

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

Document Generated by: GEF Coordination Office CO

At: 2024-09-04 06:41:04

Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Project Contacts.....	5
2 Overview of Project Status.....	6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN.....	6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators	6
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks	8
2.4 Co Finance	9
2.5. Stakeholder	10
2.6. Gender	12
2.7. ESSM	13
2.8. KM/Learning.....	15
2.9. Stories	16
3 Performance.....	17
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	17
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	26
4 Risks.....	33
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	33
4.2 Table B. Risk-log.....	33
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	38
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial.....	41
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	41
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	42

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10389	Umoja WBS: SB-022228
SMA IPMR ID: 142658	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000779
Project Short Title: Ecovillages	
Project Title: Evaluation of Natural Capital to Support Land Use Planning, Improved management effectiveness of Terrestrial Protected Areas, deployment of SLM practices and Creation of Eco-Villages in Central Madagascar	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	15
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Madagascar
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 5,653,425.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 27,476,346.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2022-10-06
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2022-06-01
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2023-02-03
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-03-04
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,034,211.00

Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 254,421.00
Midterm undertaken?:	n/a
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2025-09-04
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2028-02-06
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2028-09-06
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2028-09-06

1.2 Project Description

The project aims to build national capacity to assess and integrate natural capital in the central highlands of Madagascar, develop land-use plans that will facilitate the creation of ecovillages, and develop investment and development mechanisms to ensure the operationalization of ecovillages in Amoron'i Mania and the Haute Matsiatra regions of Madagascar's Central Highlands. The intention is to use natural capital assessment as a basis for determining appropriate investments at community level to address the challenges and obstacles to biodiversity loss, deforestation and land degradation in the development of the Central Highlands of Madagascar (mainly through agroecology and sustainable land management).). The main aspects of the project are as follows:

Component 1 will address the first obstacle (lack of national capacity to integrate natural capital valuation into sectoral policies), through a set of activities that will strengthen the basis and capacity for implementing the NCA roadmap in Madagascar, and improve policymaking for better biodiversity. conservation, land-use planning and protected area management through the use of NCA-generated indicators in provincial policies, planning and resource allocation. This component will support capacity building and implementation of NCA processes, including: technical assistance, training and protocols for selected national and sub-national governments on NCA compilation; implementation of CESG ecosystem accounts and selected CESG core framework accounts for the Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra regions. Reinforced by efforts to raise awareness among policymakers and decision-makers, these activities will help generate the NCA results needed to inform planning and decision-making, and cultivate the commitment to do so. This component will also support capacity-building initiatives and the development of regulatory frameworks needed to support the process of creating ecovillages at the municipal level.

Component 2 also addresses the second barrier by applying the results of the NCA to land-use planning, improving understanding and appreciation of the value of natural capital and biodiversity, in order to improve knowledge of the natural capital implications of land-use planning, protected area management and biodiversity conservation policies. The results of the NCA will be used to identify the trade-offs implicit in the implementation of land-use planning decisions taking into account the value of natural capital and ecosystem services.

Component 3 will address the third barrier in terms of support for biodiversity conservation, land management activities and ecological alternatives to unsustainable practices within households in the 18 pilot ecovillages.

Component 4 will address the fourth barrier by facilitating improved awareness and knowledge for the implementation of components 1 to 3 through knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation inputs, ensuring better knowledge sharing of lessons learned on natural capital accounting between local and national levels. This component will help promote learning and scaling-up.

Overall, the project will catalyze the implementation of the country's national NCA roadmap, thereby integrating the value of natural capital, ecosystem services and biodiversity into planning and decision-making processes within government, the private sector and financial institutions. The project is designed to overcome the obstacles noted later in the report by building national capacity to assess and integrate natural capital in Madagascar's Central Highlands, develop land-use plans that will facilitate the creation of ecovillages, and develop investment and financing mechanisms to ensure the operationalization of ecovillages in Madagascar's 2 Central Highlands regions.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Daniel Pouakouyou
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Charles Imbenzi
Manager/Representative	Rivosoa Rabenandrianina
Project Manager	Paul Oliver Ralison
Finance Manager	Rafanomezanjanahary Haingotiana
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration • Nature: (v) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of biodiversity and ecosystem approaches
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The project is aligned with strategic priority 4 of the United Nations cooperation framework for sustainable development in Madagascar: strengthening sustainable, resilient and inclusive environmental management.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning • 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning • 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world • 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1.2- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	53092	53092	53092	The process of improving the management of the protected area has already begun with the development of an action plan involving the ecovillages. Before implementing the improvement activities, it was necessary to carry out an evaluation and renewal of the management transfer contracts of the Base Communities or COBAs. As a result, no achievements in terms of hectares have yet been recorded.
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	Land use plans in 9 municipalities and 1 district	238234	238234	At this stage, the Natural Capital Assessment process is underway, with completion scheduled for the end of the year. Once this activity has been completed, land use plans and communal development plans will be revised in line with the results of the Natural Capital Assessment.
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	25000	119453	119453	Support activities in terms of improved practices are to be defined in the investment plans. These investment plans are currently being validated. Practical activities in the field are scheduled

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				to start in the third half of this year
6- Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated		6,298,884tCO2eq	6,298,884tCO2eq	The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is achieved through the various project activities currently in preparation, namely: improved land use, restoration, reforestation and the extension of renewable energy systems.
11.1- Male	15000	60000	60000	The number of male beneficiaries currently available to us is 7732. These are the inhabitants of the 18 ecovillages, to which the actions have been carried out so far.
11.2- Female	15000	60000	60000	The number of female beneficiaries currently available to us is 10025. These are the inhabitants of the 18 ecovillages, to which the actions have been carried out so far.

Implementation Status 2023: 1st PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	1st PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				

FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The project is set out to a good start despite the minor early teething challenges which usually characterize a project of this size in a country like Madagascar. The overall rating towards the project outcomes is moderately satisfactory owing in part to the fact that the first year has been spent putting in place the project infrastructure including agreement with the implementing partner and with the national executing partners. At output level, most activities planned during the period under review were completed leading to a satisfactory rating. Prominent of those activities has been the establishment of the national capacity for natural capital accounting with direct technical support from UNEP FI. The second year of the stands to be productive as most strategic partnerships are now in the place and the financial resources disbursed from the implementing agency for the annual workplan to be implemented as planned.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 27,476,346
Actual to date:	20,017,742
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>The following co-financing commitments were agreed at the time of the project endorsement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAPBM: \$1,600,000 - GRET: \$8,352,000 - Ministry of Agriculture: \$8,127,000 - Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development: \$300,000 - ANAE: \$17,977 - Madagascar National Parks: 1 469 288 \$ - Conservation International: 143 477 \$ - Société Naturalliah: 8000 \$

	<p>The co-financing mobilization rate of 73.19% is explained by the fact that certain projects (GRET, Ministry of Agriculture and CI) have already started during the preparation of this ecovillage project and are completed during the year 2023. This amount corresponds to the implementation of numerous activities and the coverage of essential costs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salaries of civil servants working within the framework of the project and; - The localities used at the central and regional level; - Development of sustainable agroecological practices; - Setting up hydroelectric power stations as part of the RIVER 2 project, enabling the production of a considerable amount of energy; - Contribution to the conservation of protected areas; - Rolling stock for field activities, part of the salaries of project support teams at head office and part of head office operating costs for project implementation activities.
--	---

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-12-21
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>a) Human rights-based approach Respect for human rights is a key approach for the PECO project. Indeed, during the implementation of activities, the project has favored freedom of expression, ownership by beneficiaries, consideration of their needs, respect for habits and customs, and systematic consultation of traditional authorities (Olo-be, Tangalamena, etc.).</p> <p>b) Vulnerable and marginalized groups The inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women/girls, the elderly, people with disabilities and people experiencing poverty, is a priority for the project. As an illustration, these groups in question are among the members of the ecovillage associations created, and others are even members of the governance structures created (village committees, ecovillage committee and steering committee. They actively participate in the activities and are supported by the project without any discrimination.</p> <p>c) Stakeholder participation and involvement: Stakeholders participate actively in the project, notably through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the project launch workshop;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic meetings: Technical Committee, Steering Committee; - Contribution to the Natural Capital Assessment (Ministries concerned, research organizations, etc.); - Involvement of local communities in the development of green spaces in each ecovillage; - Collaboration with partners working on project sites to evaluate and renew COBA contracts: Conservation International, Madagasikara Voakajy, L'Homme et l'Environnement, ONG Tsiry Parma, TAFO MIHAAVO. - Monitoring of project activities by administrative authorities, including representatives of the Region, the Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Regional Directors for the Environment and Sustainable Development, and mayors. - Design of capacity-building and sustainable investment plans <p>d) Benefit-sharing sensitivity</p> <p>Issues of equality, equity and transparency are of great importance to the project. To this end, governance structures have been set up at each territorial level: Comité de Pilotage (at regional level), Comité écovillage (at municipal level) and comité villageois (at village level). In addition, villages have been transformed into ecovillages, whose members form legal non-profit associations under Ordinance 60-133.</p> <p>e) Communication and information sharing</p> <p>At the start of the project, a communication and knowledge management plan were drawn up. This plan contains the activities to be carried out, with an emphasis on stakeholder engagement, and ensuring the link between national coordination and structures at regional and local level.</p> <p>f) Compliance and grievance issues</p> <p>Setting up a complaint's management mechanism is one of the project's priority activities for this first year. This mechanism, set up by an expert, has been the subject of consultation and validation by the communities. Following community awareness-raising campaigns, the mechanism is now operational. An individual from the village committee is responsible for receiving and transmitting complaints to the competent authorities.</p>
--	--

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>The gender dimension was integrated into all phases of activity implementation. Recognizing that women and men have different roles, needs and experiences, the assignment of roles to each individual and participant has taken this diversity into account, favouring a balanced participation of different genders.</p> <p>a) Monitoring the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (PAG)</p> <p>Gender issues are of fundamental importance to the PECOV project. As an illustration, all the project's activities take the gender dimension into account: raising awareness among women/girls, development of gender tools (attendance sheet and questionnaire distinguishing between men and women, age), etc.</p> <p>b) Needs, concerns, challenges and successes of gender equality actions</p> <p>In particular, the project encouraged women to become candidates in the formation of governance structures. Following this action, we have noted that many women have joined the governance structures. The spirit of non-discrimination was favoured: illiterate women, women with infants, etc. The involvement of women in activities has been facilitated so that benefits and opportunities are equitably accessible to both sexes.</p> <p>c) Gender mainstreaming report and key indicators :</p> <p>We can estimate the participation rate of women in project activities at least 40%. Here are the key indicators observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 50% of ecovillage association members are women; - The majority of women members of ecovillage associations actively participate in activities (green spaces, road creation, etc.). - Women are represented on the management committees of each ecovillage (40%);

	<p>- The Natural Capital Assessment team is made up of 50% women;</p> <p>- 30% of Ecovillage Leaders (LEV) and Local Village Trainers (FLV) are women.</p> <p>d) Attention to gender-based violence at project sites</p> <p>Although the risks of gender-based violence are minimal within the project framework, the content of the awareness-raising activities carried out is carefully designed to eradicate gender-based violence in all its forms.</p>
--	--

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>The safeguard risks identified in the SRIF correspond to the following themes:- Biodiversity, ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management (Low)- Climate change and disaster risk (Moderate)- Pollution prevention and resource efficiency (Moderate)- Community health, safety and security (Moderate)- Cultural heritage (Low)- Displacement and involuntary resettlement (Moderate)- Indigenous peoples (Low)- Labour and employment conditions (Moderate)</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>A complaint has been received from a member of the Fenomanta eco-village, addressed to the project team. The complaint concerned a suspected misappropriation of funds from the village committee which manages the funds allocated to the development of green space. The project team then proceeded to cross-check information with those concerned. Based on this information gathering, it was</p>

	<p>concluded that this was indeed a suspicion caused by a lack of transparency in the management of the village committee's funds. The project thus summoned the 2 parties to resolve the problem, having insisted above all on strengthening the village committee's communication concerning the management of funds allocated to the green space.</p>
<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>The environmental and social safeguard measures mobilized during this first year of implementation continued the steps cited below:-</p> <p>Action plan involving ecovillages in improving COFAV management. This document was drawn up by a consultancy firm specializing in the field and with the necessary experience for the job. To this end, the actions proposed in this document take into account the environmental and social risks that can be generated by restoration and reforestation activities. As a first step, a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats) analysis has been carried out in this document. Secondly, in order to examine the social and environmental risks, a specific study was carried out on the population's dependence on natural resources in the COFAV NAP.</p> <p>Restoration and reforestation methods were carefully chosen to minimize environmental risks such as adverse impacts on sensitive habitats and species.- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)It is planned to carry out an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). This activity has not yet started, as it depends entirely on investment plans from the implementing partners (ANAE and GRET). In other words, the environmental impact study cannot be carried out without knowing what activities the project is carrying out in the intervention zones. This study will address potential negative socio-economic impacts in greater detail.- Investment plans Investment plans have been subject to community consultation and validation, in order to identify potential environmental and social risks caused by project activities. In other words, local people were involved throughout the process, from the outset to the completion of the plans.- Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM)This mechanism was created to mitigate the risk of social conflict. For example, this mechanism makes it possible to resolve potential risks of misappropriation of funds.- Land aspects for sustainable land management and the extension of renewable energies The choice of areas and land to be used or allocated for the project is systematically entrusted to the communities. In the case of green spaces, for example, the communities themselves decide on the place and location where the green space is to be installed. In the case of state-owned land, the land department or the administrative authorities issue a land-use authorization document. In the case of private land, the owner is asked to provide a letter (duly signed by the relevant authorities) justifying his agreement.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>At the outset, the project drew up a communication and knowledge management plan. During the first year, the project produced a number of knowledge management documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newsletter: at the end of 2023, the project has drawn up a newsletter containing project news, activities and information to be shared. This newsletter will be produced annually and shared with stakeholders; - Capitalization videos: several videos have been designed to capitalize on the project's experiences, including the Natural Capital Assessment (NCA) process, the establishment of governance structures and the implementation of the Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM). - Biographies of ecovillage sites: this is a document produced by each ecovillage, enabling the reader to learn about the village's specific features, customs, location and the activities practised by its inhabitants. - Minutes and reports: to capture, share and make effective use of information and expertise throughout the project, each activity was recorded in minutes validated by the participants or in mission reports.
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>Here are the lessons learned during this period:</p> <p>a) Setting up governance structures is a pillar of project progress</p> <p>We found that setting up local governance structures was necessary to ensure better coordination of actions. These governance structures have been set up at different levels: steering committee (at regional level), ecovillage committee (at municipal level) and village committee (at village level). These structures were set up in close collaboration with local authorities, notably the Secretary General of the Prefecture, mayors and Fokontany chiefs.</p> <p>b) The project effectively meets the needs of target populations</p> <p>During the surveys and analyses carried out by the project, it became clear that the project meets the expectations of the villagers. Indeed, villagers are constantly talking about the ever-increasing environmental threats in their localities, and the need to take urgent</p>

	<p>action to preserve the COFAV.</p> <p>c) Communities actively involved in the project</p> <p>We can affirm that the communities' level of commitment to the project is quite high, thanks in particular to the awareness-raising activities carried out by the project.</p>
--	---

2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>The active participation and commitment of women is particularly noteworthy. Indeed, the majority of ecovillage association members are women, which means that women are more representative of their households than men. These women are also involved in the association's labour-intensive activities, such as road building and landscaping. Women are even very active in decision-making bodies. Several members of the village committee are women, and they occupy sensitive positions such as treasurer.</p> <p>The project's collaboration with COFAV partners is also worth mentioning. A study of ecovillage involvement in natural resource management revealed the need to evaluate and renew management transfer contracts with grassroots communities (COBAs). Consequently, the partners mobilized to support the project in carrying out this activity.</p> <p>Local community members played a central role by actively participating in the meetings and workshops organized. Their involvement was crucial in identifying local environmental challenges and collaborating to develop appropriate solutions through the implementation of activities. The involvement of diverse stakeholders, including local authorities and communities, facilitated effective collaboration, enabling the mobilization of varied resources and the scaling-up of project targets. Participants willingly took part in workshops and meetings. At the FLV formalization ceremony, the signing of a letter of commitment by FLV members illustrates their explicit willingness to fulfil the responsibilities assigned to them.</p>
------------------------------------	---

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To promote the use of NCA as a tool for Land Use Planning to achieve PA management effectiveness, deployment of good SLM practices and operationalization of Ecovillages in Central Highlands of Madagascar	Indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (50% women) based on following:(a) land use planning integrating NCA related to biodiversity and ecosystem services and implementation that benefit population in 9 municipalities (120,000); (b) sustainable resource uses and livelihood development for 9,500 people, and (c) benefit from energy efficient stoves for 50% of households in ecovillages and (d) 3,000 people with access to renewable energy alternatives	Validation of actual number of beneficiaries will be undertaken in Year 1 during project inception period	At least 30,000 direct beneficiaries of which 50% are women	At least 120,000 direct beneficiaries from project activities of which 50% are women	15%	In this first year, the project has focused mainly on awareness-raising activities, reaching some 2,228 individuals in the 18 Fokontany, 57% of whom are women and 43% men. These individuals benefit directly from the activities carried out by the project: agroecological practices, livelihoods, renewable energies, etc. Concrete actions to reach the 120,000 beneficiaries will begin in the third quarter of 2024.	U
	Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial	Currently, parts of COFAV	At least 53,092 hectares of	At least 53,092 hectares of COFAV	25%	During this period, the project focused on drawing up an action plan to improve	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness	managed by PA authorities with no engagement of communities with baseline METT score of 61	COFAV transferred to ecovillages for management, legal agreement signed for co-management and plans for management agreed and developed with ecovillages with 5-point increase in METT score	under improved management effectiveness with 15-point increase from baseline value		the management of 53092Ha of the COFAV Protected Area, with the participation of the ecovillages. This action plan concerns the forest areas transferred to the 6 grassroots communities; entities recognized by the government to manage natural resources. The implementation of this action plan will be the subject of an agreement between the base communities (COBA) and the ecovillagers. Implementation of the action plan is scheduled to begin in quarter 3 of 2024.	
	Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of landscape under improved management to benefit biodiversity (and provision of ecosystem services)conservation	Forest, agricultural and other land use practices in production systems in municipalities and districts do not adequately consider biodiversity and ecosystem-friendly	The results of analysis of natural capital (Component 1) provide information to enable integration of sustainable land and forest management and biodiversity conservation in	Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable land and water use mainstreamed in participatory land use planning schemes and policy at municipal and district levels covering at least 238,234 hectares of landscapes and under	20%	We are currently at the heart of the natural capital assessment process in the project's 2 intervention Districts. At this stage, the essential data have been collected, and the results of the NCA are beginning to emerge, notably through the production of various maps (land cover, etc.). The results of the Natural Capital Assessment are scheduled for release around November of this year. These results will serve as a basis for the development of land management plans covering the 2	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		practices in their land use policy and practice	land use plans of 9 municipalities and one district.	implementation		Districts and 9 Communes of intervention.	
	Indicator 4: GEF Core Indicator 4.3: Area of landscape under sustainable land management practices	Sustainable land and resource management practices and conservation outcomes not integrated into land use plans and being implemented	At least 25,000 hectares of production landscapes under sustainable land management practices in the 9 pilot municipalities with GEF and co-financing biodiversity conservation activities in their land use plans	At least 119,453 hectares of production landscapes under sustainable land management practices in the 9 pilot municipalities with GEF and co-financing	25%	Investment plans have been drawn up and are currently being validated. These investment plans indicate the activities to be carried out with regard to sustainable land management (SLM) practices. Sustainable land management actions can now begin.	MS
	Indicator 5: GEF Core Indicator 6:Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (tCO2e) - Under calculation	Limited efforts within high conservation forests to assess carbon values		At least 6,298,884tCO2eq. mitigated through enhanced protection and avoidance of forest degradation	15%	The tools needed to achieve this indicator are currently being finalized, in particular: SLM investment plans, energy solutions, the restoration plan and the reforestation plan. This indicator therefore expects to see the	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				measured over a 20 year period		effectiveness of the activities supported by the project, as set out in the above-mentioned tools, including the improvement of land use methods, restoration, reforestation and the popularization of renewable energy systems.	
1. Madagascar development strategic framework integrates new policies, regulatory, and institutional arrangement on NCA and creation of Ecovillages	Indicator 6: Improved skill level of institutions responsible for natural capital valuation, as measured by increased scores on the capacity development scorecard	Limited institutional capacity for NCA within institutions with baseline value of 47 points out of maximum score of 69 as measured by capacity developed scorecard	Collective institutional capacity as measured by 5 points increase from baseline value	Collective institutional capacity among government institutions for NCA increased by 10	15%	The process of improving the level of competence of the institutions responsible for natural capital assessment (NCA) began with the identification of technicians from the key institutions involved in NCA in Madagascar. These institutions are: the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Economy and Budget, the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), the National Institute of Cartography (FTM), the WWF and universities. These technicians come from both central and regional levels. These key institutions benefited from a series of training courses designed to strengthen their understanding, knowledge and skills in NCA: GIS and Remote Sensing, an application for assessing biophysical	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						and monetary aspects. Finally, field visits took place: practical training (data collection, field measurements) for the 4 biophysical accounts (Water, Carbon, Infrastructure, Land Cover) and the monetary account.	
	Indicator 7: Natural capital assessment informs validation of ecovillages and investments for conservation and sustainable natural resource use	NCA limited to application for renewable water stocks, forest accounts, mineral accounts, tourism accounts and macroeconomic indicators (natural capital wealth)	NCA assessment developed for 18 ecovillages to identify interventions at each ecovillage	NCA document available for the 18 ecovillages, interventions identified and investment plans under implementation	20%	We are currently at the heart of natural capital assessment. At this stage, the essential data have been collected, and the results of the NCA are beginning to emerge, notably through the production of various maps (land cover, etc.). Once the NCA has been completed, we will be able to start the activities needed to achieve this result.	MS
	Indicator: 8: Regulatory framework supporting the NCA and the creation of ecovillages developed and applied	Currently establishment of ecovillages and sustainable natural resources management decision-making constrained by	Analysis of results of NCA on ecovillages demonstrate the economic costs and benefits, and associated trade-offs in terms of	Regulatory texts governing the assessment of natural capital and the creation of ecovillages developed, popularized and applied	30%	The process of developing and applying a regulatory framework to support NCA and the creation of ecovillages began with the establishment of local governance structures, notably village committees (at village level), ecovillage committees (at municipal level) and steering committees (at regional level). Ecovillage members are grouped together in an association, governed by Ordinance	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		lack of policy and guiding principles	natural, social and human capital of the Ecovillage policy, guidelines and regulatory interventions in the target regions.			60-133.With regard to NCA, key institutes have been sensitized and mobilized to integrate NCA into public policy. A platform called NATCAP has been set up to coordinate actions relating to Natural Capital in Madagascar.	
2. Alternatives to enhance conservation, effectively managed PA, reduce deforestation and land degradation while enhancing livelihoods of rural communities pilot tested	Indicator 9: Number of participatory land use plans based on NCA results, integrating SLM and biodiversity outcomes developed and adopted	Land use and development plans pay limited attention to mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable resource use practices into their planning systems	NCA assessment provide guidance for integration of results into municipal and district plans and planning process initiated following participatory processes	Nine (9) municipal land use schemes (SAC) and one district LUP integrate the results of SLM and biodiversity conservation covering around 238,234 hectares developed and adopted by municipal and district level agencies	15%	We are currently at the heart of natural capital assessment. At this stage, the essential data have been collected, and the results of the NCA are beginning to emerge, notably through the production of various maps (land cover, etc.).Once the NCA has been completed, we will be able to start the activities needed to achieve this result.	MU
	Indicator 10: Number of PA (COFAV) development/co-management plans developed, adopted and implemented by	Land use and development plans pay limited attention to	NCA assessment provide guidance for integration of	At least 4 development /co-management plans in PA (COFAV) covering around 53,092	15%	During the first year, the project focused on drawing up an action plan to improve the management of 53092Ha of the COFAV Protected Area, with the participation of the ecovillages. This	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	ecovillages	mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable resource use practices into their planning systems	results into municipal and district plans and planning process initiated following participatory processes	hectares developed, adopted and implemented by ecovillage committees		action plan concerns forest areas transferred to the 6 grassroots communities; entities recognized by the government to manage natural resources. The implementation of this action plan will be the subject of an agreement between the base community (COBA) and the ecovillagers. Implementation of the action plan is scheduled to begin in quarter 3 of this year.	
	Indicator 11: Improved conservation status of key species, including Mantella cowani	Currently no baseline values exist for Mantella cowani populations in areas to be transferred within COFAV for community co-management	Mutual agreement for protection of Mantella cowani signed with relevant ecovillage committees, baseline established in Year 1 with monitoring protocols	Mantella cowani population/population densities within co-managed areas of COFAV stable or increasing	20%	A national action plan for the conservation of the Mantella Cowani has already been drawn up by NGOs working in this field, namely: l'homme et l'environnement, Madagasikara Voakajy, Faculté des sciences Antananarivo, and Amphibian Specialist Group (ASG). The project will contribute to the implementation of this action plan in the commune of Ivato Centre, from the beginning of this third quarter.	MS
3. Ecovillages lead to reduced rates of deforestation, conserve habitat, improve landscape productivity and enhance livelihoods	Indicator 12: Number of ecovillages actively engaged in community based natural resources management	0	At least 18 sustainable management plans development and activities	Eighteen ecovillages created with governance structures and actively engaged in adopting sustainable ecovillage	30%	For this first year, the project focused on setting up ecovillage governance structures, notably village committees (at village level), ecovillage committees (at municipal level) and steering committees (at regional level).	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			initiated	management plans		Ecovillage members form non-profit associations under Ordinance 60-133. Activities to improve management of the protected area will begin shortly.	
	Indicator 13: Diversified livelihood options and increase in incomes for communities from sustainably harvested NTFPs, improved incomes and value addition enterprises including measurable benefits for women	Baselines of average incomes in ecovillages will be assessed in Year 1	At least 5% average increase in income for 20% of participating households based on action plans for sustainable NTFP harvest, livelihoods and improved business models agreed and under implementation initiated (at least Eighteen ecovillages created with governance structures and actively engaged in	At least 20% average increase in income for 70% of participating households based on action plans for sustainable NTFP harvest, livelihoods and improved business models agreed and under implementation initiated (at least 30% beneficiary households must be women-headed)	10%	For this period, the project focused on the necessary diagnostics and surveys concerning sustainable income-generating activities. An analysis of the situation in the ecovillages was carried out, including an analysis of average household incomes. The data collected on average annual household income is consistent with that of the EPM 2022, ranging from two million five hundred thousand Ariary to four million Ariary.	U

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			adopting sustainable ecovillage management plans 30% beneficiary households must be women-headed).				
4. Generated knowledge and communication products are available for dissemination at different levels and adaptive management ensured	Indicator 14: Change in level of awareness on conservation, SLM and threatened species conservation in the landscapes as indicated by Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey.	Baseline surveys completed in Year 1 to assess awareness levels. Currently no coordinated outreach on conservation and sustainable resource uses.	At least 20% (of which at least 30% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unsustainable	At least 70% (of which at least 30% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unsustainable forest and land developments and behavior	20%	Various awareness-raising activities were carried out during this period to increase the communities' level of knowledge. Communities were informed and sensitized right from the start of the project, notably at community meetings supported by communication tools (banners, posters, flyers, etc.). In addition, the project's participation in World Environment Days provided an opportunity to carry out a number of public awareness campaigns.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			forest and land developments and behavior				
	Indicator 15: Number of best practices documented and disseminated as part of replication strategy	Limited number of good practices in conservation, SFM and SLM codified, disseminated and applied in project areas.	Best practice topics identified, data and monitoring data collection in progress and at least 5 best practices developed	Documentation and Dissemination of at least 25 project best practices and lessons learned.	20%	Several documents have been produced to capitalize on best practices, mainly in the area of SLM:- Awareness-raising materials - Training materials- Guide	MS

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Strengthening policy and institutional frameworks for Natural Capital Assessment (NCA)	1.1. Technical assistance, training and necessary tools on NCA and its application to policy provided to national and regional experts	2024-12-31	0	82	The majority of the activities set out in this output have been carried out: - NCA capacity needs assessment. The study was validated with the stakeholders concerned. The results of this study were used to design the activities to be carried out as part of the NCA, in particular capacity-building for GIS and remote sensing technicians.- Capacity-building on NCA. Various	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					training courses have been held on GIS and remote sensing, biophysical and monetary evaluation applications, etc. What remains is the creation of a monitoring and information management unit, whose technicians have already been pre-identified. These units will be set up in each key institution once the Natural Capital Assessment has been completed.	
	1.2. Capacity of line ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Rural Development, and Ministry of Finance) strengthened for integration of NCA, biodiversity conservation in sectoral development strategies and policies including Land Use Plans (LUP) in the Central Highlands	2025-06-30	0	66,6	The draft NCA roadmap for Madagascar is now available and being improved with the UNEP ESE unit. This document indicates the vision, objectives, as well as the activities to be carried out within the framework of the ECN in Madagascar for the next 3 years. Key agencies and institutions have been made aware of NCA, the aim of which is to integrate Natural Capital Assessment into sectoral policies. What remains to be done is to strengthen the NCA forum, which is interdependent with the production of the accounts (currently in progress), which is the reason for the slight delay.	S
	1.3. Policy scenario analysis on natural capital assessment of Ecovillages and land-use planning in Central Highlands, based on biophysical modelling and valuation of ecosystem services	2025-12-31	0	12,5	Data collection for the NCA has already begun, notably for biophysical accounts. Map production is underway. Various land cover maps are now available. The delay	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					is due to the postponement of NCA training dates for better organization with trainers.	
2 Enabling Policy (Land Use Plans) capacity building and tools in support of management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in the Central Highlands	2.1. Integrated land use plans are developed using the NCA results from Component 1 and their implementation are piloted through landscape approach and ecovillage model focusing on SLM and biodiversity conservation activities on at least 238,234 hectares in 2 regions of the Central Highlands	2027-12-31	0	0	The activities for this output have not yet started, as they require the results of the NCA. They will start at the beginning of 2025.	HU
2 Enabling Policy (Land Use Plans) capacity building and tools in support of management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in the Central Highlands	2.2. PA effectively managed through ecovillage model to conserve habitat of Mantella cowani other threatened and endemic species in the Central Highlands	2027-12-31	0	22,2	Action plans involving the eco-villagers to improve the management of Protected Areas (PA) and Natural Resource Management Transfers (NRMT) were drawn up and validated by the communities. At the same time, a survey of villagers' dependence on COFAV was also carried out. Upcoming activities involve the restoration of 575Ha with the participation of grassroots communities (COBA) and ecovillage members. Patrols will also be set up to ensure security.	MU
2 Enabling Policy (Land Use Plans) capacity building and tools in support of management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in the Central Highlands	2.3. Support provided to ecovillages for community-centered conservation in the Central Highlands through the identified 5 Principles of post 2020 Global Biodiversity framework and taken into	2025-12-31	0	5	Before starting restoration and reforestation activities, agreements will be signed between the grassroots	HU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
building and tools in support of management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in the Central Highlands	consideration the NCA and experiences from other past and ongoing initiatives from Senegal				communities (COBA) and the ecovillages. This is an agreement between the two parties on practices aimed at maintaining the ecological viability of COFAV.	
3 Pilot ecovillages to reduce rates of deforestation, protect habitat, improve landscape productivity (addressed by component 1) and enhanced livelihoods	3.1. Criteria, technical guidelines, approaches and local processes for the creation of ecovillages are defined based on experiences elsewhere and internalized by key stakeholders in the two Central Highland Regions	2024-12-31	0	75	At the start of the project, a situation analysis of the ecovillages was carried out. This document provided a better understanding of the demographic, social, cultural and environmental conditions of the ecovillages. Rules and responsibilities for the ecovillages were established. Initially, these elements were predefined by stakeholders at national and regional level. They were then validated with communities before being adopted. Based on a legal review of their statutes, it was concluded that it would be preferable to adopt the status of non-profit association under Ordinance 60-133.	HS
	3.2. At least 18 Ecovillages are created, and their governance structures developed in Central Highlands, taken into consideration the global experience on Ecovillages including from Senegal; the NCA reports, Land Use Plans, SLM and biodiversity conservation priorities actions	2024-12-31	0	63,2	Governance structures are now in place, notably village committees (at village level), ecovillage committees (at municipal level) and steering committees (at regional level). These committees	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>have their respective roles and participate effectively in the project. A capacity needs assessment to transform villages into ecovillages was also carried out. This assessment led to the development of a capacity-building plan, focusing mainly on associative governance, financial management, planning, administration, leadership and succession culture. There remains the evaluation of the integration of ecovillages into municipal land planning processes. This activity has been slightly postponed due to longer-than-expected preparation.</p>	
	<p>3.3. A network of 18 ecovillages in Central Highlands is used and monitored as local investment model for reducing deforestation, conservation Mantella cowani habitat, improving landscape productivity and sustaining livelihoods</p>	2027-12-31	0	12,14	<p>For this period, the project has focused primarily on building the capacity of ecovillage members in sustainable land and forest management, investment plans are currently being validated. Local Village Trainers (FLV) have already been identified and will benefit from capacity building in the near future. For energy and waste management, a standard selection grid of actions to be prioritized in villages is currently available. The actions to be prioritized concern the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation - Drinking water/water 	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					use - Waste management - Fuel resources - Improved stoves - Charcoal-burning techniques 5 localities will benefit from hydroelectric solutions: Maintitondro Iovaso, Ambohimahatsiahy, Kianjandrakefina Tsimatahodolana, Ambohimitombo 1. The remaining villages will benefit from solar solutions.	
4 Communication, Knowledge Management, gender mainstreaming and project monitoring and Evaluation	4.1. Communication and knowledge products are generated by the project and disseminated at local, national and regional levels to create awareness for NCA, Biodiversity conservation and SLM	2027-12-31	0	29,5	A communication and knowledge management plan was produced and implemented during this period. In addition, the project produced various communication and knowledge management media during this period: newsletter, biographies of ecovillage sites, capitalization videos, t-shirts for FLVs, notepads, etc. Finally, exchange visits for Ecovillage Leaders and Ecovillage Presidents were organized in Antananarivo, at the TSARATANANA and CEDAR sites. The visit then moved on to Antsirabe, to visit the beneficiaries of the Groupement Semi Direct de Madagascar (GSDM) agroecological project. These visits enabled participants to learn about ecological construction, agroecological practices, permaculture, composting and waste management.	U
	4.2. Madagascar key actors including those involved in environment	2027-12-31	0	0	Activities are currently being prepared	HU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	accountability and natural resources management are actively engaged				and are scheduled to start at a later date.	
	4.3. As result of experience gained, regulatory framework including governance structures, sensitization and awareness raising tools on ecovillages are developed and training modules developed and administered on Ecovillages concept, approaches and potential for generating multiple environmental benefits	2027-12-31	0	0	Activities are currently being prepared and are scheduled to start at a later date.	HU
	4.4. Project implementation is adequately monitored, and relevant evaluations are conducted	2027-12-31	0	20	The project monitoring framework has now been validated. Gender & stakeholder engagement monitoring and compliance is underway. UCP recently visited several ecovillages to collect gender data and assess stakeholder engagement.	MS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Covid-19 pandemic may disrupt and delay the project implementation due to travel and meeting restrictions and limit or constrain consultations	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	The Covid-19 situation in Madagascar has greatly improved. as illustrated by the significant drop in the number of cases since the project was first

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										prepared. Covid cases have long been rare. and travel restrictions no longer exist. The current situation is very different from that of 2021. when the pandemic was predominant. All the same. the project always favors the use of health safety devices during organized meetings: hydroalcoholic gel. mouth covering. etc. This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
Covid-19 pandemic may continue to disrupt the country's economy and may negatively impact Government co-financing commitments to the project	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	The Covid-19 situation in Madagascar has greatly improved. as illustrated by the significant drop in the number of cases since the project was first prepared. Covid cases have long been rare. and travel restrictions no longer exist. The current situation is very different from that of 2021. when the pandemic was predominant. All the same. the project always favors the use of health safety devices during organized meetings: hydroalcoholic gel. mouth covering. etc. This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
Covid-19 pandemic may continue to worsen resulting in changes to baselines in terms of accelerating resource exploitation due to	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	The Covid-19 situation in Madagascar has greatly improved. as illustrated by the significant drop in the number of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
economic disruptions										cases since the project was first prepared. Covid cases have long been rare. and travel restrictions no longer exist. The current situation is very different from that of 2021. when the pandemic was predominant. All the same. the project always favors the use of health safety devices during organized meetings: hydroalcoholic gel. mouth covering. etc. This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
Limited awareness of impacts of Covid-19 could exacerbate impacts if infection rates increase	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	The Covid-19 situation in Madagascar has greatly improved. as illustrated by the significant drop in the number of cases since the project was first prepared. Covid cases have long been rare. and travel restrictions no longer exist. The current situation is very different from that of 2021. when the pandemic was predominant. All the same. the project always favors the use of health safety devices during organized meetings: hydroalcoholic gel. mouth covering. etc. This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
Low MEDD capacity for effective project management may result in implementation	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	The Project Coordination Unit is made up of two types of staff: - Civil

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
delays and incomplete achievement of project Outcomes										servants: with several years' successful experience in project management. mainly financed by GEF:- Recruited staff: they have been carefully selected to carry out the work. with their expertise in the field. In short. the human resources working on the project are highly qualified and have the necessary expertise.This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
The project has to cope with coordination between local and regional levels. with a multitude of directions. stakeholders and other interests with a potential risk of divergent priorities across scales that could hinder the achievement of project objectives.Outcomes	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	Governance structures have been created to mitigate this risk. notably village committees (at village level). ecovillage committees (at municipal level). and steering committees (at regional level).Local leaders at all levels have been sensitized to the importance of the project. They are actively involved in the project's activities and demonstrate a willingness to collaborate.
Commitment by villages to change and adopt new practices might not be adequate to achieve widespread adoption of alternatives to destructive activities such as shifting cultivation. uncontrolled grazing and forest clearing	Outcome 2 and 3	M	M						=	Activities to support villagers in their agricultural and forestry practices have not yet begun.This is why the level of risk remains unchanged.
Limited capacity of community members in	Outcome 2 and 3	M	M						=	Activities to support villagers in their

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
conservation and sustainable management practices might limit successes										agricultural and forestry practices have not yet begun. This is why the level of risk remains unchanged.
Political patronage and vested interests can sabotage the program	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	L						↓	Mayors are systematically involved in monitoring activities. Ecovillage committees are headed by mayors. These political decision-makers are systematically consulted when decisions are taken within the framework of the project. as illustrated by the validation of the complaints management mechanism. in which the mayors participated. In addition. all development sectors are represented on the steering committees and ecovillage committees. This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
Management of national park have little experience in co-management arrangements that might preclude them from whole hearted support for this approach	Outcome 2	M	L						↓	The VOI/COBA were consulted when the co-management action plans were drawn up. They themselves validated these action plans. The project supports park managers in the evaluation and renewal of management transfer contracts with COBAs. This is why the risk has been upgraded from M to L.
Multiple environmental and moderate project risks can have significant negative	Outcome 1. 2. 3 and 4	M	M						=	Given that the investment plans are currently being validated. the related

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
impact on local communities in the project area										environmental impact study will begin after this validation. This study will provide detailed risk mitigation measures. This is why the risk level remains unchanged.
In general, most of the risks are linked to covid-19. Other topics are also discussed, such as capacity gaps, beneficiary engagement, and environmental risks.	Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 4	M	L						↓	Overall, the majority of risks have been mitigated thanks to the measures taken during this first year of implementation.

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Commitment by villages to change and adopt new practices might not be adequate to achieve widespread adoption of alternatives to destructive activities such as shifting cultivation, uncontrolled grazing and forest clearing	- Gradual process to demonstrate the effectiveness of short- and long-term alternatives in convincing people to change their behavior.- Promote site visits, access to best practices and training to strengthen support for ecovillages- Through NCA, provide information to demonstrate	For this period, the project organized exchange visits to ecovillage sites to support villagers' commitment to adopting environmentally-friendly activities. Once the results of the NCA are available, awareness-raising activities will be organized to demonstrate the costs of destructive activities and the economic benefits of	Awareness-raising activities for behaviour change	From quarter 3 of 2024	Project Coordination Unit (UCP), ANAE and GRET

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	the costs of destructive activities and the economic benefits of alternative options- Ensure alternative livelihoods in the short term to meet needs. while the medium- and long-term benefits of ecovillages begin to materialize	alternative options.			
Limited capacity of community members in conservation and sustainable management practices might limit successes	Local village trainers (FLV) will be trained to support the village committee in the implementation of activities. after having been trained in the various themes: SLM. agroecology. composting. sustainable agricultural practices. integrated crop protection. production and planting of fruit plants. wood energy and wood. production and restoration of native plants. dissemination of energy-efficient practices. source protection. ecological monitoring. agricultural integration breeding. cash	For this first year. the project focused on identifying Local Village Trainers (FLV). The project is now preparing to strengthen the capacity of these FLVs. Exchange visits were organized in Antananarivo and Antsirabe in order to improve the knowledge of villagers in terms of sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation.	Local Village Trainers (FLV) training. training of nurserymen in the context of forest restoration and reforestation. support for carrying out patrols	From quarter 3 of 2024	ANAE and Regional Directorates of Environment and Sustainable Development. with the support of the UCP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	crop production. rural accounting and marketing. This strategy makes it possible to develop and strengthen local skills. minimize conflicts of interest and ensure the sustainability of the project's actions. Establish a long-term technical relationship between the project and local villages.				
Multiple environmental and moderate project risks can have significant negative impact on local communities in the project area	See Appendix 17 for risk descriptions. UNEP Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) and management measures in subsection 3.11. The project will implement the ESIA. develop an ESMP and monitor the ESMP during implementation of project activities.	Identification of activities as part of investment plans in terms of sustainable land management and renewable energies and preparation of the Environmental Impact Study (Development of TORs. etc.)	Environmental Impact Assessment	From quarter 3 of 2024	Consultant. with monitoring and validation by the Project Coordination Unit

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Fokontany Ivato Centre	-20.62669507	47.20062104		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Ampadirana	-20.70378212	47.2544451		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Maintitondro Lovasoa	-20.564696	47.190886		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Ambohimahatsiahy	-20.57465	47.17731		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Kianjandrakefina	-20.616037	47.349477		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Tsimahodalana	-20.63056	47.32749		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Tanjonarivo	-20.84937	47.27839		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Ambohimombo	-20.85038	47.28042		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Sahanimira	-20.96792	47.25596		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Ranomainty	-20.98606	47.30831		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Ambohimombo	-20.718555	47.429105		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					etc.
Fokontany Ambohimanarivo	-20.77809	47.42151		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Ampidirana	-20.61665265	47.41622353		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Andepotany	-20.712617	47.468844		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Fempina	-20.84814	47.35476		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Sakaivo	-20.81673	47.35962		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site-

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Kianjanomby	-20.53406	47.55472		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.
Fokontany Fenomanta	-20.55788302	47.5334524		Project intervention village	- Ecovillage site- Development of a green space. - Sustainable land management. sustainable forest management. renewable energy activities. etc.

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Newsletter_PECOV_2023_VF.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-15 21:26:46	Download
Analyse de la situation des écovillages_VFfinal.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-15 21:26:46	Download