GEF-7 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT / APPROVAL
CHILD PROJECT – MSP ONE-STEP

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: *Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar*			
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF Project ID:	10233
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	Submission Date:	12 March 2021
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Expected Implementation Start	1 January 2022
		Expected Completion Date	31 December 2026
Name of Parent Program	Global Wildlife Program (GWP)	Parent Program ID:	10200

FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (in $)	Confirmed Co-financing (in $)
BD-1-2a	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes, through the Global Wildlife Programme, to prevent extinction of known threatened species	GEFTF	886,662	2,943,200
BD-1-2b	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global Wildlife Programme for sustainable development	GEFTF	2,216,655	2,200,000
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GEFTF	2,659,986	9,499,744
	Total project costs		**5,763,303**	**14,642,944**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Conservation of biodiversity in Madagascar through strengthened management of the New Protected Areas (Category V), with active engagement by communities, and enforcement to reduce the rate of IWT and poaching

Project Components/ Programs	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (in $)	Confirmed Co-financing (in $)
1. National policy and institutional frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime and develop NPAs	Investment/ Technical Assistance	*1. Strengthened policy, institutional framework, and capacity support effective wildlife crime control and NPAs management,* as indicated by: **Increased capacity of MEDD (DGEF, DREDD)** to enforce wildlife and forest crime and manage NPAs (UNDP Capacity Scorecard). *Baseline: CR1*	**1.1.** National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management are developed, agreed with stakeholders and submitted for approval to the Madagascar Government **1.2.** ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution is introduced in Madagascar to manage legal wildlife trade and detect IWT	GEFTF	1,049,184 TA:849,184 Inv:200,000	2,643,200

		56%; CR2 40%; CR3 44%; CR4 50% CR5 17%; Target: CR1 >= 65%; CR2 >= 48%; CR3 >= 52%; CR4 >= 60%; CR5 >= 23%; **Increased number of officers in Antananarivo and Toliary Province working professionally** on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution. *Baseline: 0; Target: >=20;* **Increased number of wildlife crime enforcement and NPA management policies and frameworks** endorsed by the Madagascar Government. *Baseline: 0; Target: >=3;* **Decreased number of tortoise seizures** in the Anosy and Androy regions (Toliary Province) as a result of increased law enforcement. *Baseline: 7 cases; Target: <= 2[1]*	**1.3.** Inter-agency Wildlife Crime Unit, MEDD, Ministry of Justice, and Police are provided with comprehensive mentoring on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution and law enforcement equipment			
2. Management effectiveness of selected NPAs	Investment/ Technical Assistance	*2. Operationalized target NPAs combat wildlife and forest crime effectively, as indicated by:* **Total area of operationalized NPAs** (all mandatory management documents and staff in place): *Baseline: 0 ha; Target – 196,410 ha* **Increased management effectiveness of 3 target NPAs**: *Baseline: average METT score for 3 target NPAs – 21; Target: average METT score for 3 target NPAs – 40* **Decreased annual tree cover loss** in 3 NPAs (ha/year). *Baseline: 560; Target: 0* **Stable populations of 4 key species in the NPAs** (Radiated Tortoise, Spider Tortoise, Ring-tailed Lemur,Verreaux Sifaka). *Baseline: TBE on the Year 1;* **Stable area of tree cover in the NPAs**, ha. *Baseline: 116,590 (2019).*	**2.1.** Target NPAs have all mandatory planning and management documents including functional zoning for conservation and development goals and are officially operationalized by MEDD; **2.2.** Target NPAs have sufficient and trained staff for PA management, wildlife and forest crime enforcement, and biodiversity monitoring; **2.3.** Target NPAs have essential equipment and infrastructure for sustainable management and law enforcement;	GEFTF	2,079,695 TA:879,695 Inv:1,200,000	5,150,000

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[1] Caters for the assumption that the number of tortoise seizures by the Mid-Term will increase due to increased law enforcement activity by DREDD and other law enforcement agencies. The number is expected to decrease by the EoP to a minimal level in line with stronger deterrent through law enforcement.

3. Community engagement and poverty reduction for effective NPA management	Investment /Technical Assistance	*3. Local communities in target NPAs benefit from improved, diversified and sustainable livelihoods,* as indicated by: **Increased number of people producing food and income from CBNRM and alternative livelihood**: *Baseline: 0; Target: 6,000 (>=50% are women);* **Increased area of landscape under improved practices to benefit biodiversity** (excluding protected areas) in the project area. *Baseline: 0 ha; Target: 10,000 ha.*	**3.1.** Rural Communes at the target NPA have functional Natural Resource Management Committees and Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans; **3.2.** Local communities implement pilot CBNRM and alternative sources of income projects developed based on the Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans;	GEFTF	1,701,693 TA:481,693 Inv:1,220,000	6,399,744
4. Knowledge Management, Gender Empowerment, and Monitoring&Evaluation	Technical Assistance	*4. Strengthened wildlife crime awareness and improved Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming to address wildlife and forest crime*, as indicated by: **Increased number of people reporting wildlife and forest crime** as a result of the national wildlife crime and biodiversity awareness program. *Baseline: 0; Target: >=300;* **Number of the project lessons learned and best practices, including gender mainstreaming, applied by other projects and programs:** *Baseline: 0; Target: >=4;*	**4.1.** Gender empowerment strategy developed and used to guide project implementation; **4.2.** Participatory M&E and learning framework developed and implemented for the project; **4.3.** Nationwide public awareness program on biodiversity value and negative impact of wildlife and forest crime targets at least 15,000 people and encourages general public and local communities to report the crime; **4.4.** Lessons learned from the project are used nationally and shared internationally (including through GWP network)	GEFTF	658,288	200,000
			Subtotal		5,488,860	14,392,944
			Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	274,443	250,000
			Total project costs		5,763,303	14,642,944

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (N/A)

CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000
Other	CITES Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	120,000
Civil Society Organization	TRAFFIC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	920,000
Civil Society Organization	Grace Farms Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	103,200

Private Sector	FAPBM	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,499,744
Total Co-financing				**14,642,944**

Investment mobilized represents parallel investments and allocations from the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development (staff salaries and operational expenses of the staff involved in IWT control and NPA management), Ministry of Interior & Decentralization (investment in development of self-governance in the Androy and Anosy Regions), UNDP CO (parallel cofinancing from UNDP Russia Trust Fund, UNDP PDSPE, UNDP PADRC, and UNDP RED projects in Madagascar), CITES Secretariat (aligned support and technical inputs to Madagascar to help the country to meet its obligations under the CITES during the 5-year project period), TRAFFIC (funds of the TRAFFIC/Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust/ Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) projects in Madagascar), and Grace Farms Foundation (funds of the on-going Justice Program targeting wildlife, human, and drugs trafficking), and Foundation for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Madagascar (FAPBM).

28% value of cofinance anticipated at Concept stage has been realized.

TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Madagascar	Biodiversity	GWP	5,763,303	518,697	6,282,000
				Total GEF Resources	**5,763,303**	**518,697**	**6,282,000**

E.1. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒   No ☐ If no, skip item E.1.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
UNEP	GEFTF	Madagascar	Biodiversity	GWP	200,000	18,000	218,000
Total PPG Amount					**200,000**	**18,000**	**218,000**

E.2. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT?   No
N/A

F.   PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1.2	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	196,410
4.1	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(ha)	10,000
	Total area under improved management (ha)	**206,410**

11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** (individual people)	6,300 (>=40% are women)

The project will achieve these targets through the following key interventions:

- Full operationalization of three target New Protected Areas - Behara-Tranomaro (96,588 ha), Sud-Ouest Ifotaky (57,062 ha), and Angavo (42,760 ha) - located in the Mandrare Valley (Spiny Thicket Ecoregion), of the South Madagascar. That includes development and submission for approval to MEDD of all mandatory documents and plans for the target NPAs, comprehensive capacity building program for the NPAs' staff (MEDD officers and Community Forest Monitors), and investments in the NPA equipment and basic infrastructure (Outputs 2.1-2.3);
- Establishment of community-led mechaisms for CBNRM and alternative livelihood initiatives and investments in the community pilot projects on CBNRM, SLM, alternative sources of income, and reforestation in 4 Rural Communes located in the target NPAs (196,410 ha) with additional investments in the adjacent to the NPA area under Communes' management (~10,000 ha) (Outputs 3.1-3.2);
- Providing direct capacity building support and investments to approximately 6,300 people (>=40% are women) including (1) law enforcement officers received mentoring on wildlife and forest crime investigation and prosecution (~35-40 people); (2) total number of the 3 target NPAs staff received training and mentoring on law enforcement, NPA management, and biodiversity monitoring(~260-270 people); and (3) total number of local people in the project area trained, involved in sustainable livelihood projects in the GEF project framework, and practicing learned approaches to improve their livelihoods (~6,000 people, or 16% of people living in the project area) (Outputs 1.3, 2.2, and 3.2).

PROJECT TAXONOMY

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making	N/A	N/A
Stakeholders	Local communities	Community Based Organization	N/A
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development	N/A	N/A
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	Beneficiaries Sex-disaggreated Indicators	N/A
Focal Area/Theme	Biodiversity	Protected Areas and Landscapes	Terrestrial Protected Areas
Rio Markers	Climate Change Adaptation 0	N/A	N/A

Please, see the completed Taxonomy Worksheet in Annex G.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

1a. *Project Description*.

The project was designed in full accordance with the PIF with some necessary adjustments to the project Components, Outcomes, Outputs, co-financing, and budget made during stakeholder consultations and project development (see Annex G for details). A brief description of the project is presented below.

1) **the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description):**

The project has been designed to directly address poaching, IWT, and deforestatation as the key threats for wildlife and their habitat in Madagascar. Despite very high biodiversity and endemism, >70% of the original primary vegetation of the island has been lost and much of the country's biodiversity is under threat from unsustainable practices. The key threats for Madagascar's biodiversity are considered in more detail below.

Deforestation. Deforestation is a serious issue in Madagascar, with recent research showing over 80% reduction in forest cover over a 40-year period. Between 2001-2019 the total area of humid primary forest in Madagascar decreased by 82% (847,000 ha of humid primary forest were lost). During the same period Madagascar lost 3,890,000 ha of total tree cover, which is equivalent to a 23% decrease in total tree cover since 2000, and 1.29Gt of CO_2 emissions. The tree cover loss rate in Madagascar increased from 87,000 ha/year (0.51%/year) in 2001 up to 367,000 – 510,000 ha/year (2.1-3.0%/year) in 2017-2018. The key drivers of deforestation in Madagascar are slash-and-burn for agricultural land (a practice known locally as *tavy*) and for pasture, selective logging for precious woods or construction material, the collection of fuel wood (including charcoal production) and in certain sites forest clearing for mining.

The principle threats to the Madagascar spiny thicket (where the project area is located) are the small-scale, but widespread, exploitation for firewood and charcoal production. Selective logging of forests for construction wood is also a significant threat, particularly as the spiny thicket forest type has a naturally slow rate of growth and regeneration. The increasing cultivation of corn and grazing of livestock (primarily cattle and goats) also poses very serious threats to the ecoregion's habitats. The conversion of forests for agriculture has been exacerbated in recent years by the extreme periods of drought. As a result of massive deforestation, several charismatic species such as lemurs and chameleons that evolved here over millions of years may become extinct before the end of the century. Thus, for example, the deforestation rate in three proposed project areas located in the Spiny Dry Forest ecoregion increased from average 190 ha/year in 2001-2005 to 560 ha/year in 2015-2019. COVID-19 economic impact and administrative slow down in Madagascar can further accelerate deforestation due to outflow of people from cities to rural areas and increased illegal clearing and logging.

Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT). Poaching and IWT are very serious issues in Madagascar involving wide set of species such as reptiles (tortoises, turtles, chameleons, geckos, and snakes) illegally collected for the exotic pet and medicine trade; lemures (all varieties) poached for bushmeat and captured for the illegal pet trade; birds (e.g. parrots and other exotic birds) illegally collected for the exotic pet trade; marine animals (e.g. seahorses, exotic fish) illegally harvested for food as well as the exotic pet and medicine trade; and precious timber (e.g. Rosewood, Ebony, Palissandre) illegally harvested and exported for production of high-value products like furniture and musical instruments. Thus, in 2018, multiple media sources noted over 10,000 live radiated tortoises were seized in southwest Madagascar, only to be followed by another seizure of more than 7,000 tortoises in the same region six months later. Critically endangered Ploughshare Tortoises from the northwest are known to sell for $50,000 on the black market. This species is now considered functionally extinct in the wild . UNODC identified Madagascar as the top country in the world for sources of rosewood seized between 2005 and 2015. More than 4.4 million kilograms of Malagasy rosewood were seized, representing 54% of global seizures. Chameleons such *Calumma* and *Fucifer*

genera, frogs from the *Mantella*, *Heterixalus* and *Scaphiophryne* genera, and many geckoes, primarily *Phelsuma* and *Uroplatus* genera, many of them microendemics with tiny restricted ranges or known only from a single site, are all known to be in high demand as pets and are often trafficked outside legal trade requirements. The illegal lemur trade for pets continues to increase, with some estimating over 28,000 individuals being taken out of the forests in just three years (2012-2015), often in association with illegal forest clearing activities. The IWT level is projected to increase in Madagascar under the COVID-19 pandemic due to projected decrease of conservation funds, lack of tourism income, and administrative slowdown.

The Critically Endangered Radiated Tortoise (*Astrochelys radiata*) is listed as one of the top 25 endangered tortoises of the world (IUCN-SSC Turtle Specialist Group, 2018). The species' range is restricted to the xerophytic spiny vegetation in the extreme southern and southwestern parts of Madagascar (Spiny Dry Forest ecoregion), where this project will be implemented. The species is illegally harvested from the wild and shipped overseas to collectors and breeders, in contravention of both national law (Decree 60126 of October 1960) and international regulations (the species is listed in CITES Appendix I). Tortoises are also taken from villagers and purchased by middlemen for as little as USD 3, and eventually shipped to Asia and Europe where they can retail for between USD 1,000 to USD 10,000 per individual. While the illegal international market favours small young individuals that are less visible to scrutiny by customs and security officials, large mature individuals are collected for the local meat trade. Additionally, escalating clearance of *Didiereaceae* and *Euphorbia* for shifting cultivation impacts on the survival of the species. The species was once considered to be one of the most abundant tortoises, often seen along roadways in the south, with a total population estimated at between 1.6-5.7 million. However, population models in 2005 predicted that the species could become extinct within 20-100 years (popularly cited as within 45 years), although there are no recent population data or surveys to substantiate this. Although precise numbers are not available, there are estimates that between 22,000 and 241,000 tortoises are harvested annually, renewing concerns that the species is threatened with local extinction.

Climate change effect. Madagascar is vulnerable to extreme weather events, and has the highest risk from cyclones in Africa. These events are becoming increasingly frequent and intense: in the past 20 years Madagascar has been struck by 35 cyclones, 8 floods and 5 periods of severe droughts (a three-fold increase over the previous 20 years), causing $1 billion in damages and affecting food security, drinking water supply and irrigation, public health systems, environmental management and quality of life. Already vulnerable to climate variability and extreme whether events the country faces increasing environmental risks and degradation from projected climate change. Madagascar Spiny Dry Forests are especially vulnerable to climate change not only through direct impact on species and ecosystems, but also through increased pressure on dry forest and wildlife from local communities trying to survive in harsh conditions exacerbated by climate change (e.g., increased frequency of droughts). Droughts are likely to become more frequent and more severe in the south of the country as a result of climate change.

Key barriers to addressing poaching, IWT, and deforestation in Madagascar and the project area include: (i) incomplete policy, institutional framework and capacity of government agencies to address IWT and develop NPAs; (ii) limited capacity of MEDD and local stakeholders to manage NPAs for conservation, cultural, and development values; (iii) limited alternatives to unsustainable agricultural and natural resource consumption practices by local communities; (iv) inadequate lesson learning and sharing of knowledge on the best practices to address IWT, deforestation, and unsustainable livelihood (see further detail in Section I Development Challenge of the project document).

2)   the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:
Addressing these challenges is complex and requires inputs from multiple sectors. For Madagascar to realise the ambition stated in the country's Constitution that natural resources should be used for development, urgent intervention is needed in cooperation with many partners. The Government's development priorities are articulated in the national development plan for 2015–2019 and have the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through strategies that deliver inclusive economic growth and build human, economic and environmental capital for sustainable development. There is active collaboration between the Madagascar Government and international development organizations in Madagascar (including agencies such as EU, GIZ, USAID, World Bank and others)

with regard to management of PAs and addressing drivers of IWT, most particularly for CITES-listed species. One area of focus has been on addressing the 'rosewood crisis', which is a priority agenda item for CITES Committees. In addition, the scale of global trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles has led to a CITES Resolution (Resolution Conf. 11.9 (Rev. CoP18) on Conservation of and Trade in Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles). Madagascar is a member of the CITES Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles Task Force, and, as such, it exchanges information with other members and discusses enforcement and implementation issues related to illegal trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles. Madagascar has also reported on its implementation of Resolution Conf. 11.9 (Rev. CoP18) to the CITES Standing Committee.

With support of UNODC and other ICCWC members, Madagascar has completed the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. ICCWC and its partners are undertaking a number of additional initiatives and Madagascar is considered an ICCWC priority target country. Key recommendations that emerged from the assessment phase are to: (i) Complete the revisions to the Forestry Code COAP with focus on the penalties and criminalisation of wildlife offences through harmonisation with other legislation and removing any contradictory clauses; (ii) Incorporate into the Penal Code the different laws concerning corruption, money laundering and transnational organised crime; (iii) Establish a National Wildlife Crime Data Bank (including information on seizures, arrests) in liaison with Interpol; (iv) Introduce training modules for law enforcement agencies on management and investigative use of wildlife crime intelligence; (v) Strengthen the role and ability of Forestry Administration regarding sustainable management of forests; (vi) Give associations and organisations the option to file civil action and support the legal processing of wildlife crime cases; and (vii) set up a Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to act as the focal point for donor assistance, amongst other functions.

A partnership is currently under negotiation between UNODC and MEDD to implement prioritised activities linked to these recommendations, with immediate focus on refining the ICCWC Indicator Framework, training for the judiciary, and production of communication materials. UNODC has engaged with national counterparts to explore the possibility of implementing the ICCWC Indicator Framework. This is scheduled to take place during the first half of 2021 and will include development of a rapid reference guide, and carrying out a port assessment through the Container Control Programme. The ICCWC Madagascar Roadmap notes that: "ICCWC plans to implement recommendations of the Toolkit report including (i) development of a Points to Prove/Rapid Reference Guide for Madagascar (including the Forestry Code, the Penal Code and the Fisheries Code); (ii) Implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework to serve as a baseline and be repeated in 2 years' time; (iii) port assessment for a potential Container Control Programme Port Control Unit; (iv) sensitization and awareness raising workshops on wildlife offences for judges and prosecutors."

The CITES Secretariat's legal team is assisting Madagascar with the implementation of a suite of CITES CoP18 Decisions that are directed to Madagascar (Decisions 18.94-18.99). Compliance issues have existed for several CITES-listed species, mainly timber related (Dalbergia and Diospyros species) and relating to management and enforcement. The CITES Standing Committee has created an advisory group to guide the process in Madagascar.

Conservation and IWT combat activities in Madagascar greatly depend on international funding that may decrease due to COVID-19 economic impact. Thus, and adjustment and prioritization of conservation policies and activities will likely be needed to effectively cope with the pandemic's negative impact.

The country has established a large number and diversity of Protected Areas (PAs), and the PA estate has more than tripled since 2003 (from 1.7 to 7.1 million ha). This expansion has been due in part to the designation of New Protected Areas (NPAs, IUCN Category V) managed for conservation of Madagascar's cultural heritage and the sustainable use of natural resources for conservation and development. The majority of the NPAs are managed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) with additional delegated management options involving NGOs, local community associations (COBAs), and the private sector. Delegated management options may include "co-management" by local communities, in which co-managers tend to have a 'supervisory' or monitoring role without any direct management authority. The objective of an NPA is to conserve biodiversity and simultaneously assist with poverty alleviation and rural development through permissible sustainable use of natural resources. Uses include livestock grazing, charcoal production, fuelwood collection, harvest of wood and collection of non-timber products.

Given the relatively new and complex nature of the NPAs, shared governance regimes have not been fully developed and/or applied across the NPA landscape and a number of NPAs are without any delegated co-governance or management agreements in place. The situation is made more difficult as the Madagascar is a Least Developed Country (LDC) - ranked amongst the poorest nations on the planet - and experiences periods of political instability. This situation is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemics: the adverse economic, social, and fiscal impact of the COVID-19 crisis was substantial in 2020. Global trade and travel disruptions as well as domestic containment measures are expected to result in a sharp deceleration in economic activity in 2020, with gross domestic product (GDP) growth predicted to slow to 1.2%, compared to an estimated growth rate of 5.2% just prior to the outbreak.

NPAs benefit from support from the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar, or FAPBM). FAPBM was created through an initiative of the Malagasy government, with initial support from Conservation International and WWF. It currently funds more than 40 protected areas with a capital of $75 million. This support reinforces the funding, mostly international, that their promoters had access to during their implementation and temporary protection between 2006 and 2015. NPA promoters are NGOs that are currently delegated as managers of particular NPAs. The capital of FAPBM is placed on the financial market, from which income is generated, and potential market recession as a result of COVID-19 pandemic may have negative effect on the NPA funding and sustainability (see other details in the Section I Development Challenge of the project document).

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project:

The Project Objective is *conservation of biodiversity in Madagascar through strengthened management of the New Protected Areas (Category V), with active engagement by communities, and enforcement to reduce the rate of IWT and poaching*. The Objective will be achieved through implementation of four project strategies (components):

- ***Component 1.*** *National policy and institutional frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime and develop NPAs;*
- ***Component 2.*** *Management effectiveness of selected NPAs;*
- ***Component 3.*** *Community engagement and poverty reduction for effective NPA management;*
- ***Component 4.*** *Knowledge Management, Gender Empowerment, and Monitoring&Evaluation.*

All four Components are designed as interconnected strategies to target key threats for wildlife and forest, habitats and communities in the project areas. The suggested strategies have significant flexibility to deliver the project Outputs effectively in conditions of COVID-19 pandemic. All project components (especially Components 1) will directly support the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. The project will support compliance through development of national and local capacity to effectively address wildlife crime via legislative, capacity building, and direct law enforcement initiatives and contribute to the Strategic Vision's **Goal 1:** *Trade in CITES-listed species is conducted in full compliance with the Convention in order to achieve their conservation and sustainable use*; **Goal 3:** *Parties (individually and collectively) have the tools, resources and capacity to effectively implement and enforce the Convention, contributing to the conservation, sustainable use and the reduction of illegal trade in CITES-listed wildlife species;* and **Goal 5:** *Delivery of the CITES Strategic Vision is improved through collaboration* (see details in the Section II Strategy of the project document).

The project area was selected by MEDD and encompasses three target NPAs: Behara-Tranomaro (96,588 ha), Sud-Ouest Ifotaky (57,062 ha), and Angavo (42,760 ha) located in the Mandrare Valley (Spiny Thicket Ecoregion), South Madagascar. 90% of the flora, 100% of amphibians and reptiles, 30% of mammal species, and 50% of bird species in the project area are endemic. The NPAs include endangered animal species as lemurs - *Propithecus verreauxii, Lemur catta, Lepilemur leucopus* and *Microcebus griseorufus* (all endemic and listed in CITES); critically endangered Spider Tortois (*Pyxis arachnoides*) and Radiated Tortoise (*Astrochelys radiata*). The key habitat type in

the NPAs is the dense dry forest that harbours great majority of the project area biodiversity and that is extremely important for the wellbeing of local communities (see details in the Section II Strategy of the project document).

The project is designed to achieve the following Long-Term and Mid-Term Impacts and Outcomes (see details in the Results and Partnerships section of the Prodoc and its appendix 4):

Stable or increasing populations of the flagship species in the target NPAs:
- **Radiated Tortoise:** baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (>= baseline);
- **Spider Tortoise:** baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (>= baseline);
- **Ring-tailed Lemur:** baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (>= baseline);
- **Verreaux Sifaka:** baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (>= baseline).

Stable area of dry spiny forest in the target NPAs:
- **Total area of tree cover in 3 NPAs**: baseline – 116,590 ha (2019)[2] ; no decline from the baseline by the end of the project.

The Long-Term impacts will be achieved via attainment of the **Mid-Term Impacts** (direct threat reduction):

Decreased poaching for tortoises:
- **Annual number of tortoise seizures in the Anosy and Androy regions:** 7 cases (2019)[3]; <=2 cases by the end of the project;

Decreased deforestation rate:
- **Annual tree cover loss in 3 NPAs (ha/year):** baseline – 560 ha/year[4]; 0 ha/year – by the end of the project[5].

To ensure the Mid-Term Impacts the project will achieve the following **Outcomes:**

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, institutional framework, and capacity support effective wildlife crime control and NPAs management

- **Capacity of MEDD (DGEF, DIREDD) to enforce wildlife and forest crime and manage NPAs** (UNDP Capacity Scorecard)[6]: baseline - CR1 56%; CR2 40%; CR3 44%; CR4 50% CR5 17%; by the end of the project - CR1 >= 65%; CR2 >= 48%; CR3 >= 52%; CR4 >= 60%; CR5 >= 23%;
- **Total number of officers in Antananarivo and Toliary Province applying skills on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution after project mentoring**: baseline – 0; >=20 by the end of the project;

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[2] Calculated as the total area covered with trees (>=10% of canopy cover) in 2000 (123,882 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2019 (7,293 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2019 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2020.

[3] Marlin Andriamananjaranirina 2020. RAPPORT TECHNIQUE: Consultant National Expert en biodiversité, gestion des Aires Protégées (AP) et lutte contre le trafic illicite des espèces menaces. Réf contrat : 076_IC_2019. The Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2020.

[4] Calculated as an average for last 5 years (2015-2019) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2019 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html . Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2020.

[5] Our assumption based on the projected increase level of law enforcement of forest crime in the NPAs (Outcome 2) and increased level of reforestation activities by local communities (Outcome 3);

[6] See UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard in Appendix 16

- **Total number of wildlife crime enforcement policies and frameworks initiated by the project and endorsed/implemented by the Government of Madagascar**: baseline – 0; >=3 by the end of the project[7];

Outcome 2. Operationalized target NPAs combat wildlife and forest crime effectively

- **Averaged METT score for 3 target NPAs[8]**: baseline – 21; by the end of the project - >=40
- **Total area of operationalized NPAs[9], ha:** baseline – 0; by the end of the project - 196,410 ha[10];

Outcome 3. Local communities in target NPAs benefit from improved, diversified and sustainable livelihoods

- **Total number of people producing food and income from CBNRM and alternative livelihoods:** baseline – 0; 6,000 (50% are females)[11] by the end of the project;
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)** (ha): baseline – 0; 10,000 ha by the end of the project[12].

Outcome 4. Strengthened wildlife crime awareness and improved Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming to address wildlife and forest crime

- **Total number of people reporting wildlife and forest crime as a result of the national wildlife crime and biodiversity awareness program:** baseline – 0; >=300 by the end of the project;
- **Total number of the project lessons learned and best practices, including gender mainstreaming, applied by other projects and programs:** baseline – 0; >=4 by the end of the project.

The project Outcomes will be achieved through delivery of specific project Outputs (project's products and services):

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, institutional framework, and capacity support effective wildlife crime control and NPAs management

Output 1.1. National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management are developed, agreed with stakeholders and submitted for approval to the Madagascar Government

Under this Output the project will develop two policy documents:

National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy, as the key national policy document to guide wildlife crime law enforcement in Madagascar. In specific the strategy should:
- Describe key measures to stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and strengthen the inter-agency and international collaboration in the Governance, Justice, Law in dealing with illegal wildlife trade;
- Define key targets to achieve in the wildlife crime enforcement in the country in the nearest 5-10 years and roles of the government, civil society organizations, local communities, and private sector to achieve the targets;
- Indicate key mechanisms and sources of funding for improved wildlife crime enforcement;

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[7] National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy, National Strategic Guidelines for NPA Management, and ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution

[8] Angavo, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Behara-Tranomaro NPAs. Actually each target NPA has very similar situation and baseline METT score of 21 (2020)

[9] Angavo, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Behara-Tranomaro NPAs have full set of mandatory plans and documents, functional zoning with legal land tenure, and staff

[10] Total area of the Angavo, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Behara-Tranomaro NPAs

[11] This target is set up based on the SEED Madagascar experience in similar projects

[12] Areas adjacent to the target NPAs and located on the territory of 4 Rural Communes in the project area

-   Include measures to decrease national demand for bushmeat and increase national awareness on the impact of wildlife crime on the national biodiversity and economy.

The Strategy should be developed in accordance with the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy 2015-2020 based on good examples from other countries (e.g., Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy – Cameroon; Kenya Wildlife Strategy 2030; National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania 2014; Zimbabwe's National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy 2017-2021, etc.).

National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management, to ensure sustainable functioning of the NPAs (IUCN Category V) that are managed for conservation and development. Management for conservation and development values is a complex and quite difficult task often involving trade-offs between conservation and development[13]. So, the guidelines will provide a comprehensive official advice for NPA promoters and managers on the following:
-   Best practices on development and examples of mandatory documents for NPAs establishment and operationalization;
-   Recommendations and best practices on development of co-management structure for the NPAs;
-   Management planning for conservation and development goals based on trade-off analysis and functional zoning of the NPAs;
-   Guidelines for NPA management, planning, and reporting, including wildlife and forest crime law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring;
-   Recommendations for building relationships with donors, communities, NGOs, and private sector to achieve NPAs objectives.

The Guidelines will be developed as a complimentary document to the NPA Funding Strategy that is under development in the framework of the UNEP/GEF Project "Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar".

Both policy documents will be developed under the MEDD leadership with the project technical support in fully open and participatory process with involvement of all interested stakeholders. The final documents will be officially approved by the MEDD. The project will support the document publication and distribution among relevant stakeholders in the country.

Key partners for the Output delivery: Ministry of Justice, Police, UNODC, USAID, INTERPOL, TRAFFIC, WWF, WCS, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Malagasy Conservation NGOs, PAs and NPAs.
Output Budget: $110,000

Output 1.2. ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution is introduced in Madagascar to manage legal wildlife trade and detect IWT

Under this Output the project will assist MEDD (CITES Management Authority), UNCTAD, and CITES Secretariate to introduce the ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution in the country, provide trainings to the eCITES project management team (MEDD staff), and support the MEDD's eCITES Project Team to deliver trainings to relevant staff of the National CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, and the Madagascar Customs to use eCITES system at the key country's ports and airports. The suggested eCITES solution is fully complementary to ASYCUDA Customs Management System operated by the Madagascar Customs.

eCITES helps government agencies to better target their inspections related to legal wildlife trade and IWT, and identify those actors that break the law. The system allows CITES Management Authorities and Customs to save time and resources for checking and issuing permits, dedicate time for other important tasks in implementing the

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[13] Hirsch et al. 2010. Acknowledging Conservation Trade-Offs and Embracing Complexity. Conservation Biology, Volume 25, No. 2, 259–264

Convention, and provide better services to traders. The system includes a module for Electronic Customs Risk Management for CITES listed species and targeted controls that allows the Customs to automatically detect suspicious consignments based on CITES risk indicators and inspect them at the exit points. Additionally, automatization of the CITES permitting system will allow to significantly decrease corruption and fraud in legal wildlife trade.

To introduce the eCITES solution to the country the project will follow up on an official request from MEDD to UNCTAD and CITES Secretariat to set up the system. The request is going to be obtained in the framework of the TRAFFIC/SIDA Project in 2020-2021 before the GEF project start[14].

Additionally, the project will support a special module of eCITES (will be developed by the UNCTAD) that will accumulate and analyze information on IWT in Madagascar. That will allow the country to report to CITES not only on legal but also illegal wildlife and forest trade as well as conduct wildlife crime investigations based on the data analysis.

Key partners for the Output delivery: UNCTAD, CITES Secretariate, Madagascar Customs, TRAFFIC.
Output Budget: $380,000

Output 1.3. Inter-agency Wildlife Crime Unit, MEDD, Ministry of Justice, and Police are provided with comprehensive mentoring on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution and law enforcement equipment

Under this Output the project is going to follow up on the results of TRAFFIC/INL and USAID/TNRC projects with an objective to establish an inter-agency Wildlife Crime Unit in Madagascar and provide initial trainings to the WCU, MEDD, Ministry of Justice, and Police officers on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution. The GEF project will provide necessary equipment for the WCU[15] and in-dept mentoring to the WCU, and MEDD and Ministry of Justice officers in Antananarivo and Toliary Province on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution.

The following tentative list of equipment for the WCU/MEDD operatives will be provided (compiled based on the negotiations of MEDD with the Grace Farms Foundation in 2020; the list needs to be updated during the project inception phase based on the most urgent priorities):
- 12 laptop computers and 12 printers for wildlife crime investigators;
- 12 digital photo/video cameras for evidence gathering;
- 12 GPS units/smartphones applicable for SMART system;
- 4 portable surveillance drones with cameras;
- 12 field binoculars;
- 1 Toyota Land Cruiser 70 vehicle for wildlife crime investigator group;
- 12 CCTV Security Cameras for wildlife crime surveillance at the Toamasina (Tamatave) and Mahajanga (Majunga) Ports, and Ivato International Airport;
- 1-2 airport x-ray scanners for the Ivato International Airport to detect wildlife trafficking;
- IBM i2 visual intelligence and investigative analysis software for law enforcement (one license with multiple users);
- Cellebrite device (extracts and analyses evidence (all calls, texts, photos, file system) from cellular telephones).

Provided equipment and software will be maintained by MEDD.

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[14] If the MEDD request is not in place before the project inception, the PMU will work with MEDD to develop and submit it.

[15] If the WCU is not established the project can assist in its establishment (development of WCU ToR, inter-agency collaboration agreement, and draft of order of the Madagascar government to establish the Unit). Alternatively, the GEF project can provide the equipment to the MEDD as the lead agency for the unit if the process of the WCU establishment takes longer than expected.

The advanced mentoring will be designed based on successful experience by the Grace Farms Foundation (USA, has highly skilled former US Homeland Security Investigation officers in staff), UNODC, and TRAFFIC. Approximately 30-35 investigators and prosecutors will be intensively trained to work professionally on wildlife crime issues in the mentoring framework during two years. The mentoring will include the following (formulated based on the Grace Farms Foundation's input):

- Selection of a target group of investigators and prosecutors for wildlife crime mentoring based on discussions with MEDD and the Ministry of Justice. Potentially the mentoring can target following law enforcement agencies in Madagascar (Antananarivo and Toliary Province): Direction Générale de l'Environnement et des Forêts (DGEF); Direction contre les Menaces Environnementales et du Contentieux Forestier (DMECF); Unité de Lutte contre la Corruption (ULC); Pôle Anti-Corruption (PAC); Bureau Indépendant Anti-Corruption (BIANCO); Direction Générale des Affaires Judiciaires, des Etudes et des Reformes (DGAJER); Commandant de la Gendarmerie Nationale (COM-GN) Service Anti-Corruption de la Gendarmerie Nationale (SAC- GN); Direction de la Police Judiciaire (DPJ); Polie de l'Air et des Frontières (PAF); Service Central de la Lutte contre la Corruption (SCLC); Direction Générale des Douanes (DGD); Sampana Malagasy Iadiana amin'ny Famotsiam-bola sy Fampihorohoroana (SAMIFIN); Centre de Surveillance de la Pêche (CSP);
- Assessment of wildlife crime investigation/prosecution level of skills of the selected target group of investigators and prosecutors (can be done through in-person or remote meeting) and adjustment of the mentoring program accordingly to cover key gaps in the knowledge and skills;
- Organization of 3-4 5 day-long in-person mentoring sessions for selected group of 30-35 investigators and prosecutors (2 mentoring sessions on Year 1 and 2 – on Year 2) in Antananarivo, Madagascar[16]. The instructors for mentoring can be involved from the Grace Farm Foundation (GFF) French-speaking staff (2 former US Homeland Security Investigators and 1 former US Federal Prosecutor), US Department of Homeland Security Investigation attaché in Africa (2 persons, from Kenya and South Africa), and 2 investigators from the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), Kenya and Tanzania. The mentoring sessions will be based on presentation of particular cases of wildlife crime investigation and prosecution in Madagascar by national law enforcement agencies and in-depth review of each case facilitated by instructors with development of detailed plane of action for each case. The mentoring session will cover following aspects:

  - Overview of illegal wildlife trade trends and financial aspects of illegal wildlife trade;
  - Money Laundering Fundamentals and Investigation;
  - Investigative Interviewing Techniques;
  - Wildlife Crime Intelligence Analysis;
  - Tracing of Fund Investigation technique;
  - Terrorism Financing and Wildlife Crime: what you need to know;
  - Undercover Operations and Informants Networks for Wildlife Crime Investigation;
  - Wildlife Supply Chain Analysis;
  - Chain of Custody & Evidence in Wildlife Crime Investigation;
  - Asset Recovery: how to destroy financial foundation of criminal networks;
  - International Assistance to address wildlife trafficking;
  - IBM i2 software application for investigation of wildlife crime cases;
  - Prosecution of Wildlife Crime Cases (tasks and timeframe);
  - Human Rights in investigation and prosecution

- Between mentoring sessions the trainees will be connected with GFF, US HSI, and LATF professionals via WhatsApp and Zoom for secure communication and information exchange on particular cases. In this way,

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[16] In case of COVID pandemics the mentoring sessions can be potentially organized remotely via on-line tool, however, effectiveness of remote sessions is much lower than in-person ones.

the trainees will have constant access to the mentors to discuss and consult on specific wildlife crime cases. Additional focus groups for trainees will be conducted by the mentors via Zoom that allow participation of up to 30 officers in one video session.

As a result of the in-depth mentoring the selected Madagascar investigators and prosecutors will develop strong skills to professionally work on wildlife crime cases and will serve as trainers/mentors for other investigative and prosecution staff working on wildlife crime issues in Madagascar.

Key partners for the Output delivery: Ministry of Justice, Grace Farms Foundation, TRAFFIC, USAID, UNODC, INTERPOL.
Output Budget: $320,000 (2 year-long mentoring program) + $200,000 (equipment for WCU/MEDD) = $520,000

Outcome 2. Operationalized target NPAs combat wildlife and forest crime effectively

Output 2.1. Target NPAs have all mandatory planning and management documents including functional zoning for conservation and development goals and are officially operationalized by MEDD

The project will assist MEDD/DREDD to develop following mandatory documents for the Behara-Tranomaro, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Angavo NPAs:
- EIES - Environmental and Social Impact Study;
- PGESS - Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Plan;
- PAG - Management Development Plan with 5-year action plan and budget;
- NPA Functional Zoning;
- Development/renewal land titles and development of the TGRN agreements for Community Associations (COBAs) residing in the NPAs so they can participate in the NPAs co-management;
- NPA management transfer documents (management transfer contract and specifications);
- Co-management agreements for each NPAs between MEDD, COBAs, and NGOs (Dina or village conventions);
- Restoration plans for each NPA to restore degraded forest landscapes;

All the documents will be developed in fully participatory approach and submitted to the MEDD for review, official approval, and issue of the Decrees about the NPAs establishment that will lead to the full NPAs operationalization.

Management planning for the NPAs should ideally follow the key basic principles below:
- A management plan (MP) based on the Result-Based Management (RBM) concept with clear identification of the plan Goal (desired and achievable status of Conservation and Development Targets) and Objectives (aimed to reduction of direct threats for the Conservation Targets and establishment of enabling conditions for the Development Targets) and clear links between the plan expected results of different level: Outputs (products and services of the MP implementing team), Outcomes (increased capacity of NPA management), Mid-Term Impacts (reduction of direct threats for NPA's biodiversity and establishment of conditions for sustainable development of local communities) and Long-Term Impacts (improvement of status of key wildlife species and ecosystems as well as of well-being of local communities in the NPAs). The MP should incorporate Financial Sustainability Plan/Strategy with key sources of funding to support the NPA development. Expected management results at all levels should be measurable and need to have clear Indicators. For each MP, a clear Theory of Change should be developed and clarified with key stakeholders based on existing approaches of the IUCN First Line of Defense, or WWF's Open Standards for Conservation Planning, or UNEP's Review of Outcomes towards Impacts (ROtI), or other models based on the RBM;
- A MP to be developed in fully participatory approach and involve all key stakeholders in the planning process, including local administration, relevant government agencies, COBAs and Rural Communes inside

and around NPAs, NGOs supporting the NPA, and private sector entities (if present in the area);
- A MP ideally should be based on the ecosystem and habitat map for the entire area of the NPA (can be developed based on ready for use data of the Global Forest Watch and basic interpretation of last Landsat 7 or 8 imageries freely available on-line), maps of key threats to the PA (e.g., known poaching sites, deforestation hotspots, areas of wild fires, mining sites, etc) and topographic maps showing relief, water bodies, populated places, and roads. The maps should be used to delineate management zones for the PA (e.g., settlement and agriculture zone, sustainable forest and wildlife management zone, and strictly protected zone) and planning of key interventions under the MP;
- A MP has to be designed for no more than 5-10 year period and include budgeted M&E plan to allow lessons learning and adaptive management through the implementation;
- Ideally a MP should have a Wildlife Adaptive Management section with simple population growth models for key species (e.g., tortoises and lemurs) and wildlife monitoring plan with detailed survey methodology;
- A MP should include Special Operating Procedures for NPA rangers (community forest monitors) to deal with wildlife and forest crimes.
- A MP should have a clear Operational and Financial Plan (2-3 years) with timelines to deliver the MP's Outputs, responsible persons, required budgets and indicated sources of the budgets;
- A MP has to be in agreement with MEDD/DREDD plans and aligned with other relevant development and conservation strategies/programmes in the project area.
- A MP has to have clear mechanism for implementation with potential involvement of supporting NGOs, donor organizations, private sector, and communities to facilitate and control the process of MP implementation (e.g., PA management committee) or other forms of management mechanism.

Miaro Association working in the project area has considerable experience on development of mandatory documents for NPAs operationalization and management and can potentially assist MEDD to deliver this Output.

Key partners for the Output delivery: DREDD, Local Administrations, COBAs, Rural Communes, Miaro Association, SEED Madagascar; UNDP, AFD, and WB projects in the GEF project area.
Output Budget: $219,000

Output 2.2. Target NPAs have sufficient and trained staff for PA management, wildlife and forest crime enforcement, and biodiversity monitoring

To implement the NPA management plans effectively the following trainings, mentoring, and refreshers will be provided to the NPAs staff (MEDD/DREDD officers and local community members)[17]:
- Anti-poaching tactic and arrest training and annual refreshers for MEDD and DREDD staff working for NPAs protection (at least 15 officers should be trained annually);
- Training and annual refreshers on Standard Operating Procedures for Crime scene investigation and evidence gathering for MEDD/DREDD staff and Community Forest Monitors (at least 30 officers and community forest monitors should be trained annually);
- Collection and analysis of spatial information using SMART technology training and annual refreshers for MEDD/DREDD staff and Community Forest Monitors (at least 50-60 officers and community forest monitors should be trained annually);
- Human rights in law enforcement operations training and annual refreshers for MEDD/DREDD staff and Community Forest Monitors (at least 50-60 officers and community forest monitors should be trained annually);
- First Aid in the field training and annual refreshers for MEDD/DREDD staff and Community Forest Monitors (at least 50-60 officers and community forest monitors should be trained annually);

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[17] The list of trainings should be updated during the project inception phase to reflect key capacity building priorities at the project start.

- Species identification and wildlife monitoring training, including camera-trapping, distance sampling, and occupancy for MEDD staff and Community Forest Monitors (at least 30 community forest monitors should be trained before planned wildlife surveys). In the frameworks of the training program baseline, mid-term, and end of the project wildlife population surveys for four key species (Radiated Tortoise, Spider Tortoise, Ring-tailed lemur, and Verreaux Sifaka) will be organized in the NPAs with support of relevant research organizations;
- Management planning (including use of Miradi Project Management Software), NPA management for conservation and development, use of the PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), and mandatory reporting training and annua refreshers for the NPA management staff (at least 10 managers/officers should be trained annually);
- NPA Financial planning and accounting training for management staff (at least 10 managers/officers should be trained annually);
- Restoration (reforestation) of degraded forest landscapes (at least 50-60 officers and community forest monitors should be trained annually).

The initial trainings will be provided by external instructors and MEDD staff with focus to select perspective local trainers at each NPA that will be able to provide annual refreshers to the NPA staff during the project implementation and after the project completion. Additionally, following the trainings the project will support the initial NPA patrolling and law enforcement operations for 4 years after the NPA official operationalization. Other operational expenses of the target NPAs will be provided by MEDD and international donors.

Key partners for the Output delivery: DREDD, Miaro Association, WCS, BioCulture (wildlife surveys), WWF, TRAFFIC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Turtle Survival Alliance.
Output Budget: $600,000

Output 2.3. Target NPAs have essential equipment and infrastructure for sustainable management and law enforcement

To ensure sustainability of the target NPAs, they will be provided with essential equipment and infrastructure. So, the tentative equipment and infrastructure list for each target NPAs will include the following (should be updated at the project inception phase based on most urgent needs of three NPAs by that time):
- Field equipment for at least 50 MEDD/DREDD officers and Community Forest Monitors (uniform, boots, GPS, tents, camping gear, chest webbings, digital camera, binoculars, etc.);
- 10-15 SMART navigation units/smartphones;
- One Toyota Pick-Ups 79 for patrol units;
- 5-7 motorcycles for patrolling;
- VHF radio equipment, including repeaters, will provide critical communication network to support anti-poaching and management in the entire landscape;
- Four computers and printers for a NPA office;
- Solar panels; generators; water pumps; water treatment system; water tanks; sewerage system;
- NPA border and entrance signs;
- Fully equipped temporary tented camp at a NPA, for 20 people at a time;
- Rehabilitation facility for confiscated wildlife (mainly tortoises);
- Two fully equipped tented mobile post (for 6 staff at any time);
- First aid equipment and material;
- Fire fighting equipment;
- Camera-traps for wildlife monitoring.

To monitor appropriate use of provided vehicles and equipment the PMU and MEDD will use logbooks for all vehicles (all rides and maintenance) and equipment monitoring lists which will regularly be audited. GPS units will be attached to vehicles and motorcycles to monitor their use. Quarterly auditing missions will be done by the PMU to ensure that NPA staff have all provided equipment in place, correctly use and maintain it.

Key partners for the Output delivery: DREDD, Miaro Association, WCS

Output budget: $1,200,000

Outcome 3. Local communities in target NPAs benefit from improved, diversified and sustainable livelihoods
Output 3.1. Rural Communes at the target NPA have functional Natural Resource Management Committees and Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans

This Output is complementary to the Output 2.1 and will focus on development of the Community Based Natural Resource Management arrangements for the 3 target NPAs to ensure effective management for sustainable development goals. The project will work with four Rural Communes and multiple local communities (fokontany) located in the target NPAs and surrounding area to establish and operationalize Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees as mechanisms to achieve Development Goals for each NPA. Four NRM Committees will be organized in the NPAs based on the SEED Madagascar experience in Anosy region and will include representatives from of target Communes and local communities. COBAs, MEDD/DREDD, and NGO representatives will be stakeholders in the Committees, but not members of these community bodies. The Committees will plan and manage sustainable use of natural resources by local communities in the target NPAs and surrounding area based on the TGRN agreements established under Output 2.1 and traditional land rights of local people and also make decisions on development priorities for each Rural Commune and target local communities in the NPAs in accordance with the NPA Management Plans developed under Output 2.1. So, the NRM Committees will ensure the management role of the local communities themselves based on traditional land rights aligned with TGRN agreements signed by COBAs. This will ensure that TGRN agreements are managed not only for NPA Conservation Goals, but also for SDGs that are critical for local communities[18]. Members of the NRM Committees will be selected by the local communities themselves to reflect local people priorities that often can be paradoxically different from COBAs priorities.

After establishment, the NRM Committees will be provided with NRM planning, implementation, facilitation, and conflict management trainings potentially by the SEED Madagascar, Miaro Association, and other local NGOs. The Committees will work in strong collaboration with the NPA management staff to develop and implement the Commune's NRM Plans.

As soon as established, the Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees will work on developing simple Commune's Natural Resource Management (NRM) Plans complementary to the NPA Management Plans developed under Output 2.1. The Commune NRM Plans will focus on achievement of Development/Livelihood Goals for each NPA (NPAs are managed for both conservation and development). Through community-led process facilitated by experienced experts (potentially SEED Madagascar and Miaro Association) the Committees will identify key development and sustainable NRM priorities for each Rural Commune and selected local communities in the project

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[18] Cullman G. 2015. Community Forest Management as Virtualism in Northeastern Madagascar. Human Ecology 43(1). This study clearly demonstrate that COBAs often fail to be a real mechanism of Community Based Natural Resource Management and implement more conservation priorities aligned with interests of International/local NGOs, than development and livelihood priorities critically important for local communities.

area located in the NPAs. This kind of "bottom – up" community-led process (a feasibility assessment driven by communities themselves) will provide basis for pilot sustainable development, community conservation, and alternative livelihood projects that will be developed and implemented in the framework of the Output 3.2. All identified development priorities and sustainbale livelihood mechanisms will be integrated reflected in the Commune's NRM Plans designed for the nearest 2-3 years. The basic principles to develop Commune's NRM Plans are the same as NPA Management Plants (Output 2.1), but with focus on detailed steps to achieve the NPAs Development/Livelihood Goals. Each Commune's NRM Plan will be discussed and corrected at the meetings with local communities to reflect their opinions before their implementation can start under the Output 3.2.

Key partners for the Output delivery: Local Communities, Rural Communes, COBAs, DREDD, SEED Madagascar, Miaro Association

Output budget: $260,000

Output 3.2. Local communities implement pilot CBNRM and alternative sources of income projects developed based on the Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans

Based on the sustainable development and sustainable NRM priorities identified by the communities in the Commune's NRM Plans (Output 3.1) the project will assist local communities to develop and implement their own pilot projects. The pilot projects will also include necessary trainings for the communities on selected options (e.g, reforestation, water-smart agriculture, bee keeping, etc.). The Communes' Natural Resource Management Committees will select pilot projects for the GEF funding through a transparent selective process based on clear selection criteria (e.g., alignment with priorities of the Commune NRM Plan, potential economic and food security impact of the project with consideration for gender equality, number of people involved, impact on NPA species and ecosystems, etc). A selected partner organization (potentially SEED Madagascar or Miaro Association) will assist local communities in development, implementation, and funding of the selected projects. Based on successful experience of the SEED Madagascar and Miaro Association in Anosy region the following indicative pilot projects can be potentially developed in the project area (the final sustainable options will be however identified and evaluated by the communities themselves):

- Beekeeping and honey production for local consumption and trade (women expected to play an important role in the process as bee farms located at the family households);
- *Moringa oleifera* gardens at households to produce leaves for local consumption and trade (also women expected to play an important role);
- Fruit tree climate-smart gardens involving water-smart technologies and rehabilitation of degraded fields through composting technique (if organized properly this practice can substitute the unsustainable traditional cut and burn agriculture and reduce deforestation rate);
- Tree nurseries and reforestation activities in the NPAs that can potentially be supported by Miaro Association/WWF and other projects after the GEF project is over;
- Introduction of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce the amount of wood taken from the forest and prevent eye infections and lung problems caused by traditional cookstoves;
- Sustainable harvesting of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs);
- Community-based ecotourism (if found feasible by the local communities and thematic experts);
- Establishment of Village Savings and Credit Association providing micro-loans for community projects.

It is expected that through the pilot projects at least 6,000 local people (50% are women) in in the project area will transition to CBNRM, Sustainable Land Management and other sustainable practices[19]. The great majority of the community pilot project will be implemented in the target NPAs, however, part of the pilot projects will also target about 10,000 ha of the adjacent to the NPAs area of the Rural Communes land (via partial reforestation and sustainable land management activities). Each of the supported pilot projects will provide an implementation/completion report. The best options and models will be communicated by the project to other local communities in the project area and abroad under Output 4.4.

Key partners for the Output delivery: Local Communities, Rural Communes, COBAs, SEED Madagascar, Miaro Association

Output budget: $1,380,000

Outcome 4. Strengthened wildlife crime awareness and improved Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming to address wildlife and forest crime

Output 4.1. Gender empowerment strategy developed and used to guide project implementation

The GEF project will build on the work of gender-oriented organizations experience to develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (as a part of ESMP) to guide the project implementation to:

• Build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along with it globally tested approaches in Women Economic Empowerment strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of habitat degradation and climate change;

• Facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues in all the different components of the programme that will inform the gender strategy and action planning with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The project Gender Mainstreaming Strategy should include the following core components (also indicated in the Appendix 19. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan):

• Gender Analysis and Action Planning;

• Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building in Implementing Partners, Stakeholder and the Community;

• Gender Mainstreaming Knowledge and Evidence Generation for Policy Influencing;

• Operational Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.

The Strategy will be used annually to track performance on gender empowerment in the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR), and to identify adaptive measures if performance is weak. In line with the findings of the PIR, the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy will be reviewed and updated annually to ensure that it remains responsive to emerging issues and opportunities. The PIR will include at least one gender mainstreaming 'case study' or story per year. The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy will also provide a high-level framework for ensuring that all project planning is fully gender inclusive. With regard to all community planning and workplans for implementation

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[19] Our assumption based on the previous experience of SEED Madagascar on sustainable livelihood of local communities in South Madagascar (at least 50-60% of 10,000-12,000 people in the project area that will be involved in implementation of the pilot projects)

at specific sites (Outputs 3.1-3.2), it will be necessary to set clear activity-level targets for representation of women and other vulnerable groups. The gender data collected by the project will provide valuable information at the local level that can be incorporated into the national gender strategy review process.

Key partners for the Output delivery: all partners participating in the project implementation.

Output Budget: $0 (implemented through salary of KM, E&M, and Communication Officer)

Output 4.2. Participatory M&E and learning framework developed and implemented for the project

Participatory project monitoring and evaluation is a key part of the RBM approach practiced by UNEP and GEF for all project and programmes. Thus, the project will develop an M&E system and encourage stakeholders at all levels to participate in M&E to provide sufficient information for adaptive management decision-making. For M&E, the project will use standard UNEP approaches and procedures and following groups of indicators:

Output Indicators will be used to measure delivery of the project outputs (the project's products and services) and monitor routine project progress on monthly and quarterly basis. Collection of information on the output indicators will be performed by the PMU and represented in the project Quarterly and Annual Reports;

Outcome Indicators will be used to indicate the progress toward and achievement of the project outcomes (e.g. capacity or behavioral changes happened in result of use of the project outputs by target groups of stakeholders). Collection of information on the outcome indicators will be performed by the PMU and key partners or might require hiring of consultants. Project progress against outcome indicators will be reflected in the Annual, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Reports, GEF Core Indicator Framework, and Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports;

Mid-Term Impact Indicators will demonstrate how the project outcomes contribute to mid-term project impacts (e.g. reduction of direct threats for Conservation and Sustainable Development Targets). Collection of information for mid-term impact indicators might require special consultants and appropriate expenses and will be performed generally at the project mid-term and completion to compare project progress in reducing risks against baseline data. Information on mid-term impact indicators will be generally presented in the Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report;

Long-Term Impact Indicators, or GEBs will be used to measure the level of achievement of the ultimate project impacts (status of wildlife populations, their habitats, improvements in the livelihood and benefits for target communities). Long-term project impacts can be only partially achieved during the project lifetime (5 years) and might fully materialize several years after the project is over. Particularly to measure long-term project impact, the project will support baseline and end of project population surveys for selected species and remote sensing analysis of woodland cover in the project area to qualify actual project impact on the wildlife population and habitat. Information for long-term impact indicators will be collected with wide involvement of the project partners and consultants and will be reflected in the included in the Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report.

Gender and Social and Environmental Risk Indicators will be used to assess impact of the project activities on gender equality and involvement of women in sustainable NR management and wildlife crime law enforcement as well as monitor potential social and environmental risks. The project will conduct an ESIA during the Inception Phase and will develop an ESMP including at least the following parts: Human Rights and Safety Action Plan, Community Livelihood Action Plan, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3). The ongoing data collection

on these ESMP indicators will be annually carried out by the PMU in cooperation with project partners. Additionally, in line with UNEP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as recommended by UNEP (2020) that would monitor and address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions.

Key partners for the Output delivery: all partners participating in the project implementation

Output Budget: $162,000

Output 4.3. Nationwide public awareness program on biodiversity value and negative impact of wildlife and forest crime targets at least 15,000 people and encourages general public and local communities to report the crime

The project will design an awareness program and implement targeted outreach campaign at the national and the project area level based on the AVG experience in Madagascar and TRAFFIC and WildAid experience in other African countries. The campaign will reach general public and local communities with a message on harmful and devastating impact of wildlife and forest crime on the country and the high value of biodiversity conservation communicated through social media, mobile phone messages, local newspapers, TV, and radio. Ideally the campaign can be connected to the wildlife and forest crime hotline project run by AVG to extend its coverage through of the country, and especially in the project area[20]. The hotline can be also directly connected to the MEDD or inter-agency Wildlife Crime Unit (if established) to follow up on the general public reports about wildlife and forest crime. The effectiveness of the campaign will be monitored through Output 4.2 and it will contribute to the project Knowledge Management and lessons learning (Output 4.4).

Key partners for the Output delivery: DREDD, AVG, TRAFFIC, USAID

Output budget: $196,500

Output 4.4. Lessons learned from the project are used nationally and shared internationally (including through GWP network)

An effective M&E system (Output 4.2) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project: (i) to identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the Annual Project Reports to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment.

To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

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[20] To reach AVG people in the country need only dial 5-1-2. The calls are free. The group marketed the line in newspaper and social media ads earlier in 2019 year, and calls have increased. The most common subject is illegal logging, though callers cover a variety of other topics, including land grabbing. AVG lawyers provide advice to callers and follow up by doing their own investigative work, seeking to verify important claims. When they have solid evidence of a crime, they share it with relevant government ministries and law enforcement agencies. The work is now funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

- A project page on the MEDD web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Six month or annual project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities, NPA and LE agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Stakeholders Knowledge Exchange Events hosted by MEDD;
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches.

Key partners for the Output delivery: all partners participating in the project implementation, other GWP Child Projects.

Output budget: $189,275

4) **alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies:**
The project strategies (components) outlined above is aligned with the following GEF Focal Areas:

GEF Focal Area	Relevant Project Component
BD-1-2a – Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species	**Component 1.** *National policy and institutional frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime and develop NPAs* **Component 4.** *Knowledge Management, Gender Empowerment, and Monitoring&Evaluation*
BD-1-2b – Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program for sustainable development	**Component 3.** *Community engagement and poverty reduction for effective NPA management* **Component 4.** *Knowledge Management, Gender Empowerment, and Monitoring&Evaluation*
BD-2-7 – Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	**Component 2.** *Management effectiveness of selected NPAs* **Component 4.** *Knowledge Management, Gender Empowerment, and Monitoring&Evaluation*

5) **incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing:**

The project is built on a relatively strong financial foundation: total co-financing for the project is US$ 14,642,944 with GEF contribution of US$ 5,763,303, or 28.2% of the total project budget. Details of the project co-financing are described in the Section 7.2 of the Prodoc – Project Co-financing. The project has significant level of investments at national level to improve the country capacity to combat IWT and manage NPAs under Component 1 (GEF $ 1,049,184) that is fully complementary to the current and proposed USAID, TRAFFIC, UNODC, WBG and CITES investments to achieve high impact. At the same time Components 2 and 3 (joined GEF budget is $3,816,390) fully focus on the area of 206,410 ha with high initial investment level of $1,849/km² (or $370/km²/year).

The incremental value of this GEFproject is explained in the table below.

GEF incremental contribution as per component of the project

Baseline Scenario (Business as Usual)	GEF Incremental Contribution (what the GEF project will contribute)	Key Outcomes and GEBs expected with the Alternative Scenario
Component 1. National policy and institutional frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime and develop NPA		
Despite Madagascar government commitments to address IWT and deforestation as national issues and initial cooperation with international partners (ICCWC, UNODC, CITES, World Bank, USAID, etc.) for that, the county still does not have developed policy, institutional framework and capacity to address these serious issues. Thus, Madagascar still does not have a **National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy** to define short-term and long-term priorities for combating wildlife trade (CWT) in the country as well as responsibilities and roles of different partners (government agencies, international organizations, NGOs, and private sector) for that. Without incremental input from the GEF this situation is likely to continue for the nearest 3-5 years at the expense of biodiversity of the country.	GEF funding will proactively address this gap and support development of the **National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy** for the country as one of the key priorities identified by the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020 (Activity 2.3). The strategy will allow the country to prioritize measures to address wildlife crime as a set of complex measures with clear roles of different actors from law enforcement agencies to local communities and private sector.	The likely outcomes/GEBs of proper implementation of the National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy are the following: • Decrease of national deforestation rate; • Decrease of national poaching and IWT rates; • Stabilization of wildlife habitat in the country; • Stabilization and restoration of wildlife populations
The mechanisms through which NPAs in Madagascar are identified and designated have been described, but the governance mechanisms to manage and conserve biodiversity and engage with communities remain incomplete, resulting in a suite of 'paper parks' lacking any formal structures for their effective oversight and control. The managers of the NPAs face financial, management and capacity challenges to address the new combined goals of conservation and poverty alleviation for sustainable development. Without clear management guidance and careful balancing trade-offs between conservation and development the NPAs are likely remain inefficient paper parks without sufficient input to the national biodiversity conservation.	GEF funding will provide an effective solution for this situation. Development of the **National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management** to address both conservation and development objectives in the IUCN Category V Protected Areas will follow up on the results and lessons learned of the current the UNEP/GEF Project "Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar" and recommendations of the IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidelines for Protected Area Managers Series. The Guidelines will provide a comprehensive official advice for NPA promoters and managers on the best practices on development and examples of mandatory documents for NPAs establishment and operationalization; recommendation and best practices on development of co-management structure for the NPAs; management planning for conservation and development goals based on trade-off analysis and functional zoning of the NPAs; guidelines for NPA management, planning, and reporting, including wildlife and forest crime law enforcement and	Approval and implementation of the **National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management** in Madagascar will allow to: • Considerably increase effectiveness and sustainability of the national NPAs system; • Ensure full involvement of local communities in conservation and sustainable development; • Effectively balance conservation and sustainable development objectives in the NPAs; • Provide a model of NPA management based on community commitments that can be replicated in other countries.

	biodiversity monitoring; recommendations for building relationships with donors, communities, NGOs, and private sector to achieve NPAs objectives.	
Despite introduction of ASYCUDA (The UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data), the country still relies on a paper-based CITES permitting system that is vulnerable for fraud and corruption and often used by wildlife traffickers to conceal illegal wildlife and timber trade activities through the legal permitting system. In the business-as-usual scenario this situation is likely continue for 5-10 more years given IWT actors to effectively exploit weaknesses of the national CITES permitting system and smuggle the country's biodiversity resources abroad largely undetected.	The GEF funds will allow the country to cover this gap and introduce the **ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution** to Madagascar in the nearest 3-4 years for application of the CITES National Management Authority and Customs at the key country's exit/entry points. eCITES will help government agencies to better target their inspections related to legal wildlife trade and IWT, and identify those actors that break the law.	Implementation of the ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution in Madagascar will allow to: • Effectively fight fraud and corruption in the national CITES permitting system; • Cover the regulatory and management gaps exploited by traffickers for smuggling of wildlife and timber; • Increase detection rate of wildlife contraband in cargo and passenger traffic; • Provide evidence for successful wildlife and forest crime investigations; • Build a model of electronic CITES permitting system other countries can replicate.
As was clearly demonstrated by the ICCWC Tool Kit assessment, government agencies responsible for investigation and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime (mainly MEDD and the Ministry of Justice at national and regional levels) have low capacity on wildlife crime intelligence, investigation and prosecution. Additionally, level of collaboration of law enforcement agencies to address wildlife and forest crime at national and regional levels in Madagascar is low without specially developed mechanisms for that. This gap is going to be partially addressed by ongoing initiatives (e.g., by TRAFFIC and USAID) mainly in the form establishment of National Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) and basic trainings on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution for law enforcement agencies that will not allow the officers to develop professional skills necessary for effective wildlife crime investigation. So, without specific and targeted follow up the situation with wildlife crime prosecution and penalization will not probably change much.	The GEF funding will allow **full operationalization of the WCU** (if established), including **necessary equipment**. Additionally, the WCU officers, as well as MEDD and the Ministry of Justice investigators and prosecutors will be provided with **in-depth mentoring program on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution from leading investigation and prosecution professionals** (e.g., from US Homeland Security Investigation former and present agents) as a follow up to the trainings provided by TRAFFIC and USAID.	The GEF increment will lead to: • Establishment of the national team of investigators and prosecutors with high-level proficiency on wildlife and forest crime cases and connected to the world-class professionals; • Increased number of successful wildlife crime prosecutions and convictions of wildlife traffickers in the country; • Increased number of successful investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime kingpins and middlemen that is the key for disruption of criminal trafficking networks.

Component 2. Management effectiveness of selected NPAs

Establishing of NPAs and operationalizing them in Madagascar is a complex process. NPA operationalization and implementation of developed NPA management plans and requirements is a major challenge for promoters and co-managers due to lack of resources and capacity for that. This situation may get worse as a result of COVID-19	As was mentioned above, this issue is partially addressed by the GEF funds by development of the National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management. Complementarily, the GEF funds will allow **effectively operationalize three NPAs with a total area of 196,410 ha** that are located in the area of high biodiversity value but still	The GEF intervention will lead to: • Full operationalization and improved management of 3 NPAs with total area of 196,410 ha; • Establishment of working models of NPA co-management with active participation of local communities that can be replicated across the country;

economic slowdown and decrease of available conservation funds. As a result, many established NPAs will remain un-operationalized and nonfunctional with almost no effect on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.	remain "paper parks". Development of all required documents, comprehensive trainings for NPA staff, including community co-managers, and providing significant share of necessary equipment will allow to establish a "best practice model" for NPA operationalization and management in the country.	• Increased level of biodiversity and habitat protection in the project area; • Decrease of poaching and deforestation as the key threats for biodiversity in the project area; • Stabilized forest cover and population of endangered species; • Increased resilience and adaptability of local communities living in the NPAs to climate change.

Component 3. Community engagement and poverty reduction for effective NPA management

Local communities residing in the project area greatly rely on natural resources to meet their daily needs. To survive local people in the target NPAs are involved in unsustainable bushmeat hunting and trade (e.g., for tortoises), ineffective slash and burn agriculture, artisanal mining, and devastating logging and burning of forests for short-term needs, including charcoal production. However, these mainly destructive activities are often inefficient to provide even basic food security and minimal income. Under this scenario the ecosystems in the project area will continue deteriorate making target communities more unsecure, more vulnerable to climate change, and poorer. Poverty and food insecurity in the project area may be exacerbated by the economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic and outflow of human population from cities to rural areas.	The GEF increment will allow to bring **innovative community-led livelihood models** in the project area (e.g. Community NRM Committees and NRM Plans) proved to be successful in other parts of the Madagascar South and abroad. Additionally, the project will provide funding for **community-led pilot projects to develop sustainable models** of CBNRM, Sustainable Land Management, climate-smart agriculture, and other forms of alternative income complementary to biodiversity and habitat conservation. This initiative will target at least 12,000 of local people in the project area	The GEF input will lead to: • Estimated 6,000 local people (50% are women) practicing sustainbale farming and CBNRM models in the project area; • Increased food security and income for local communities through sustainbale practices; • Estimated 10,000 ha of habitat and land outside of the NPAs under sustainable management benefiting to biodiversity conservation; • Innovative sustainable NRM models that can be replicated outside of the project area; • Decreased deforestation rate and increased reforestation in the project area; • Increased resilience and adaptability of local communities to climate change.

Component 4. Knowledge Management, Gender Empowerment, Monitoring & Evaluation

Much of the knowledge that has emerged from previous conservation and sustainable development programs and projects in Madagascar is contained in reports that form 'grey' literature, which is not centrally archived or accessible. This limits its application to other sites or use by other partners. Some information that is retained in central repositories is not shared with decentralised regional authorities, who remain unaware of new approaches, technologies or tools that could be adapted to their particularly situation. In addition, the lack of awareness on devastating effect of poaching, IWT, and deforestation on Madagascar environment, economy, and communities and insufficient involvement of key stakeholders (local governments, NGOs and private sector) in wildlife and forest	The GEF funding will bring innovative **Knowledge Management approach** through effective M&E, gender mainstreaming, and lessons learning in conservation practice of MEDD and other stakeholders in the country. This approach will allow to register, share, and replicate (or avoid in case of negative experience) each practice, model, and approach implemented by the project, including both successes and failures with other stakeholders in the country and abroad. Additionally the project will fund a **national wildlife crime awareness campaign** with a goal to encourage people to report environmental crimes to law enforcement agencies, including poaching and wildlife trafficking. It is planned that the campaign will reach out at least 15,000 people, especially in Toliary Province and the project	Expected GEF increment will lead to: • Increased effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in the country through effective lessons learning and sharing system; • Increased participation of females in conservation and sustainable NRM activities; • Increased awareness of Madagascar population on wildlife crime, its negative impact, and way to report it to authorities for investigation and prosecution; • Increased visibility of conservation initiatives by Madagascar for other countries.

conservation is widespread in the country.	area.	

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

The following Global Environmental Benefits will be delivered by the project:
- Improved protection and management of three NPAs with high level of biodiversity and endemism – Behara-Tranomaro, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Angavo - with total area of 196,410 ha;
- Stable area of Dry Spiny Forest in the target NPAs: 116,590 ha;
- Stable populations of Radiated Tortoise, Spider Tortoise, Ring-tailed Lemur, and Verreaux Sifaka in the target NPAs;
- At least 6,300 (40% are women) of the direct project beneficiaries, 95% of those are local people in the target NPAs.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

Innovativeness. Innovation for development is about identifying more effective solutions that add value for the people affected by development challenges – people and their governments, our users and clients[21]. In accordance with this definition the project suggests a few innovative tools that can be potentially used by other projects and countries:
- The National Strategic Guidelines for NPA Management will provided a tool for effective management of the IUCN Category V PAs for both conservation and development priorities (management for conservation and development is challenging and associated with significant trade-offs between these two often conflicting goals);
- The ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution introduction is still an innovative process (currently only Sri Lanka have this system in place and functional);
- Operationalization and co-management of NPAs in view of few successful examples in Madagascar and the world;
- Introduction of Community Natural Resource Management Committees (CNRMCs) and community-driven process to identify and implement sustainable development priorities is quite innovative initiative for Madagascar and many other countries.

In case of successful development and implementation of these innovative mechanisms they can be replicated in other countries of Africa and Asia, applied for other NPAs in the country (NPA co-management models) and all across Madagascar South (community-based models).

Sustainability. The project will ensure the sustainability of the Outcomes in financial, institutional, social, and environmental aspects through a number of means integrated in the delivery of the project Outputs:

Financial and institutional sustainability will be achieved by (i) involving key partners and donors with a long-term presence in the country and project area in the project implementation and sustaining its results after the project is over (e.g., USAID, UNODC, TRAFFIC, WCS, Miaro Association, SEED Madagascar, etc.); (ii) ensuring ownership of the project results by the government agencies (e.g., via establishment of the MEDD-based eCITES Project team and integration of wildlife crime investigation and prosecution mentoring in the institutional capacity building programs of relevant agencies) and local communities (e.g. through community-led process to identify and

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[21] https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/partnerships/sdg-finance--private-sector/innovation.html

implement NRM priorities in the project area); (ii) careful financial planning and budget sources analysis integrated in the management planning for the NPAs and community pilot projects in the project area (the NPA Management Plans as well as community NRM plans will include analysis of necessary funding for different activities, sources of the funding that are available for their implementation, and identification of effective markets and value chains for community products and services); (iii) development of collaboration mechanisms for NPA co-management based on intensive community participation; (iv) development of sustainable and efficient CBNRM and alternative income models for local communities that allow long-term community investment in the NRM and ownership of natural resources in the project area; (v) considerable initial investments in the NPAs equipment and infrastructure as well as community pilot projects that should be sufficient for nearest 5-10 years after the end of the project; (vi) collaboration with other sustainbale development projects in the project area and leveraging of their resources to support and multiply the GEF project results.

Environmental sustainability will be achieved through the implementation of all project Outputs that aim to improve wildlife crime law enforcement, protection for endangered wildlife and forest habitat, NPA management, and sustainable CBNRM. The achievement of the project Outcomes will lead to reduction of poaching, IWT, deforestation, in the project areas and finally to stabilizing of the wildlife populations and area of their habitats.

Socio-political sustainability. The social and political sustainability of the project will be achieved mainly through alignment of the project with national political and development priorities and the direct participation of the government agencies and local communities in planning and implementation of the project activities, as well as through the long-lasting direct and indirect project economic and social benefits.

1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates.
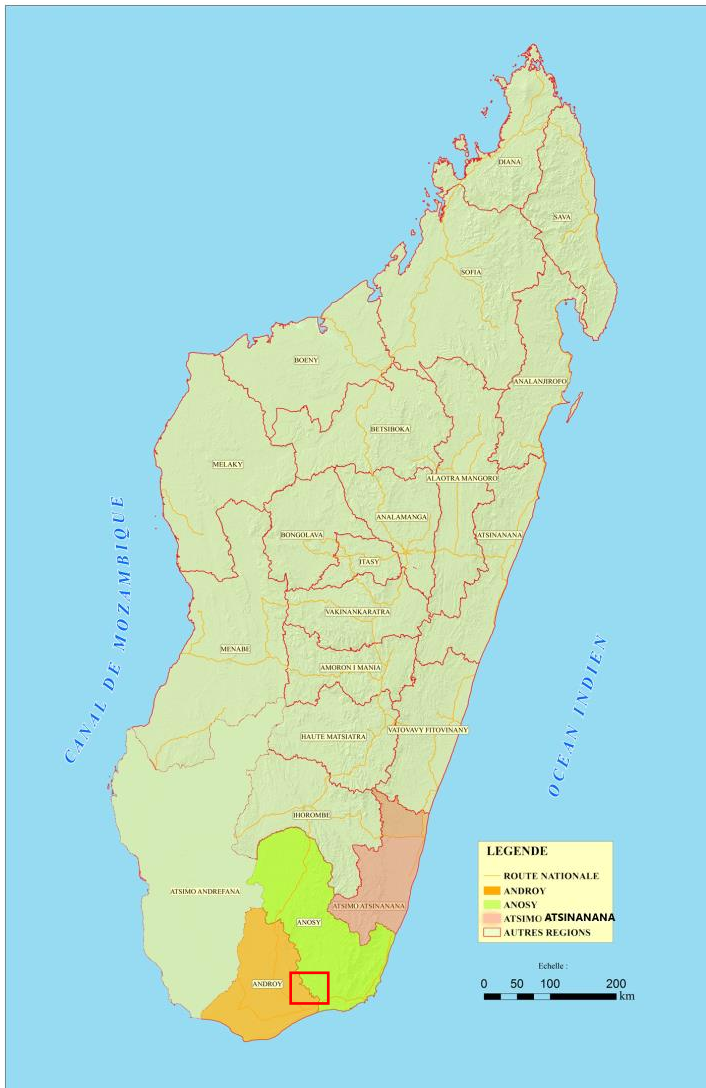
Figure 1. Location of the project area at the border of the Androy and Anosy Regions
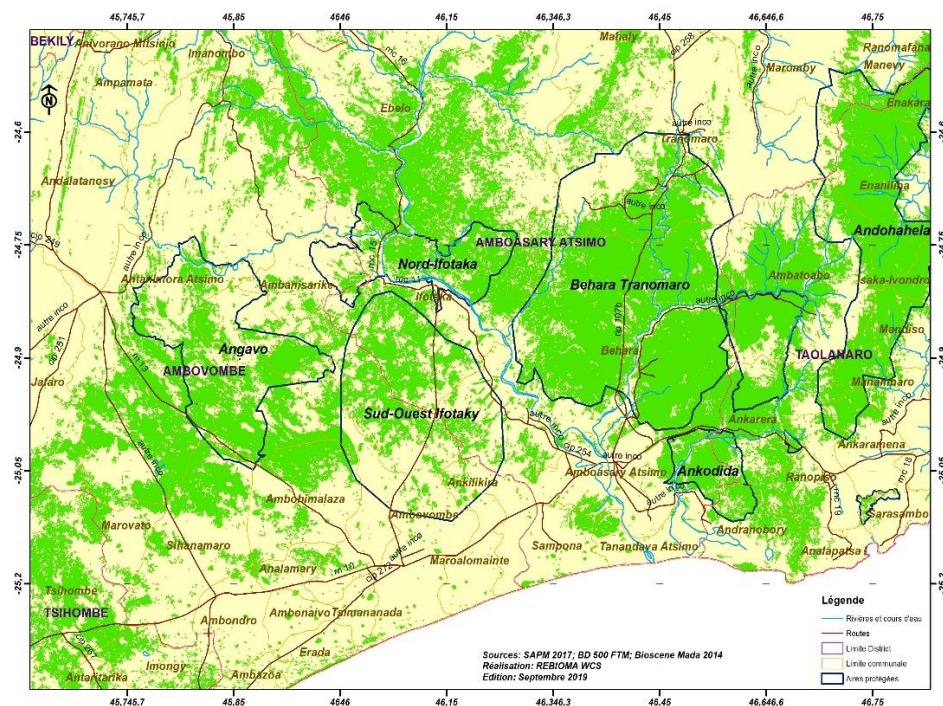
Figure 2. Location of the Angavo, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Behara-Tranomaro NPAs in the project area

Coordinates of the NPAs' centres

NPA	Longitude	Latitude
Angavo	E 45º 50' 28.401"	S 24º 53' 28.170"
Sud-Ouest Ifotaky	E 46º 07' 08.054"	S 24º 58' 09.118"
Behara-Tranomaro	E 46º 25' 12.644"	S 24º 48' 35.351"

1c. Child Project

This UNEP-GEF project in Madagascar is a national project under the GWP (Phase II) and it was designed to contribute to the Program. During project execution, Madagascar will share its lessons with GWP projects and will have access to the GWP documentation and materials produced by other GWP projects. Madagascar is committed to engaging with GWP partners in Africa and Asia on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to wildlife crime enforcement and NPA management.

The project is aligned with GWP Framework and will contribute to the GWP II Outcome through delivery of the following core outcomes:

GWP components	GWP program outcomes	Key project contributions to GWP outcomes	Key project targets
Component 1 Conserve wildlife and	-Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites	Stable populations of Radiated Tortoise, Spider Tortoise, Ring-tailed Lemur, and Verreaux Sifaka in the target NPAs (through achievement of all project Outcomes)	No population decline of the key species from the baseline (will be established on the Year 1)

enhance habitat resilience			
	-Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs)	Operationalization and improved co-management of three target NPAs - Angavo, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Behara-Tranomaro (Outcome 2)	Total NPAs area under improved management: 196,410 ha; Average METT score increase from 21 to >=40 for the target NPAs
Component 2 Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies	-Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop WBE and sustainable use activities -Increased participation of communities in conservation compatible rural enterprises and WBE jobs -Additional livelihood activities established	Establishment of at least 4 Rural Commune and Community Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees in the target NPAs and development of Commune's NRM Plans(Output 3.1); Development and implementation of community pilot projects on CBNRM and alternative sources of income in the project area (Output 3.2)	Total number of local people practicing CBNRM and alternative sources of income in the project area: >= 6,000 (at least 50% are females); Total area outside NPAs under improved management (mainly reforestation, SFM, and SLM): >=10,000 ha
Component 3 Combat wildlife trafficking	-Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime	Development of National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management (Output 3.1) Introduction of ASYCUDA@eCITES solution to Madagascar (Output 1.2)	The strategic documents are approved by the Madagascar Government and implemented ASYCUDA@eCITES solution introduced to MEDD and Customs at key ports and airports and incorporates IWT database
	-Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement).	Advanced mentoring of MEDD/LE agencies/WCU on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution and necessary equipment to MEDD/WCU for wildlife crime law enforcement (Output 1.3); Comprehensive training program for target NPAs on PA Management, law enforcement, and wildlife monitoring (Output 2.2); Equipment and infrastructure support to 3 traget NPAs (Output 2.3)	At least 30-35 law enforcement officers have advanced wildlife crime investigation and prosecution skills and serve as mentors for other investigators and prosecutors in the country; MEDD/WCU has necessary equipment to fight IWT At least 260 Community Forest Monitors and DREDD officers are trained and employed at the target NPAs; 3 target NPAs have necessary equipment and ifrastructure
Component 4 Reduce demand	-Improved awareness of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy	National-wide wildlife crime campaign is developed and implemented (Output 4.3)	At least 15,000 people are reached through national wildlife crime campaign and have access to wildlife and forest crime hotline
Component 5 Coordinate and enhance learning	-Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset -Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key	Implementation of the entire Outcome 4, Output 4.4 specifically	At least 10 project lessons are developed and shared with other GWP projects

	stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP		
	-Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform		

- 2. Stakeholders.
- Select what role civil society will play in the project:
- ☐Consulted only;
- ☒Member of Advisory Body;
- ☒Co-financier;
- ☒Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- ☐Executor or co-executor;
- ☒Other (Please explain) Contracted service providers

This project was developed using a transparent, open, and fully participatory approach with the involvement of all groups of relevant stakeholders (government organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector) at national and project area levels. More than 50 individual and focus group consultations (including remote on-line meetings) were conducted in Antananarivo, and at local level in Anosy and Androy Regions. Due to travel restrictions to stop spread of COVID-19 the PPG team could not organize intensive consultations across the project areas. Special consultations and meetings were conducted with MEDD, DREDD, UNDP, UNODC, UNCTAD, UNEP, CITES Secretariate, USAID, local COBAs, TRAFFIC, WCS, SEED Madagascar, MIARO Association, SAGE Association, BioCulture Group, local small business entities, and other organizations. E-mail communication and Skype calls took a significant part of the consultative process with national and international stakeholders due to the COVID-19 pandemic and relevant travel restrictions. The key objectives of consultative process were the following:

- Inform all group of stakeholders on the project preparation and allow them to participate in the project development and share their concerns about the project proposed implementation;
- Evaluate current level of key threats for wildlife, key ecosystems, and communities at the national level and in the project area and identify obvious barriers on the way of to remove or mitigate the threats;
- Collect information on baseline programmes and projects related to the project objective;
- Understand local, cultural and political context in the country and the project area;
- Assess current capacity of government agencies and local communities to combat wildlife crime and manage natural resources sustainably;
- Develop relevant project Outputs based on key national and project area needs and make sure they are complementary to other ongoing and planned projects;
- Conduct Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and identify key social and environmental risks the project may produce directly or indirectly;
- Identify key risks for the project implementation and sustainability of the key results, and develop appropriate risk management measures;
- Clearly define the project area for interventions and collect information on Outcome and Impact Indicators; and
- Identify potential project partners (see Partnerships section) and clarify stakeholder roles in the project implementation.

A total of 200 stakeholders were consulted (25% females and 75% males). Based on our observations during the stakeholder engage exercise, we noted the need to deliberately focus on women as key stakeholders in order to amplify their voices, especially in the project area (see section 3.11 Environmental and social safeguards of the ProDoc and Appendix 19. Gender Mainstreaming Analysis and Plan). As a result of the Stakeholder Analysis, the following groups of project partners and stakeholders were identified for the project implementation (see details in Appendix 20. Stakeholder Engagement Plan):

Key project stakeholders and their roles in the project implementation

Stakeholders	Role in Project	Key Engagement Strategies
Government: Ministries and Inter-Ministerial Bodies		
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	• Executing Agency and the Project Steering Committee Chair; • Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.1-1.3 and 2.1-2.3; supervision of Outputs delivery for Outcome 3 and 4; • Coordination of the project activities with activities of other government agencies • Project co-financing	• Direct involvement in the PPG; • Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation	• Direct participation in the delivery of Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2; • Project co-financing	• Direct involvement in the PPG; • Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Inter-ministerial Committee on Environment (ICE)	• Coordination of the project activities with activities of other government agencies, donors, and NGOs • Potential participation in the Project Steering Committee • Comprises the Secretary Generals of the following Ministries: MEDD, Agriculture, Water, Livestock, Finance & Customs, Industry, Land Management, Public Utilities, Fisheries, Decentralisation, Scientific Research, Tourism, Energy, Economy, Tertiary Education, National Defence, Public Security, and Transport	• Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities;
Ministry of Justice	• Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.1, 1.3, and 4.3	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Government: MEDD Departments and Regional Agencies		
Inter-Regional Department of the Environment and Sustainable Development Atsimo-Atsinanana / Anosy / Androy Region	• Focal point to support project implementation in the project area; • Assistance to the PMU and partners to deliver Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2; • Participation in delivery of Outputs 4.1-4.4	• Direct involvement in the PPG; • Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Directorate of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Management (DGRNE)	• Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.1-1.3 and 2.1-2.3; assistance to delivery of Outputs for Outcome 3 and 4; • Participation in delivery of Outputs 4.1-4.4	• Direct involvement in the PPG; • Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the

		project activities and events
Department Environmental and Forest Crimes (DMECF)	• Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.1-1.3 and 2.1-2.3; • Participation in delivery of Outputs 4.1-4.4	• Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Regional Constituency for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CIREDD) - Divisional Service at District Level	• Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.3 and 2.1-2.3; • Assistance to the PMU in delivery of Outputs 4.1-4.4	• Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
National Gendarmerie Group - Ambovombe District	• Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.3 and 2.2;	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Judiciary Police Officers	• Direct participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.3 and 2.2;	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Regional Public Safety Department of Anosy Region	• Participation in the delivery and beneficiary of Outputs 1.3 and 2.2	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Local Authorities		
Municipalities	• Assistance to the project to deliver Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2; • Assistance to the PMU in delivery of Outputs 4.1-4.4	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Olobe - Traditional Authority	• Assistance to the project to deliver Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2; • Assistance to the PMU in delivery of Outputs 4.1-4.4	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Community Association (COBA) Unions	• Direct participation in the project activities and beneficiaries of the Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Local Communities		
Rural Communes and Community Associations (COBAs): 38 villages located in 3 target NPAs	• Direct participation in the project activities and beneficiaries of the Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2; • Direct participation in the M&E activities	• Inception Workshop; • Project Steering Committee meetings; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • GRM activities;

		• Direct participation in the project activities and events
Local women's thematic groups	• Direct participation in the project activities and beneficiaries of the Outputs 2.1-2.3 and 3.1-3.2; • Direct participation in the M&E activities, especially delivery of the Output 4.1	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • GRM activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
International and Inter-Governmental Organizations		
UNDP	Implementation of a number of national projects in Madagascar South in the field of sustainable development and justice that are complementary to the UNEP/GEF Project. • Collaboration with the project to deliver Outputs 1.3, 3.1-3.2; • Participation in the M&E activities and knowledge exchange	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events; • Project co-financing
UNODC	Implement initiatives to conduct ICCWC IF assessment, establish Joint Port and Airport Control Units, and build capacity of judges and prosecutors on wildlife crime in Madagascar. • Coordination and consultation with UNODC during the PPG; • Collaboration to achieve Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 and 1.3); • Regular coordination exchange during the project implementation to avoid duplications and achieve synergies between the projects; • Participation in the M&E activities and knowledge exchange	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
USAID	Implement multiple project to combat wildlife crime and deforestation in Madagascar. • Coordination and consultation with USAID during the PPG; • Collaboration to achieve Outcome 1; • Regular coordination exchange during the project implementation to avoid duplications and achieve synergies between the projects; • Participation in the M&E activities and knowledge exchange	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
CITES	Development of a roadmap for introduction of eCITES solution to Madagascar (in cooperation with TRAFFIC and UNCTAD) and assistance to the Government in implementation of a suite of CITES CoP18 Decisions directed to Madagascar (18.94-18.99). • Coordination and consultation with CITES; • Collaboration to achieve Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.2 and 1.2); • Regular coordination exchange during the project implementation to avoid duplications and achieve synergies between the projects;	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events; • Project co-financing
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Sustainable livelihood and Sustainbale Forest Management projects in Madagascar, including the Deep South. • Collaboration to exchange experience and lessons learned in framework of the Outcome 3; • Coordination to achieve synergies and stronger impact in the project area	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
World Bank	Projects to improve rural land tenure security and access to markets and financing for targeted farming households in	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the

	selected agricultural value chains. • Collaboration with the project to exchange experience and lessons learned in framework of the Outcome 3; • Coordination to achieve synergies and stronger impact in the project area	PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
UNCTAD	Development, introduction and support of ASYCUDA and eCITES permitting system in CITES countries. • Collaboration with UNCTAD to introduce eCITES and develop IWT database in Madagascar (Output 1.2)	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
NGOs and Research Organizations		
TRAFFIC	Development a roadmap for introduction of eCITES system in Madagascar, capacity building for investigators and prosecutors on wildlife crime, monitoring of wildlife trade in the country. • Consultations with the project staff during PPG to ensure complementarity of the projects' outputs; • Collaboration with the TRAFFIC project to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects;	• PPG Consultations; • Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Grace Farms Foundation (GFF)	Fight of transnational crime on wildlife, forest, human and drug trafficking through advanced capacity building of national law enforcement agencies in intelligence, investigation, and prosecution in Africa, Asia, Caribbean, and USA. • Consultations with the GFF staff during PPG to develop Output 1.3; • Collaboration with the GFF Justice Initiative to deliver Output 1.3.	• PPG Consultations; • Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events; • Project co-financing
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Projects with local communities and LE agencies to decrease wildlife smuggling of Ploughshare Tortoise (*Astrochelys yniphora*) and the Radiated Tortoise (*Astrochelys radiata*) in Madagascar. • Collaboration with the project to deliver Outputs 1.1, 1.3, and 2.2; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
AVG	Works on establishment of wildlife and forest crime phone hotline for general public to report on criminal cases, collect information on the criminal cases and passing it to law enforcement agencies for investigation and prosecution • Consultations with the project staff during PPG to ensure complementarity of the projects' outputs; • Collaboration with the AVG project to deliver Outputs 1.1 and 4.3; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects.	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
MIARO Association	Works in Anosy region on NPA co-management, capacity building for Community Forest Monitors to prevent and detect wildlife and forest crime, and reforestation activities involving local communities. • Consultations with the MIARO staff during PPG to ensure complementarity of the projects' outputs; • Collaboration with the MIARO initiatives to deliver Outputs 2.1-2.3; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects.	• PPG Consultations; • Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
SEED Madagascar	Works in Anosy region to support flexibly and efficiently to the	• PPG Consultations;

	most critical needs of communities in the fields of community health, education, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental conservation. • Consultations with the SEED Madagascar during PPG to develop Outputs 3.1-3.2; • Collaboration with the SEED Madagascar initiatives to deliver Outputs 3.1-3.2; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects.	• Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
WCS	Works to establish local Wildlife Crime Units, monitor illegal logging activities in selected PAs, and introduce SMART in Madagascar PAs. • Consultations with the WCS during PPG to develop Output 2.2. (SMART trainings and equipment); • Collaboration with the WCS initiatives to deliver Outputs 1.1 and 2.2; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects.	• PPG Consultations; • Inception Workshop; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
Turtle Survival Alliance	Rehabilitation of seized Radiated Tortoises and community engagement to protect the tortoises. • Collaboration with the TSA initiative to deliver Outputs 2.1 and 3.2; • Sharing of lessons learned between the projects.	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events;
BioCulture	• Potential participation in delivery of Output 2.2.: wildlife survey training and implementation in the target NPAs	• PPG Consultations; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Vahatra Association	• Potential participation in delivery of Output 2.2.: wildlife survey training and implementation in the target NPAs	• PPG Consultations; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Antananarivo University	• Potential participation in delivery of Output 2.2.: wildlife survey training and implementation in the target NPAs	• PPG Consultations; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Private Sector		
Tatsimo Food and Services (female-led enterprise)	Buying prickly pear, raspberries, Brazilian cherries and Cayenne cherries form local communities; training of local communities on processing of berries and vegetables and quality control; access to local markets to trade community production • Consultations during PPG to develop Outputs 3.2-3.2; • Potential collaboration with the entity to deliver Outputs 3.1-3.2;	• PPG Consultations; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
Glaieul (female-led enterprise)	Marketing of dried grains, spices (pink berry, chillies), honey, cassava and peanuts; distribution of seeds to local farmers; training and coaching for local farmers on agriculture • Consultations during PPG to develop Outputs 3.2-3.2; • Potential collaboration with the entity to deliver Outputs 3.1-3.2;	• PPG Consultations; • Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events
SOAKETSA	Supplying seeds, materials, watering cans, support systems and	• PPG Consultations;

(female-led enterprise)	possesses processing and refrigeration units to farmers; fruit and vegetables processing. • Consultations during PPG to develop Outputs 3.2-3.2; • Potential collaboration with the entity to deliver Outputs 3.1-3.2;	• Working meetings with the PMU; • M&E activities; • Direct participation in the project activities and events

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes ☒ /no☐) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:
☒ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or
☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.
Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☒ /no☐)

Madagascar is committed to gender equality and developed its National Policy for the Promotion of Women (PNPF) in 1995, which has been under implementation since 2000. In 2001, the Malagasy Government developed a strategy for integration of gender into all projects and programs at each institution, and a National Gender and Development Action Plan (PANAGED) was developed in 2003. Further, in 2007, several national laws were revised to reflect national commitment to gender equality.

However, according to the Gender Development Index (GDI), Madagascar had a GDI ranking in 2015 of 0.948. Inequalities still persist in Malagasy society and this impacts on women economic and social wellbeing. Traditional practices and poor access to education are the main obstacles to gender equality in Madagascar. These inequalities between men and women are also visible in terms of natural resource management. Cultural aspects, which are strong in the Antandroy in the deep south, play an important role in how natural resources are utilized. Forest degradation has a direct negative impact on women and children as they are particularly vulnerable to changes in the environment (particularly their health and survival). Taking care of the family home and children, as well as participating in agricultural practices, women often remain the only economic support for their families, especially during the regular lean periods. Men often abandon their homes in periods of difficulty and re-marry (polygamy is common) with the result that many women have to raise children as single parents. On average, each woman bears 6 children with a birth rate of 4.83%.

The PPG gender analysis (Appendix 19) clearly demonstrated that all three gender gaps identified by the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy (2018) are relevant for this particular Project:
• Unequal access to and control of natural resources;
• Unbalanced participation and decision making in environmental planning and governance at all levels;
• Uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services.

To improve this situation and address the gaps in the context of the GEF project, appropriate gender and social measures have been fully considered in the project design, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the project M&E system (see Table 6 and Appendix 19 for details). During the project development, the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women's participation was much lower (25% only) due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife and environmental management issues at the national level and in the project area.

To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.1) as a part of the ESMP. The strategy will guide the project implementation to build project

partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of wildlife and forest depletion, habitat degradation, and climate change. This strategy will also facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The key guidelines for the strategy are outlined below:

• Gender balance will be ensured as much as possible regarding women participation in the Project Board and in the PMU. Project interventions will seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential for gender mainstreaming-related activities at the national level and in the project area. Furthermore, relevant gender representation will be pursued in the project implementation. All project staff recruitment shall be specifically undertaken inviting and encouraging women applicants. The TORs for key project staff all incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities.

• The project will adopt the following principles in the day to day management: (i) gender stereotypes will not be perpetuated; (i) women and other vulnerable groups will be actively and demonstrably included in project activities and management whenever possible, and (iii) derogatory language or behaviour will not be tolerated.

• The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve understanding of gender issues, and will have an appointed KM and Communication Officer who will serve as a focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women's empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNEP experts in gender issues in Madagascar to utilize their expertise in gender mainstreaming. These requirements will be monitored by UNEP during project implementation.

• The project has gender disaggregated indicators in the PRF for regular monitoring and evaluation of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of women in the M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanism implementation (see Table 6 of the project document and Appendix 19. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

4. Private Sector Engagement.

The project is planning some limited private sector involvement to deliver the following project Outputs:

- **Output 1.1.** *National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management are developed, agreed with stakeholders and submitted for approval to the Madagascar Government* (both strategic documents will consider private sector involvement in IWT and NPA co-management via implementation of supply chain security measures and private-public partnerships for NPA co-management);
- **Output 1.2.** *ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution is introduced in Madagascar to manage legal wildlife trade and detect IWT* (private sector entities involved in international legal timber and wildlife trade in Madagasacar will be involved in training program on eCITES solution use);
- **Output 2.1.** *Target NPAs have all mandatory planning and management documents including functional zoning for conservation and development goals and are officially operationalized by MEDD* (may consider some involvement of private sector entities in the NPA co-management, e.g., tourism enterprises);
- **Output 3.2.** *Local communities implement pilot CBNRM and alternative sources of income projects developed based on the Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans* (plans involvement of private sector, e.g. tourist and retailer entities, in realization of community pilot projects on CBNRM and alternative sources of income to ensure sustainability);
- **Output 4.3.** *Nationwide public awareness program on biodiversity value and negative impact of wildlife and forest crime targets at least 15,000 people and encourages general public and local communities to report the crime* (private sector is considered as one of the target groups for the wildlife crime campaign).

All prospective private sector partners will be expected to comply with the requirements of UNEP's Partnership Policy and Procedures (2018). Private Sector partners will also be expected to uphold the principles and standards of UNEP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (2020) and comply with all safeguards risk management plans included in the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

5. *Risks.*

During the PPG process and ESSF assessment, a set of key project risks was identified (see Table below). The risks are divided in two categories: (1) the external and internal risks to the project implementation, achievement and sustainability of the project results; and (2) the risks that can be produced by the project itself in social and environmental spheres (ESSF risks) at national and/or project area levels. The project will monitor both categories of risks quarterly and report on the status of the risks to the UNEP. Management responses to High risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIRs.

Project Risks and Risk Management Measures

Risk Description	Impact (I), Probability (P) and Risk Level (RL)	Risk Management Measures
Risks to the project implementation, achievement, and sustainability of the project results		
Covid-19 pandemic may disrupt and delay the project implementation due to travel and meeting restrictions.	I=5 P=5 RL=25 **High**	This threat already impacted the project development (PPG phase). To mitigate this threat great majority of the project stakeholder consultations were conducted remotely through email, phone, skype, and other means. To mitigate the risks during the project implementation the following measures will be used: • PMU will monitor Covid-19 situation at national level and in the project area; • MEDD and PMU will explore options for to conduct the Inception Workshop, Project Steering Committee, and other stakeholder meetings remotely through on-line platforms and/or with limited number of participants practicing protective measures; • The project is designed on the partnerships with organizations mainly located in Madagascar that will limit the needs of international travel to implement the project; • Part of the project Outputs can be delivered remotely via on-line tools, including mentoring, if necessary; • Some of the project activities can be reasonably delayed until restrictions are over in the framework of adaptive management and later fast-tracked for implementation; • The GEF will be informed in case of delays and the project can request a reasonable extension to deliver all Outputs;
Covid-19 pandemic may continue to disrupt the country's economy and may negatively impact Government co-financing commitments to the project	I=5 P=4 RL=20 **High**	This risk can negatively influence the project implementation through insufficient co-financing. To mitigate the risk the PMU will implement the following measures: • Review and prioritizing of the project activities to ensure GEF funding and co-financing is sufficient for the most important of them; • Leverage additional resources form international donors, NGOs, and private sector to mitigate impact of insufficient government co-financing.
Covid-19 pandemic may continue to disrupt international supply chain integrity and lead to increased prices for equipment	I=3 P=3 RL=9	In result of the risk prices for equipment and services the project is going to procure may increase. To mitigate this risk the project can: • Review and prioritize the list of equipment and services to deliver the

and services planned for delivery in the project framework	**Moderate**	most critical of them; • Leverage additional resources form international donors, NGOs, and private sector; • Explore the market and find less expensive options for the same equipment and services; • Practice usual UNEP procurement rules to select providers with reasonable prices (without undermining quality of the equipment and services)
Low MEDD capacity for effective project management may result in implementation delays and incomplete achievement of project Outcomes	I= 3 P=3 RL=9 **Moderate**	UNDP HACT Assessment of MEDD as the project Executing Agency in 2020 demonstrated overall **Significant** risk and low capacity for the project management. To mitigate this risk the following measures will be implemented: • UNEP will provide MEDD with comprehensive capacity building and project management program that will be completed before the project will start; • The project document defines key partners for implementation of the project Outputs as a guidance to the PMU procurement process; • PMU will have a sufficient staff with clear responsibilities and will be provided with training on the Results-Based Management (RBM), UNEP project planning, reporting, implementation, and monitoring process by UNEP; • PMU will have an experienced Wildlife Crime Enforcement Expert (International Consultant) working part-time to guide the PMU through UNEP project planning, reporting, implementation, and monitoring process.
Insufficient national and local capacity for complete delivery of the project Outputs and sustainability of the project Outcomes.	I= 3 P=4 RL=12 **High**	Despite relatively high political commitment of the Madagascar government to fight wildlife crime, capacity of the key law enforcement agencies (MEDD/DREDD) to fight IWT and manage NPAs remains low (agencies are understaffed, level of skills and knowledge is insufficient, necessary equipment is lacking, funding is limited. At the same time local communities in the project area have low capacity for sustainable natural resource management and almost full lack of relevant experience (NPA co-management and alternative livelihoods). To mitigate the risk the project will: • Invest considerable resources in capacity building of the law enforcement agencies, NPAs, and local communities to plan, manage and monitor wildlife crime, and implement sustainable NRM under all three key project components (1-3); • Involve a wide range of experienced international partners and consultants in the project implementation that have significant experience in Madagascar and abroad as well as capacity to ensure delivery of the project outputs in cooperation with local stakeholders in time and with high quality; • Incorporate financial planning in the NPA management plans and communal NRM plans, including identification of markets for communal production and services; • Cooperate with other projects to build strong partnerships and sustain the GEF project results over 5-10 years via leveraging additional financial resources.
Mal-governance and endemic corruption at national and local levels can undermine achievement of the project Outcomes	I=3 P=3 RL=9 **Moderate**	Addressing mal-governance and corruption requires considerable high-level political support and commitments. Reducing its impact requires action and can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and effective project monitoring and evaluation that highlight when inappropriate action is being taken. The project will use following means to address corruption and mal-governance: • National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy (Output 1.1) will include block of activities to fight corruption in wildlife and forest crime enforcement; • eCITES permitting system (Output 1.2) will eliminate or considerably decrease influence of human factor on the decision-making and actually it represent the tool to detect corruption and fraud in CITES permits; • Wildlife crime investigation and prosecution mentoring (Output 1.3) will include a block on anti-corruption and anti-money laundering practices; • Procurement of equipment for the NPAs (Output 2.2) and WCU/MEDD

		(Output 1.3) will be done in accordance with UNEP rules to prevent corruption and mal-use of procured items. Strict M&E and project oversight will be essential for the use of the project funds and equipment, including vehicles; • Additionally GRM in the project area can be used to report on cases of the project related corruption and mal-governance; • Selection and funding of community pilot project (Output 3.2) will be done through transparent process leaded by Communal NRM Committees and supervised by the PMU and project partners; • Output 4.3 will enhance the use of wildlife crime hotline in Madagascar and can be used as a tool to report wildlife and forest crime corruption cases by general public; • The GEF project will build strong collaboration with USAID Targeting Natural Resource Corruption Project in Madagascar to incorporate the best practices; • Collaboration with other internationally funded high-profile projects in Madagascar will further stimulate the government's efforts to fight corruption and malpractice in the project implementation.
Risk of attacks on project staff and project stakeholders from organised crime syndicates and local bandits (*dahalo*)	I=4 P=2 RL=8 **Moderate**	The traditional practice of cattle rustling by *dahalo* remains widespread throughout the south of the country and is particularly of concern in the target area. Traditionally a rite of passage for young men, the practice of *dahalo* has become widespread and more akin to banditry and lawlessness. Security in the project areas is of concern to most who live and visit the areas (women and forest monitors interviewed have expressed concern at being attacked when venturing into the forests or walking to collect water). Following measures will be implemented to address the risks: • PMU will monitor security situation in the project area and will obtain clearance from UNEP security staff before initiating any project activities there; • The project staff, partners, and stakeholder in the NPA will be trained and regularly briefed on security and safety measures in the project area; • The project will work to develop collaboration between police, MEDD, DREDD, and Community Forest Monitors to implement joint patrols in the NPAs; • Community Forest Monitors will constantly collect information on wildlife crime and *dahalo* activities in the project area using SMART system and inform local stakeholders and project staff on security threats.
Benefits provided by the project to local communities through NPA co-management and sustainable livelihood may be insufficient to draw them from poaching, illegal wildlife trade and other destructive practices	I=3 P=3 RL = 9 **Moderate**	The project will address this risk through the following measures: • Operationalization of the NPAs and capacity building of wildlife crime enforcement capacity building will increase level of the area protection and create significant disincentives for illegal activities (Outputs 1.2, 2.1-2.3); • The project will assist COBAs to develop and renew land titles for the project area to ensure ownership of natural resources and effective co-management of the NPAs; • Under Outcome 3 the project will invest significant resources ($1,700,000) in the development of sustainable NRM and alternative sources of income in the NPAs based on decision and choice of local communities; • The project will use already proved and tested models to deliver Output 3.2. to make sure they will work in the project area; • The project will collaborate with other projects to attract additional investments in sustainbale livelihood in the projects area and find appropriate markets for community production and services.
COBAs will not be able to obtain land titles and TGRN agreement to participate in the NPAs co-management due to competing land use priorities, insufficient local governance capacities, and lengthy bureaucratic procedures.	I=4 P=2 RL = 8 **Moderate**	Land tenure uncertainty in the new PA landscape could impact on project efforts to conserve biodiversity and ensure sustainable livelihoods. To address this risk the project will: • Assist target COBAs to obtain/renew land titles and TGRN agreements and facilitate the process in cooperation with local government and MEDD (Output 2.1); • Work with local government to develop appropriate functional zoning for the PAs to allow management both for conservation and development based on balanced trade-off approach (Output 2.1);

		• Build COBAs capacity for effective NPA co-management and sustainable NRM (Outputs 2.2, 3.1-3.2)
Conservation and sustainable livelihood models introduced by the project in the target NPAs may be destroyed or degraded by the effect of climate change (mainly by increased duration and frequency of draughts)	I=5 P=1 RL=5 **Moderate**	The project area has a harsh climate with erratic rainfall and frequent draughts, accompanied by dust and sand storms. Due to climate change severity and frequency of the draughts is projected to increase in the nearest 10-20 years. The likelihood that climate change effects significantly affect project results in the project lifetime is low, however, they can effect sustainability of the models introduced by the project in the long-term. To mitigate the risk the project will: • Introduce climate change projections and habitat models in the development of the NPAs management plan (Output 2.1); • Reduce non-climate threats for the project area (poaching and deforestation) that are likely to be exacerbated by the climate change (Output 2.1-2.3); • Restore forest ecosystems in the project area as a buffer for climate change impact using local species well-adapted to draughts (Output 3.1-3.2); • Use climate-smart agricultural approaches to improve traditional land use (focus on more resilient to drought varieties of plants; sustainable use of NTFP; water-smart intensive agriculture on limited areas around permanent wells as an alternative to fragile to climate change slash and burn practice, etc.) (Output 3.2-3.2)
Social and Environmental (SESP) Risks that may be triggered by the project		
Multiple moderate social project risks can have significant negative impact on local communities in the project area	I= 3 L=3 RL=9 **Moderate**	See risk descriptions in the Appendix 17. UNEP Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) and management measures in the sub-section 3.11. The project will implement ESIA, develop a ESMP and will follow the ESMP during implementation of the project activities.

6. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination

Project Implementing Agency – The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the GEF's Implementing Agency for this project. UNEP will implement the project through its Ecosystems Division and will be responsible for overall project supervision. UNEP will also monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project and will provide the overall coordination and to ensure that the project is in line with UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy and its Program of Work (PoW). Project supervision is entrusted to the UNEP/GEF Task Manager (TM) and Fund Management Officer (FMO). UNEP will bring to bear its vast scientific and empirical experience of critical relevance to the objectives of the project through sharing experiences of its other projects being supported by GEF or other agencies. Other specific Implementing Agency responsibilities include ensuring compliance with GEF policies and standards for results-based M&E, fiduciary oversight, safeguards compliance, project budget approvals, technical guidance and oversight of project outputs, approval of Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), participation in the project's superior governance structure, preparation of the project's Terminal Evaluation.

Project Executing Agency for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Madagascar (MEDD). The Executing Agency is the entity to which the UNEP has entrusted the implementation of the GEF assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of GEF resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Executing Agency is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

• Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Agency will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems;

- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** is the project's superior governing body responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PSC will be chaired by The Secretary General, MEDD, and will consist from the representatives of MEDD, DREDD, four rural Communes in the project area, Regional Administrations of Anosy and Androy Regions, Toliary Provincial Administration, and selected NGOs. The PSC will meet at least annually. Specific responsibilities of the PSC include:
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNEP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Agency;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The **Technical Committee** in the project area will ensure project coordination among all local stakeholders and their involvement in the participatory project M&E and management under PMU guidance; the Committee will directly ensure access of local community to GRM channels. The Technical Committees' recommendations will be reviewed and taken into consideration by the PSC at its meetings as well as by the PMU. The locations of Technical Committees' meetings will be determined during the project implementation in the project area. The Technical Committee will consist from local representatives of MEDD, DREDD, target NPAs staff, COBAs and local community representatives, and NGOs.

Project Management Unit: The Project Management Unit will be located in Antananarivo at the MEDD headquarter and consist from the following staff: Project Manager, NPA Management Officer, Sustainable Livelihood Officer, KM and Communication Officer, and Finance & Administration Assistant. All Project Management Unit staff will be appointed by the MEDD.

Project Manager (full time, based in Antananarivo) will lead the PMU and will have the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Executing Agency, (70% of work time). The Executing Agency appoints the

Project Manager, who must be different from the Executing Agency's representative on the PSC. The Project Manager's primary responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will inform the PSC and the UNEP of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

Also, the Project Manager will directly ensure delivery of Outcome 1 (30% of work time). Specifically, he/she will work directly with different partners and stakeholders to develop Annual Work Plan activities and activity budgets for the Outputs under Outcome 1; procure required services and goods to deliver Outputs under the Outcome; monitor the Outputs delivery; develop quarterly and annual reports for the Outcome 1; participate in obtaining GEF, PRF, and ESMP indicator values; doing project risk assessment and implementation of the risk management measures; report to the PSC on Output delivery for Outcome 1; organize in cooperation with key partners the Outcome 1 events and participate in the Outcome 1 communication activities. See specific tasks of the Project Manager in the Appendix 9.

NPA Management Officer (full time, based in the project area) will be directly responsible for timely and high quality delivery of the project Outputs under Outcome 2. The officer will spend 30% of work time on project management and 70% on technical support of activities under Outcome 2. The officer will will be appointed by the Executing Agency and will work directly with different partners and stakeholders in the project area to develop Annual Work Plan activities and activity budgets for the Outputs under Outcome 2; procure required services and goods to deliver Outputs under the Outcome; monitor the Outputs delivery; develop quarterly and annual reports for the Outcome 2; organize meetings of the Technical Committee in the project area; participate in obtaining GEF and PRF indicator values for the project Objective and Outcome 2; assist the Project Manager in project risk assessment and implementation of the risk management and ESMP measures; report to the PSC on Output dleivery for Outcome 2; organize in cooperation with key partners the Outcome 2 events and participate in the Outcome 2 communication activities. See specific tasks of the NPA Management Officer in the Appendix 9.

Sustainable Livelihood Officer (full time, based in the project area) will be directly responsible for timely and high quality delivery of the project Outputs under Outcome 3. The officer will spend 30% of work time on project management and 70% providing technical support to activities under Outcome 3. The officer will will be appointed by the Executing Agency and will work directly with different partners and stakeholders in the project area to develop Annual Work Plan activities and activity budgets for the Outputs under Outcome 3; procure required services and goods to deliver Outputs under the Outcome; monitor the Outputs delivery; develop quarterly and annual reports for the Outcome 3; organize meetings of the Technical Committee in the project area; participate in obtaining GEF and PRF indicator values for the project Objective and Outcome 2; assist the Project Manager in project risk assessment and implementation of the risk management and ESMP measures; monitor access of local communities to the GRM; report to the PSC on Output dleivery for Outcome 3; organize in cooperation with key partners the Outcome 3 events and participate in the Outcome 3 communication activities. See specific tasks of the Sustainable Livelihood Officer in the Appendix 9.

M&E, KM and Communication Officer (full time, based in Antananarivo) will be directly responsible for timely and high quality delivery of the project Outputs under Outcome 4 (100% of work time). The officer will will be appointed by the Executing Agency and will work directly with the PMU staff, different partners and stakeholders in the project area to develop Annual Work Plan activities and activity budgets for the Outputs under Outcome 4; procure required services and goods to deliver Outputs under the Outcome; monitor the Outputs delivery; develop quarterly and annual reports for the Outcome 4; annualy update Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ESMP and ensure their implementation through delivery of all project Outputs; lead on obtaining GEF and PRF indicator values for the project Objective and Outcomes with suport from other PMU staff; advise the Project Manager on project risk assessment and implementation of the risk management and ESMP measures on quarterly basis; report to the PSC on Output delivery for Outcome 3; organize in cooperation with key partners the Outcome 4 events; organize and lead on the project communication activities. See specific tasks of the KM and Communication Officer in the Appendix 9.

Finance & Administration Assistant (full-time, based in Antananarivo) will will be appointed by the Executing Agency and will assit the Project Manager and other PMU staff to set up the project annual work plans (AWP) in relevant operating systems; track and monitor the use of allocations, track approval of budget revisions and their uploading; create e-requisitions, check budget for accuracy, and do receipts for payments; generate financial reports and prepare monthly delivery monitoring tables for the assigned project, check for correctness, identify issues, contribute to development of solutions; support project management in performing budget cycle: planning, preparation, revisions, and budget execution; process all types of payment requests for settlement purposes including quarterly advances to the partners upon joint review; monitor budget expenditures, ensuring that no expenditure is incurred before it has been authorized and maintain a proper record of commitments and planned expenditures; ensure that contractual processes follow the stipulated UNEP and GEF procedures. See specific tasks of the Finance & Administration Assistant in the Appendix 9.

The PMU will directly work with project partners and stakeholders for each project Outcome to deliver the project Outputs. The full project implementation diagram is shown on the Figure below.
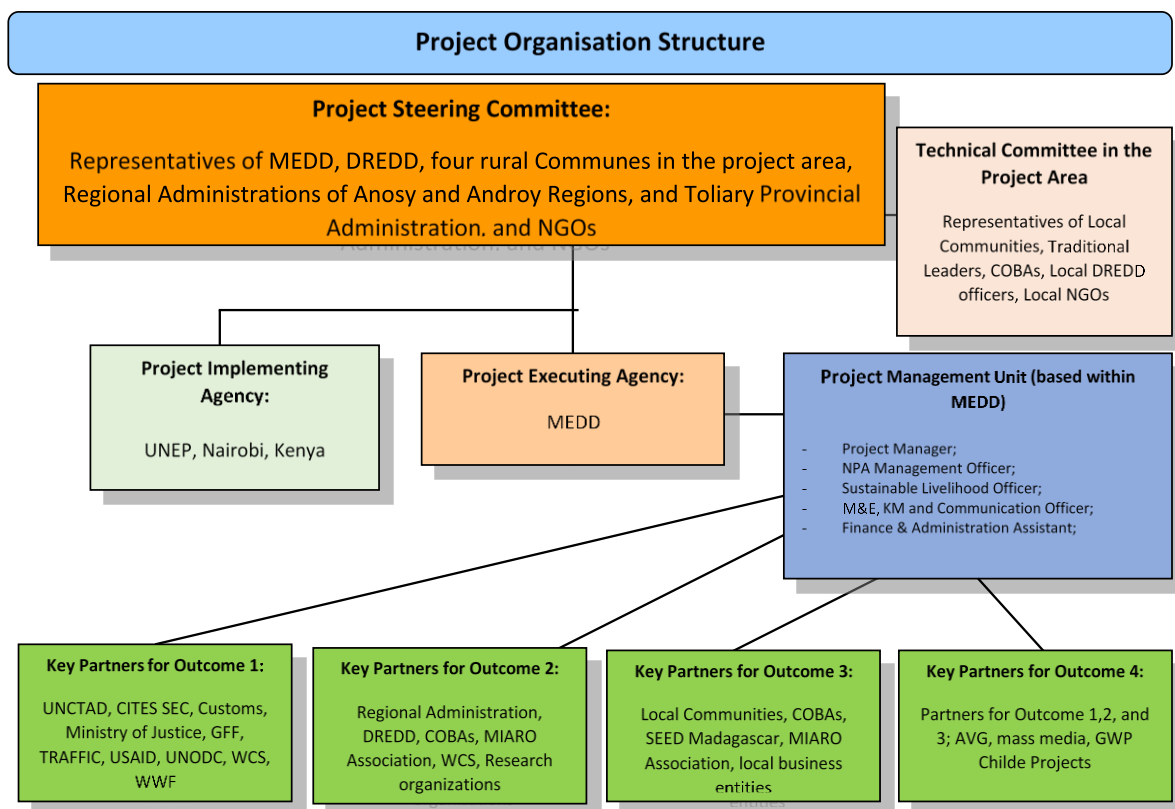
7. Consistency with National Priorities.

The project is fully aligned with national priorities. It will directly contribute to implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025, the Law on the Environment Charter and Protected Areas Management Code (COAP), National Scientific Research Strategy (promoting green technologies and clean energy), National Spatial Planning (NSP) (with perspective scheme of Protected Areas for the nearest 30 years). The project is in line with Madagascar obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and CITES and will directly contribute to improvement of national CITES legislation and implementation of the Durban Declaration.

Also, the project is consistent with the Madagascar Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDD). PEDD is intended as a strategic reference document for Madagascar for environmental management and sustainable

development. The goals have been identified by the PEDD that align closely with this project, namely: (i) the implementation of PEDD will contribute to a systematic decentralization and local development to increase the responsibility of collectivities and communities in the governance of the natural resources in their territory; (ii) Economic productivity and growth based on the valuation of the natural capital; and (iii) an equitable sharing of the benefits of Nature for equitable and sustainable development in all territories.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy on Forest Landscape Restoration validated in February 2017, that highlights the importance of the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of forest restoration and management. This strategy brings together different actors with a common interest in sustainable landscapes. The strategy has four strategic orientations: (a) ensure good governance in the implementation of RPF activities (political, legal and institutional framework); (b) ensure consistency in the application of decentralised/deconcentrated territorial planning tools; (c) implement technical measures in the scaling up of RPF actions; and (d) intensify the mobilization of resources for the RPF and establish a sustainable funding mechanism to benefit the resilience of the population, biodiversity and Land Degradation Neutrality.

The CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. The project will support compliance through development of national and local capacity to effectively address wildlife crime via legislative, capacity building, and direct law enforcement initiatives and contribute to the Strategic Vision's **Goal 1:** *Trade in CITES-listed species is conducted in full compliance with the Convention in order to achieve their conservation and sustainable use*; **Goal 3:** *Parties (individually and collectively) have the tools, resources and capacity to effectively implement and enforce the Convention, contributing to the conservation, sustainable use and the reduction of illegal trade in CITES-listed wildlife species*; and **Goal 5:** *Delivery of the CITES Strategic Vision is improved through collaboration.*

Madagascar is among the more than 150 countries that at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thus, via managing the development challenges described above (poaching, IWT, deforestation, and climate change) the project will directly contribute towards the attainment of the country's SDGs such as **Goal 1** *No Poverty* and **Goal 2** *Zero Hunger* (via addressing continuous degradation of natural resources, deforestation and climate change, and development opportunities for their sustainable use by local communities); **Goal 5** *Gender Equality*, **Goal 8** *Decent Work and Economic Growth*, and **Goal 10** *Reduced Inequalities* (for building opportunities for women and youth for employment in sustainable wildlife, forest, and PA management); **Goal 13** *Climate Action* and **Goal 15** *Life on Land* (via protection of iconic wildlife species and stopping degradation of the biodiversity and ecosystems) as well as **Goal 16** *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions* (via NPA effective governance and NRM planning as well as via addressing poaching and IWT). The project is designed to contribute to the Madagascar's **United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)** Outcome 1: *Access to income and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups and improved resilience of these groups for inclusive and equitable growth to achieve sustainable development.*

The project is consistent with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will contribute to their achievement, particularly **Strategic Goal B:** *Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use*, **Target 5:** *By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced*; and under **Strategic Goal D**: *Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services*, **Target 14:** *By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable*; and **Target 15:** *By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.*

8. *Knowledge Management.*

The project has dedicated knowledge management Outputs 4.2 and 4.4 under the **Outcome 4** *Strengthened wildlife crime awareness and improved Knowledge Management to address wildlife and forest crime*, which has been designed to ensure special emphasis is paid to systematically documenting and synthesizing lessons learnt from the project interventions. An effective M&E system (Output 4.2) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project to learn and practice adaptive management (Output 4.4), namely: (i) identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the PIRs to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment.

To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

- A project page on the MEDD web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Six month or annual project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities, NPA and LE agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Stakeholders Knowledge Exchange Events hosted by MEDD;
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches. *Appendix 4: Workplan and timetable* of the UNEP Prodoc provides an overview of the timelines for the project's knowledge management activities.

The project learned from other African countries' experience to combat IWT, manage PAs and develop sustainable communities (see Strategy section) during PPG process and will use opportunities to learn from other countries and projects, especially from GWP family, as well as share with them its own lessons (both on success and failure) during the implementation phase. In particular, SADC, South and South-East Asia countries are the most important project peers to share experience and best practices leading to stronger inter-agency and international cooperation to fight IWT (in the frameworks of Outputs 1.1 and 1.3). For instance, the project can meaningfully contribute to implementation of the SADC Regional Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy in the framework of the Outcome 1. Additionally, the project will specifically learn from successful Sri Lanka experience to introduce eCITES solution and build essential capacity to implement the electronic permitting system (Output 1.2). The project will also look for the best practices on PA co-management and sustainable community development from SADC and EAC countries (e.g, Namibia, Kenya, and South Africa) to ensure effective delivery of Outputs 2.2-2.3 and 3.1-3.2. The South-South learning exchange will be implemented in the framework of the project Output 4.4. *Lessons learned from the project are used nationally and shared internationally (including through GWP network)* through the following mechanisms:

- GWP project network and knowledge exchange platform https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program/publications ;
- Meetings of the appropriate CITES Committees (e.g., Animals Committee for tortoises and Plants Committee for timber and flora) and regional thematic groups in SADC;
- South-South Galaxy platform https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/;
- IUCN PANORAMA Solutions https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tools/panorama;
- SADC website https://www.sadc.int/ and other knowledge sharing platforms.

In addition, to bringing the voice of Madagascar to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNEP could support engagement with the global development discourse on IWT, livelihoods and CITES. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on IWT in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Madagascar.

The budget (and indicative timeline) for project knowledge management activities (Output 4.4) is summarised below (however, the lessons learning practices are integrated in delivery of each project Output):

KM Activities/Expenses	Timeline	Budget, USD
National Consultant to develop and update project page on the MEDD web-site	Years 1-5	7,000
Travel expenses for the PMU and partners to participate in the national and international meetings, seminars and conferences and other KM events	Years 1-5	65,000
Publication of the project materials, including lessons learned; print out for the project KM events	Years 1-5	26,000
Meetings, seminars, and workshops for the project team and partners to exchange experience and extract lessons learned, other KM events	Years 2-5	86,093
Total:		**184,093**

9. *Monitoring and Evaluation.*

The full M&E Plan for the project is described in the Section 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the Prodoc with further details in Appendixes 3, 5, 6, 9, 13, and 15. A summary of the project M&E budget is provided in the table below.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF, USD	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	Executing Agency (MEDD)/UNEP/Project Manager	12,000	0	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	Project Manager	0	0	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	PMU and project partners	30,000[22] (6,000/yr)	0	Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually
Development ESMP	PMU, International Consultant	30,000	0	Q1 Year 1
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP and FAO	Project Manager and PMU	0	0	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee meetings and Technical Committee meetings	Executing Agency (MEDD)/PMU	40,000 (8,000/year)	20,000	Once a year minimum
Reports of PSC meetings	Project Manager and PMU	0	0	Annually
PIR	Project Manager and PMU	0	0	Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field	PMU	15,000	0	As appropriate

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[22] Does not include budget for baseline, mid-term, and end of the project wildlife surveys in the target NPAs (Output 2.2)

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF, USD	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
sites, including for monitoring/implementation of ESMP, Risk Register, and stakeholder engagement plan, GRM				
Mid Term Review/Evaluation	UNEP/PMU, Independent evaluator (International)	30,000	0	At mid-point of project implementation
Terminal Evaluation	UNEP/PMU, Independent evaluator (International)	30,000	0	Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Project Final Report	Project Manager and PMU	0	0	Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	Project Manager and PMU	0	0	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Project Manager and PMU	26,000	0	Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report
Total M&E Plan Budget		**213,000**	**20,000**	

10. *Benefits.*

The project is designed to provide direct socio-economic benefits to at least 6,260 local people (at least 50% women) in the target communities living in the Angavo, Sud-Ouest Ifotaky, and Behara-Tranomaro NPAs through the involvement of local communities in NPA co-management (assisting local communities in obtaining land tenure titles; development/renewal of co-management agreements, and providing conditions for employment of up to 260 Community Forest Monitors - Outputs 2.1-2.2) development and implementation of CBNRM and alternative livelihood projects (Outputs 3.1-3.2) with direct investments of $1,150,000 to local communities in the form of Low Value Grants. Projected increase of revenue of local communities resulting from implementation of CBNRM and alternative livelihood pilot projects (Output 3.2) can be estimated in 50-100%[23]. At the same time, the project is expected to decrease economic losses from poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and habitat destruction in the project area by 80-100% during its lifetime via increased law enforcement and effective NPA co-management (Outputs 2.1-2.2). That will provide additional benefits to local communities increasing their environmental sustainability and ability to adapt to the climate change.

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[23] Based on experience of SEED Madagascar, FAO and other successful sustainable livelihood programmes in Mdagascar and other African countries.

PART IV: ANNEXES

Annex A: Project Results Framework

Impact/Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of The Project Target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Improvement of Conservation Targets)	Populations of key species in the target NPAs: **a)** Radiated Tortoise: **b)** Spider Tortoise: **c)** Ring-tailed Lemur: **d)** Verreaux Sifaka:	a) TBE on Year 1 b) TBE on Year 1 c) TBE on Year 1 d) TBE on Year 1	**a)** >= baseline **b)** >= baseline **c)** >= baseline **d)** >= baseline	**a)** >= mid-term **b)** >= mid-term **c)** >= mid-term **d)** >= mid-term	Wildlife survey reports by the project partner selected for this activity; Statistical analysis of the surveys' data and population trends during the project lifetime **On Year 1, Year 3, and Year 5**	The flagship species population will stabilize a result of decreased poaching and habitat degradation and increased survival rate; Other environmental factors are favorable for the species population restoration (no epidemics and catastrophes); All key threats for the project conservation targets are correctly identified
	Total area of tree cover in 3 NPAs (ha):	116,590 (2019)	>=116,590	>=116,590	GIS analysis of the Global Forest Watch data 2020-2026; Reports on calculation of the tree cover in 3 target NPAs **Annually**	Area of forest will remain stable under increased law enforcement, improvement of NRM practices, and reforestation activities
Component 1. National policy and institutional frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime and develop NPAs						
Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, institutional framework, and capacity support effective wildlife crime control and NPAs management	Capacity of MEDD (DGEF, DIREDD) to enforce wildlife and forest crime and manage NPAs (UNDP Capacity Scorecard, Appendix 16): CR1 – Capacity for	CR1 = 56% CR2 = 40% CR3 = 44% CR4 = 50%	CR1> = 60% CR2 >= 44% CR3 >= 48% CR4 > = 55%	CR1 >= 65% CR2 >= 48% CR3 >= 52% CR4 >= 60%	Systemic, institutional and individual capacities will be assessed using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for MEDD personnel based in Antananarivo, as well as for Regional	MEDD and DREDD officers will use knowledge and tools provided by the project to achieve better results in LE of wildlife crime and NPA management; Government and other donors provide

	engagement CR2 – Capacity to generate, access and use information and knowledge CR3 – Capacity for strategy, policy and legislation development CR4 – Capacity for management and implementation CR5 – Capacity to monitor and analyse	CR5 = 17%	CR5 >= 20%	CR5 >= 23%	DREDD personnel and field staff in Toliary Province; Comparison of baseline, MT and EoP capacity assessment, deriving score trend. **On Year 3 and Year 5**	adequate support to LE agencies to fight wildlife crime and manage NPAs
	Total number of officers in Antananarivo and Toliary Province applying skills on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution after project mentoring:	0	>=10 (from 15 officers trained)	>= 20 (from 30-35 officers trained)	Quarterly and annual report of the project partner selected for implementation of the Output 1.2 with list of wildlife crime cases under investigation and officers involved **Annually**	LE officers see value in the trainings and other benefits provided by the project, and apply obtained from the project knowledge and skills to improve their professional results in law enforcement of wildlife crime
	Total number of wildlife crime enforcement policies and frameworks initiated by the project and endorsed/implemented by the Government of Madagascar:	0	>= 1	3 (National Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Strategy; National Strategic Guidelines on NPA management; and ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution)	GOM/MEDD decrees on official endorsement of the policies and frameworks; GOM/MEDD plans and reports on the policies/frameworks implementation **Annually**	Strategic documents and frameworks will be officially approved and supported for implementation by the GOM/MEDD.
	Annual number of tortoise seizures in the Anosy and Androy regions (Toliary	7 cases (2019)	>=12 cases	<= 2 cases	DREDD Reports for Anosy and Androy regions; Analysis of the annual	Number of tortoise seizures by the Mid-Term will increase due to increased law enforcement activity by

	Province):				reports on seizures and deriving trend.\n\n**Annually**	DREDD and other law enforcement agencies and decrease by the EoP to minimal level due to decrease of the wildlife crime cases in the target regions.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1:

Output 1.1. National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management are developed, agreed with stakeholders and submitted for approval to the Madagascar Government;

Output 1.2. ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution is introduced in Madagascar to manage legal wildlife trade and detect IWT;

Output 1.3. Inter-agency Wildlife Crime Unit, MEDD, and Ministry of Justice, are provided with comprehensive mentoring on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution and with law enforcement equipment

Component 2. Management effectiveness of selected NPAs

Outcome 2. Operationalized target NPAs combat wildlife and forest crime effectively	Averaged METT score for 3 target NPAs (see Appendix 15):	21	30	40	METT assessment of target NPAs by the PMU\n\n**Annually**	In the result of the project interventions management capacity of the target NPAs will increase as expected.
	Total area of operationalized NPAs (all mandatory documents/plans/staff in place), ha:	0	99,822	196,410	MEDD decrees about operationalization of the target NPAs\n\n**Annually**	All three target NPAs will be operationalized by the MEDD on the area of 196,410 ha.
	Annual tree cover loss in 3 NPAs (ha/year):	560 (2019)	<= 230	0	GIS analysis of the Global Forest Watch data 2020-2026 to derive deforestation rate for the target NPAs;\n\nAnnual reports on calculation of the tree cover loss in 3 target NPAs\n\n**Annually**	Deforestation rate in the project area will decrease 50% by the MT and 100% by the EoP as a result of increased law enforcement, sustainable NRM and reforestation activities in the target NPAs.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2:

Output 2.1. Output 2.1. Target NPAs have all mandatory planning and management documents including functional zoning for conservation and development goals and are officially

operationalized by MEDD						
Output 2.2. Target NPAs have sufficient and trained staff for PA management, wildlife and forest crime enforcement, and biodiversity monitoring						
Output 2.3. Target NPAs have essential equipment and infrastructure for sustainable management and law enforcement						
Component 3. Community engagement and poverty reduction for effective NPA management						
Outcome 3. Local communities in target NPAs benefit from improved, diversified and sustainable livelihoods	Total number of people producing food and income from CBNRM and alternative livelihood:	0	>=2,000 (at least 50% women)	>=6,000 (at least 50% women)	Quarterly and annual reports of a project partner selected for delivery of Output 3.2; PMU visits of the project area to monitor pilot projects implementation **Annually**	At least 6,000 local people from total 10,000-12,000 involved in capacity building and pilot projects on CBNRM and alternative sources of income in the target NPAs will continue to practice new approaches and produce food and income for their families after the project is over.
	Area of landscapes under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas) (total ha)	0	>=3,000	>=10,000	Quarterly and annual reports by project partners involved in delivery of Outputs 3.1-3.2; On the ground verification by PMU during visits to the project area **Annually**	Local communities residing on the area adjacent to the NPAs will be interested to apply new approaches and methods introduced by the project in the NPAs under Outcome 3. Improved management practices on that area will include: reforestation activities, sustainable NTFP collection, improved agricultural techniques, and potentially ecotourism activities.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3: **Output 3.1.** Rural Communes at the target NPA have functional Natural Resource Management Committees and Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans **Output 3.2.** Local communities implement pilot CBNRM and alternative sources of income projects developed based on the Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans						

Component 4. Knowledge management, Gender Empowerment, Monitoring & Evaluation						
Outcome 4. Strengthened wildlife crime awareness and improved Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming to address wildlife and forest crime	Total number of people reporting wildlife and forest crime as a result of the national wildlife crime and biodiversity awareness program:	0	>=100	>=300	Quarterly and annual reports by the selected partner for Output 4.3; Verification of annual wildlife/forest crime reports to the MEDD/DREDD **Annually**	The campaign will reach out at least 15,000 people nationally and in the project area. Significant number of people will report wildlife and forest crime cases using a hotline established by the campaign.
	Total number of the project lessons learned and best practices, including gender mainstreaming, applied by other projects and programs:	0	>= 2	>=4	Official letters from other projects about using the project lessons and best practices; Analysis of other projects' reports and publications on citing of the project experience **Annually**	GWP projects and other projects in Africa are interested to use lessons learned by this GEF project; Other projects make reference to the GEF project if they use its experience and lessons;

Outputs to achieve Outcome 4:

Output 4.1. Gender empowerment strategy developed and used to guide project implementation
Output 4.2. Participatory M&E and learning framework developed and implemented for the project
Output 4.3. Nationwide public awareness program on biodiversity value and negative impact of wildlife and forest crime targets at least 15,000 people and encourages general public and local communities to report the crime
Output 4.4. Lessons learned from the project are used nationally and shared internationally (including through GWP network)

Annex B: Response to Project Reviews if applicable (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP).

STAP and GWP Council comments on the the Global Wildlife Program Phase II that are relevant to the GEF 7 Madagascar Project have been addressed in the full project document as shown in the table below:

STAP/GWP Council Comments	PPG team response	Project Documents
STAP: Planned and current interventions and actions are clearly identified, but the actual baseline situation of habitat loss/IWT is not particularly clearly described, if this is what is intended here.	We fully agree with the comment. Baseline situation with poaching/IWT and habitat loss (deforestation) in Madagascar and project area was carefully described in the Prodoc Section *2.3. Threats, root causes and barrier analysis* with consideration of different drivers of these direct threats. A situation Analysis Diagram has been developed for the project to demonstrate connections between direct threats, key drivers, causes and barriers.	See *2.3. Threats, root causes and barrier analysis* of the Prodoc (pp. 7-15); CEO ER section (1)*the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description),* pp. 6-7
STAP: Still, however, while recognizing that the GWP covers a wide array of countries, contexts and species, it would strengthen this PFD to see some explicit lessons drawn from previous/other projects as to what has (and importantly, what hasn't) worked.	The project has reviewed experience of other projects and programs with focus on IWT control, PA management, and community sustainable livelihood in different African countries during the PPG and developed strategies that are based on the best available experience and lessons learned. The *3.1. Project rationale, policy conformity and expected global environmental benefits* section of the Prodoc has a sub-section "Justification of selected strategies and approaches".	See "Justification of selected strategies and approaches" (Prodoc), pp. 34-36
STAP: *It is concerning to see the emphasis on treating all illegal wildlife use and trade as "serious wildlife crime", as so much informal/illegal hunting/gathering/trading of wildlife is done at a very small scale by local people for very little profit (and with no knowledge of the broader conservation context, or even in many cases the laws). The program is clearly aware of this issue and makes reference to it, but to give a clear message it would be preferable to distinguish what sort of illegal activity (e.g. "large-scale", "involving organised crime" etc) is to be treated as "serious wildlife crime" . There are major concerns about humanrights violations against indigenous/local people in several countries now in relation to IWT enforcement (e.g. Cameroon, South Africa, India, Mozambique, Malaysia), and this can (and has) backfire/d in conservation terms - really important to ensure enforcement is proportionate and well-targeted. **GWP Council, Dr Katharina Stepping, Germany:** The project should include more explicit explanations and provisions for ensuring compliance with social safeguards that are targeted at preventing human rights abuses through local enforcement agents. This should include provisions for implementing and monitoring of social safeguards as well as mechanisms for participation of local	The Madagasacar project has been designed to address poaching/IWT for both – international and local (bushmeat) trade – through increased level of law enforcement (via better investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in particular) (Outputs 1.3 and 2.2). The project will significantly strengthen protective regime of the target NPAs (Outcome 2) and may have potentially negative impact on human rights of local communities, access to critical and limited natural resources. So, the human right principles will be integrated in all training and mentoring programs for law enforcement agencies (Output 1.3 and 2.2). Additionally the human right subject will be addressed in the National Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Strategy and National Strategic Guide for NPA Management (Output 1.1). Output 2.1 will include fully participatory approach (informed consent consultations with local communities) to development of the NPA functional zoning and management plans, including land tenure agreements with COBAs, to make sure the project does not negatively affect traditional land rights of the local people in favor of COBAs land tenure. Local representatives of the project area will communicate directly with PMU, Technical Committee, project partners, and evaluation consultants in order to increase transparency and accountability of the project activities. In addition, the project will establish	See Prodoc, *3.3. Project components and expected results* section, pp. 43-59; *3.5. Risk analysis and risk management measures*, pp. 61-64; *3.11. Environmental and social safeguards*, pp. 71-79 Appendix 17. UNEP Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment Appendix 18. Environmental and Social Management Framework

communities in decision-making.	a mechanism for communities and project stakeholders to report their grievance anonymously – a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (see Project Risks and Mitigation Measures sub-section of the prodoc), to receive and address any concerns about potential or actual impacts of the project on human rights. The project will institute specific procedures for grievance redress and publicly make these procedures available through the communication strategy as another tool to promote and defend human rights (Output 4.4). In addition to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Appendix 18), the project will conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan that will be implemented through all project activities. Under Outputs 3.1-3.2 the project will establish community-led mechanisms (Natural Resource Management Committees) to define and implement community's priorities for sustainable development options, including CBNRM, SLM, and alternative sources of income in the project area. Under Output 2.1 the project will assist local communities to obtain land tenure titles and develop co-management agreements for the target NPA management.	
GWP Council, Dr Katharina Stepping, Germany: Alternative livelihood options, for both men and women, such as other blue growth opportunities (algae aquaculture) or ecotourism for local communities or vocational training programs are as important.	Fully agreed. Outcome 3 is specifically designed to develop community-led mechanisms for sustainable Natural Resource Management in the target NPAs, define community priorities for sustainable development and alternative sources of income (including ecotourism as one of potential options), and assist target communities to implement selected pilot projects through Low Value Grants. The entire budget for the Outcome 3 is $1,730,695, or 29% of the GEF funding.	See Prodoc, *3.3. Project components and expected results* section, pp. 43-59
GWP Council, Anar Mamdani, Canada: As written it is difficult to understand what could be reasonably accomplished and how. Here are a couple of examples of broad goals that may not be possible to achieve: sentence from paragraph 93 (emphasis added): "The Program will make all the necessary investments at the country and global levels and across priority source, transit, and demand countries to make the best use of these natural resources that are being mined and trashed by a few in the name of short-term gain." Another sentence from paragraph 96 (emphasis added) indicates: "These interventions aim at	Fully agreed. All the project Outputs mentioned in the Project Concept, has been carefully clarified and discussed with stakeholders and potential partners to make sure they are realistic for delivery and have clear and simple mechanism for implementation. Additionally, the project is focused on the relatively small project area – 206,410 ha – with significant investments (joined GEF budget is $3,816,390), or $1,849/km² (or $370/km²/year) to make sure all the Outputs will be delivered in full and achive sustainable	See Prodoc, *3.3. Project components and expected results* section, pp. 43-59 Appendix 3. Results Framework; CEO ER,(5) *incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing,* p. 21

delivering over 26 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, and over 2.7 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices, resulting in GHG emission reductions". The project could benefit from having a narrower and better defined focus.	Outcomes 2 and 3.	
GWP Council, Anar Mamdani, Canada: While CITES is not a GEF supported MEA, the reduction in illegal wildlife trade would be complementary to goals of CITES. In terms of the illegal wildlife trade component, ECCC enforcement should review and provide their input in relation to existing initiatives associated with illegal wildlife trade (ICCWC, WENs, INTERPOL, etc.).	The project is designed to contribute to the CITES implementation in Madagascar. All project components (especially Components 1) will directly support the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. The project will support compliance through development of national and local capacity to effectively address wildlife crime via legislative, capacity building, and direct law enforcement initiatives and contribute to the Strategic Vision's Goal 1: Trade in CITES-listed species is conducted in full compliance with the Convention in order to achieve their conservation and sustainable use; Goal 3: Parties (individually and collectively) have the tools, resources and capacity to effectively implement and enforce the Convention, contributing to the conservation, sustainable use and the reduction of illegal trade in CITES-listed wildlife species; and Goal 5: Delivery of the CITES Strategic Vision is improved through collaboration. Also, the project is built as a fully complementary initiative to ongoing projecs in the country implemented by by MEDD in cooperation with CITES, USAID, World Bank, TRAFFIC, WWF and other partners.	See Prodoc, *3.1. Project rationale, policy conformity and expected global environmental benefits,* pp.34-43
GWP Council, Hannah J. Lyons, USA: Expand upon how the implementing agencies will cross-reference the work outlined in this PIF with similar or related programs and projects that are being carried out by other implementers and / or funding, and how UNEP will adjust this project to make sure that it is complimentary and not duplicative of ongoing activities; **GWP Council, James Woodsome, USA:** Coordination. There are multiple efforts in combatting wildlife trafficking across the countries involved in this program, particularly within South Africa. It will be critical that the child projects coordinate and de-conflict with	As we already mentioned above, the project is built as a fully complementary initiative to ongoing projecs in the country implemented by by MEDD in cooperation with CITES, USAID, World Bank, TRAFFIC, WWF and other partners. All project Outputs have been discussed with other stakeholders and adjusted to avoid repetittion with other similar initiatives and are fully complementary to on-going initiatives.	See Prodoc, *3.1. Project rationale, policy conformity and expected global environmental benefits,* pp.34-43; See Prodoc, *3.3. Project components and expected results* section, pp. 43-59

ongoing work.		
GWP Council, Hannah J. Lyons, USA: In addition, we expect that World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, and WWF-US in the development of its full proposal will: · Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project; · Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the program; and, · Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.	Information on involvement of project stakeholders, and beneficiaries, including women in the Madgascar project development and implementation and how they will benefit from the project is provided in multiple sections of the Prodoc, Appendixes, and CEO ER Information on the project strategies to communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project is provided under Outcome 4 in the Prodoc and also in the *3.10. Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming strategy* section.	Prodoc, Section 5: Stakeholder Participation, pp. 84-86; *3.10. Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming strategy,* pp. 70-71 Appendix 20. Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Appendix 19. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan;
GWP Council, James Woodsome, USA: Private sector engagement. The project components related to business development across the child projects are particularly vague at this stage, and we look forward to greater clarity on private sector engagement as the projects develop.	The envisaged engagement of private sector in delivery of Madagascar project Outputs is described in the CEO ER	See CEO ER, 4. Private Sector Engagement, pp. 35-36
GWP Council, James Woodsome, USA: Gender. The project components related to gender mainstreaming are similarly vague, and we look forward to greater clarity as the projects develop.	This GEF project can be classified as Gender targeted (result focused on the number or equity (50/50) of women, men or marginalized populations that were targeted) with strong gender interventions incorporated in the project design. During the project development the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women's participation was much lower (25% of total number of stakeholders involved) due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife and environmental management issues in Madagascar. To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.1). The strategy will be aligned with the UNEP Gender Policy and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. The strategy will guide the project implementation to mainstream gender and bring along strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of habitat degradation, IWT, and climate change.	Prodoc, *3.11. Environmental and social safeguards,* pp. 71-79 Appendix 19. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Annex C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) (If requesting for PPG reimbursement, please provide details in the table below):

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GEF Amount (US$)		
	Budgeted amount	Amount spent to date	Amount committed
International Consultants	52,602.00	21,850.00	30,752.00
Local Consultants	58,240.00	38,276.00	15,762.00
Travel	28,360.00	27,874.00	486.00
Contractual Service Company	20,000.00	15,000.00	5000.00
Audio Visual & Print Prod.	3,000.00		
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,800.00		
Workshops	25,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00
Professional Services	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	200,000.00	133,000.00	67,000.00

Annex D: Calendar of Expected Reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)
Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)		
				Expected	Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				100,000	*196,410[24]*		

Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				Expected		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				

Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
Angavo	*555549450*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*42,760*	-	*21*		
Sud-Ouest Ifotaky	*555549452*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*57,062*	-	*21*		
Behara Tranomaro	*555549451*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	*96,588*	-	*21*		
		Sum	*196,410*				

Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					*(Hectares)*
				Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)		
				Expected	Expected	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				80,000	*10,000[25]*		

Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
				Hectares		
				Expected	Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				80,000	*10,000*		

Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):				Hectares		
				Expected	Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					

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[24] At PIF stage, the figure was only 100,000 hectares as the target NPAs and the NPA coverage were unclear at that time. Research during project development under the PPG has clarified the actual decreed hectarage as outlined in this table.

[25] Realistic area that can be managed by the Communes Natural Resource Management Committees outside of target NPAs, given that the majority of habitat restoration and sustainbale livelihood activities will be organized in three target NPAs.

			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					*(Number)*
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*3000*	*3,100*		
		Male	*3000*	*3,200*		
		Total	*6000*	*6,300*		

Annex F: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
⊠ Influencing models			
	⊠ Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	⊠ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	⊠ Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	⊠ Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☐ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
⊠ Stakeholders			
	☐ Indigenous Peoples		
	⊠ Private Sector		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		⊠ SMEs	
		⊠ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	⊠ Beneficiaries		
	⊠ Local Communities		
	⊠ Civil Society		
		⊠ Community Based Organization	
		⊠ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	⊠ Type of Engagement		
		⊠ Information Dissemination	
		⊠ Partnership	
		⊠ Consultation	
		⊠ Participation	
	⊠ Communications		
		⊠ Awareness Raising	
		⊠ Education	
		⊠ Public Campaigns	
		⊠ Behavior Change	
⊠ Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	⊠ Enabling Activities		
	⊠ Capacity Development		
	⊠ Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	☐ Targeted Research		
	⊠ Learning		
		⊠ Theory of Change	
		⊠ Adaptive Management	
		⊠ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ Innovation		
	⊠ Knowledge and Learning		
		⊠ Knowledge Management	
		⊠ Innovation	
		⊠ Capacity Development	
		⊠ Learning	
	⊠ Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
⊠ Gender Equality			
	⊠ Gender Mainstreaming		

		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([26]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		

26

		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☒ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☒ Species	
			☒ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒ Threatened Species
			☒ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☒ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ Forests		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☐ Land Degradation		
		☐ Sustainable Land Management	
			☐ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐ Community-Based NRM
			☐ Sustainable Livelihoods

			☐ Income Generating Activities
			☐ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	

		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☐ Climate Change		
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ Technology Transfer	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐ United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			☐ Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex G. Changes Made to the Project Design from the Project Concept

Summary of changes made	PIF	GEF CEO ER/ Prodoc	Rationale
Project Objective	Conservation of biodiversity in Madagascar through strengthened management of the New Protected Areas (Category V), with active engagement by communities, and enforcement to reduce the rate of IWT and poaching	Same	No changes.
Component 1 name and focus	Strengthening political, institutional and regulatory framework to manage biodiversity and NPAs and combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and poaching	National policy and institutional frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime and develop NPAs	Slightly revised Component name clearly reflects the strategy focus on the strategic documents the project is going to deliver under Output 1.1, eCITES solution (framework) (Output 1.2), and institutional capacity (Output 1.3)
Component 2 name and focus	Expanding and strengthening management of select NPAs (IUCN Category V and VI) and priority sites for biodiversity conservation	Management effectiveness of selected NPAs	Revised Component name clearly reflects the strategy focus on the increasing of the management effectiveness of the target NPAs
Component 3 name and focus	Engaging communities and reducing poverty for effective NPA and priority conservation area management and biodiversity conservation	Community engagement and poverty reduction for effective NPA management	Revised Component name clearly reflects the strategy focus on the community engagement in the target NPAs
Component 4	Knowledge management, gender empowerment, monitoring and evaluation	Same	No changes.
Outcome 1 name and focus	National biodiversity, NPA management and IWT strategies and regulatory framework revised, adopted and operationalized, with capacity to implement	Strengthened policy, institutional framework, and capacity support effective wildlife crime control and NPAs management	The Outcome name was slightly changed to reflect focus on the IWT and NPA management policy, wildlife trade management framework (eCITES), and strengthening institutional framework and capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime.
Outcome 2 name and focus	Expansion and strengthened management of select NPAs and high priority conservation sites, with capacity to protect biodiversity and address IWT	Operationalized target NPAs combat wildlife and forest crime effectively	The Outcome name was slightly changed to reflect the project focus on operationalization and improving capacity of existing NPAs, but not establishment of new NPAs.
Outcome 3 name and focus	Management tools lead to improved livelihoods of local communities and reduces IWT/poaching	Local communities in target NPAs benefit from improved, diversified and sustainable livelihoods	The Outcome was clarified to reflect Outcome focus on improvement of livelihoods of local communities in the target NPAs. NPA co-management with involvement of local communities is addressed under Outcome 2.
Outcome 4	Improved sharing of information among stakeholders and partners to build awareness and strengthen ownership of resources to mitigate IWT and poaching	Same	No changes.
Output 1.1	National Strategies to manage biodiversity and NPAs, and	National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and	There is no National WC Law Enforcement strategy in the country. The Output was revised based on

	combat IWT and poaching, updated and operationalized.	National Strategic Guidelines for NPAs Management are developed, agreed with stakeholders and submitted for approval to the Madagascar Government	discussions with MEDD and key stakeholders to clarify the key deliverables.
Output 1.2	Inter-agency cross-sectoral IWT task force to tackle IWT and poaching established and operational.	Deleted	The Output (Wildlife Crime Unit) is going to be delivered in frameworks of the USAID TNRC and TRAFFIC/INL projects in Madagascar before the GEF project start. However, under Output 1.3 the project will invest in capacity building and equipment for the envisaged Wildlife Crime Unit
Output 1.3	Capacity development of key agencies and actors (Ministries of Environment, Justice, Customs, Police, Military, Rural Development, Transport, Ports) to address IWT and strengthen justice pathway.	Output 1.3. Inter-agency Wildlife Crime Unit, MEDD, Ministry of Justice, and Police are provided with comprehensive mentoring on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution and law enforcement equipment	The focus of the Output is slightly revised to provide advanced mentoring to the envisaged WCU, MEDD, Ministry of Justice, and Police on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution. Basic training on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution are going to be provided by USAID TNRC and TRAFFIC/INL projects. So the project will follow up on the results of these projects with more comprehensive mentoring approach. Additionally it will deliver necessary equipment to the WCU or MEDD officers for wildlife crime law enforcement (if WCU cannot be established due to political reasons).
New Output 1.2	No any	Output 1.2. ASYCUDA eCITES BaseSolution is introduced in Madagascar to manage legal wildlife trade and detect IWT	Added based on recommendations from USAID, TRAFFIC, CITES, and UNCTAD; agreed with MEDD as highly needed output.
Output 1.4	Nationwide communications strategy and public awareness program on biodiversity value and to combat IWT and poaching.	Output 4.3. Nationwide public awareness program on biodiversity value and negative impact of wildlife and forest crime targets at least 15,000 people and encourages general public and local communities to report the crime	Slightly rephrased and moved to Outcome 4 based on the GEF request to strengthen Knowledge Management of the GWP National Projects.
Output 2.1.	Management tools are developed and operationalized at 2-3 Project sites, with capacity to implement	Output 2.1. Target NPAs have all mandatory planning and management documents including functional zoning for conservation and development goals and are officially operationalized by MEDD	Original Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 have been merged as Output 2.1. Focus of the Output 2.1 has been narrowed to operationalization of the target NPAs; while priority conservation areas have been excluded as status of the areas remained unclear.
Output 2.2.	NPAs and priority conservation areas with total area of at least 100,000 hectares are officially established with functional governance structures and IWT/anti-poaching plans/tools in place.		
Output 2.3	Training provided to anti-poaching and intelligence gathering structures, including use of SMART tool.	Output 2.2. Target NPAs have sufficient and trained staff for PA management, wildlife and forest crime enforcement, and biodiversity monitoring	Original Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 have been merged as the revised Output 2.2 with focus on capacity building of the target NPAs. The Output has wildlife population survey trainings for NPAs staff and the surveys themselves with focus on four key species only as one of the NPA monitoring objectives.
Output 2.4	Population surveys and research initiated at pilot sites to monitor population dynamics of key species of fauna and flora.		
Output 2.5	Cutting edge technologies (e.g. drones, artifical intelligence, smartphone applications, etc.) to support IWT and poaching prevention introduced at pilot sites.	Output 2.3. Target NPAs have essential equipment and infrastructure for sustainable management and law enforcement	The Output focus was broadened to allow some flexibility for NPAs to select the equipment and infrastructure they really need. Cutting edge technology is probably not a high priority for newly established NPAs lacking even basic equipment and infrastructure.
Output 3.1	Nature-based livelihoods that provide long-term security, such	Output 3.1. Rural Communes at the target NPA have functional	Original Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 have been revised and transformed in the Outputs 3.1-3.2 after discussions

	as agroforestry (including setting up tree nurseries for reforestation or medicinal plan nurseries for household and/or business purposes), climate-smart agriculture, ecotourism, are developed and operationalized	Natural Resource Management Committees and Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans Output 3.2. Local communities implement pilot CBNRM and alternative sources of income projects developed based on the Commune's Natural Resource Management Plans	with SEED Madagascar, Miaro Association and other stakeholders to establish community-driven mechanism for sustainable NRM in the target NPAs and add higher flexibility to the livelihood options that can be realized through Low Value Grants to communities for implementation of selected pilot projects (Output 3.2)
Output 3.2	Partnerships developed with private sector to invest in value chain development for select products (with appropriate joint venture agreements, business plans, and contracts for equitable sharing of benefits), based on feasibility studies.		
Output 3.2	Options for community involvement in IWT mitigation developed and tested at pilot sites, including adaptive use of SMART tool.	Deleted	This Output is addressed under revised Output 2.1 (development of NPA co-management mechanisms with local communities) and Output 2.2 (trainings for Community Forest Monitors)
Output 3.4	Official multi-stakeholder platforms created at local sites to act on community development, NPA and high priority conservation area monitoring and management, and IWT mitigation strategies.	Deleted	Deleted as unclear for implementation and intersecting with revised Output 3.1, Output 4.3, and Output 4.4 after discussions with stakeholders.
Output 4.1	Gender empowerment strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, M&E at pilot sites.	Gender empowerment strategy developed and used to guide project implementation	Revised Output 4.1 has a broader focus not only on the project sites, but to guide gender mainstreaming through all project Outputs.
Output 4.2	Participatory M&E and learning framework developed and implemented at pilot sites.	Participatory M&E and learning framework developed and implemented for the project	Revised Output 4.2 has a broader focus not only on the project sites, but for M&E of the entire project
Output 4.3	Lessons learned through participatory M&E and gender empowerment are used nationally and shared internationally (including through GWP network).	Output 4.4. Lessons learned from the project are used nationally and shared internationally (including through GWP network)	Original Outputs 4.3 and 4.4 are very similar, so we joined them in one Output 4.4 on the lessons learning and sharing
Component budgets were adjusted	Component 1: $675,552 Component 2: $2,111,100 Component 3: $2,364,432 Component 4: $337,776 PMC: $274,443	Component 1: $1,049,184 Component 2: $2,079,695 Component 3: $1,701,693 Component 4: $658,288 PMC: $274,443	The budget was adjusted to allocate resources between four project Components (budget for Component 1 and Component 4 have been significantly increased after discussions with MEDD and other stakeholders) . These allocations were carefully calculated in consultations with key stakeholders to ensure enough funds is available for implementation of other Components.
Project co-financing was adjusted to real commitments	$52,240,000	$14,642,944	Adjusted to actual co-finacing committed to the project