrangements, policies, strategies, programs and coordination bodies within national institutions, and all relevant sectors to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.
- **Component 2:** Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools.
- **Component 3:** Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.

**D. Project location and biophysical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:**

Madagascar is a 587,040 km sq. island located at the western end of the Indian Ocean, 400 km off the East Coast of Africa. The country belongs almost entirely to the tropics and is crossed along its entire length by a succession of mountain ranges. The diversified weather pattern is influenced by the Indian Ocean current oscillating from the Eastern tropical perhumid climate, to the Southwestern sub-arid region.

Madagascar has great economic potential, especially in terms of natural resources: exceptional biodiversity with an exceptional endemism rate of up to 90%, major minerals (ilmenite, nickel, cobalt, gold, uranium, etc.), more than 5,000 km of coastline, and agroclimatic conditions conducive to the diversification of agricultural practices, and more than 8 million hectares of land (14% total superficies) suitable for cultivation.

The country is home to approximately 22.5 million people in 2014, 80% of whom live in rural areas. Incomes are generally low and more than 80% of Malagasy population is living below the poverty line, according to the UN estimation in 2014. Performance against SDGs remains low, with only 26% of population having access to consumable water, and only 17% having access to electricity, characterized by a rural-urban contrast. Roads are generally in a poor state and are unevenly distributed over the country.

The national economy is based on primary sector (agriculture, livestock and fisheries), providing 95% of national food provision. About 75% of foreign exchange depends on the exportation of clove, vanilla, coffee, litchi, sea cucumber, shrimps and other marine products. Agriculture provides 27% GDP. National average of rice production is approximately 2 tons per ha per year, due to low inputs use and lack of innovation adoption; and rice production has been declining since the 1990s. Existing infrastructures are suffering from impacts of climate hazards including cyclones and heavy rainfall that usually cause large floods. Related damage, infrastructure loss, and decline in soil fertility, along with traditional practices diminish agriculture yields and induce people to use more agricultural land, causing a notable GHG emission level for this sector (25,400 Gg Eq. CO<sub>2</sub> per year, 15% annual emission from 2005 to 2010). Livestock subsector contributes to 15% of GDP and 60% of rural household income while associated enteric fermentation and manure management is responsible of about 45-50% annual GHG emission from the agricultural sector.



In Madagascar, LULUCF, agriculture and energy sectors are closely linked. Agriculture and human settlements near or inside forests and woodlands led to clearing and deforestation that reached 57,000 hectares per year since 1990. Madagascar ecosystems include tropical forests, lakes and wetlands that are among the world's biodiversity hotspots. It is estimated that Madagascar's forest cover has been reduced by 85% during the last 50 years, 80% of which are attributed to slash-and-burn that are extensively practiced in remote forested areas. In addition, fuelwood and charcoal remain the main energy sources for the population; and deforestation and clearing are closely associated with a rapid population growth (2.7% in 2017), which is one of the highest in Southern Africa.

As far the energy sector, the national hydropower potential is about 7,800 megawatts but only about 160 megawatts (2%) are exploited. The country must import 1 million tons of fossil fuel per year to meet its energy needs. National electricity access rate is 15%, with a significant rural-urban contrast (55% of urban electricity access against only 6% in rural areas). In 2018, a 20 megawatts photovoltaic power plant was installed near the capital to fill gap in electricity production. Many renewable energy projects are underway, both in rural and urban areas, following the guidance of the new energy policy which aims to reach 70% of renewable energy and 30% of thermal energies in 2030. Energy industries have issued 400-500 Gg Eq. CO<sub>2</sub> of GHG per year from 2005 to 2010, compared with 900 Gg Eq. CO<sub>2</sub> per year for the transport sub-sector. In total, the energy sector has produced about 3,000 Gg Eq. CO<sub>2</sub> of GHG gas per year between 2005 and 2010 (2% annual emission).

The industrial sector contributes 15% to GDP. It is mainly focused on mining, food processing, textile, wood, cement, lime, fertilizers and paper companies. Industrialization suffers from lack of energy production and inefficient communication channels. Industrial activities are concentrated around the biggest urban agglomerations such as Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Mahajanga and Toamasina; the latter acting as the main commercial port. Annual GHG production by industrial processes is estimated at 300-400 Gg Eq. CO<sub>2</sub> from 2005 to 2010 (0.2% emission).

In 2030, according to Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions, the emission reduction targets for each sector are:

- Agriculture: from 30.1 (BAU) to 27.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. (mitigation measures) of GHG emission by promoting, inter alia, conservation agriculture and improved farming techniques;
- LULUCF: strengthening carbon sequestration from -192.1 (BAU) to -252.8 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. by promoting reforestation, tree farming and by strengthening forest sustainable use and protected areas conservation;
- Energy, electricity: from 181.9 (BAU) to 156.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. mainly by rehabilitating the energy transport and distribution network, by promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy sources; use of improved stoves and improved carbonization techniques on charcoal production;
- Waste: from 2.1 (BAU) to 0.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. or 1.8% emission reduction mainly by promoting wastewater and solid household waste sustainable management.

#### **E. Executing Agency's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:**

From the Screening Form, the Executing Agency lacks the skills and capacities to implement and manage the safeguard policies. The Executing Agency will need to be trained and to hire personnel to prepare the required safeguard plans, and to ensure proper implementation of the plans and compliance with the CI-GEF safeguard policies throughout the project cycle.

## II. SAFEGUARD AND POLICIES

### Environmental and Social Safeguards:

Safeguard Triggered	Yes	No	TBD	Date Completed
<b>1. Environmental &amp; Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)</b>		X		
<i>Justification: No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated</i>				
<b>2. Natural Habitats</b>		X		
<i>Justification: The project is not proposing to alter natural habitats</i>				
<b>3. Involuntary Resettlement</b>		X		
<i>Justification: The project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction of access/use of natural resources.</i>				
<b>4. Indigenous Peoples</b>		X		
<i>Justification: The project is not planning to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples.</i>				
<b>5. Pest Management</b>		X		
<i>Justification: There are no proposed activities related to pest management</i>				
<b>6. Physical &amp; Cultural Resources</b>		X		
<i>Justification: There are no proposed activities related to physical and cultural resources</i>				
<b>7. Stakeholder Engagement</b>	X			
<i>Justification: The project is required to engage stakeholders</i>				
<b>8. Gender mainstreaming</b>	X			
<i>Justification: The project is required to mainstream gender at all levels</i>				
<b>9. Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms</b>	X			
<i>Justification: As a publicly funded GEF project, a Grievance Mechanism is required.</i>				

## III. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

*From information provided in the Safeguard Screening Form, this project has triggered three safeguard policies. These are:*

- I. Stakeholder Engagement,*
- II. Gender Mainstreaming, and*
- III. Grievance Mechanism.*

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

*No indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities are foreseen at this time.*



3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts:

*The proposed approach of the project is expected to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. As such, no better alternative can be conceived at this time.*

4. Describe measures to be taken by the Executing Agency to address safeguard policy issues.

**I. Grievance Mechanism**

*To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy #7", the Executing Agency is required to develop an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (please use template provided) that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agency for consideration and redress. The mechanism must be in place before the start of project activities, and also disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context. The Executing Agency must inform the CI-GEF Project Agency of any grievance received.*

*As part of the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum indicators:*

1. *Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and*
2. *Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.*

**II. Gender Mainstreaming**

*To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the Executing Agency is required to develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (please use template provided) that will ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. The Executing Agency must also prepare annual workplans outlining the gender activities that will be undertaken and report on the progress of these activities via the Quarterly Progress Reports. In addition, the Executing Agency is required to measure, monitor and report annually via the Project Implementation Report (PIR) the following minimum indicators:*

1. *Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations);*
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, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant*
3. *Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.*

**III. Stakeholder Engagement**

*To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", the Executing Agency is required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (please use template provided). The Executing Agency must also prepare annual workplans outlining the stakeholder engagement activities that will be undertaken and report on the progress of these activities via the Quarterly Progress Reports. In addition, the Executing Agency is required to measure, monitor and report annually via the Project Implementation Report (PIR) the following minimum indicators:*



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;
2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and
3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)

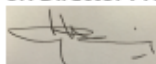
#### IV. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i>			


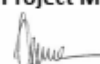
#### V. EXPECTED DISCLOSURE DATES

Safeguard Plan	CI Disclosure Date	In-Country Disclosure Date
Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	NA	NA
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	NA	NA
Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan (V- RAP)	NA	NA
Process Framework for Restriction of Access to Natural Resources	NA	NA
Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)	NA	NA
Pest Management Plan (PMP)	NA	NA
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Within 15 days of CI-GEF approval	Within 30 days of CI-GEF approval
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	Within 15 days of CI-GEF approval	Within 30 days of CI-GEF approval
Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	Within 15 days of CI-GEF approval	No later than inception workshop/kick-off meeting

#### VI. APPROVALS

<i>Signed and submitted by:</i>		
Sr. Director Project Development & Implementation: 	Name: Free De Koning	Date: 2018-07-31



<b>Approved by:</b>		
<b>Director, Safeguards and Project Management:</b> 	<b>Name:</b> Ian Kissoon	<b>Date:</b> 2018-07-31
<b>Project Manager:</b> 	<b>Name:</b> Orissa Samaroo	<b>Date:</b> 08/01/2018

## APPENDIX VI: Safeguard Compliance Plans

### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

#### SECTION I: Project Information

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<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b>	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement		
<b>GEF PROJECT ID:</b>	9948	<b>PROJECT DURATION:</b>	36 months
<b>EXECUTING AGENCY:</b>	Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) under the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest, and CI-Madagascar		
<b>PROJECT START DATE:</b>	04/2019	<b>PROJECT END DATE:</b>	04/2022
<b>SEP PREPARED BY:</b>	Rakotondravony Hery A. & Leonardo Massai		
<b>DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:</b>	November 28, 2018		
<b>SEP APPROVED BY:</b>	Ian Kissoon		
<b>DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:</b>	March 14, 2019		

#### SECTION II: Introduction

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At COP21 in December 2015 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed to establish the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) as part of the package of rules accompanying the Paris Agreement (decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84 et seq. adopting the Paris Agreement). COP21 requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the establishment of the CBIT aimed at developing the institutional and technical capacity of developing countries on transparency-related activities. The goal of the CBIT is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as indicated by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

In March 2018, the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved the project "Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement" (CBIT Madagascar). This project is jointly developed by the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) located at the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF), and Conservation International (CI). It is intended to strengthen national capacity to fulfil Madagascar's reporting obligations under the Enhanced

Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, considering Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

On mitigation, Madagascar NDC aims at the reduction of GHG emissions by 14% and enhancement of carbon stocks by 32% compared to business as usual scenario. The GHG sectors contributing to the mitigation target established in the NDC are AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste. On adaptation, the NDC of Madagascar concerns the sectors targeted by the National Communications and the National Adaptation Program of Action: Agriculture, Coastal zones, Forest and biodiversity, Public health, and Water resources.

Madagascar NDC requires the effective participation of all climate stakeholders across different sectors. Consultations during the PPG phase found some constraints that could hinder the development of the transparency framework in Madagascar. These include institutional (institutional, regulatory and policy infrastructure), technological and technical gaps. Deficiencies in regulatory frameworks lead to overlapping responsibilities of stakeholders that generate issues in coordination and reporting mechanisms. In Madagascar, the lack of understanding on climate change issues by stakeholders and decision-makers, coupled with the lack of technical capacities and means of implementation, could lead to the non-achievement of the objectives of the NDC.

CBIT Madagascar aims at filling those gaps by aiming for a stronger sectoral stakeholder involvement. Stakeholders include ministerial departments and government agencies that are the main holders of sectoral data and information on climate change. Other stakeholders include environmental foundations, technical and financial partners, and project promoters that provide means of implementation for sectoral activities. And finally, NGOs, environmental associations, research institutions and academics, and civil society organizations that hold also information on environment and climate change.

The BNCCC plays a central role in the fulfilment of the obligations derived from the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework at the national level. The BNCCC collects all sectoral climate information before sending it to UNFCCC bodies. Sectorial actors intervene by collecting activity data from sectoral monitoring systems that are powered by data from decentralized stakeholders and other information holders.

CBIT Madagascar plans to develop or update sectoral climate change strategies considering the Transparency Framework. The project also plans to develop training modules to enhance the capacities of sectoral actors involved in collection, processing and transfer of climate data. The project is expected to train at least 12 national trainers that will maintain capacity on climate monitoring in the country. The trainers will train at least 98 national experts to operationalize national climate action monitoring system. The trainers will also train at least 40 members of



the National Climate Change Committee who will ensure the QA / QC of the national climate reports before their national validation.

### SECTION III: Stakeholder Mapping

<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<b>Government</b>				
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests: General Directorate of Environment (DGE)  <i>Governing institution for environmental matters in the country. Also serves as the GEF OFP and oversees GEF projects.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The success of the project contributes to increased possibility of mobilization of GEF resources for the country.</li> <li>Compliance with the Paris Agreement reporting obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building knowledge of GEF principles.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The General Directorate of Environment is responsible for endorsing all projects mobilizing GEF resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Low.</p> <p><i>The DGE is actively monitoring projects that mobilize GEF resources. The General Directorate of Environment is a member of the Project Steering Committee.</i></p>
Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC)  <i>National coordinator of climate change actions, holder of the national carbon registry, GCF national focal point</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the role of BNCCC as coordinator of climate actions.</li> <li>Facilitating coordination and preparation of national climate reporting.</li> <li>Operationalization of the climate database management system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building knowledge of GEF principles.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms</li> <li>Improved knowledge on sectoral activities.</li> <li>The project will create an MRV Operational Unit in the BNCCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BNCCC plays the central role in the project implementation. The MRV Operational Unit will be responsible for centralizing all data in the MRV National Framework.</li> <li>Factors that may hinder the project: frequent change of staff including management, no budget beyond the project cycle,</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: High.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The BNCCC currently lacks the necessary capacity for the project.</i></li> <li><i>The BNCCC must recruit / train in advance the required human resources to fulfill its role.</i></li> </ul>

Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
			insufficient technical capacity	
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests: General Directorate of Forests and Analamanga Regional Directorate of Environment, Ecology and Forests  <i>Implementation of the Forest Policy: reforestation, protected area management, monitoring of forest cover, monitoring of threats and forest degradation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate monitoring and implementation (GHG inventory, adaptation attenuations)</li> <li>Strengthening the National Forest Monitoring System: updated and reliable databases</li> <li>Improved coordination of stakeholders at regional level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building knowledge of GEF principles.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms</li> <li>Strengthening protected areas monitoring system.</li> <li>Strengthening the coordination of sectoral monitoring system and information fluidification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A strong involvement of the DGF would guarantee the success of the project on the AFOLU sector.</li> <li>Factors that could hinder the project: frequent change of managers, no budget beyond the project cycle, inconsistent or insufficient data, lack of capacity at regional level, non-sharing of information by other AFOLU actors.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Low.</p> <p><i>The Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests chairs the Project Steering Committee. The Minister is represented in the CNCC.</i></p>
Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons  <i>Ensures the implementation of the New Energy Policy. Manages the Energy Information System.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for the consolidation of the database at the national level (fuelwood, electricity, hydrocarbon).</li> <li>Improvement of the Energy Information System</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project contributes to the reliability and consolidation of the EIS which is the monitoring and evaluation tool of the New Energy Policy.</li> <li>Encourage synergies and multisectoral dialogue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry manages the EIS that will feed the sector monitoring system.</li> <li>Priority change in the General State Policy may impede the achievement of sectoral objectives.</li> <li>Factors that may hinder the project: frequent change of</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Medium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The institution is not sufficiently involved in the discussions and monitoring of climate actions.</i></li> <li><i>The Ministry is a member of the Project Steering Committee. The Ministry is also</i></li> </ul>

<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will create an unpaid workload surplus and organizational overload.</li> </ul>	managers, no budget beyond the project cycle.	<i>represented in the CNCC.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Transport and Meteorology</li> </ul> <p><i>The Directorate General of Meteorology is the IPCC national focal point. The Ministry centralises information on fleets and other rolling stock and navigating.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for GHG monitoring</li> <li>Sectoral monitoring system of the Transport subsector.</li> <li>Improvement of the department capacity in project documents preparation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project introduced knowledge of the GEF.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</li> <li>The project promotes the establishment of a reliable and consolidated database in the Ministry.</li> <li>The project promotes synergy and multisectoral dialogue</li> <li>Project negative impacts: extra unpaid workload and organizational overload.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of information on climate data and projections.</li> <li>Factors that may hinder the project: frequent change of managers, no budget beyond the project cycle, inaccessibility of information and data from private sector.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Medium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Climate data and climate projections are needed in national climate reports.</i></li> <li><i>Data on the Transport sub-sector can be obtained from other institutions (Centre d'Immatriculation des véhicules, insurance companies, National Statistics Institute).</i></li> <li><i>The General Directorate of Meteorology is represented in the CNCC.</i></li> </ul>
Bureau National de Coordination REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate monitoring and implementation (GHG inventory,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project provides for a tool for the identification of eligible initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRV REDD + system supplying the MRV system of the AFOLU sector</li> <li>Factors that may hinder the project:</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Low</p> <p><i>Data activity are mainly obtained from the General</i></p>

Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<i>Implementation of the National REDD-plus Strategy.</i>	adaptation attenuations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centralized, reliable and accessible sectorial climate information.</li> </ul>	and activities that contributes to the achievement of REDD + objectives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved knowledge of GEF procedures.</li> <li>Incentive to formulate projects with the GEF.</li> </ul>	Regional capacity gaps, non-sharing and unavailability of data.	<i>Directorate of Forests. Data on land-use changes can be obtained elsewhere.</i>
Office National pour l'Environnement  <i>Implementation of the Decree of Making Compatibility of Investments with the Environment.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GHG emissions monitoring for industrial companies.</li> <li>Operationalization of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Tracking System (Système de Suivi de la Vulnérabilité et de l'Adaptation, SSVACC).</li> <li>The project can supply the Environmental Dashboard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for Office staff</li> <li>Improvement of the SSVAC and the Environmental Dashboards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ONE has information that can feed sectoral monitoring systems.</li> <li>Good practices from SSVACC experiments can be used for sectoral monitoring systems.</li> </ul>	Risk: Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some sectoral information is available from private operators.</li> <li>The project plans to analyze existing framework documents and provide recommendations to establishing appropriate strategic framework to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.</li> </ul>
Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project introduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SE &amp; AM approach to reporting data</li> </ul>	Risk: High.

<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<i>National Authority for Water Resources Management. Coordinates the implementation of national sanitation policies and strategies.</i>	and implementation (GHG inventory, adaptation attenuations).	knowledge of the GEF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</li> <li>Strengthening national monitoring system for water resources and sanitation (SE&amp;AM).</li> </ul>	activity can serve as a model for other sectors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factors that may hinder the project: Data incoherence and deficiency, responsibility overlap (Ministry of Sanitation and other departments / institutions), no budget beyond the project cycle, frequent change of managers, capacity gap.</li> </ul>	<i>Waste: The project plans to analyze existing framework documents and provide recommendations for establishing the appropriate strategic framework to meet the requirements of the Transparency Framework.</i>
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage  <i>Implementation of policies and strategies on Agriculture and Livestock. Responsible for producing and managing Agricultural and Livestock data and information.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate monitoring and implementation (GHG inventory, adaptation, mitigation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revitalization of the Agriculture and Livestock monitoring system.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effective involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will greatly contribute to the effectiveness of the national MRV system, given the importance of the sector in climate change adaptation and mitigation.</li> </ul>	Risk: Medium.  <i>Obtaining sectoral data activity is rather difficult. The establishment of a regulatory framework involving the decentralized territorial services will help mitigate these risks.</i>
Ministère de l'Industrie et du Développement du Secteur Privé et les industriels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity on the control of industrial plants and industrial waste management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project introduced knowledge of the GEF.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial processes are part of the GHG sources targeted by NatComs. The MIDSP oversees the centralization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk: Low.</li> </ul> <i>The project plans to analyze existing framework documents and provide</i>

<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<i>Responsible for producing and managing information on the sector. Responsible for controlling industrial installations.</i>		<p>submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved knowledge of the fight against climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>of data relating to industrial plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factors that may hinder the project: retention of information by private operators.</li> </ul>	<p><i>recommendations for establishing adequate framework to meet the Transparency framework requirements.</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry is a member of the Project Steering Committee. The Ministry is also represented in the CNCC.</i></p>
<p>Ministère de la Santé Publique</p> <p><i>In charge of the Information System for Public Health ("Health Watch"). Coordinates actions against epidemic diseases during flood and drought events.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the health surveillance system.</li> <li>Strengthening the monitoring of climate-sensitive diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project improves knowledge on the fight against climate change.</li> <li>Improved capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</li> <li>Project negative impacts: extra unpaid workload and organizational overload.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sectoral approach to producing data activity and monitoring can serve as a model for other sectors.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Low</p> <p><i>The Ministry is a member of the Project Steering Committee. The Ministry is also represented in the CNCC.</i></p>
Direction Générale des Douanes du Ministère des Finances et du Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verification of information (tax interest) provided by private operators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project provides access to information on sectoral investments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of a link between the Direction Générale des Douanes and the Ministry of Energy for the traceability of</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Low</p> <p><i>Information can be obtained from other stakeholders.</i></p>



<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<i>Responsible for tax control of all products used in sectoral activities.</i>			products (low energy lamp, solar kit). • Data reliability on the imported amount of fossil fuel.	
<b>CSOs/NGOs (Add rows as necessary)</b>				
ONG, associations, Organisations de la Société Civile environnementales  <i>Support for the implementation of environmental policy, protected area managers, support to grassroots communities, etc.: AFOLU sector.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building on climate monitoring and implementation (GHG inventory, adaptation, mitigation).</li> <li>• Exchange of best practices on technical activities (forest landscape restoration, protected areas management, fight against wildfires, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved information for the management of protected areas and natural resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure data from NGO, associations and CSO will weaken sectoral monitoring systems.</li> <li>• Hardware backup of data and information.</li> <li>• Means of implementation that can scale up actions to the achievement of NDC goals.</li> <li>• Factors that may hinder the project: Data incoherence and deficiency, non-sharing and unavailability of data.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Medium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Le projet prévoit d'analyser les documents-cadres existants et fournira des recommandations pour instaurer le cadrage stratégique adéquat pour répondre aux exigences du Cadre de transparence</i></li> </ul>
ONG et associations intervenant dans le secteur Agriculture  <i>Hold information on data activity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills development on climate change actions and monitoring.</li> <li>• Stakeholder networking and dialogue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project offers an opportunity for visibility of the environmental interventions of NGOs and associations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure data from NGO, associations and CSO will weaken sectoral monitoring systems.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Medium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Failure to obtain data activity will adversely affect sectoral</i></li> </ul>

<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financing perspective through carbon market mechanisms (creation of a network of non-public actors).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factors that may hinder the project: Data incoherence and deficiency, non-sharing and unavailability of data.</li> </ul>	<i>monitoring systems.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The project plans to analyze existing framework documents and provide recommendations for establishing adequate framework to meet the Transparency framework requirements.</i></li> </ul>
Technical and financial partners (TFPs)  <i>Contribute to achieving to the objectives of the General State Policy.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectoral database and sectoral climate policies to boost climate actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage sectoral stakeholder dialogue and networking.</li> <li>Sectoral information holders, financing of sectoral activities.</li> <li>Sector monitoring systems build trust between the TFPs and the Ministry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TFP data contribute to feed sector monitoring systems.</li> <li>Retention of information by TFPs may hinder the project.</li> </ul>	Risk: Medium  <i>The project plans to analyze existing framework documents and provide recommendations for establishing adequate framework to meet the Transparency framework requirements.</i>
<b>Local communities</b>				
<b>N/A</b>				
<b>Private Sector</b>				
Private operators of the energy sector,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project provides a</li> </ul>	Failure data from NGO, associations	Risk: Low



<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<p>self-producers of energy</p> <p><i>Contribute to achieving the objectives of the Government. Sectoral data holders.</i></p>	<p>monitoring and reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of the project constitute a visibility and communication tool.</li> </ul>	<p>visibility opportunity for private operators on environmental issues and encourages them to invest in renewable resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding perspective through carbon market mechanisms (creation of a network of non-public actors).</li> <li>• The sectoral monitoring reinforced by the project requires more investment to discern the sources of energy used (case of hybrid power plants).</li> </ul>	<p>and CSO will weaken the sectoral monitoring systems.</p>	<p><i>The project plans to analyze existing framework documents and provide recommendations for establishing adequate framework to meet the Transparency framework requirements.</i></p>

<b>Stakeholder Name and Function</b> <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	<b>Stakeholder's Interest</b> <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	<b>Impact of Project on Stakeholder</b> <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	<b>Influence of Stakeholder</b> <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	<b>Risk Management</b> <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
<p>Promoters of improved stoves projects (ADES)</p> <p><i>Contributes to achieving the goals of Madagascar Energy Policy and the NDC.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visibility and communication.</li> <li>• Advocacy and lobbying tool for funding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project strengthens the visibility of the interventions of the actor.</li> <li>• Creation of a dialogue between project promoters for carbon market or other funding perspectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply the Energy Information System.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Medium.</p> <p><i>Monitoring the adoption of improved stoves and its impacts is problematic. A system for monitoring household uptake and use will reduce risks.</i></p>
<b>Academia/Others</b>				
<p><b>Research institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental (CNRE, Association Vahatra, Universities, Laboratoire des Radio Isotopes, etc.)</li> <li>• Agricultural (FIFAMANOR, FOFIFA, EFTA, CAFPA, CNEAGR etc.)</li> <li>• Industrial (CNRIT)</li> </ul> <p><i>Responsible for sectoral research and development activities. Have some skills to execute project tasks.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building on climate monitoring and implementation (GHG inventory, adaptation, mitigation).</li> <li>• Sectoral databases can be used in research and lecturing.</li> <li>• Capacity transfer to younger generations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of research activities based on data activity.</li> <li>• Building knowledge of GEF principles.</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity in the preparation of project to be submitted to GEF and similar financial mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental research institutions can contribute in the execution of project tasks.</li> <li>• Research institutions have data that can complement those of sectoral stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Risk: Medium.</p> <p><i>A high level of involvement of research institutions will increase the quality of project results.</i></p>

## SECTION IV: Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase

a.

Stakeholder Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement <sup>53</sup>	Outcomes
<i>Name the key stakeholder contacted during PPG in this column. Add rows as necessary.</i>	<i>When and where did you meet? Was it a meeting, consultation, workshop, etc.?</i>	<i>What was the aim/rationale? What was discussed? What decisions were made, if any? How did this contribute to the design of the project? If/how do they want to be engaged during the implementation phase?</i>
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests: General Directorate of Environment	Telephone call and individual consultation on October 2018.	Commitment of the General Director of Environment to support and endorse the CBIT Madagascar project.
Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination	Inception meeting on July 2018, PPG coordination meetings on October 2018. Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	Workshop preparation and coordination. Project workplan and budget, Project Management Unit structure, BNCCC MRV Operational Unit design.
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests: General Directorate of Forests, and Regional Directorates of Environment, Ecology and Forests	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry policies, National Reforestation Strategy, National Strategy for Energy Supply Wood.</li> <li>• The National Forest Monitoring System and MRV REDD-plus will feed the AFOLU MRV.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons	Individual consultation between July to October 2018. Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Information System.</li> <li>• Water and Sanitation Monitoring System (SE&amp;AM): the current Director of Information System of the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons is a former manager of the SE&amp;AM.</li> <li>• National Hydrocarbons Information System and the Central Hydrocarbons Exploitation Registry.</li> <li>• Energy policies and regulatory frameworks.</li> <li>• The EIS will supply the Energy sector MRV.</li> </ul>
Office Malgache des Hydrocarbures (OMH)	Telephone call on September 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Hydrocarbons Information System and the Central Hydrocarbons Exploitation Registry: Centralization of data on hydrocarbons.</li> <li>• Energy policies and regulatory frameworks.</li> <li>• The OMH undertakes to provide the data at its disposal on importing and oil consumption.</li> </ul>

<sup>53</sup> Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.

Agence de Développement de l'Électrification Rurale (ADER)	Interview on September 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural electrification data.</li> <li>• All data available are transferred to the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Transport and Meteorology (MTM)	<p>Individual consultation on July, August, September 2018.</p> <p>Telephone call on August 2018.</p> <p>Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport subsector monitoring system (Energy sector).</li> <li>• Involvement of MTM government agencies to contributing to the establishment of Transport subsector monitoring system.</li> <li>• Discussions on the data used for the development of the National Transport Plan 2004-2008.</li> <li>• MTM undertakes to contributing to the Transport sub-sector MRV system and developing the climate change strategy incorporating the elements of the Transparency Framework.</li> </ul>
Bureau National de Coordination REDD+	Telephone call and workshop in Antananarivo in October 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access on existing REDD-plus documents, discussion on National REDD-plus strategy and REDD-plus MRV.</li> <li>• Workshop on institutional arrangement: National Forest Monitoring System and REDD-plus MRV.</li> <li>• BNC REDD-plus undertakes to feed the MRV REDD-plus information into the AFOLU MRV sector.</li> </ul>
Office National pour l'Environnement	Workshop in Antananarivo in August, September and October 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop on Institutional Arrangement, National MRV Framework structure, Project Results Framework.</li> <li>• The ONE will make available to the project the information on the Environmental Dashboard and SSVACC.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<p>Individual consultation on October 2018.</p> <p>Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and Sanitation Monitoring System ("<i>Suivi Eau &amp; Assainissement à Madagascar</i>", SE&amp;AM).</li> <li>• MEAH is committed to contributing to Waste sector MRV and Water Resources MRV systems and to developing the sectoral climate change strategy incorporating the elements of the Transparency Framework.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MinAE): General Directorate of Agriculture and General Directorate of Livestock	<p>Individual consultation on October 2018.</p> <p>Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop on Institutional Arrangement, National MRV Framework structure, Project Results Framework.</li> <li>• MinAE is committed to contributing to Waste sector MRV and Water Resources MRV systems and to updating sectoral climate change strategy incorporating the elements of the Transparency Framework.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop on Institutional Arrangement, National MRV Framework structure, Project Results Framework.</li> <li>• MIDSP is committed to contributing to Industrial Processes MRV and to developing sectoral climate change strategy incorporating the elements of the Transparency Framework.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Public Health	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Sector Monitoring System ("<i>Veille Sanitaire</i>").</li> </ul>

	October 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MINSAN is committed to contribute in the development of Public Health MRV.</li> </ul>
WWF Madagascar	Workshop on September-October 2018.	National MRV Framework structure, Project results framework.
WCS Madagascar	Workshop on September 2018.	Project Results Framework.
Madagascar Biodiversity Fund	Workshop in Antananarivo on August-September 2018.	Data on protected areas. Madagascar Biodiversity Fund is committed to sharing the information available to them.
Foundation Tany Meva	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	Commitment of the Foundation Tany Meva to share the information at its disposal.
Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement	Individual consultation on July and October 2018 Workshops on August, September and October 2018	CNRE is committed to contributing to the sectoral monitoring systems.
Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	Regulatory texts relating to waste management. Workshop on project results frameworks.
National Climate Change Expert of the TNC	Individual consultations in Antananarivo on August-September 2018, workshop in Antananarivo on October 2018.	Sharing experiences on the development of the TNC. Number and profiles of national consultants that were involved in TNC preparation. Workshop on institutional arrangement.
INSTAT	Workshop in Antananarivo on October 2018	Data sharing and use, institutional arrangement.
JIRAMA	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	Workshop on Institutional Arrangement, National MRV Framework structure, Project Results Framework.
Madagascar National Parks	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	Workshop on Institutional Arrangement, National MRV Framework structure, Project Results Framework.
ONUDI	Individual consultation in Antananarivo on September 2018. Workshop in Antananarivo on October 2018	Information on Electricity MRV. Workshop on institutional arrangement.
SAMVA	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018.	Workshop in Antananarivo on August, September and October 2018. Workshop on project results frameworks.

## b. Reporting of Indicators During PPG

Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process	5	
Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process	Men: 34	Total: 73
	Women: 39	
Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during PPG phase	26	

### c. Lessons Learned during PPG:

- *During the PPG, we found that stakeholder engagement demands a lot of time. During implementation, we need to plan more time for meaningful engagements.*
- *During the PPG, we found that the individual consultation of the actors is more fruitful by using direct interviews but also template interviews containing the information that need to be collected from stakeholders. During implementation, we plan to continue these approaches.*

*During the PPG, we learned that there is a high turnover rate of institution representatives between two successive workshops, and the topics discussed during the previous workshop are poorly understood during the next workshop. During implementation, we plan to give a brief overview of the previous workshop at each implementation phase workshop.*

## SECTION V: Stakeholder Engagement for Implementation Phase

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.	How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc.)	Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?	What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?	How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.

<p>NDC sectoral departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</li> <li>• Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology</li> </ul>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	235,183
<p>Government agencies of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Ministry of Public Health</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</li> <li>• Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology</li> </ul>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	

Ministry of Finances and Budget: Direction Générale des Douanes and General Directorate of Budget	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
Environmental foundations <sup>54</sup>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
Research institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental (CNRE, Association Vahatra, Universities, Laboratoire des Radio Isotopes, etc.)</li> <li>• Agricultural (FIFAMANOR, FOFIFA, EFTA, CAFPA, CNEAGR etc.)</li> <li>• Industrial (CNRIT)</li> </ul>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
Private operator of the hydrocarbon subsector <sup>55</sup>	Consultation	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO, associations, ONG and project promoters intervening in the development of renewable energy <sup>56</sup>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO, associations, ONG and project promoters intervening in the development of waste management	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	

<sup>54</sup> Madagascar Biodiversity Fund, Fondation Tany Meva

<sup>55</sup> AKSAF Power, Symbion, Jovena, Galana, VIVO Energy, Total Madagasikara, Madagascar Oil, Qit Madagascar Minerals, Toliara Sands, etc.

<sup>56</sup> PATMAD, ADES, Tozzi Green, WWF Total Madagasikara S.A., VIVO, ERMA, Henri Fraise Fils et Cie, Hydelec Madagascar S.A., JIRAMA, Qit Madagascar Minerals, HERi Madagascar, Mad'Eol, EOSOL, etc.



projects <sup>57</sup>				
NGO and associations intervening in the Agriculture sector <sup>58</sup>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO and associations intervening in the environmental sector <sup>59</sup>	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	

<sup>57</sup> GEVALOR, FAKOFIA, Etc. Terra, Vohitra SARL, Adonis, ADDEV Madagascar, Madacompost, etc.

<sup>58</sup> FAFAFI, SANTA, Agrisud, GSDM, etc.

<sup>59</sup> Asity Madagasikara, Madagasikara Voakajy, Alliance Voahary Gasy, Association Vahatra, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, GERP, RBG Kew, Missouri Botanical Garden, etc.

## SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The project will report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the SEP.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate stakeholder engagement indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Indicator	Baseline		Target	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	119	105	139	125
2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	10		11	
3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).	26		40	

<b>Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the SEP:</b>	Ms. RAVELOMANANA Lovakanto Director of the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests
<b>How/Where will the approved SEP be disclosed<sup>60</sup>:</b>	At the inception meeting with stakeholders
<b>When will the approved SEP be disclosed:</b>	At the start of the implementation phase, before the end of the first quarter during implementation phase, etc.

<sup>60</sup> Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

## CI-GEF GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN (GMP)

The Gender Mainstreaming Plan identifies and describes any gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of men and women. It is a requirement of the CI-GEF Agency and adheres to the GEF's 2018 Policy on Gender Equality. For more information on the CI-GEF Gender Policy, please see the CI-GEF's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). A guideline on how to develop the GMP can be found in Appendix VIII of the ESMF.

### SECTION I: Project Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b>	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement		
<b>GEF PROJECT ID:</b>	9948	<b>PROJECT DURATION:</b>	36 months
<b>EXECUTING AGENCY:</b>	Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) under the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest, and CI-Madagascar		
<b>PROJECT START DATE:</b>	04/2019	<b>PROJECT END DATE:</b>	04/2022
<b>GMP PREPARED BY:</b>	Rakotondravony Hery A. & Leonardo Massai		
<b>DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:</b>	November 28, 2018		
<b>GMP APPROVED BY:</b>	Ian Kissoon, Director of Safeguards, CI-GEF Agency		
<b>DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:</b>	December 6, 2018		

### SECTION II: Introduction

The last census of the population of Madagascar dates to 2018 but the results are not yet available. The 2013 estimate, coinciding with the publication of the results of INSTAT's 2012-2013 national survey<sup>61</sup>, is used, with a total of 23 million inhabitants<sup>62</sup>, with almost equal numbers of men and women.

Men's integration rate in economic activities (61.8%) is higher compared to that of women (59.4%). The unemployment rate is 2.1% for women compared to 1.4% for men. More than 75% of male-headed households are rural farmers, compared to 63% of women who manage about 20% of Malagasy households, but women have on average less land (0.9 ha) than to men (1.4 ha). Among the non-agricultural activities, trade plays an important role in women (9% against 6% for men). For the rest,

<sup>61</sup> INSTAT. 2013. Enquête nationale sur le suivi des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement à Madagascar. Etude nationale 2012-2013. Objectif 01 : Eliminer la pauvreté extrême et la faim. Vice-Présidence chargée de l'Economie et de l'Industrie. UNFPA. PNUD. UNICEF. BAD. COMESA. PAM. ONU FEMMES. ONN. BANQUE MONDIALE. PGDi.

<sup>62</sup> [https://www.google.mg/publicdata/explore?ds=d5bncppjof8f9\\_&met\\_y=sp\\_pop\\_totl&hl=fr&dl=fr](https://www.google.mg/publicdata/explore?ds=d5bncppjof8f9_&met_y=sp_pop_totl&hl=fr&dl=fr). Accédée le 02 août 2018.

male jobs are more diverse: 2.8% in public administration; 3.5% in private services other than education and health; and 2% each in the construction, transportation and other industries. For women, the remaining jobs are concentrated in services, public administration and the textile industry.

The country's employment profile is dominated by primary sector jobs including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry, which account for 77% of all jobs created, both for men and women. The job structure, that depends on branch of activity, is characterised by a rural-urban disparity, with a preponderance of the primary sector in rural areas (84%; 45.5% in urban areas). Rural areas account for 5.5% of commercial activities (18% in urban areas). Other important economic activities in urban areas are industry (13.5% versus 5.1% in rural areas), other private services (12%, 2.3% in rural areas), and public affairs (6.5%, 2% in rural areas).

Incomes have an urban-rural disparity and vary according to the branches of activity. In 2013 in rural areas, the average monthly salary was US\$58 and US\$83 in urban areas. The average female wage is US\$55 or 72% of what men receive (US\$77 per month). This weakness of female wage is significant regardless of branches of activity, level of qualification, and status considered. The inadequate employment situation affects women (51.8%) more than men (40.5%). The high rate of inadequate employment is exacerbated by the low level of education in general as only 4% of the Malagasy population are concerned with higher education.

The disparities in enrollment of girls to boys in primary and secondary levels are low in Madagascar, compared to what is observed in Sub-Saharan Africa. At primary and secondary level, the country has almost reached parity, with a ratio of girls to boys enrolling 98.7% in primary school and 95.4% in secondary school (World Bank, 2012). At tertiary level, the situation is deteriorating at the expense of girls with a ratio of girls to boys of 91.8%. Malagasy women are often oriented in health sector (70% of graduates), humanities and arts (60%), social sciences, business and law (50%). On the other hand, they are less numerous in the engineering, manufacturing and construction sectors (20% of graduates).

The UNDP report (2003) describes Malagasy society as a patriarchal society where the man is the head of the family, with a conception of the role of men and women involving a clear division of labor. This society wants the productive assets to be managed by the man and the couple to live in the male household. Women are economically dependent on men and are given the responsibility to maintain the family home (leaching, chores of watering and cooking, assistance to field activities, etc.) under the authority of the man.

At the community level, men are generally more aware of the low participation of women in organizational structures and community meetings. This situation would result from the lack of interest and self-exclusion of women, seeing these meetings as "men's business", as well as their lack of availability because of their overwork. Their low participation in the discussions is also raised by men who tend to blame it on the lack of skill of women in exposing their ideas because of their low level of education, if not their lack of audacity to speak in the front of older men.

On the other hand, women's participation in community work is considered satisfactory by both men and women. Indeed, in terms of associative life, the UNDP report notes that women are inclined to

engage 'more naturally' in social associations that strengthen their gender roles (e.g.: culinary activities, caring for people, prayers, ...), than in those with economic or social spin-offs power.

Finally, the UNDP report indicates that the low participation of Malagasy women in public and political life is mainly due to four main factors: (i) obstacles related to the stereotyped roles of women; (ii) behaviors influenced by prejudices that are harmful to women; (iii) the behaviors of women, suffering the counterbalancing of departure inequalities between women and men; and (iv) socio-political practices that focus on men and generally eliminate women.

Women with fairly advanced education levels see traditional models that deny women leadership or public speaking as disincentives to women's and girls' participation. These educated women challenge these traditional models, seeing them as a factor of underdevelopment.

### SECTION III: Gender Analysis

Description of resource users/group (group can be formal or informal)	Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities	Project impact on the users/group	Influence of users/group on the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Name of the resource users/group (e.g. fishermen of X Village, ABC women's cooperative, etc.)</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of users and men/women in the group.</i></li> <li>• <i>What is the socio-economic situation of the group?</i></li> <li>• <i>Where are they located? Are they located inside or outside the project area?</i></li> <li>• <i>BNCCC staff involved in BNCCC MRV operational unit</i></li> <li>• <i>05 people (03 men, 02 women) operating the BNCCC MRV Operational Unit</i></li> <li>• <i>MRV Operational Unit</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>How does this group currently utilize/interact with the resources that this project seeks to conserve?</i></li> <li>• <i>How important is/are the resources to the livelihood of the group?</i></li> <li>• <i>Do they have rights or ownership of the resources? If not, who has the right/ ownership? Does the group have representation on any decision-making body?</i></li> <li>• <i>What knowledge and skills do they possess in relation to the area and/or use of the resources?</i></li> <li>• <i>The establishment of the MRV Operational Unit creates professional</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What benefits might this group derive from project activities?</i></li> <li>• <i>How might this group be negatively impacted by project activities?</i></li> <li>• <i>What are the group's main concerns and interests in terms of the impacts of this project?</i></li> <li>• <i>Are there any other risks for this group from the project?</i></li> <li>• <i>Capacity building for BNCC staff, international experiences through GCP events / meetings</i></li> <li>• <i>BNCCC Databases Management Service with enough information on climate change for the coordination of adaptation and mitigation actions</i></li> <li>• <i>Capacity building on database management systems,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>How can the group affect the project? Can they hinder the project? Or can they or contribute to the success of the project?</i></li> <li>• <i>What barriers or challenges may prevent this group from attending, participating (and ultimately benefitting) in the project activities?</i></li> <li>• <i>The BNCCC plays a leading role in the implementation of the project, if this role is not ensured, the entire project will be hampered</i></li> <li>• <i>The success of the project requires the collaboration of all sectoral actors. BNCCC cannot work alone to make the success of the project</i></li> <li>• <i>Expected results hindered if BNCCC staff are not trained</i></li> </ul>

<p><i>located in the MEEF (BNCCC office)</i></p>	<p><i>opportunities for BNCCC staff</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BNCC staff working full time in the MRV operational unit</li> <li>• BNCCC opinions are importantly considered in climate actions programming</li> <li>• BNCCC staff need capacity building on climate change monitoring despite having basic skills on climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> </ul>	<p><i>methodologies for calculating GHG emissions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building on the identification and prioritisation of adaptation and mitigation actions</li> <li>• Update of GHG Emissions and Sinks Databases</li> <li>• Facilitating the coordination of reporting activities for the UNFCCC</li> <li>• Risks of conflicts of interest because of the benefits and interests that the project will create</li> <li>• Risks of interruption of activities beyond project life cycle</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial Departments in charge of sectoral monitoring systems and involved in sectoral MRV systems</li> <li>• 58 ministerial staff at central level (at least 06 persons per ministerial institutions (MEAH, MEEF, MEH, MIDSP, MinAE, MTM, MINSAN); 30 women, 28 men.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of sectoral activities including programming, monitoring, implementation</li> <li>• Implementation of sectoral policies, administrative authorities and technical guidance for sectoral activities</li> <li>• Management of information and sectoral databases</li> <li>• Advanced knowledge of sectoral activities but requires capacity building, particularly in the area of sectoral monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building in the fight against climate change, including GHG inventory methodologies and identification of adaptation options and mitigations</li> <li>• Strengthening and implementation of sectoral monitoring systems, up-to-date and reliable databases</li> <li>• Advocacy tool for fundraising</li> <li>• Regulatory binding texts relating to the production of sectoral activity data</li> <li>• Negative project impacts: unpaid workload surcharge and organizational overload</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectoral monitoring systems are the basis of the operation of the national MRV. The non-involvement of one of the members of the group will not achieve the expected results</li> <li>• Expected results not achieved if sectoral technicians do not have adequate equipment or training</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other government agencies at sectoral or transversal levels (SAMVA, municipalities; INSTAT, ONE, research centres, etc.) involved at sectoral monitoring systems</li> <li>• 25 stakeholders from other government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the implementation of sectoral strategies and policies</li> <li>• Contribution to the improvement of sectoral monitoring systems with existing database</li> <li>• Research and development of sectoral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of sectoral monitoring systems and establishment of reliable databases</li> <li>• Capacity building in the fight against climate change</li> <li>• Implementation of regulatory texts evolving with sectoral and environmental issues</li> <li>• Facilitation and improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing best practices in information and data flows</li> <li>• Government or municipal agencies hold information and data that contribute to the improvement of sectoral monitoring systems</li> <li>• Government agencies can improve their contribution to climate change and the</li> </ul>

agencies (13 women, 12 men).	activities	of research / development activities with reliable data • Negative project impacts: unpaid workload surcharge	strategic prioritization of climate-sensitive sectoral activities by receiving adequate capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of the National Committee Climate Change</li> <li>At least 40 CNCC members: 21 women, 19 men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CNCC members participate in validation procedures for national climate reports</li> <li>The CNCC is a dialogue platform for government representatives whether directly or indirectly involved in climate change issues</li> <li>CNCC members are often high-level technicians from the institutional departments they represent. They have advanced sectoral skills</li> <li>CNCC members able to influence decision-making in their area of intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CNCC reorganisation and capacity building of CNCC members, familiarity of CNCC members with climate change issues</li> <li>Effective climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies and strategies</li> <li>Validation of national reports on climate change on adequate technical basis</li> <li>Opportunity to access international climate exchanges</li> <li>Project negative impacts: workload of unpaid surplus and organisational overload</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CNCC members are the entry points to the ministerial departments they represent</li> <li>Capacity building for CNCC members will help improve national reporting under MRV</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project decentralized regional focal points</li> <li>22 project decentralized regional focal points (RFP: 12 women, 10 women)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RFPs are staff of the regional directorates of the Ministry of the Environment</li> <li>RFP in charge of facilitating project implementation at regional and sub-regional levels</li> <li>RFP are responsible for grievance collecting at regional level and their transfer to PMU. RFP oversee regional animation and regional visit organisation of PMU and other bodies involved in the project management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of RFPs in the fight against climate change</li> <li>RFPs collect grievance related to regional sectoral activity monitoring</li> <li>RFPs can contribute to mainstream environment and climate change into regional development plans and policies</li> <li>Project negative impacts: extra unpaid workload and organisational overload</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective involvement of RFPs will ensure reliable business data and strong MRV systems</li> <li>Effective involvement of the RFPs will allow the timely transfer of grievances from regional sectoral stakeholders</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental NGO, CSO and associations, private sector</li> <li>15 environmental NGO, associations and private</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to ministries and government agencies in the implementation of sectoral policies and strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building in the fight against climate change</li> <li>Visibility and communication tool</li> <li>Visibility and incentive to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectoral monitoring systems that do not have verified data and data on unreliable GHG emissions (e.g. Industrial Processes sector,</li> </ul>



<i>sector staff (men/women data not available at PPG phase)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sectoral activities data detention</i></li> <li>• <i>Advocacy in environmental degradation and land-use change</i></li> <li>• <i>Lack of competence in the fight against climate change</i></li> </ul>	<i>invest in renewable resources</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Perspective of financing through the carbon market (establishment of dialogue between private operator, dialogue between CSO and private operator)</i></li> </ul>	<i>Energy sector)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Advocacy on certain unmanaged sectors (AFOLU sectors) and risks of non-achievement of NDC's objectives in the absence of advocacy/grievance data and adequate measures</i></li> </ul>
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## SECTION IV: Gender Mainstreaming

RF (PIF)			Revised RF (gender-sensitive) <sup>63</sup>		
<u>Component 3:</u> Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.	<u>Outcome 3.1.:</u> Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, National Communications, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections	<u>Output 3.1.1.:</u> Over two-year period, XX number of government representatives and relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets  <u>Output 3.1.2.:</u> Training of trainers' modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched	<u>Component 3:</u> Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.	<u>Outcome 3.1.:</u> 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 <i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate</i>	<u>Output 3.1.1.:</u> Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched  <u>End of project target:</u>  3.1.1 At least 58 ministerial staff + relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.  At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability.

<sup>63</sup> The revised (gender-sensitive) RF must be used to develop and write the Project Document (ProDoc). Also include the revised RF as Appendix I to this GMP.



				<i>action monitoring tools</i>	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.
<u>Component 3:</u> Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities	<u>Outcome 3.2.:</u> National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation	<u>Output 3.2.1:</u> Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting	<u>Component 3:</u> Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities	<u>Outcome 3.2.:</u> National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation  Indicator 3.2.1: Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained	<u>Output 3.2.1:</u> Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting  <u>End of project target:</u>  3.2.1 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

## SECTION V: Gender Action Plan

Project Level	Activities	Target	Resources Required	Budget
Output 3.1.1 Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>What actions can be taken to make this gender-responsive as</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Baseline and targets for men and women</i></li> <li><i>How was the target determined?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>What materials) are needed?</i></li> <li><i>Training modules, presentations,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>How much will this cost? Consider resources</i></li> </ul>

<p>sustainability of training efforts developed and launched</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BTR etc.) purchased and installed for each of the eight sectoral department</p>	<p><b>possible? Example:</b> <i>CBIT Madagascar does not provide direct interventions in the field but in capacity building. There is no difference between men and women's needs. Nevertheless, the following activity will be conducted:</i></p> <p><i>Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline: Three national experts per sector trained for the development of National Communications.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 58 ministerial staff + relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.</p> <p>At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>websites, brochures, surveys, translation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Personnel needed to lead and monitor these actions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainings modules, equipment and software</li> <li>- International consultants</li> <li>- <b>Personnel needed to lead and monitor these actions:</b> Ms. RAVELOMANANA Lovakanto, Director of the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination, and the Project Management Unit team</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>required, staff, translation, transportation, etc.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 145,766</li> </ul>
<p>Output 3.2.1: Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What actions can be taken to make this gender-responsive as possible? Example:</b> <i>CBIT Madagascar does not provide direct interventions in the field but in capacity building. There is no difference between men and women's needs.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Baseline and targets for men and women:</b></li> <li>• <b>How was the target determined?</b></li> <li>• <b>Baseline:</b> There are 40 NCCC members on the CNCC member list in the BNCCC. Changes have observed since the last activities that have involved the NCCC (NDC preparation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Materials are needed:</b> <i>Training modules, presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation.</i></li> <li>• <b>Personnel needed to lead and monitor these actions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainings modules, equipment and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How much will this cost? Consider resources required, staff, translation, transportation, etc.</b></li> <li>- 63,250</li> </ul>

	<p>Nevertheless, the following activity will be conducted:</p> <p><i>Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline: CNCC members do not have required capacity to ensure their role in national climate report validation processes and to strengthening climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies, programmes and actions</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p><i>software</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Transportation</i></li> <li>- <i>National trainers targeted by Outcome 3.1.</i></li> <li>- <b>Personnel needed to lead and monitor these actions:</b> Ms. RAVELOMANANA Lovakanto, Director of the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination, and the Project Management Unit team</li> </ul>	
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## SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The new GEF Policy on Gender Equality requires the collection and analysis of sex- disaggregated data and gender information to inform project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The project is expected to report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the achievement of gender mainstreaming activities.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate gender indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Indicator	Baseline		Target	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>4. Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations).</b>	35 <sup>64</sup>	39	136	144
<b>5. Number of men and women who received benefits (training, equipment, leadership roles)</b>	24 <sup>65</sup>	12	68	72
<b>6. 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)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>07<sup>66</sup></b>	

<b>Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the GMP:</b>	Ms. RAVELOMANANA Lovakanto Director of the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests
<b>How/Where will the approved GMP be disclosed<sup>67</sup>:</b>	At the inception meeting with stakeholders, printed and translated in language the stakeholders can easily understand.
<b>When will the approved GMP be disclosed:</b>	At the start of the implementation phase.

<sup>64</sup> Number of men/women (sectoral stakeholders) involved in PPG phase.

<sup>65</sup> Number of men/women involved in TNC preparation.

<sup>66</sup> At least the next sectors: Energy, Industrial processes, Waste, Water resources, Forestry and biodiversity, Public health, Agriculture

<sup>67</sup> Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

## Appendix I: Gender-mainstreamed Results Framework

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement</i>
<b>Indicator(s):</b>	<i>a. Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate action monitoring tools</i> <i>b. Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained</i>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<b>Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.</b>			
<p>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</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.: Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate action monitoring tools</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 national experts per sector trained for the development of NatComs.</li> </ul>	<p>3.1.1. At least 58 ministerial staff + relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.</p> <p>At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.1.: Number of Training of Trainers modules and workshops developed and launched</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 6 training workshops, based on number of modules and details for each sector developed</i></p>
<p>Outcome 3.2.: National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation</p> <p>Indicator: Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CNCC members do not have required capacity to ensure their role in national climate report validation processes and to strengthening climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies, programmes and actions.</li> </ul>	<p>3.2.1.: 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</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1.1: Number of training modules for the CNCC members developed</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>Target: At least 6 training modules developed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1.2. Number of training workshops conducted</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least two training workshops conducted</i></p>

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## ACCOUNTABILITY & GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (AGM)

### SECTION I: Project Information

<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b>	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement		
<b>GEF PROJECT ID:</b>	9948	<b>PROJECT DURATION:</b>	36 months
<b>EXECUTING AGENCY:</b>	Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) under the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest, and CI-Madagascar		
<b>PROJECT START DATE:</b>	04/2019	<b>PROJECT END DATE:</b>	04/2022
<b>AGM PREPARED BY:</b>	Rakotondravony Hery A. & Leonardo Massai		
<b>DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:</b>	November 28, 2018		
<b>GMP APPROVED BY:</b>	<i>(To be completed by CI-GEF)</i>		
<b>DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:</b>	<i>(To be completed by CI-GEF)</i>		

### SECTION II: Introduction

At COP21 in December 2015, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed to establish the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) as part of the package of rules accompanying the Paris Agreement (decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84 et seq. adopting the Paris Agreement). COP21 requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the establishment of the CBIT aimed at developing the institutional and technical capacity of developing countries on transparency-related activities. The goal of the CBIT is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as indicated by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

In March 2018, the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved the project "Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement" (CBIT Madagascar). This project is jointly developed by the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) located at the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF), and Conservation International (CI). It is intended to strengthen national capacity to fulfil Madagascar's reporting obligations under the ETF of the Paris Agreement, considering Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

On mitigation, Madagascar NDC aims at the reduction of GHG emissions by 14% and enhancement of carbon stocks by 32% compared to business as usual scenario. The GHG sectors contributing to the mitigation target established in the NDC are Agriculture-Forests-Other Land Uses; Industrial Processes; Waste; Energy (including Transport). On adaptation, the NDC of Madagascar concerns the next sectors: Agriculture; Water resources; Public health; Coastal zones; Forests and biodiversity; Infrastructures. Disaster risk management is a transversal sector of the adaptation component.

Madagascar NDC requires the effective participation of all climate stakeholders across different sectors. Consultations during the PPG phase found some constraints that could hinder the development of the transparency framework in Madagascar. These include institutional (institutional, regulatory and policy infrastructure), technological and technical gaps. Deficiencies in regulatory frameworks lead to overlapping responsibilities of stakeholders that generate issues in coordination and reporting mechanisms. In Madagascar, the lack of understanding on climate change issues by stakeholders and decision-makers, coupled with the lack of technical capacities and means of implementation, could lead to the non-achievement of the objectives of the NDC.

The development and deployment of the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework is complex. Firstly, its development will involve many actors, including human resources that will have extra workload, but also service providers who will interact with sectoral stakeholders. Secondly, it is a mechanism for monitoring and reporting NDC climate actions, which therefore imply a multitude of stakeholders involved in the 10 sectors included in Madagascar NDC. Thirdly, NDC actions emphasize the implementation of sectoral policies, programs and action plans that involve sectoral stakeholders. These stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the Executing Entity about any issues covered in implementing Madagascar NDC.

### SECTION III: Scope

- *What grievances are eligible and would be received? How would the mechanism deal with grievances that are ineligible?*

The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) procedure applies to all stakeholders that are external to the Project Management Unit (PMU). This procedure does not cover grievances raised by internal stakeholders such as PMU staff, whose management will be described in the contracts for the recruitment of these personnel. The AGM aims to reduce conflict and strengthen relationships between external stakeholders. This process is designed



to provide a system for managing grievances from these stakeholders, and does not replace legal processes, existing sectoral grievance systems, regular business-to-business dialogue, or other procedures already in place.

Each of the three levels of development and deployment CBIT Madagascar that use of external stakeholders can bring out conflicts and complaints. The project concept was designed considering external risk factors that could hinder the establishment and implementation of the national MRV frameworks. There are no restrictions on the type of issue a stakeholder can raise under this procedure. However, the AGM will recognize and attempt to resolve grievances related to the three levels of development and deployment CBIT Madagascar. All complaints received under this procedure shall be tracked until close out, regardless of the process under which they are handled.

#### **Eligible grievances during the national Transparency framework development phase**

The development of the Transparency Framework involves national and international human resources that could lead to the emergence of conflicts and complaints by targets (sectoral stakeholders) and developers (national and international service providers). The collection of relevant information for the development of the national Transparency Framework could generate grievances from the developers, if the actors do not respect their commitments in the stakeholder engagement plan, especially in terms of data accessibility. On the other hand, potential difficulties in the adoption, use and exploitation of project deliverables could generate complaints from sectoral stakeholders. If the concept and the institutional arrangement for the project management contain control and monitoring systems for these issues, the AGM plans to collect all difficulties related to the development and implementation of the national Transparency framework.

#### **Eligible grievances during the national transparency framework implementation phase**

Studies related to stakeholder's engagement plan during the PPG phase have shown that the implementation of CBIT Madagascar could be hindered notably by:

- Frequent changes in the heads of ministerial departments or government agencies;
- Organizational change of government institutions;
- Inadequate regulatory frameworks defining the obligations of sectoral actors in data collection, processing and transfer;
- Encroachment of responsibility and vagueness of the definition of role and responsibilities of stakeholders in data management;
- Data deficiency and inconsistency;
- Retention of information by other stakeholders in the national or sectoral MRV information supply chain;
- Interruption of project activities (national and sectoral MRV system) after the project cycle due to lack of resources;

- Capacity gaps to perform tasks and meet expectations of the project and other actors;
- Inaccessibility of MRV information or data by sectoral stakeholders;
- Non-capitalization of resources and existing data collection infrastructure, etc.

The main types of grievances related to the implementation of the Transparency Framework relate to:

- Institutional, regulatory and strategic infrastructure aspects: CBIT Madagascar plans to develop in its Component 1 strategic, institutional and regulatory recommendations that could address these issues. The AGM also plans to collect information that will help strengthen the recommendations related to these issues;
- Operational aspects that includes, among others:
  - Failure in the access, use and operation of MRV systems elements;
  - Lack of resources for the implementation of CBIT Madagascar activities beyond the project cycle: this aspect should be addressed in the strategic recommendations under Component 1.
  - Grievances relating to the execution of project activities and tasks: The collection of sectoral data will create additional tasks, the implementation of which could generate complaints from sectoral stakeholders.

#### **Grievances relating to NDC implementation and related sectoral policies, programs and action plans**

The achievement of the objectives of Madagascar NDC is conditioned by the availability of means of implementation from international climate finance. Although CBIT Madagascar foresees in its Component 3 to develop training modules on climate change that will also include modules for climate finance mobilization, the mechanism will anticipate receiving grievances related to the availability of resources for the implementation of sectoral strategies, plans and programmes.

The AGM expects also to receive complaints on actions that affect or hinder the implementation of sectoral policies, programs and action plans, such as actions that will contribute to the destruction of natural habitats or industrial waste production. The AGM does not aim to resolve these types of grievances since CBIT Madagascar does not intervene directly in the field; but it can serve as a tool for the recording and monitoring these complaints.

- *How will the mechanism ensure transparency and fairness?*

The PMU will appoint an officer to follow-up the issues related to the AGM. The identity of this officer will be communicated to all CBIT stakeholders, and to the responsible of environmental department of each ministry. The recording and the follow-up of the grievances will be recorded with a grievant form. The form will keep track of the nature of the grievance, the nature of the investigation and remediation steps.

*Will the mechanism receive anonymous grievance?*

The mechanism will not take account anonymous grievance.

- *How would the mechanism deal with confidentiality?*

After screening, general information on received grievances will be published but personal information and other important details will be kept confidential. Information is available from the PMU upon request from complainant: date of complaint, grievance description (in general terms), investigation and relevant compliance measures, the final remedy and the close out date.

## SECTION IV: Accessibility

<b>Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:</b>	Ms. RAVELOMANANA Lovakanto, Director of the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination
<b>Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:</b>	CBIT Madagascar Project Management Unit Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination Bâtiment de la Direction Générale de l'Environnement, BP 571 Ampandrianomby Antananarivo 101, Madagascar
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+261 34 86 793 38
<b>Email:</b>	lovakanto@gmail.com
<b>Website/software application:</b>	N/A
<b>Radio Frequency, if applicable:</b>	N/A
<b>Other<sup>68</sup>:</b>	N/A

## SECTION V: Acknowledgment and Follow-up

- *How will your mechanism acknowledge receipt of the grievance?*

The PMU oversees grievance monitoring and will acknowledge receipt of the grievance form by writing to the complainant. The complainant will be contacted within 10 days of the reception of the compliance to proceed to the next steps. This communication will contain only the date of reception and a first point of commitment to follow up the received grievance. Details on how the grievance will be treated will be communicated when the stakeholder is contacted.

<sup>68</sup> A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

- ***How long will your mechanism take to provide a resolution to the grievant?***

The aim of the AGM is to solve grievances as quickly and effectively as possible, but the timeframes will vary depending on the complexity of the grievances. The ad hoc Grievance Committee (whose description is given in Section VI: Processing of this document) must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances raised and provide a written response to grievances within 30 days.

- ***Do you plan to provide periodic updates throughout the process to the grievant?***

The progress reports relating to the treatment of each conflict and constraint will be transmitted periodically by the PMU to the relevant sectoral stakeholders. Stakeholders affected by the conflict/complaint will have access to this information from the communication channels defined by the Output 2.1.1 (web portal and project strategy communication).

## SECTION VI: Processing

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- *Describe how your mechanism will process the grievance.*
- *Will the grievance be screened to ensure it is related to the GEF project?*
- *How will the grievance be verified? Will there be site visits, face-to-face meeting, etc?*
- *Will it be categorized/prioritized based on the nature of the grievance? How will high-priority grievances be dealt with?*
- *What's the institutional/organizational structure to handle grievances? Will the grievance be assigned/directed to a specific project staff or committee to deal with the grievance?*
- *If the project fails to address the grievance, what steps would be taken to achieve a resolution? Will the project set up an arbitration process? Are there national mechanisms that the project can use?*
- *Please note that if the process does not result in resolution of the grievance, the grievant may choose to file a claim through CI's EthicsPoint Hotline at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com> Alternatively, the grievant may file a claim with the Director of Compliance (DOC) who is responsible for the CI Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at: Director of Compliance, Conservation International 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 22202, USA. This information should be contained in the AGM.*

## **Description of the grievance process mechanism**

### **1. Acknowledgement**

Procedures to follow up received grievances will follow the process resumed at figure 1. The PMU will acknowledge receipt of the grievance form by writing to the complainant. The complainant will be contacted within 10 days of the reception of the compliance to proceed to the next steps. This communication will contain only the date of reception and a first point of commitment to follow up the received grievance. Details on how the grievance will be treated will be communicated when the stakeholder is contacted. The PMU that oversees AGM monitoring will report the grievance to an ad-hoc grievance Committee.

The Ad-hoc Grievance Committee is chaired by the National Project Director (NPD). NPD will also represent the BNCCC as one of the project's Executing Entities. The Committee is responsible for handling the grievances received. The other members of the Ad-hoc Grievance Committee are:

- The Steering Committee member(s) whose sector(s) is/are affected by the complaints;
- A representative of each of the sectoral department(s) that is/are concerned by the grievance;
- A representative of the stakeholder affected by the complaint if the stakeholder is a service provider mandated by the project during the development of the Transparency Framework;
- A representative of Conservation International Madagascar
- A member of the CSO, whose fields of intervention correspond to the sector concerned by the grievance.

If the grievances relate to a direct on-the-ground intervention during the implementation of a NDC action, the ad-hoc committee will transfer the complaint to the government agency that is responsible for grievance managing for this sector.

### **2. Grievance screening and analysis**

After reception, the ad-hoc Grievance Committee will process to:

- Grievance screening by analysing the issue, particularly its relevance to the CBIT Madagascar project;
- Identifying the root cause(s) of the problem;
- Identifying potential solutions;
- Implementing the necessary arrangements to resolve or remediate the problem.

This analytical approach shows if the proposed solution or remediation is reasonable and can propose alternative solutions depending on the type of grievance.

### **3. Mediation and grievance resolution**

Once the analysis of the grievance is complete, the ad-hoc grievance Committee should call the complainant for a meeting. The invitation for a meeting is to be sent by the PMU that is in charge of monitoring the AGM. It can be extended orally or in writing but recordable. The PMU must keep proof of the meeting invitation. Regardless of whether the invitation to the complainant is written or oral, it will communicate:

- The day of the meeting;
- The meeting venue;
- The meeting participants.

The complainant must be informed of her/his right to come to the meeting with fellow sectoral stakeholder(s) of her/his free choice. The complainant can also choose to invite somebody from outside the concerned sector. However, pertinence and relevance of such inclusion of a stakeholder from outside the sector is only based on a justification that must be communicated to the PMU at last three days before the meeting.

During the meeting, the President of the ad-hoc grievance Committee will provide the background (1. Acknowledgement and 2. Grievance screening and analysis) and present the reasoning behind the analysis. The complainant will be given the chance to contribute at every step of the explanation and she/he will validate if the analytical process has been consistent and accurate. The President of the ad-hoc Grievance Committee will present the potential solution and he/she will seek the complainant's reaction and approval. The duration of the grievance meeting must be recorded.

#### **4. Closing and grievance resolution publication**

After the mediation meeting, an agreement will be made between both parties (the complainant and the representative of the entity concerned by the grievance) and they will have settled on the corrective or remediation measures to be taken as well as the timeframe to implement these measures. With respect to the privacy of the people involved, the solution of the grievance will be published on the notice boards to address stakeholders. The solution will be made public as well as the timeframe for the corrective measures. The publication of the solution and the timeframe for corrective measures are crucial for maintaining the credibility of the grievance mechanism.

#### **5. Further appeal and additional complaint**

Disagreement on the analysis and proposed corrective actions as well as any delay on the implementation of agreed corrective measures are grounds for appeal. In addition, the complainant may raise an additional complaint if she/he believes that the grievance resolution is dealt in an equitable manner. The ad-hoc grievance Committee must investigate the complainant's claim immediately after the complainant's additional complaint.

## SECTION VII: Documentation

- ***How will grievance be recorded? Will there be a grievant form? Will there be a log book of the grievances received?***
- ***How and where would these records be stored? And for how long will they be kept?***

As indicated in Section III: Scope, the accountability and grievance mechanism will use a grievant form. The form allows to categorize the types of grievances based on the three levels of development and implementation of the national Transparency Framework. The grievance form contains a clear and concise description of each registered grievance. The form also will record the identity, membership organization and occupation of the depositary as well as those of the PMU officer receiving the visa which recorded the grievance. The grievance form allows the Ad Hoc Grievance Committee and the PMU to track the investigation, conciliation and grievance resolution steps. The form will be available to all stakeholders at each relevant sectoral departments and copies of the forms will be left at project regional decentralized focal points in order to ensure grievance collecting, tracking and following-up at decentralized level as well as to contribute to strengthen climate change and environment mainstreaming at regional level.

The Project Management Unit oversees stocking the records of received grievances that will be stored at the web portal established by the project Outcome 2.1.1. These records are available to users for two years after submission of the grievance. Grievances and related solutions will be compiled in the syntheses of best practices that will be produced annually by the project.

## SECTION VIII: Monitoring and Reporting

***Describe how will you track and ensure that the mechanism is working.***

The project is expected to report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the grievance mechanism, including the number of grievances received and the outcome of the grievance process.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate accountability and grievance indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
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	69	
1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	8 types of complaints received from 10 groups of stakeholders during PPG phase	4 types of complaints received from 10 groups of stakeholders
2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved	100% of complaints received during project design	75% of conflict and complaint cases received are resolved

<b>Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the AGM:</b>	Ms. RAVELOMANANA Lovakanto Director of the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests
<b>How/Where will the approved AGM be disclosed<sup>70</sup>:</b>	1. At the inception meeting with stakeholders 2. Via the project's website 3. Available at project decentralized regional focal points
<b>When will the approved AGM be disclosed:</b>	At the start of the implementation phase
<b>Budget/Resources required:</b>	See details in Project Management Unit resources (US\$122,227)

<sup>69</sup> Baseline situation that can be assimilated with complaints from stakeholders involved during PPG phase: 08: 1. Capacity gaps at central and regional levels; 2. Data incoherence and deficiency from key stakeholders (sectoral departments, government agencies); 3. Labor right (e.g. extra unpaid workload and organizational overload); 4. Frequent change in sectoral departments managers; 5. Priority change in the General State Policy; 6. Responsibility overlaps in data management; 7. Retention of information from other stakeholders (associations, CSO, NGO, private operators); 8. Sustainability: no budget beyond CBIT Madagascar project cycle.

<sup>70</sup> Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.



CBIT Madagascar Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Form

Grievance number (n/yyyy)		
Complainant identity	First name	
	Last name	
	Institution	
	Job title	
	Date	
	Signature	
Category <sup>1</sup>	Description (be as specific as possible)	
Data and information accessibility		
Data quality		
Personal relations		
Contractual rights		
Labor rights		
For CBIT Madagascar Project Management Unit use only		
Received by	First name	
	Last name	
	Job title	
	Date grievance received	
	Signature	

<sup>1</sup> Examples include: 1- data accessibility (including information accessibility, responsibility overlaps on data management); 2- data quality (including data deficiency and inconsistency); 3- Labor rights (e.g. extra unpaid workload and organizational overload, etc.); 4- personal relations (between sectoral stakeholders, between service providers and other stakeholders, etc.); 5- contractual rights (including use of copyrighted materials, software, applications, etc.).

## APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

Category	Description	Sum of USD Amount Year 1	Sum of USD Amount Year 2	Sum of USD Amount Total
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	01. Project Lead/Manager	\$ 16,882	\$ 14,720	\$ 31,602
	02. Technical Manager	\$ 12,980	\$ 16,900	\$ 29,881
	03. Project Oversight/Country Engagement Specialist	\$ 2,858	\$ 3,101	\$ 5,959
	04. Grants & Contract Management	\$ 13,027	\$ 16,929	\$ 29,956
	05. Finance Management and Reporting	\$ 5,072	\$ 5,503	\$ 10,576
	06. Operations Oversight	\$ 6,770	\$ 7,346	\$ 14,116
	07. Administrative & procurement Manager	\$ 13,004	\$ 16,900	\$ 29,904
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits Total		\$ 70,593	\$ 81,400	\$ 151,993
2. Professional Services	01. International Consultant - Climate Change Specialist. Responsible for developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems, containing summary notes for decision makers. Develop NDC implementation plan containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 12,385	\$ 9,985	\$ 22,370
	02. International Consultant - Climate Change/Adaptation Specialist and Project Management Expert. Produce methodological guideline for sectorial adaptation actions and supports monitoring	\$ 12,385	\$ 9,985	\$ 22,370
	03. International Consultant. Responsible for establishing specific emission factor for AFOLU sector, Waste sector, Industrial Processes sector, and Energy sector, and developing methodological guideline for sectorial monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 24,770	\$ 19,970	\$ 44,740
	04. International Consultant. Responsible for developing national MRV framework based on sectoral data/monitoring system.	\$ 12,385	\$ 9,985	\$ 22,370
	monitoring modules to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.	\$ 24,770	\$ 19,970	\$ 44,740
	06. International Consultant. Responsible for training 12 Trainers (+ 5 BNCCC staff) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.	\$ 1,770	\$ 13,500	\$ 15,270
	07. International Consultant: Responsible for developing/adapting climate change monitoring modules.	\$ 7,885	\$ -	\$ 7,885
	08. National Consultant - Climate Change Specialist or Economist. Undertake an analysis of existing institutional infrastructure for monitoring climate change and develop recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements	\$ 24,300	\$ -	\$ 24,300
	09. National Consultant - Climate Change Specialist. Responsible for developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems, containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 10,125	\$ 8,100	\$ 18,225
	10. National Consultant - Climate Change Adaptation Specialist and Project Management Expert. Responsible for developing methodological guideline for sectorial adaptation actions and supporting monitoring. Produce methodological guideline for sectorial adaptation actions and supports monitoring	\$ 6,750	\$ 5,400	\$ 12,150
	11. National Consultant - Communication Expert. Responsible for developing project communication strategy.	\$ -	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,400
	12. National Consultant- Website Design Expert. Responsible for developing a climate web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information.	\$ 6,075	\$ 2,025	\$ 8,100
	13. National Consultant. Responsible for conducting analytic review of all information shared on Global Coordination Platform.	\$ 4,050	\$ 4,050	\$ 8,100
	14. Produce climate-related publications in national journals and all other communication channels defined by Output 2.1.1 project communication strategy	\$ 4,989	\$ 5,239	\$ 10,228
	15. National Consultant. Responsible for database management system	\$ 13,500	\$ 10,800	\$ 24,300
	16. National Consultant. Responsible for establishing specific emission factor for AFOLU sector, Waste sector, Industrial Processes sector, and Energy sector, and developing methodological guideline for sectorial monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 6,750	\$ 5,400	\$ 12,150

	17. National Consultant. Responsible for compiling and assessing lessons learned and best practices of existing MRV-like initiatives.	\$ 4,050	\$ 4,050	\$ 8,100
	18. National Consultants. Responsible for developing national MRV framework based on sectoral data/monitoring system.	\$ 6,750	\$ 5,400	\$ 12,150
	19. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Forests to develop climate change strategies for Forest and biodiversity sector	\$ 5,940	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,990
	20. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Water to develop climate change strategies for Water Resources and Waste sectors	\$ 5,940	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,990
	21. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Public health to update sectoral climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework	\$ 5,940	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,990
	sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Industry to develop climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 5,940	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,990
	23. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to update sectoral climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 5,940	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,990
	24. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Energy to develop climate change strategies for Energy sector (including Hydrocarbons) considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 5,940	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,990
	25. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry in charge of Transport to develop climate change strategies for Transport sector considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 5,699	\$ 4,050	\$ 9,749
	26. Translator service during training workshop for 12 Trainers (+ 5 BNCCC staff) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.	\$ -	\$ 6,467	\$ 6,467
	27. Translator service during presentation workshop (1 per year) on specific emission factor for AFOLU sector, Waste sector, Industrial Processes sector, for Energy sector, and to develop methodological guideline for sectorial monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 554	\$ 554	\$ 1,109
	28. Recruitment fees for staff and professional services	\$ 5,390	\$ 404	\$ 5,794
	29. Project Audit	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,625	\$ 5,125
	30. Terminal Evaluation	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
<b>2. Professional Services Total</b>		<b>\$ 233,472</b>	<b>\$ 197,660</b>	<b>\$ 431,132</b>
<b>3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops</b>	01. Presentation workshop on an analysis of existing institutional infrastructure for monitoring climate change and develop recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements.	\$ 1,891	\$ -	\$ 1,891
	02. Advocacy on conducting an analysis of existing infrastructure for monitoring climate change and developing recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements.	\$ 1,737	\$ -	\$ 1,737
	03. Consultative workshop on analysis of existing sectorial climate monitoring-related mechanism.	\$ 7,564	\$ -	\$ 7,564
	04. Presentation workshop on analysis of existing sectorial climate monitoring-related mechanism.	\$ 1,891	\$ -	\$ 1,891
	05. Presentation workshop and Validation workshop on compilation of document of the recommendations for the effective, practical and sustainable implementation of the Transparency Framework.	\$ 3,782	\$ -	\$ 3,782
	06. Advocacy on developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems, containing summary notes for decision makers	\$ 1,737	\$ -	\$ 1,737
	07. Consultative workshop for developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting	\$ 1,891	\$ 3,971	\$ 5,862
	08. Validation workshop for developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting	\$ -	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,986
	09. Presentation workshop for project communication strategy.	\$ -	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,986
	10. Website official launching ceremony.	\$ -	\$ 8,983	\$ 8,983

	11. Presentation Workshop on Metadata system.	\$ -	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,986
	12. Training workshop for 25 relevant technicians (Ministries, NGO, CSO, Associations) + 5 BNCCC staff on database management system.	\$ 6,991	\$ 7,341	\$ 14,332
	13. Presentation workshop on specific emission factors for Madagascar.	\$ 1,891	\$ 1,986	\$ 3,877
	14. Presentation workshop on lessons learned and best practices of existing MRV-like initiatives.	\$ 1,891	\$ 1,986	\$ 3,877
	15. Consultative workshop on National MRV framework / BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting.	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,971	\$ 7,753
	16. Validation workshop on National MRV framework / BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting.	\$ -	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,986
	Decentralized project focal points inclusive of transportation, lodging and per diem	\$ 7,154	\$ 7,348	\$ 14,502
	18. Training workshop for 25 relevant technicians (Ministries, NGO, CSO, Associations) + 5 BNCCC staff on database management system.	\$ 739	\$ 776	\$ 1,515
	19. Training workshop for trainers (+ BNCCC staff) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.	\$ -	\$ 14,673	\$ 14,673
	20. Training workshop for key stakeholders and BNCCC staff to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.	\$ 16,705	\$ 17,540	\$ 34,244
	21. Training workshop for relevant technicians and BNCCC staff on equipment and software operations and maintenance.	\$ -	\$ 8,497	\$ 8,497
	22. Training workshop for CNCC members on climate change transparency and reporting.	\$ 20,758	\$ 21,795	\$ 42,553
	23. 22 Regional focal points-Attending meeting in Tana	\$ 9,985	\$ 10,182	\$ 20,167
	24. Travel for trainer: training of key stakeholders + BNCC staff through 2 training workshops	\$ 10,348	\$ 15,522	\$ 25,870
	25. Inception Workshop.	\$ 11,497	\$ -	\$ 11,497
	26. Meetings on project results monitoring plan	\$ 2,057	\$ 2,123	\$ 4,180
	27. Workshop on GEF Focal Area tracking tools, project development phase, prior to mid-term evaluation and project completion	\$ 3,782	\$ 1,949	\$ 5,731
	28. Annual Project Steering Committee Meetings	\$ 2,749	\$ 2,862	\$ 5,611
	29. Workshop on annual project implementation report (PIR)	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,385	\$ 2,728
	30. Project completion report and close out workshop.	\$ 493	\$ 3,828	\$ 4,321
	31. Project staff transportation	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,552	\$ 3,030
	32. International travel US-Tana for grant monitoring	\$ 3,995	\$ 4,115	\$ 8,110
	Carbon Offset	\$ 102	\$ 105	\$ 207
<b>3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total</b>		<b>\$ 128,232</b>	<b>\$ 150,431</b>	<b>\$ 278,663</b>
<b>4. Grants and</b>	<b>01. Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests</b>	<b>\$ 55,309</b>	<b>\$ 17,082</b>	<b>\$ 72,391</b>
	02. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$ 14,551	\$ 7,097	\$ 21,648
	03. Ministry of Public Health	\$ 14,551	\$ 7,097	\$ 21,648
	04. Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development	\$ 14,551	\$ 7,097	\$ 21,648
	05. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	\$ 22,320	\$ 9,447	\$ 31,767
	06. Ministry of Energy	\$ 22,320	\$ 9,447	\$ 31,767
	07. Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology	\$ 22,320	\$ 9,447	\$ 31,767
	08. National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC)	\$ 114,381	\$ 61,266	\$ 175,647
<b>4. Grants and Agreements Total</b>		<b>\$ 280,301</b>	<b>\$ 127,982</b>	<b>\$ 408,283</b>
<b>5. Equipment</b>	<b>Computer/office furniture for new staff</b>	<b>\$ 10,237</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 10,237</b>
<b>5. Equipment Total</b>		<b>\$ 10,237</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 10,237</b>
<b>6. Other Direct Costs</b>	<b>Bank fees on wire transfer</b>	<b>\$ 578</b>	<b>\$ 606</b>	<b>\$ 1,184</b>
	Madagascar Project Admin Support Costs	\$ 18,022	\$ 20,780	\$ 38,802
	Newspaper & magazine purchase	\$ 43	\$ 45	\$ 88
	Printing	\$ 4,495	\$ 4,972	\$ 9,466
	Project-specific communication and supplies	\$ 3,043	\$ 3,066	\$ 6,108
	VAT or GST Taxes	\$ 1,443	\$ 166	\$ 1,609
	Workshop Supplies	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,557	\$ 6,929
<b>6. Other Direct Costs</b>		<b>\$ 30,995</b>	<b>\$ 33,192</b>	<b>\$ 64,187</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$ 753,830</b>	<b>\$ 590,665</b>	<b>\$ 1,344,495</b>

Category	Description	C1	C2	C3	PMC	Grand Total
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	01. Project Lead/Manager	\$ 10,483	\$ 10,484	\$ 10,634		\$ 31,602
	02. Technical Manager	\$ 9,985	\$ 9,985	\$ 9,910		\$ 29,881
	03. Project Oversight/Country Engagement Specialist				\$ 5,959	\$ 5,959
	04. Grants & Contract Management	\$ 9,985	\$ 9,985	\$ 9,985		\$ 29,956
	05. Finance Management and Reporting				\$ 10,576	\$ 10,576
	06. Operations Oversight				\$ 14,116	\$ 14,116
	07. Administrative & procurement Manager	\$ 8,473	\$ 8,473	\$ 8,473	\$ 4,486	\$ 29,904
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits Total		38,927	38,928	39,002	35,136	151,993
2. Professional Services	01. International Consultant - Climate Change Specialist. Responsible for developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems, containing summary notes for decision makers. Develop NDC implementation plan containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 22,370				\$ 22,370
	02. International Consultant - Climate Change/Adaptation Specialist and Project Management Expert. Produce methodological guideline for sectorial adaptation actions and supports monitoring.	\$ 22,370				\$ 22,370
	03. International Consultant. Responsible for establishing specific emission factor for AFOLU sector, Waste sector, Industrial Processes sector, and Energy sector, and developing methodological guideline for sectoral monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers.		\$ 44,740			\$ 44,740
	04. International Consultant. Responsible for developing national MRV framework based on sectoral data/monitoring system.		\$ 22,370			\$ 22,370
	05. International Consultant. Responsible for developing climate change monitoring modules to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.			\$ 44,740		\$ 44,740
	06. International Consultant. Responsible for training 12 Trainers (+ 5 BNCCC staff) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.			\$ 15,270		\$ 15,270
	07. International Consultant: Responsible for developing/adapting climate change monitoring modules.			\$ 7,885		\$ 7,885
	08. National Consultant - Climate Change Specialist or Economist. Undertake an analysis of existing institutional infrastructure for monitoring climate change and develop recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements	\$ 24,300				\$ 24,300
	09. National Consultant - Climate Change Specialist. Responsible for developing NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems, containing summary notes for decision makers.	\$ 18,225				\$ 18,225
	10. National Consultant - Climate Change Adaptation Specialist and Project Management Expert. Responsible for developing methodological guideline for sectorial adaptation actions and supporting monitoring. Produce methodological guideline for sectorial adaptation actions and supports monitoring	\$ 12,150				\$ 12,150
	11. National Consultant - Communication Expert. Responsible for developing project communication strategy.		\$ 5,400			\$ 5,400
	12. National Consultant- Website Design Expert. Responsible for developing a climate web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information.		\$ 8,100			\$ 8,100
	13. National Consultant. Responsible for conducting analytic review of all information shared on Global Coordination Platform.		\$ 8,100			\$ 8,100
	14. Produce climate-related publications in national journals and all other communication channels defined by Output 2.1.1 project communication strategy		\$ 10,228			\$ 10,228
	15. National Consultant. Responsible for database management system		\$ 24,300			\$ 24,300
	16. National Consultant. Responsible for establishing specific emission factor for AFOLU sector, Waste sector, Industrial Processes sector, and Energy sector, and developing methodological guideline for sectorial monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers.		\$ 12,150			\$ 12,150
	17. National Consultant. Responsible for compiling and assessing lessons learned and best practices of existing MRV-like initiatives.		\$ 8,100			\$ 8,100
	18. National Consultants. Responsible for developing national MRV framework based on sectoral data/monitoring system.		\$ 12,150			\$ 12,150

	19. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Forests to develop climate change strategies for Forest and biodiversity sector	\$ 9,990				\$ 9,990
	20. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Water to develop climate change strategies for Water Ressources and Waste sectors	\$ 9,990				\$ 9,990
	21. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Public health to update sectoral climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 9,990				\$ 9,990
	22. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Industry to develop climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 9,990				\$ 9,990
	23. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to update sectoral climate change strategies considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 9,990				\$ 9,990
	24. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry of Energy to develop climate change strategies for Energy sector (including Hydrocarbons) considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 9,990				\$ 9,990
	25. National Consultant. Responsible for incorporating recommendations from all sector guidelines in policies guiding climate action - Ministry in charge of Transport to develop climate change strategies for Transport sector considering PA Transparency framework elements	\$ 9,749				\$ 9,749
	26. Translator service during training workshop for 12 Trainers (+ 5 BNCCC staff) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.			\$ 6,467		\$ 6,467
	27. Translator service during presentation workshop (1 per year) on specific emission factor for AFOLU sector, Waste sector, Industrial Processes sector, for Energy sector, and to develop methodological guideline for sectorial monitoring and GHG emission calculating and GHG emission reduction of mitigation NDC sectors, containing summary notes for decision makers.		\$ 1,109			\$ 1,109
	28. Recruitment fees for staff and professional services	\$ 2,310	\$ 2,310	\$ 1,174		\$ 5,794
	29. Project Audit				\$ 5,125	\$ 5,125
	30. Terminal Evaluation	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667		\$ 20,000
<b>2. Professional Services Total</b>		<b>178,081</b>	<b>165,723</b>	<b>82,203</b>	<b>5,125</b>	<b>431,132</b>
<b>3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops</b>	01. Presentation workshop on an analysis of existing institutional infrastructure for monitoring climate change and develop recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements.	\$ 1,891				\$ 1,891
	02. Advocacy on conducting an analysis of existing infrastructure for monitoring climate change and developing recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements.	\$ 1,737				\$ 1,737
	03. Consultative workshop on analysis of existing sectorial climate monitoring-related mechanism.	\$ 7,564				\$ 7,564
	04. Presentation workshop on analysis of existing sectoral climate monitoring-related mechanism.	\$ 1,891				\$ 1,891
	05. Presentation workshop and Validation workshop on compilation of document of the recommendations for the effective, practical and sustainable implementation of the Transparency Framework.	\$ 3,782				\$ 3,782
	06. Advocacy on developping NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems, containing summary notes for decision makers	\$ 1,737				\$ 1,737
	07. Consultative workshop for developping NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems.	\$ 5,862				\$ 5,862
	08. Validation workshop for developping NDC implementation and monitoring plans that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems.	\$ 1,986				\$ 1,986

	09. Presentation workshop for project communication strategy.		\$ 1,986			\$ 1,986
	10. Website official launching ceremony.		\$ 8,983			\$ 8,983
	11. Presentation Workshop on Metadata system.		\$ 1,986			\$ 1,986
	12. Training workshop for 25 relevant technicians (Ministries, NGO, CSO, Associations) + 5 BNCCC staff on database management system.		\$ 14,332			\$ 14,332
	13. Presentation workshop on specific emission factors for Madagascar.		\$ 3,877			\$ 3,877
	14. Presentation workshop on lessons learned and best practices of existing MRV-like initiatives.		\$ 3,877			\$ 3,877
	15. Consultative workshop on National MRV framework / BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting.		\$ 7,753			\$ 7,753
	16. Validation workshop on National MRV framework / BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting.		\$ 1,986			\$ 1,986
	17. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation. Years 1 and 2: Travel for 22 Decentralized project focal points inclusive of transportation, lodging and per diem		\$ 14,502			\$ 14,502
	18. Training workshop for 25 relevant technicians (Ministries, NGO, CSO, Associations) + 5 BNCCC staff on database management system.		\$ 1,515			\$ 1,515
	19. Training workshop for trainers (+ BNCCC staff) to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.			\$ 14,673		\$ 14,673
	20. Training workshop for key stakeholders and BNCCC staff to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.			\$ 34,244		\$ 34,244
	21. Training workshop for relevant technicians and BNCCC staff on equipment and software operations and maintenance.			\$ 8,497		\$ 8,497
	22. Training workshop for CNCC members on climate change transparency and reporting.			\$ 42,553		\$ 42,553
	23. 22 Regional focal points-Attending meeting in Tana			\$ 20,167		\$ 20,167
	24. Travel for trainer: training of key stakeholders + BNCC staff through 2 training workshops			\$ 25,870		\$ 25,870
	25. Inception Workshop.			\$ 11,497		\$ 11,497
	26. Meetings on project results monitoring plan			\$ 4,180		\$ 4,180
	27. Workshop on GEF Focal Area tracking tools, project development phase, prior to mid-term evaluation and project completion			\$ 5,731		\$ 5,731
	28. Annual Project Steering Committee Meetings			\$ 5,611		\$ 5,611
	29. Workshop on annual project implementation report (PIR)			\$ 2,728		\$ 2,728
	30. Project completion report and close out workshop.			\$ 4,321		\$ 4,321
	31. Project staff transportation	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,010		\$ 3,030
	32. International travel US-Tana for grant monitoring	\$ 2,703	\$ 2,703	\$ 2,703		\$ 8,110
	Carbon Offset	\$ 69	\$ 69	\$ 69		\$ 207
<b>3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total</b>		<b>30,232</b>	<b>64,577</b>	<b>183,854</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>278,663</b>
<b>4. Grants and Agreements</b>	<b>01. Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 60,863</b>			<b>\$ 72,391</b>
	<b>02. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 10,119</b>			<b>\$ 21,648</b>
	<b>03. Ministry of Public Health</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 10,119</b>			<b>\$ 21,648</b>
	<b>04. Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 10,119</b>			<b>\$ 21,648</b>
	<b>05. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 20,238</b>			<b>\$ 31,767</b>
	<b>06. Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 20,238</b>			<b>\$ 31,767</b>
	<b>07. Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology</b>	<b>\$ 11,529</b>	<b>\$ 20,238</b>			<b>\$ 31,767</b>
	<b>08. National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC)</b>		<b>\$ 67,902</b>	<b>\$ 35,658</b>	<b>\$ 72,088</b>	<b>\$ 175,648</b>
<b>4. Grants and Agreements Total</b>		<b>80,701</b>	<b>219,836</b>	<b>35,658</b>	<b>72,088</b>	<b>408,283</b>
<b>5. Equipment</b>	<b>Computer/office furniture for new staff</b>	<b>\$ 3,412</b>	<b>\$ 3,412</b>	<b>\$ 3,413</b>		<b>\$ 10,237</b>
<b>5. Equipment Total</b>		<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,237</b>
<b>6. Other Direct Costs</b>	<b>Bank fees on wire transfer</b>	<b>\$ 303</b>	<b>\$ 303</b>	<b>\$ 303</b>	<b>\$ 275</b>	<b>\$ 1,184</b>
	<b>Madagascar Project Admin Support Costs</b>	<b>\$ 9,938</b>	<b>\$ 9,938</b>	<b>\$ 9,957</b>	<b>\$ 8,970</b>	<b>\$ 38,802</b>
	<b>Newspaper &amp; magazine purchase</b>				<b>\$ 88</b>	<b>\$ 88</b>
	<b>Printing</b>			<b>\$ 9,466</b>		<b>\$ 9,466</b>
	<b>Project-specific communication and supplies</b>	<b>\$ 1,885</b>	<b>\$ 2,397</b>	<b>\$ 1,372</b>	<b>\$ 455</b>	<b>\$ 6,108</b>
	<b>VAT or GST Taxes</b>	<b>\$ 545</b>	<b>\$ 655</b>	<b>\$ 318</b>	<b>\$ 91</b>	<b>\$ 1,609</b>
	<b>Workshop Supplies</b>	<b>\$ 2,168</b>	<b>\$ 2,476</b>	<b>\$ 2,285</b>		<b>\$ 6,929</b>
<b>6. Other Direct Costs Total</b>		<b>14,838</b>	<b>15,769</b>	<b>23,702</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>64,187</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$ 346,191</b>	<b>\$ 508,245</b>	<b>\$ 367,832</b>	<b>\$ 122,227</b>	<b>\$ 1,344,495</b>

## APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment Letters

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202, USA  
Tel: +1 703 341.2400  
Fax: +1 703 553.4817  
www.conservation.org



**March 21, 2019**

Dr. Miguel Morales,  
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency  
2011 Crystal Drive  
Suite 600  
Arlington, Virginia 22202  
USA

**Subject: Co-Financing support for “Building and strengthening Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement”**

Dear Dr. Morales,

On behalf of Conservation International Foundation (CI), I am pleased to inform you that CI plans to contribute **USD 20 000** in co-financing from non-GEF donor funding in support of the GEF project titled “Building and strengthening Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement”.

This co-financing will support component 3 of the GEF project: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities during the period of performance, currently estimated from 2019-2021.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as grant co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,

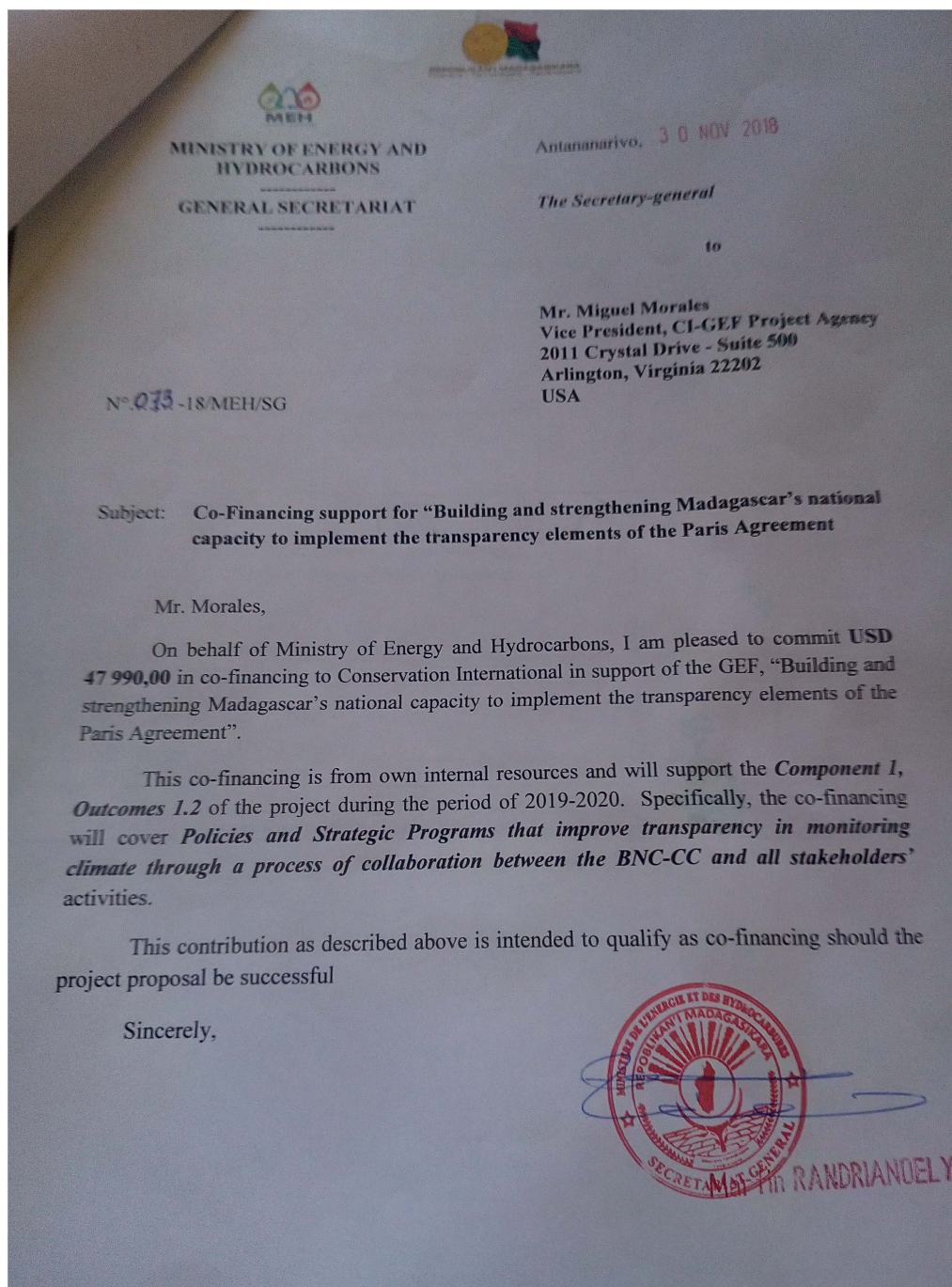


Barbara DiPietro  
Chief Financial Officer  
Conservation International Foundation



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Cofin MEH-Annexe.jpg

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N°	Intitulé	Quantité	Coût Unitaire (USD)	Coût Total (USD)
<b>1 Personnel</b>				
1.1	Ingénieur en chef (H)	104	100	10 400,00
1.2	Ingénieur électricien - spécialiste Energie (H)	52	80	4 160,00
1.3	Ingénieur électricien - spécialiste Hydrocarbures (H)	52	80	4 160,00
1.4	Spécialiste Traitement de données (H)	104	80	8 320,00
1.5	Socio-économiste (H)	52	80	4 160,00
1.6	Secrétaire (H)	104	50	5 200,00
<b>Sous-total personnel:</b>				
<b>2 Equipement</b>				
2.1	Mise à disposition locaux (2 bureaux avec sanitation)	1	Forfait	3 960,00
2.2	Mise en disposition matériels et mobiliers de bureaux	6	250	1 500,00
2.2.1	Table bureaux	6	55	330,00
2.2.2	Chaise bureaux	4	250	1 000,00
2.2.3	Armoire de rangement	4	250	1 000,00
<b>Sous-total équipement:</b>				
<b>3 Fonctionnement</b>				
3.1	Eaux et électricité	1	Forfait	624,00
3.2	Communication (téléphone, net)	1	Forfait	4 176,00
<b>Sous-total fonctionnement:</b>				
<b>TOTAL (personnel+équipement+fonctionnement)</b>				
				<b>4 800,00</b>



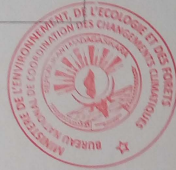


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DETAILS OF CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR "BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING MADAGASCAR'S NATIONAL CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT THE TRANSPARENCY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT" FROM MINISTRY OF ENVIRONNEMENT, ECOLOGY AND FORESTS

COFINANCING	MONTANT	TOTAL (DOLLARS)
Office	300dollars*24months	7200
Electricity-Water	100dollars*24months	2400
Car (4*4)	93.000dollars	93000
		\$ 102.600



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REPUBLIQUE MALAGASY  
REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

MINISTRE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE  
DIRECTION DE LA PROMOTION  
DE LA SANTE  
SERVICE DE SANTE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

Antananarivo, le **28 NOV 2018**  
Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL *pu*

A

Monsieur le **SECRETAIRE GENERAL**  
**du Ministère de l'Environnement**  
**de l'Ecologie et des Forêts**  
**ANTANANARIVO**

N° 468 MSANP/DPS/SSEnv.

**Objet :** Lettre d'engagement de co-financement du projet « Construire et renforcer la capacité nationale à mettre en œuvre les éléments de transparence de l'Accord de Paris ».


**Reference :** VL N°1200-18/MEEF/SG du 20 novembre 2018.

Monsieur Le Secrétaire Général,

En reponse de votre lettre sus- référencée demandant un co-financement du projet « Construire et renforcer la capacité nationale à mettre en œuvre les éléments de transparence de l'Accord de Paris » qui est en conformité avec les priorités du Ministère de la Santé Publique à travers le Plan National d'Adaptation du Secteur Santé au changement Climatique(PNASS).

Etant donné l'importance de ce projet pour le secteur santé, le Ministère de la Santé Publique voudrait exprimer son soutien et de confirmer la disponibilité de : **Dix Mille Dollars (10 000 USD)** à partir du mois de mai 2019, pour la mise en œuvre des activités relatives au projet mentionné ci-dessus.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de notre considération distinguée.

  
*Adrien*

**Copie à :**

- Monsieur le Ministre de la Santé Publique « **Pour compte rendu** » **Dr ANDRIAMBOAVONJY Adrien**
- Madame le Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financières ;
- Monsieur le Chef du Service Administratif et Financier « **Pour information** ».

Ministry of Public Health

From the Secretary General

To

Mr. Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests

Subject: Letter of commitment to co-finance the project: "build and strengthen national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement"

Reference: VI №1200-18/MEEF/SG of 20 November 2018

Mr. Secretary General,

In response to your above-mentioned letter requesting co-financing of the project "to build and strengthen national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement" which is in line with the priorities of the Ministry of Public Health through the National Plan for Adaptation of the Health Sector to Climate Change (PNASS).

Given the importance of this project for the health sector, the Ministry of Public Health would like to express its support and confirm the availability of: Ten Thousand Dollars (USD 10,000) from May 2019, for the implementation of the activities related to the above-mentioned project.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the expression of our distinguished consideration.