Effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Madagascar

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10316

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Madagascar

Countries
Madagascar

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) - Directorate of Protected Areas, Natural Resources and Ecosystems

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Acess to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Large corporations, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Education, Behavior change, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Partnership, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Enabling Activities, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

4/27/2021

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

160,090.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-3-9	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to implement the Protocol is increased, including, inter alia and as appropriate, measures for mutual implementation with other relevant international agreements, coordination in transboundary genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and/or procedures to issue internationally recognized certificates of compliance.	GET	1,685,160.00	4,512,881.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,685,160.00**	**4,512,881.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To establish Madagascar?s ABS national framework and operational capacity to enable the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Strengthening policy, legal and institutional frameworks to implement Madagascar?s ABS mechanism	Technical Assistance	1.1 Revised, adopted and operationalized policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for ABS	1.1.1 National policy, legal and institutional framework submitted for adoption for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through a process of national consultations 1.1.2. National Operational Guidelines and model agreements (PIC, MAT) for implementation of ABS and TK are developed 1.1.3 Relevant key agencies and stakeholders (Government, researchers, private sector) trained on ABS policy, institutional and legal framework	GET	361,661.00	1,645,512.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Awareness raising and capacity building on Nagoya Protocol and ABS	Technical Assistance	2.1. Relevant institutions are ABS compliant through increased awareness and capacities	2.1.1 Institutional development plan on ABS based on needs assessment developed and available for use by relevant stakeholders 2.1.2 Targeted communication and training materials produced, published and disseminated nationally and at target pilot sites 2.1.3 National communication strategy and public awareness program on ABS designed, developed and rolled out nationally 2.1.4 Community biocultural protocols drafted at target sites	GET	444,315.00	811,008.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. ABS Monitoring Unit established	Technical Assistance	3.1. Competent National Authority (CAN) becomes official Monitoring Unit and is operationalized	3.1.1. ABS Monitoring Unit identified established 3.1.2. Options to involve communities in the creation of Community Genetic Resources Registers identified 3.1.3: Community Genetic Resources Registers developed and tested at target sites in line with PIC/MAT principles	GET	474,436.00	639,762.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Knowledge Management and Gender Equality	Technical Assistance	4.1 Competent National Authority reports regularly to ABS clearing house on lessons learned including gender equality results	4.1.1 Gender equality strategy developed and used to guide project implementation 4.1.2 Participatory project monitoring and learning framework developed for future guidance at other pilot sites 4.1.3 Lessons learned documented and disseminated nationally and internationally	GET	236,623.00	1,082,582.00
				Sub Total ($)	**1,517,035.00**	**4,178,864.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	168,125.00	334,017.00
				Sub Total($)	**168,125.00**	**334,017.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**1,685,160.00**	**4,512,881.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000.00
Donor Agency	Bio Innovation Africa project - GIZ	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,750,000.00
Other	Natural Justice (NGO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	60,000.00
Donor Agency	USAID Hay Tao	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	53,569.00
Civil Society Organization	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	Malagasy Institute of Applied Research	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	90,000.00
Private Sector	Jean Claude Ratsimivony (JCR) Group	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Other	Biotechnologie pour le D?veloppement durable en Afrique (BDA) - NGO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Civil Society Organization	World Wide Fund for Nature	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	720,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Private Sector	Homeopharma	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Other	Tany Meva Foundation (NGO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	170,000.00
Other	Catholic Relief Services (NGO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	574,312.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**4,512,881.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The government of Madagascar investments were identified from the Medium-Term Expendtiture Framework (MTEF) budget allocations for the contributing ministries (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts and Ministry of Public Health). Investments from on-going projects (Bioinnovation Africa Project and Hay Tao) and Regional/International Non-Governmental Organizations (Conservation International, Natural Justice, WWF, CRS, BDA, Tany Meva Foundation) were identified from bilateral discussions related to their internal expenditures which will contribute to some of the components of the GEF ABS project. The private sector (IMRA, Homeopharma and JCR Group) investments were identified through bilateral discussions regarding their involvement in high value commodity chains that will be promoted in compliance with ABS mechanism.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,685,160	160,090
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,685,160.00**	**160,090.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	2,000	2,000		
Male	2,000	2,000		
Total	4000	4000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

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

The project design is aligned to the original PIF. The following adjustments were made to some outputs based on discussions with expert reviewers, project partners, experts and key stakeholders during the PPG to best achieve the outcomes and the overall objective. These changes have been summarized in the table below. The communication and training materials (now output 2.1.2) will be developed, and then used to implement the public awareness program (now output 2.1.3). The two outputs are now: 2.1.2 ? Targeted communication and training materials produced, published and disseminated nationally and at target pilot sites (slightly reworded to reflect the need to involve local communities in their development), and 2.1.3 ? National communication strategy and public awareness program on ABS designed, developed and rolled out nationally. In addition, after careful consideration of the resources needed for effective implementation of the project, the project management costs were adjusted from USD 80,246 to USD 168,125 which is within the 10% threshold for MSPs.

Changes in the results framework at PIF and at CEO Endorsement stages		
PIF	**CEO doc**	**Comments on changes**
Outcome 2.1		
Output 2.1.2 National communication strategy and public awareness program on ABS designed, developed and rolled out nationally	Output 2.1.2 Targeted communication and training materials produced, published and disseminated nationally and at target pilot sites	These outputs have been reworded to reflect the need to involve local communities in their development in light of the recommendation of national partners and stakeholders
Output 2.1.3 Targeted communication and training materials produced, published and disseminated nationally and at target pilot sites	Output 2.1.3 National communication strategy and public awareness program on ABS designed, developed and rolled out nationally	
Outcome 3.1 Competent National Authority (CAN) becomes official Monitoring Unit and is operationalized	Output 3.1.1. ABS Monitoring Unit established and identified	During PPG technical working consultations, this output has been included to facilitate the operationalization of the CNA and achievement of the outcome 3.1

Co-financing commitment USD 4,223,600	USD 4,512,881	The increase in co-financing is due to the fact that : ? BDA Foundation increased the amount of its co-financing from USD 150,000 (in the PIF) to USD 200,000. ? During the project preparation phase, some new partners were identified thereby enhancing the total co-financing commitment: o The Ministry of Public Health has committed to contribute co-financing of USD 15,000. o CRS has been identified as a new partner of the project (providing co-financing of USD 574,312). o Natural Justice has also been identified as a new partner (providing co-financing of USD 60,000). ? In addition, there are some variations in the commitment of co-financing of some partners identified in the PIF: o The Bio-Innovation project has now commited co-financing of USD 1,750,000 instead of USD 2,000,000 as mentioned in the PIF. o Although PIIPA had commited USD 120,000 in the PIF, the commitment has not materialized during project preparation. o Although the Ministry of Graduate Education and Scientific Research had commited USD 25,000 in the PIF, the commitment has not materialized during project preparation.
PMC costs Underbudgeted at USD 80,246	**PMC costs** USD 168,125	During project design and preparation, it was noted that the PMC had been budgeted in line with a FSP. The amount has been recalculated accordingly to accommodate PMC eligible costs within the 10% threshold for MSPs.

1a. Project Description.

1.1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Madagascar is located in the southern hemisphere, approximately 400 km from the east coast of Africa separated by the Mozambique Channel.[1][1] Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world, with a land area of 592,040 km2, extending 1,500 km from north to south and 500 km from east to west.[2][2] The eastern coastal plain is narrow, while to the west, the altitude decreases quite regularly until it reaches the sedimentary formations of the western and southern plains. Five main bioclimatic zones have been identified: wet, sub-humid, montane, dry, and sub-humid. Each of these bioclimatic zones corresponds to a natural geographical formation.[3][3] Madagascar has an exclusive economic zone estimated at 1,140,000 km2, 5,600 km of linear coastline, and 117,000 km2 of continental shelf.[4][4]

The country is blessed with exceptionally rich biodiversity which provides multiple environmental goods and services. Madagascar is classified as a biodiversity hotspot, home to about 250,000 plant species, 13,000 of which are endemic, and over 3,500 have medicinal properties.[5][5] Marine and coastal biodiversity resources are significant, with 2,400 square kilometers of coral reefs in the south, northeast, and northwest of the country, and up to 4,500 square kilometers of mangroves along the west coast.[6][6] Having separated from ancient Gondwana and then from the Indian subcontinent 90 million years ago, Madagascar?s isolation has resulted in a high level of endemism, with over 90% of the country?s biodiversity found nowhere else on earth. The rarity factor of Madagascar?s biodiversity has placed a high economic value on some species. This has led to unsustainable harvesting and trade in certain species (for example the endangered Radiated Tortoise *Astrochelys radiata*; several species of smaller herpetofauna such as the *Phelsuma* lizard species; and the *Mantella* frog species), as well as the precious wood species, (for example *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* rosewood and palisander species).[7][7] This situation is also driven by the demographics of Madagascar.

Madagascar is estimated to be home to 28,012,617 people, mostly rural and young persons in the 15-24 years old age bracket, who make up around 20.6% of the total population.[8][8] The country has a total of 20 major ethnic groups, with the largest and most dominant being the Merina people, who are scattered throughout the island. Among the largest tribes in Madagascar is Betsilio, followed closely by the Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, and Sakalava tribes. These different tribes highlight the ethnic diversity that is prevalent in this country. Madagascar?s rapid population growth is putting the country under immense stress. About 80% of the population live in rural areas and are highly dependent on natural resources for important ecological, social, and economic value.

Despite the high value of biological resources to Madagascar?s rapidly growing human population, the threat of gradual loss of biodiversity remains a concern[9][9]. The causes of biodiversity loss are many, and include economic practices such as logging; slash and burn agriculture; grazing, mining, poor regulatory and enforcement capacities as well as other illegal natural resource exploitation practices. Madagascar?s biodiversity offers great potential for the economic development of the country but requires effective enforcement of management and control systems as well as coherent and fair benefit-sharing protocols along the value chains. However, a key issue in many cases is the lack of

mechanisms/systems to identify and establish value addition to biological resources. Value addition is one of the opportunities for biodiversity conservation as well as improvement of human well-being sharing of benefits arising out of the country?s biodiversity. The potential benefits that Madagascar can receive from the exploration and exploitation of its biological resources for drugs, medicines, food, and agrochemicals have yet to be explored in any detail. Moreover, traditional knowledge that is associated with these biological resources is disappearing, and important forms of traditional knowledge such as medicinal uses (e.g. herbs extracted from local plants) are being replaced by modern technology and products[10][10].

1.2. Threats, root causes and barrier analysis

Madagascar faces a wide range of threats to its biological diversity and ecological stability. These threats and their root causes can be categorized as political, socioeconomic and environmental. Among the political threats include political instability and insufficient cross-sectoral coordination. These can hamper biodiversity conservation through, for example, delays in policy implementation and harmonization of legal and institutional frameworks. On the socioeconomic front, social perceptions, ignorance, poverty and gender inequality can perpetuate a present threat to biodiversity conservation. The practice of shifting cultivation, for example, which is sometimes employed in the conversion of forests to cropland, often deploys wide-scale use of fire and has sometimes resulted into wildfires that usually devastate large areas of land. Such practices also contribute to environmental impacts on biodiversity. Deforestation, for example, mainly caused by the conversion of forest ecosystems into crop fields and forest degradation through illegal and inappropriate exploitation of natural resources can result into climatic impacts. There is massive land transformation, huge impacts from climate change, and a high risk for species extinction due to deforestation and forest degradation that affect terrestrial ecosystems with dire consequences in wetlands, coastal and marine zones. Such unsustainable practices, coupled with climate change which is predicted to exacerbate drought conditions in the country, exact additional stress on already vulnerable ecosystems and potentially have a marked effect on different ecosystems and species. Indeed, Madagascar is among the most vulnerable countries, especially due to its insularity and geographical position.

In addition to illegal and inappropriate exploitation of natural resources, the high value of medicinal plants to pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies drives unsustainable and uncontrolled harvests and inequitable benefit-sharing regimes[11][11]. For example, *Prunus africana*, a tree species which exists in the forests of Andasibe (Commune of one of the pilot sites of the project), is widely used in the pharmaceutical industry through the use of bark extract for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). It has been listed since 1995 in CITES Appendix II[12][12] on account of its commodity status in international trade and classified as vulnerable by the IUCN[13][13] due to its conservation status. Due to the absence of an effective legal framework and technological know-how, *Prunus africana* has faced destructive exploitation involving cutting down of entire trees for their stem, and even root bark. As a result, the CITES Secretariat in 2008 decided to suspend the authorization to exploit the species in Madagascar. From 2010 to 2014, Madagascar exported an average of 850 tons of medicinal plants annually, mainly composed of three genera: *Aloe, Cinnamomum,* and *Cinnamosma*. This amounted to an annual export revenue of US$ 2,000,000. Other plants, such as blue ginger and *Aframomum* species, are also exported, as well as plants exported as essential oils. The average annual quantity is 1,800 tonnes with a value of US$ 17,000,000.[14][14] The export in this commodity is showing considerable growth (from US$ 37.7million in 2014 to US$ 71.3 million in 2018) but precise data on species concerned is not available. The international cosmetics market is growing at an average annual rate of 5%, which is a strategic opportunity for megadiverse Madagascar.

The illegal and unsustainable exploitation of plants and the export of raw materials have undermined the true value of biodiversity and weakened economic returns to communities and the State. The vast array of plants and animals of Madagascar provides potential and opportunity for the economic development of the country if properly managed and controlled also for increased investments in biodiversity conservation. Recurring political instability has, however, adversely affected investor confidence in Madagascar (particularly the most recent political crisis from 2009-2014). Besides, the inadequate funding allocated from national budgets to develop the necessary legal framework for ABS, and to implement it through the various government departments, has resulted in the ineffective application of the Nagoya Protocol in Madagascar. Without a robust national framework, companies and bio-prospectors will continue relying on case-by-case contractual agreements to utilize Madagascar?s natural resources.

The Nagoya Protocol on ABS provides a potential mechanism for the conservation of biodiversity. In Madagascar, however, several barriers hamper the implementation of the ABS mechanism:

Barrier 1: Incomplete policy and legal frameworks for ABS implementation: Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Madagascar is hampered by the lack of a complete policy and legal framework. Current implementation is based on an interim legislation (Decree n? 066-2017), which in itself, does not include mechanisms for sanctions or interaction with relevant processes on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.

Barrier 2: Poor inter-institutional and cross-sectoral coordination on ABS issues, and weak capacity for ABS implementation at national and local levels: Although there exists duly designated Competent National Authority (CNA), it is important that this management entity works together with a legal committee for the fulfillment of ABS processes. At present, the CNA only works with an ad hoc committee, which should be legally constituted, under an appropriate law. This committee should work with local communities to ensure PIC and MAT for genetic resources at the local level. However, presently, no PIC or ABS processes have been implemented.

Barrier 3: Insufficient stakeholder awareness and information on genetic resources, their potential values and uses, and their actual and potential markets: This also partly contributes to the nonexistence of any PIC and MAT processes in the country to the local awareness of ABS. The absence of an ABS Monitoring Unit is a factor in the low levels of awareness as well as compliance among the communities and users of genetic resources. As a result, there has not been any significant level of investment into in the conservation of genetic resources from the Government. Madagascar?s government is however largely unaware of the nature and extent of recent and ongoing uses of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

Barrier 4: Poor sharing of information and gender inequality: The flow and sharing of information among stakeholders on genetic resources, including government, is currently inadequate. This is further compounded by the gender biased level of decision making with regards to benefits from genetic resources. This is a serious disincentive to biodiversity conservation which requires to be addressed immediately. Mainstreaming of gender equality in access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, coupled with more transparency through enhanced information sharing, should be able to escalate the positive gains from Madagascar?s biodiversity.

Madagascar?s long-term solution to effectively address the threats, root causes and barriers identified above requires a conducive environment to incentivize the safeguarding of biological diversity. Consequently, Madagascar?s ABS framework needs to be fully developed and implemented to generate tangible local and national benefits from the wealth of genetic resources that can be reinvested towards biodiversity conservation. The project is designed to address these shortcomings and provide a more stable and user-friendly procedural mechanism of access and benefit-sharing, especially the principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT).

1.3. Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

1.3.1. Baseline scenario

The main objective of this project is to establish a national ABS framework and operational capacity to enable the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Madagascar. This is necessary because the existing frameworks, policies, and laws do not adequately address ABS issues as well as their coordination and enforcement. Besides, existing institutional and personnel capacity to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol and national ABS regulations is weak. Moreover, there is a lack of management structures and working models at the local government and community levels for implementing national ABS legislation. This is partly exacerbated by the poor awareness and understanding of ABS issues in the country.

Madagascar has made tremendous efforts to conserve its biodiversity, which is very unique at the global level. A wide range of interventions have been made, including the recognition of biodiversity by the country?s constitution as well as the promulgation of the Environment Charter. Madagascar ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1997 and followed this up by developing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 2011. This has subsequently been reviewed and is being implemented for a ten-year period (2015 ? 2025) under Decree N? 2016-128. Madagascar is therefore committed to the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol that it ratified in 2014 through Law N? 2013-010 despite limited human and financial resources. The national measures for the implementation of ABS in the country are incomplete because Decree n?066-2017 was adopted by the Government of Madagascar only for an interim period. In addition, the mechanisms needed to apply sanctions for non-compliance are not included in the Decree, nor is there provision for how the national ABS mechanisms can or will interact with relevant processes on access to genetic and/or biological resources (e.g. research, export, phytosanitary certificates, CITES permits, etc.).

Within the country?s current framework to implement the Nagoya Protocol, public awareness and capacity building of stakeholders, including the communities and decentralized MEDD officers, remain insufficient to ensure compliance with the conditions of ABS as prescribed by the Nagoya Protocol. To date, no PIC or ABS processes?pilot or otherwise? have been implemented. Although there is strong emphasis on community participation in utilization of GR, there is no clear system for sourcing and documenting information, especially TK, on genetic resources being accessed and used locally, nationally and internationally. Local awareness of ABS and of the need to observe or participate in local-level ABS activities is either taking place at an extremely localized and small-scale degree (e.g. at Vohimana Reserve) or appears to be completely lacking. Local communities are largely unaware of processes, their rights, and obligations in the context of genetic resources available in their area. Users and researchers lack the motivation to develop awareness or capacity regarding ABS compliance. Local governments, institutions, and research companies have limited scientific capacity to carry out bioprospecting, obtain PICs, and facilitate equitable benefit sharing. Environmental NGOs are limited by their mandates or their funders. This aspect undermines the support that they could potentially offer to local communities, within the framework of the ABS mechanism which presents well-defined principles.

Despite the efforts made, sensitization on biodiversity does not reach the whole population as the technical, human, and financial resources are insufficient. In consequence, the flow and sharing of information are thus very limited between stakeholders involved in the value chains. It should however be noted that Madagascar maintains an active presence on the ABS Clearing House. However, ABS stakeholders including local populations (Fokonolona), national Fokonolona federations or networks, holders of traditional knowledge (including traditional healers) and traditional authorities still have limited knowledge of ABS. Since the ABS policy is still in draft form and not yet developed, there is no sufficient investment by the Government to improve participation in the value chain for genetic resources. As such, researchers holding research permits do not always submit reports to the administration as obliged, with practically no tangible impacts on the management of biological resources.

Moreover, there are concerns that issues of gender equity at both national and local level are not taken, given the due consideration they deserve during natural resource management. Although there is a National Policy for the Promotion of Women (French acronym: PNPF), this has been in existence since the year 2000 and has not been updated since. As a result, long standing cultural attitudes and

scenarios still exist where women are excluded in discussions (and negotiations) on access to and marketing of genetic resources in the rural areas of Madagascar.

1.3.2. Associated baseline projects

There is considerable collaboration between the Government of Madagascar, principally the MEDD, donor agencies, and NGOs concerning the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Baseline projects include the PAGE (Environmental Management Support Programme, 2015-2020) of the GIZ. This project aims to improve conditions in Madagascar for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, with a particular focus on strengthening the political, institutional and legal framework for the sustainable use of natural resources through the following 4 components: i) policy, strategic and legal framework, ii) valorization of genetic resources and ABS study cases, iii) protection and valorization of traditional knowledge (TK), iv) awareness, communication, and capacity building.

Although the PAGE program ends in 2020, a new phase is being developed that will continue GIZ?s inputs to conservation and development in Madagascar. The ?Bio Innovation Africa" Project - Equitable Sharing of Benefits for the Conservation of Biodiversity, designed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of Germany and implemented by GIZ (2019 ? 2022) will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through partnerships with the European industry and research which are increasingly in demand of ingredients and (organic) raw materials from Africa. This justifies the GIZ - ABS Initiative being included in the partnership pool envisaged in the implementation of the proposed project. The Initiative support the beneficiary countries (Madagascar, Namibia, Cameroon and South Africa) in the development of value chains with the European market (for the production of high-value food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals) by implementing the benefit-sharing concept and providing direct and indirect investment opportunities in the conservation of biodiversity. These objectives are completely in line with those of this GEF project. This GEF project activities will align with the goals of a Green Climate Fund project (?Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar? project; US$ 53,500,000)[15][15] in Madagascar to address local adaptation and mitigation measures by reducing forest logging and promoting non-timber forest products, such as medicinal or cosmetic plants. Smallholders are frequently exposed to extreme weather events, particularly cyclones and flooding, which impacts negatively on incomes derived from crops and exacerbates food insecurity.

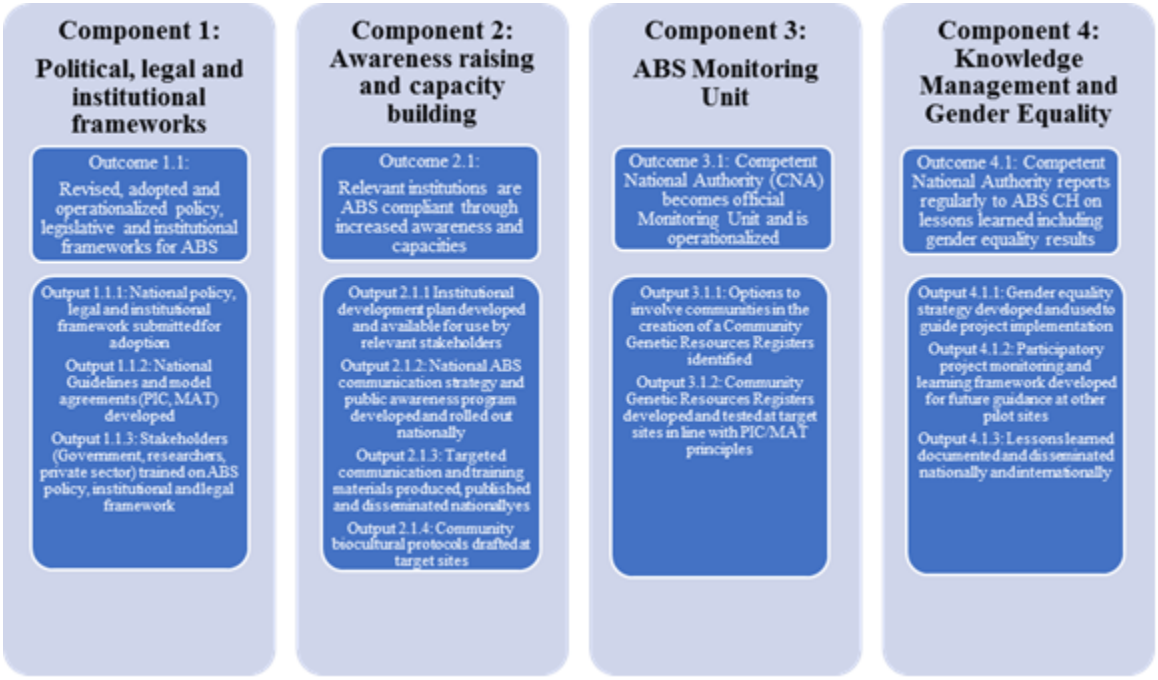
The Program called ?Securing and Protecting Investments and Capacities for Environmental Sustainability (SPICES)? aims to strengthen sustainable livelihoods and protect biodiversity in the East and South-East of Madagascar. The proposed GEF poject is aligned to the SPICES program which works by developing partnerships with local or cooperative communities to improve household incomes through the promotion of cash crops in harmony with the environment by promoting the agroforestry system. SPICES has 4 specific objectives such as: i) Strengthening the capacity for adaptation and reducing the exposure of agricultural households to climate risks; ii) Improve local management of forest and agricultural landscapes; iii) Improve health and nutrition; iv) Improve education levels. SPICES also promotes the development of value chains with the private sectors to improve employment opportunities and environmental conservation. For this, it focuses on strengthening livelihoods in value chains that directly contribute to the restoration of landscapes. These aspects relating to the development of value chains and markets for the benefit of local communities constitute the junction points of SPICES with the proposed GEF Project in the Rural Municipality of Ranomafana where the Sahandrazana site is included.

1.4. Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

This project will contribute significantly to the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Madagascar. The project objective is to ?establish Madagascar?s ABS national framework and

operational capacity to enable the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?. The project objective will be achieved through the key inputs under four targeted Components. The four project components are inter-related and will lead to improved capacity of decision makers, users and beneficiaries to manage genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as to develop appropriate governance systems on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge. The project will be implemented at two main levels of intervention: (i) the national level, in order to establish the national regulatory and institutional framework, and develop national capacity for governance of the framework and technical support measures for its implementation; and (ii) local/community level, to demonstrate pilot ABS activities in the field in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders, and to raise awareness and understanding of ABS processes and their regulatory framework. An overview of the project components, outcomes and outputs is shown in the table below and briefly described in the text that follows.

Table 1. Overview of project components, outcomes and output



? ***Component 1: Strengthening political, legal and institutional frameworks to implement Madagascar?s ABS mechanism***

This component aims to take stock and assess gaps of ABS provisions in existing policies, laws and regulations, and build on those that are already in place to ensure that the CNA has the necessary tools and mechanisms for effective implementation of ABS. This component will support the 1) finalization of the necessary and coherent (cross-sectoral) supporting policies and legislative, regulatory measures on ABS and TK, 2) establishment of the institutional framework for effective ABS implementation, 3) capacity of key government agencies to address and implement a robust ABS mechanism with national operational guidelines, model agreements and procedures for the private sector, research institutions and community actors. The outcomes, output and activities under component 1 are outlined below:

i) Outcome 1.1: Revised, adopted and operationalized policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for ABS

•Output 1.1.1: National policy, legal and institutional framework submitted for adoption for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through a process of national consultations

- Take stock and assess gaps of ABS provisions in existing policy documents, laws and regulations
- Develop ABS policy framework for compliance with the Nagoya Protocol
- Develop ABS legal framework for compliance with the Nagoya Protocol

- Develop ABS institutional framework for compliance with the Nagoya Protocol
- Establish intra- and inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms to integrate ABS principles into GR and TK use
- Facilitate adoption of ABS policy, other relevant national policies, legal and institutional frameworks

•***Output 1.1.2: National Operational Guidelines and model agreements (PIC, MAT) for implementation of ABS and TK are developed***

- Conduct stakeholder consultations, at national and project site-level, for views and observations
- Develop national operational guidelines, model agreements (PIC and MAT) for ABS and TK implementation
- Conduct a national stakeholder workshop to validate the national operational guidelines and model agreements
- Facilitate approval of the national operational guidelines and model agreements
- Disseminate the national guidelines and model agreements through mass media, checkpoints and ABS-CH.

•***Output 1.1.3: Relevant key agencies and stakeholders (Government, researchers, private sector) trained on ABS policy, institutional and legal frameworks***

- Conduct a stakeholder training needs assessment to identify the technical and knowledge gaps
- Develop a training programme (modules, materials and scheduling)
- Conduct targeted stakeholder training seminars on ABS policy, institutional and legal frameworks

? ***Component 2: Awareness raising and capacity building on Nagoya Protocol and ABS***

This component focuses on providing information and raising awareness so as to build capacity at all levels of ABS implementation, i.e. from government to communities, and from scientists to private sector businesses. Based on a capacity gaps/needs analysis as well as field visits to the project pilot sites, information and training materials will be produced targeting stakeholder groups and relevant institutions (including individual, institutions, local communities, especially women). A national communication/outreach strategy will then be developed to ensure that the general public is made aware of the national mechanisms in place to implement the Nagoya Protocol and ABS. Awareness-raising at the community level will be a two-way process whereby traditional knowledge (TK) will be shared and documented. Gender responsive community biocultural protocols will be drafted for the project pilot sites to provide predictability, clarity and transparency about community values and decision-making processes.

i) Outcome 2.1: Relevant institutions are ABS compliant through increased awareness and capacities

•***Output 2.1.1 Institutional development plan on ABS based on needs assessment developed and available for use by relevant stakeholders***

- Conduct ABS capacity gaps/needs assessment to establish a baseline on the level of ABS implementation
- Conduct national key stakeholder consultations (workshop) on institutional development plan
- Develop the institutional development plan on ABS
- Facilitate validation and approval of the institutional development plan
- Diseminate and implement the institutional development plan

•***Output 2.1.2: Targeted communication and training materials produced, published and disseminated nationally and at target pilot sites***

- Develop simple, succinct and well-illustrated audio-visual messages to aid stakeholder understanding

- Develop communication and training materials (newsletters, brochures, leaflets, pullouts, training modules, etc)
- Disseminate communication and training materials during workshops, meetings and community engagements.

•***Output 2.1.3: National communication strategy and public awareness program on ABS designed, developed and rolled out nationally***

- Review existing communication strategies and awareness programmes in the environment sector
- Conduct national stakeholder consultation to document best pactices and lessons
- Develop a communication strategy and awareness programme based on best practices/lessons from similar strategies
- Conduct a stakeholder workshop to validate the communication strategy and awareness programme
- Facilitate approval of the communication strategy and awareness programme
- Disseminate the communication strategy and the awareness programme to stakeholders and in the ABS-CH

•***Output 2.1.4: Community biocultural protocols drafted at target sites***

- Conduct scoping visit to the pilot sites, appreciate the cultural norms and taboos of the local communities
- Conduct a stakeholder workshop to agree on baselines and approach for development of the community protocols
- Conduct gender responsive data collection (workshops, meetings, field visits, etc) in a participatory manner
- Develop gender responsive biocultural protocols with a focus to sustainable management and benefit sharing
- Conduct a stakeholder workshop to validate the community biocultural protocols
- Translate the protocols into local languages and disseminate them to relevant stakeholders

? ***Component 3: Establishment of an ABS Monitoring Unit***

This Component will put in place an adequate system to ensure long-term monitoring and awareness on the progress of utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and compliance with the PIC/MAT processes established under Component 1. The full operationalization of the CNA is critical to this effect. Through the training and awareness-raising activities that will be carried out at the target sites, the information on genetic resources being used locally, nationally and internationally will be sourced, documented and entered into site-based databases or Community Genetic Resources Registers (CGRR) that will be created specifically to address the monitoring gap in Madagascar. The registers will be developed at two pilot sites of the project with the intention of replicating the process in other potential sites in Madagascar.

i) Outcome 3.1: Competent National Authority (CNA) becomes official Monitoring Unit and is operationalized

•***Output 3.1.1: ABS Monitoring Unit established***

- Establish an ABS Monitoring Unit to ensure wider stakeholder consultation and decision making in ABS processes
- Facilitate the appointment and inauguration of the ABS unit by the government

•***Output 3.1.2: Options to involve communities in the creation of a Community Genetic Resources Registers identified***

- Identify categories of the communities to participate in the creation of CGRR and assess local needs and priorities
- Assess local needs and priorities in creation of CGRR
- Conduct awareness-raising about the importance of CGRR through community meetings

- Facilitate the election for Committee members to coordinate the creation of the CGRRs
- Conduct community consultations to define roles, rights and responsibilities in the development and use of CGRRs

•***Output 3.1.3: Community Genetic Resources Registers developed and tested at target sites in line with PIC/MAT principles***

- Conduct participatory genetic resource inventory in the two pilot sites
- Conduct community sensitisation workshops to agree on modalities and principles for information sharing
- Train and build the capacity of a select committee to monitor and manage information from the CGRRs
- Pilot (test) the CGRRs at the project sites through existing ABS requests by triggering PIC and MAT
- Facilitate the inclusion of the CGRRs (including guidelines for their use) in the national ABS guidelines

? ***Component 4: Knowledge Management and Gender Equality***

This Component has been designed to ensure that the lessons learned during project implementation are captured and shared in order to strengthen the abilities and skills of stakeholders beyond the project period. A gender equality strategy has been developed during PPG phase and will be validated at the start of project implementation. This strategy will guide not only project implementation but also monitoring and evaluation at pilot sites targeted by the project, and at future sites where genetic resource use and ABS are of concern and importance. The gender equality strategy will also help evaluate cultural attitudes in the rural areas of Madagascar and determine how to address scenarios where women are excluded in discussions regarding access to and marketing of genetic resources, nor in negotiating with buyers, researchers and other stakeholders.

i) Outcome 4.1: Competent National Authority reports regularly to ABS clearing house on lessons learned including gender equality results

•***Output 4.1.1: Gender equality strategy developed and used to guide project implementation***

- Conduct a gender analysis and scoping exercise to identify gender gaps and build a case for a gender equality strategy
- Conduct workshops to raise awareness, identify gender equality focus areas and draft a gender equality strategy.
- Facilitate the approval of the gender equality strategy by the responsible government authority
- Print and disseminate the gender equality strategy in different formats and languages, as appropriate
- Publish the strategy at international level in the ABS Clearing-House.

•***Output 4.1.2: Participatory project monitoring and learning framework developed for future guidance at other pilot sites***

- Conduct a national workshop to identify indicators for measurement of successful scaling out of ABS pilot activities
- Conduct baseline data collection of successes, lessons and experience from implementation of the project
- Develop and facilitate approval of a monitoring and learning framework
- Disseminate the monitoring and learning framework to all stakeholders, as appropriate

•***Output 4.1.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated nationally and internationally***

- Document and share the lessons learned and best practices from experiences during project implementation
- Disseminate the experiences, best practices and lessons learned regionally, nationally and internationally

1.5. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The project is consistent with the eligibility criteria and priorities of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-TF) as it will support the Government of Madagascar to develop the national ABS framework and strengthen the capacity to implement the Nagoya Protocol. In addition, the project will facilitate pilot projects targeting local communities for in-situ conservation as well as access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their utilization. Lessons from this project will be used to replicate the project activities in other areas of Madagascar.

This project directly addresses Programming Option ?Implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing?, under objective 3 of the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy: ?Strengthen biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks?. In particular, Expected Outcome 14: ?*Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to implement the Protocol is increased, including, inter alia and as appropriate, measures for mutual implementation with other relevant international agreements, coordination in transboundary genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and/or procedures to issue internationally recognized certificates of compliance*?. The project will contribute towards the achievement of a number of CBD Aichi Targets, namely: Target 16: The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation; Target 18: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

1.6. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline

This project goes beyond the protection of one species or one area and seeks to invest in a coordinated suite of activities to address the current biodiversity decline across the country, with a focus on genetic resources being harvested and used for the medicinal and cosmetic industries. Interventions will focus on the mechanisms and underlying conditions that can provide the opportunities for sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits for improved livelihoods and investments in biodiversity conservation. The project will ultimately lead to reduced threats from over-harvesting and unsustainable exploitation of genetic resources, thereby enabling species conservation. This will ultimately strengthen Madagascar?s capability to manage access and benefit-sharing through the effective engagement of communities in conservation for sustainable development.

Under GEFTF and co-financing mechanisms, this project will consolidate actions to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources and related traditional knowledge in Madagascar through the development and implementation of a national policy and legal and institutional framework on ABS in line with the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. This will be achieved under component 1. The incremental activities under this component, therefore, involve 1) Revision, validation and operationalization of policy, legislation and institutional coordination for ABS implementation, thereby regulating appropriate access to genetic resources and ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits along the value chain, 2) Establishing cross-sectoral and inter-institutional collaboration thereby ensuring that ABS is incorporated into various sectors and hence enabling Madagascar to implement the Nagoya Protocol effectively, 3) Building the capacity of the key government ministries responsible for ABS, hence contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. These activities towards the development of a regulatory framework consistent with ABS will complement the current actions by Madagascar to promote sustainable development based on the sustainable use of the country?s natural capital. The incremental activities under component 2 of the project focus on providing information and raising awareness so as to build capacity at all levels of ABS implementation, i.e. from government to communities, and from scientists to private sector businesses.

The incremental reasoning therefore is that information and awareness on ABS processes will create a level of consciousness that will provide predictability, clarity and transparency about community values and gender responsive decision-making processes during the implementation of the Nagoya protocol.

The incremental activities under components 3 include the establishment of a Monitoring Unit for ABS, including piloting ABS processes in two project sites. Through the establishment of the ABS Monitoring Unit, this component will test and put in place a system for long-term monitoring on the progress of utilisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and compliance with PIC/MAT processes. Other incremental achievements from this component include the establishment of community genetic resource registers, as site-based databases that will aid in monitoring access to genetic resources and provide baselines for replication of the process in other potential sites in Madagascar. In component 4, the best practices, lessons learnt, and experiences gained during project implementation will be documented and shared in order to strengthen the abilities and skills of stakeholders beyond the project period. In addition, this component will introduce a gender perspective to ABS decision making and implementation processes. Based on a careful evaluation of the cultural attitudes in Madagascar, this will be a critical incremental element in ABS processes as it will mainstream gender considerations into discussions regarding access to and marketing of genetic resources, as well as in negotiations with buyers, researchers and other stakeholders.

1.7. Global environmental benefits

The proposed project will contribute to Madagascar?s efforts to achieve its Aichi Targets 16 to operationalize the Nagoya Protocol in accordance with national legislation, and Aichi Target 18 to promote by 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The project will also contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular, the goals on Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Life Below Water (SDG 14), and Life on Land (SDG 15). By supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the expected global environmental benefits include: (i) contributing to the achievement of the three objectives of the CBD and the Aichi Targets, thereby reducing the rate of loss of global biodiversity; (ii) enabling local communities and countries to reduce biodiversity loss by deriving greater economic benefits from genetic resources, thereby providing incentives for biodiversity conservation; (iii) strengthening the rights and stewardship by IPLCs of their genetic resources and aTK, thereby contributing to the local conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity etc.

This project has therefore been conceived to strengthen the capacity of people and government of Madagascar to sustainably harness the potential economic benefits of the country?s rich biological diversity. Besides, the project will enhance the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the country?s biodiversity among the people and entities that have a direct stake, in form of business, employment, research, technology transfer, and capacity development opportunities. These new opportunities will lead to the conservation of Madagascar?s genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The project will contribute to global environmental benefits through the creation of incentives from implementation of the ABS (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) regime and Nagoya Protocol on ABS. This will focus attention on the unique biodiversity of Madagascar, some of which has not received the necessary scientific or governance attention. Targeted and robust scientific research and development will provide added-value to genetic resources, which, together with the clear, coherent, and complete regulatory and institutional frameworks for the ABS mechanism, will contribute to ensuring Madagascar?s valuable natural resources are conserved for the future generations.

Through improved access rights to genetic resources, the project will contribute to numerous efforts underway in the country to prevent the extinction of endangered ecosystems and their species. This will be achieved through a multi-sectoral approach in project implementation, awareness creation and capacity building at the local level thereby enhancing expertise on species conservation as well as human livelihoods. This will contribute towards the achievement of many Aichi Targets of the

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), namely: Target 16 by enhancing Madagascar?s capacity to implement national ABS mechanism and improving control over access to genetic resources through an updated and operational policy, legislation and institutional framework; and Target 18, by improving the protection of natural resources at selected pilot sites and ecosystems, including from improved enforcement of harvest and access protocols through a robust awareness and communication campaign, active community consultations and development of genetic resource registers.

1.8. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The project?s inputs to capacity building, awareness-raising, community engagement to identify appropriate financing mechanisms and monitoring systems are new approaches to ensuring Madagascar?s compliance with the Nagoya Protocol treaty. With Madagascar?s newly re-structured Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (February 2019), a pioneering approach to biodiversity conservation that places sustainable development at a par with environmental protection has been signaled, thus enabling innovative multi-stakeholder engagement and stewardship that have been a challenge for ABS-related activities in the past.

The project will work with several government agencies, such as, the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Economy and Finance and MEDD. As such, the project activities will directly or indirectly contribute to *environmental sustainability* through: (i) promoting coordination within and between key sectoral agencies programs and regulatory systems; (ii) operationalisation of guidelines and model agreements to promote *in situ* and/or *ex situ* conservation of the concerned genetic resources; (iii) Capacity development of key stakeholders who manage natural resources, including central government staff, local administration, private sector, communities, traditional authorities; and (iv) Sharing lessons learned and best practices on ABS management practices which enables adoption, replication and scaling out.

The project?s aim to work with multiple stakeholders, including the private sector, will include exploration of sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure effective application of ABS, community engagement and solutions to enhancing the value of genetic resources for sustainable livelihoods. The activities promoted by the project will contribute to the *financial and economic sustainability* of the rural beneficiaries by improving their livelihoods. Financial sustainability will arise when the ABS mechanism leads to income-generation that more than adequately meets household needs, which will motivate communities to continue their role in the formal ABS process into the future. The project will facilitate the transition to improved benefit sharing through ABS, including bridging gender disparities by implementing a gender equality strategy. The project will promote inter-institutional collaboration, networking and coordination that will enable the increasing of resources channelled through monetary and non-monetary benefits from the country?s genetic resources.

The project will achieve *social sustainability* through: (i) Capacity development; (ii) Gender equality and gender mainstreaming at institutional and community levels; and (iii) Participatory approaches. The project will focus on ensuring long-term ownership of the project?s outputs by institutionalizing ABS mechanisms at State, Regional and local-level entities for effective implementation. During implementation, the project will carry out project specific gender analysis and develop a Gender Equality Strategy, enabling the project to identify and support opportunities to include women in the project activities? implementation. Besides, a gender approach employed in the implementation of all four project components.

In terms of *scaling up*, the project aims to set in place the necessary laws, protocols and model agreements for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through capacity building and the effective application of tools and ABS principles (PIC/MAT) in Madagascar. Piloting these tools and testing the capacities developed in at least 2 regions will provide valuable and necessary lessons learned and lead to refined protocols for action (and testing) in other landscapes and with other communities and genetic resources. The potential for mainstreaming ABS control mechanisms into policies and plans of other sectors, including land-use planning, ethnobotanical research, scientific studies, etc. will ensure that the

project?s achievements are not static one-off achievements, but can be incorporated into a number of sectors in the future. The knowledge management and sharing of best practices and lessons learned through the ABS Clearing-House reporting will facilitate scaling up and strengthen partnerships with other countries and Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

[1] Physical map of Africa by National Geographic. https://africa.zoom-maps.com/

[2] Heawood, E; Cana, FR (1911). "Africa?. In: Chisholm, Hugh (ed.). *Encyclop?dia Britannica*. 1 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. pp. 320?322.

[3] Rakoto-Joseph O., Garde F., David M., Adelard L., Randriamanantany Z.A. (2009). Development of climatic zones and passive solar design in Madagascar. Energy Conversion and Management 50 (4): 1004-1010.

[4] https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/index.php/madagascar

[5] http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01219/WEB/IMAGES/IKNT91.PDF CRG

[6] World Bank (2013). Madagascar country environment analysis: Taking stock and moving forward. Antananarivo, Madagascar

[7] Ministry of Environment and Forests, 2014. Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity ? Madagascar. Antananarivo, Madagascar.

[8] https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/madagascar-population/

[9] D?cret n? 2016-128 portant adoption de la Strat?gie et Plans d?Actions Nationaux pour la Biodiversit? de Madagascar de 2015 ? 2025.

[10] Ministry of Environment and Forests, 2014. Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity ? Madagascar. Antananarivo, Madagascar.

[11] Rabarison H, Randriamahaleo SI, Andriambelo FM, Randrianasolo HL (2015). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015 ? 2025). Antananarivo, Madagascar

[12] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, March 3rd, 1973, 993 U.N.T.S. 243.

[13] IUCN (2020). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org. Downloaded on 19 March 2020

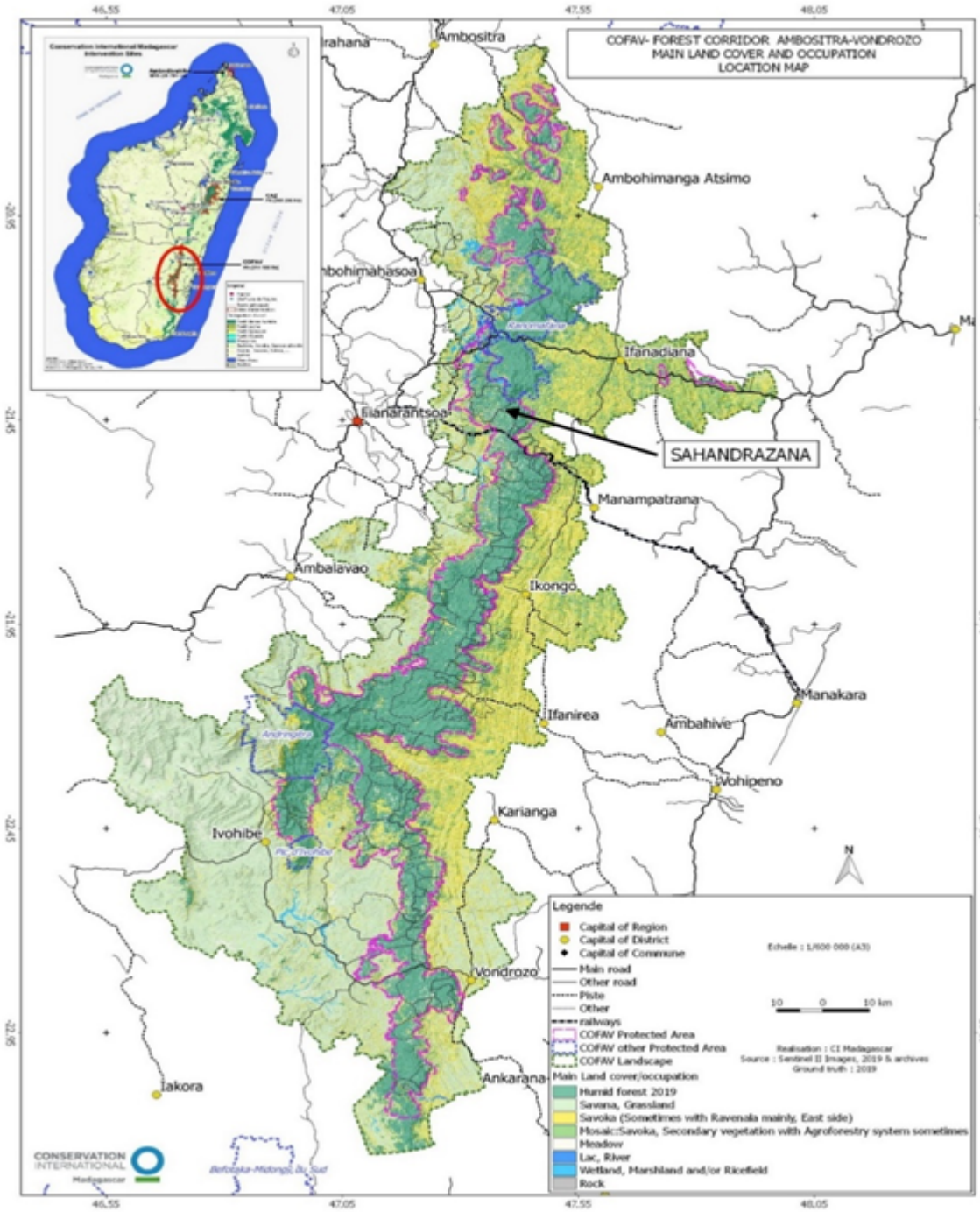
[14] *DG INSTAT/ DSE/ SSES/ COMEXT/ OCTOBRE 2015*

[15] Project FP026 Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar

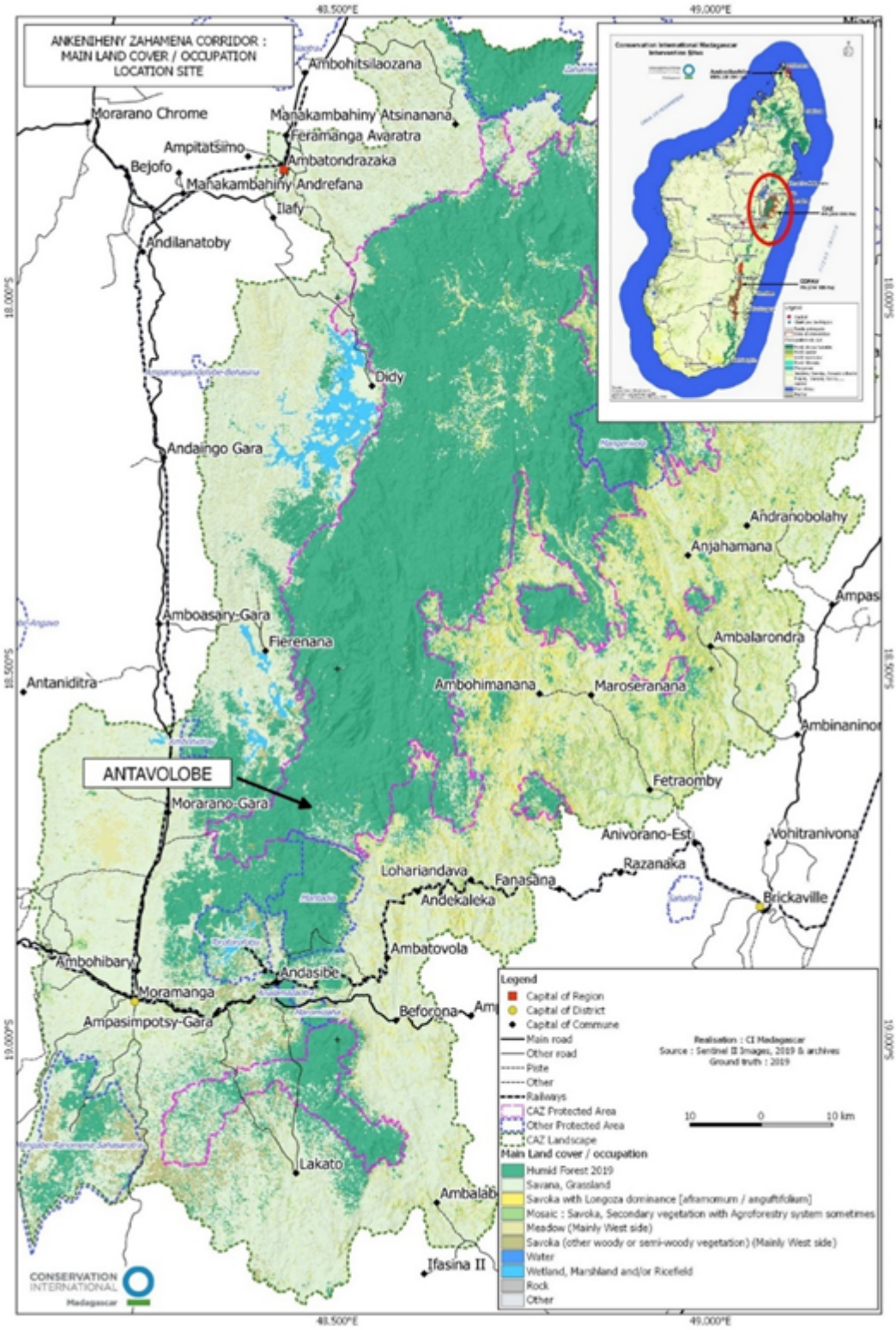
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Pilot site 1: Sahandrazana site (SIG: 47? 50' E ? 21? 24' S) covers 112 hectares within the Ambositra-Vondrozo Forest Corridor Natural Resource Reserve (COFAV) and is close to Ranomafana National Park in the Municipality of Ranomafana, in the Region of Vatovavy Fitovinay.



Pilot site 2: Antavolobe site (SIG: 18? 57' - 18? 59' S and 48? 30' - 48? 35' E) covers 106 hectares within Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor (CAZ) close to Mantadia National Park in the Municipality of Andasibe (Alaotra Mangoro Region).



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Given the nature of the project, a dedicated stakeholder engagement plan (SEP ? Appendix 16 of the project document) has been developed during the preparation phase. The aim of the SEP is to ensure the involvement of all project stakeholders as early as possible in the implementation process and throughout the project, and to ensure that their views and concerns are made known and taken into consideration. The plan will also help the project in ensuring effective communication channels and working relationships. The SEP outlines the ways in which the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about the project and any activities related to the project. The involvement of the local population is essential to the success of the project(s) in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities and to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed project activities.

The stakeholder engagement plan will therefore result into: 1). Increased knowledge, understanding and visibility of ABS and the project, and their relationships to the Sustainable Development Goals, among stakeholders. 2). Strengthened networking and collaboration among project stakeholders and between project stakeholders and other relevant groups globally and at the country level. 3). Strengthened ABS communications at the country level. This stakeholder engagement plan will be updated as needed and some activities may be piloted in certain contexts before being upscaled to others.

Regulations and Requirements

To ensure strong country ownership, and in line with the stakeholder engagement requirements outlined in UNEP?s Social and Environmental Standards (SES), project preparation and design were done in full consultation and close engagement with government, academia, research, NGO, CSO, private sector and local communities. According to project regulations of Madagascar, public consultation is included in the project development process where a given project may significantly affect the quality of the environment, and are part of the environmental impact assessment.

Summary of stakeholder engagement activities up to project submission

During project development, there were a series of engagements involving information sharing and consultation activities with a range of project stakeholders. Detailed stakeholder consultations were held during the project preparatory phase (PPP) to identify and clarify complementarities, overlap, synergies and support with other projects and activities. The stakeholder consultations during project

design enabled the project to formalize in-country coordination with other GEF-financed and other donor-funded projects that will continue throughout the project period. Among the stakeholders were national government agencies, local authorities, training and research institutions, civil society organizations, private sector and local communities. After GEF approval of the Project Information Form (PIF), the project preparation phase was interrupted with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in line with government restrictions. The strong commitment of project stakeholders resulted in the constitution of a Technical Advisory Group that carried out regular virtual consultations, including a virtual project preparation inception workshop on 12th June 2020, and field visits with protective equipment as governments restrictions eased. During this phase, local communities were given the opportunity to express their needs, expectations and concerns regarding the project. The main conclusions of these consultations have been considered in the project document.

Project Stakeholders

During implementation, the project's main stakeholders remain the same, including the key providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, government agencies, agents of the bio-prospectors and potential users of genetic resources and associated TK. The participation of users and providers will continue to be stimulated through various workshops that will be focused on developing the legislative and institutional framework, mainstreaming gender considerations in ABS procedures, documenting best practices, lessons and experiences, as well as ensuring long term monitoring of ABS. Users and providers will be encouraged to share their feedback through communication channels such as workshops, radios, community meetings and panel discussions. In addition, under the project, a Technical Advisory Group will be established to provide backstopping on ABS issues to stakeholders. This group will provide a forum for continuous participation in improvements regarding the ABS operations and regulations in Madagascar.

Stakeholder	Relevant mandate	Role in the project
Government agencies		
Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development	Management and protection of the environment for conservation and sustainable development; Development, coordination, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation of State policy on environment and sustainable development.	Coordination with other sectors of the environment; Revision of laws and policies (component 1); Oversee the development of procedures on access and export of Genetic Resources (GR) as well as the formulation of study on financial mechanism for ABS; Development of communications strategy and campaign
Direction for the Management of Renewable Natural Resources and Ecosystems (DAPRNE)	Protected area management; Issuing forest management transfer contracts to communities; Issuance of collection and export permits as well as biodiversity monitoring; Ensure national commitments to the implementation of CBD are met (as CBD NFP and ABS CNA).	Project coordination and management; Developing policy, legal and institutional frameworks; Local community awareness and capacity building; Developing access to and export of GR mechanisms; Communication of project activities, including Madagascar?s visibility in the ABS Clearing-House

Regional Directions of MEDD (DREDDs)	Biodiversity conservation, extension work, enforcement of regulations and permits, oversight and control of natural resource use.	Liaison between community representatives and MEDD; Local communication and awareness campaigns; Training and mentoring of communities, particularly on community protocols, PIC, MAT and the community GR and TK registers
Ministry of Economy and Finance (includes Customs authorities)	National policy on economic management and development, including development of financial planning, budgeting (revenue and expenditure forecasting), and control of the public budget, as well as export tariffs and border control.	Developing (and implementing) ABS financial mechanisms for Madagascar as well as customs control.
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Policy development and coordination, including agricultural research in the agriculture, livestock, and fisheries sector.	Support the creation of community GR & TK Registers
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Higher education, coordination and governance of universities and research centers; Policy and strategy development on scientific research; Development of research partnerships and applying results for development of Madagascar	Coordination of scientific research on genetic resources, applied research; Prepare future researchers to play an active within national ABS framework; Certification of research on traditional medicine as well as supporting environmental /agricultural research
Ministry of Trade & Industry	Ensures partnership between the State and private sectors through public-private dialogue and supports the competitive development of small and medium-sized enterprises in compliance with industrial standards. Also promotes export industry and assists with creation of business climate in Madagascar, including the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation	Develop an inventory of private sector; Raise awareness and enhance the capacity of the private sector; Carry out a market study of selected GR; Develop international quality standards
OMAPI ? *Office Malgache de Propri?t? Intellectuelle* [Madagascar Intellectual Property Office]	Management of national policy on industrial and intellectual property, under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Trade & Industry	Ensure appropriate checkpoints are incorporated into a monitoring system for genetic resources; develop IP regulations related to GR and TK

Ministry of Public Health	Implementation of National Health Policy; Development of partnerships with national and international health-focused partners; Mobilization of resources to ensure effective and sustainable health interventions	Collaborate with the CNA to a) develop an inventory of traditional healers and b) awareness-raising of traditional healers
Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Promotion of Women (MPPSPF)	Promote gender equality in Madagascar through gender awareness and gender mainstreaming	Coordinate with the CNA for development of the gender equality strategy as well as sharing of best practices and experiences and coordination of gender mainstreaming
Ministry of Communication and Culture	Implementation of sectoral laws, regulations, code of ethics and development and promotion of national identity and cohesion	Participate in ABS communication campaign; Revise the regulations on TK to ensure cultural identity
Ministry of Justice	The Directorate of Human Rights and International Relations is responsible for implementation of international human rights obligations, including equality without discrimination of the sexes	Contribute to the mainstreaming of gender equality in Malagasy State reports, national commitments, and government structures
Non-government and civil society organizations		
World Wide Fund for Nature -Madagascar	Protected area management in Madagascar; Sustainable livelihoods of communities from the sustainable use of natural resources	Awareness-raising with communities; Capacity building of communities; Bioprospecting; Development of community genetic resources register
Conservation International	Conservation in Madagascar; Bioprospecting with various partners; Sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants (e.g. *Centella asiatica* and *Drosera madagascariensis*)	Awareness-raising with communities; Capacity building of communities; Bioprospecting; Development of community genetic resources register
Natural Justice, Madagascar	Research on environmental and human rights laws; Support to communities impacted by the ever-increasing demand for land and resources	Support capacity building of communities in negotiation skills; Support advocacy, governance, and transparency in ABS processes
Development partners		

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Supporting government, private sector and local communities in natural resource management and environmental protection for sustainable development	Review and finalize national policy and legal tools governing ABS and ensuring robust link with biodiversity conservation, social enterprise development, and Natural Capital Valuation; Capacity development and awareness-raising through the promotion of applied research on resource management, biodiversity conservation and promotion of Population, Health & Environment initiatives; Support to local communities, traditional healers, researchers, and private sector; Monitoring, evaluation, and capitalization of ABS initiatives in the country
GIZ/ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Supports several countries in designing and implementing the required ABS regulatory frameworks; Implementing agency for Bio-Innovation Project of the ABS Initiative	Development of ABS Policy and Legislative framework; Capacity building and monitoring of ABS value chain development
Tany Meva Foundation	Mobilization of funding for community economic, social and environmental development activities and sustainable management of natural resources with a focus on governance and addressing SDGs through community programs	Collaborate in a) pilot case studies to add value to Genetic Resource use, and b) capacity building for communities
Biotechnologie pour le D?veloppement durable en Afrique (BDA)	Capacity development of African countries for value-added marketing of plant resources	Collaborate on: a) market study; b) development of international quality standards; c) awareness-raising and capacity building; Provide direct support to two of the pilot test sites
Universities and Research institutes		
University of Antananarivo, Graduate School of Agronomy	Training and research	Support in the development of community biocultural protocols (CBP) at Antavolobe and Sahandrazana; Training in community negotiating skills; Bioprospecting;
Private sector		
Homeopharma	Development and marketing of certified, high-quality herbal medicine products	Development of quality standards and their promotion within the private sector

Jean Claude Ratsimivony (JCR) Group	Alternative and traditional medicine, including biological laboratory analysis, tree planting, environmental protection and conservation of endemic plants of Madagascar	Knowledge and experience sharing
Institut Malgache de Recherches Appliqu?es (IMRA)	Research on medicinal plants to produce medicines for national commercial use. Also collaborates	Training; Awareness-raising regarding revised ABS mechanism and ways to adhere to associated regulations; Support rationalization of a mode of operation with foreign pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies and supplies raw materials, essential oils, plant extracts
Traditional authorities and Local communities		
Traditional authorities and public administration e.g. Municipality, Fokontany, etc.	Guardians of traditions and advise on local level community decisions; Supervision and monitoring of natural resource management as well as facilitation, development, and promotion of local projects	Mobilization of local communities for documentation of TK and development of community GR registers; Organize community meetings for awareness-raising and capacity-building; Provide advice during revision and finalization of ABS policy and regulatory frameworks
National Association of Traditional healers of Madagascar (ANTM)	Coordinate and regulate the activities of traditional healers in Madagascar	Mobilization of traditional healers; Organize community meetings for awareness-raising and capacity-building; Provide information about plant species
Community representatives in Sahandrazana and Antavolobe	Collect and use plant resources from the wild as well as provide supply to various private sector players	Provide information on the plant species collected, resource values along the trade chain, traditional uses at household and village level; Provide guidance on community needs and capabilities; Provide inputs to the development of Community Genetic Resources Register; Contribute to bioprospecting programme

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The project affects a wide range of stakeholders in Madagascar, ranging from Government authorities to communities living alongside genetic resources, and from researchers and scientists to the private sector. The project also has a far-reaching impact on stakeholders along value chains, from source to transit to consumer, which could include international stakeholders. DAPRNE will establish an ongoing relationship with all stakeholders, including the local communities in the two pilot sites, from as early as possible in the project planning process and throughout the life of the project. The engagement process will ensure their meaningful consultation in order to facilitate their informed participation on matters that affect them directly, proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The World Wide Fund for Nature, Conservation International, Natural Justice and USAID Hay Tao have helped inform the baseline scenario and will be involved in project implementation. Similarly, IMRA (Institut Malgache de

Recherche Appliqu?e) will be involved with the project during its implementation. The JCR Group and Homeopharma will continue to be engaged to share experiences and knowledge during project implementation. During project design, it was noted that the private sector can play a very important role in governance and management of genetic resources for effective implementation of the ABS mechanism. The private sector will therefore be actively engaged during project implementation. Further information on stakeholders and their engagement in project development and implementation can be found in the table below.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), summarized in the table below is designed to create dialogue and genuine collaboration between partners who will be involved in the ABS project in Madagascar. Stakeholders are composed by relevant government ministries, NGOs, donor agencies and private sector. During project preparation, consultation of all stakeholders was greatly limited by the constraints of COVID-19. The strategy adopted is the establishment of a Technical Advisory Group gathering different categories of actors who expressed their interests and willingness to collaborate in order to contribute to the effective implementation of the ABS mechanism in Madagascar allowed to design with different stakeholders the device of the project. Further consultations have enabled two additional NGOs (Natural Justice and Catholic Relief Service) to participate in the project design. At the pilot sites level, within the possibility of local travels, regional forest agents were in the field to consult local communities. A previous project in the Antavolobe site offered some information on local key players on environmental and biodiversity issues that will be considered for activities in this project site. At the local level, dialogue and collaboration with traditional authorities will be adopted as these play an important role to mobilize local communities.

Stakeholder group	**Engagement Action/focus**	**Materials to be used**	**Location**	**Responsible organisation, person**	**Date**
Project Unit Management	Work planning and progress review meeting Adherence to Monitoring and Reporting Systems Discuss and communicate project performance internally and PSC Highlighting stakeholder concerns and providing suggestion for improvements	Electronic and printed documents (workplans, reports, booklets, factsheets, fliers, ?) Presentations Audio and visual equipment Internet	Project Office	Project Manager and his/her staff	Weekly

MEDD (central and regional units)		Electronic equipment for communication Space for in person engagements Printed materials (report, booklets, leaflets/factsheets/fliers; etc) Presentations; Audio and visual equipment	Project Office Central and regional MEDD offices	Project Unit Management Directors and Chiefs of Services	Quarterly
Sectoral ministries	Active participation in activities related to the enhancement of national ABS framework Appropriation and implementation of national ABS institutional development	Presentation in meetings using electronic and print documents Reports and official circulars	Ministry/Departmental HQs Project Office	GEF Focal Point General Secretary of the MEDD (in his quality of Project Steering Committee Chair)	According to workplan (but at least biannual)
National Research Centres and Universities	Information exchange on research and development collaborative projects with genetic resources users Contribution in national ABS framework Contribution to MAT establishment	Presentation in meetings using electronic and print documents	HQ of National Research Centres and Universities Project office	Researchers	Quarterly
Private sector	Information exchange on business constraints and opportunities	Presentations (by using audio and visual equipment) Documents (booklets, leaflets, factsheets, fliers, reports)	National, regional and local levels (at pilot sites areas)	Business Managers	Annually
NGOs / OCSs	Information exchange on activities held at local level in the pilot sites	Presentations (by using audio and visual equipment) Documents (booklets, leaflets, factsheets, fliers, reports)	National and local levels	Persons mandated by their respective organizations to participate at the project	Quarterly

Local traditional authorities	Leadership at community meetings	Posters Oral communication	Pilot sites	Local traditional authorities or their representatives	According to project workplan on community meetings
Local administrative authorities	Contribution in project monitoring	Reports	Pilot sites and municipality levels	Chiefs of villages ? Mayors	Biannually
Traditional knowledge holders	Contribution in enhancement of national ABS framework Contribution in PIC and MAT process development and implementation Contribution in establishment of Community Protocol and Genetic Resources Register	Oral communications Documents (booklets, leaflets, factsheets, fliers, reports)	Pilot sites	Leaders of local traditional knowledge holders and traditional healers	According to project workplan
Local Communities	Involvement in land use planning Involvement of PIC provision and MAT negotiation Leadership on community protocol and genetic resources register establishment	Oral communication Leaflets/factsheets/fliers/posters Maps Herbaria	Pilot sites	Leads of local communities organizations (including women groups and vulnerable populations)	According to project workplan

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Sharing of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This stakeholder engagement plan will be publicly available locally, nationally and internationally. Upon project inception, the PIU will arrange the dissemination of the stakeholder engagement plan to all stakeholders. Copies of the SEP (in French, English and Malagasy) will be available at PIU office and a summary in Malagasy providing key information will be distributed for display at municipality and local *fokontany* offices. The project will regularly (at least twice a year) ensure dissemination of relevant information to the public as well as Project stakeholders. In fact, this is important for stakeholders to know what activities of the project could have potential socio-economic and environmental impacts of their own work and life. Information dissemination should take place during workshops, conferences ore meetings at national, regional and local levels. Adequate budget has been allocated towards SEP implementation. During project execution, there will be constant engagements with stakeholders for information exchange. The project will target the wider public during implementation of component 2 (awareness, communication and capacity building). In addition, the project will maintain Green Diplomacy at different levels (local, national and international) to ensure that sustainable environmental conservation and development in the country.

Grievances Mechanism

Since the project is mainly concerned with the access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits arising from their utilization as well as associated traditional knowledge, it is likely that there may be some grievances, especially during negotiations and signing of agreements. The project will be committed to addressing all issues that will be brought to its attention responsibly and transparently. A Grievance Mechanism System will be put in place for reporting, assessing, and addressing all complaints. A complaint will be defined as ?a claim or grievance filed by an individual or a group within the communities affected by the operations of the project.? The complaints may arise from grievances which could include physical or financial damage; risks linked to health, safety, and the environment; all forms of harassment; and improper or immoral behavior. Any individual or community who will have a feeling of being negatively affected by the project?s activities will be free to file a complaint. All complaints received from the local communities will be accepted, analyzed, and processed.

The project will set up a comprehensive grievance system that will combine verbal resolution through social agents with modern methods of communication for submitting grievances. In communities, it will be possible to file grievances with any project worker or through the leading local authority (Chef de Fokontany), who will assist to document the grievance. Three copies of the documentation will then be filed and shared as follows: one for the project, one for the local authority, and one for the grievant.

Upon receipt, all eligible grievances will be registered and forwarded to the Project Implementation Unit for processing. An acknowledgment of receipt, or in certain cases, a comprehensive response, will be sent within 30 days after registration. This letter will serve to formalize the receipt of the complaint while providing a preliminary response and informing the complainant of next steps to be taken, if any. All grievances will be thoroughly investigated to find out more about the complaint and to determine the course of action to be followed. Following the investigation, the complainant will be informed of the results and be given a response. If the grievant agrees with the proposed solution, he/she will be required to sign a response form. If the grievant does not agree, the case will be reviewed for other potential courses of action.

Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of this SEP is important and will be continuous and assess the effectiveness of activities in achieving the overall objectives. The PIU will work with the project teams and other stakeholders to monitor and review progress using both qualitative and quantitative measures. The following indictors will guide M&E of the implementation of this SEP throughout project implementation:

? Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, academia, researchers, local communities, bio-prospectors, and others) that are involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).
? Number of people (sex disaggregated) that are involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis).
? Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).
? Number of registered grievances: opened, resolved, closed.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Active collaboration on a) awareness-raising with communities; b) capacity-building of communities; c) bioprospecting; and d) development of community genetic resources register

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

In Madagascar, women play a crucial role in the use and conservation of genetic resources, mainly due to their dominant role in managing household food resources and consumption as well as their involvement in traditional medicinal practices. Madagascar is committed to the elimination of all forms of gender discrimination as enshrined in Article 6 of the Malagasy constitution which recognizes the equality of all individuals before the law and enjoyment of fundamental freedoms, including equal access and participation of women and men in public office and in political, economic and social life. This commitment has been codified by the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1989, in essence, recognizing that women 1) have the same legal capacity as men in civil matters, 2) have equal rights with regard to the conclusion of contracts and the administration of property, and 3) can benefit from all community and extension services, in particular to increase their technical skills. A fully fledged Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Promotion of Women (MPPSPF) has been created and is responsible for the

promotion of women and gender on the one hand, and gender mainstreaming on the other. The latter would provide the locus for gender mainstreaming in ABS processes in the country.

Mainstreaming of gender equality in access to genetic resources and benefit sharing will escalate the positive gains from Madagascar?s biodiversity. The project will do this by proactively addressing scenarios where women are excluded in discussions regarding access to and marketing of genetic resources, nor in negotiating with buyers, researchers and other stakeholders. A gender analysis conducted at the two proposed project sites during the PPG phase showed that gender inequality still persists. This is indicated by women having heavier workload, longer working times and usually provide unpaid labor compared to men. Women in the country also tend to have less secure land-tenure rights, low educational levels, unfair representation in the negotiation/decision making process and are highly vulnerable to gender based violence. On the other hand, men have less time for work, interspersed with rest periods, and have almost exclusive decision-making power at the community and political levels. Even at the household level, cultural norms bestow upon the men the role of family spokesperson in public. This information is useful in understanding the importance of gender inclusivity in the implementation of the ABS project.

The project will therefore ensure that activities around community codes, genetic resources registers, Prior Informed Consent (PIC), associated TK, communication and awareness creation, as well as ABS negotiations make a special effort to reach out to and enable the equal participation of men, women and youth. Attention will be given to gender issues to ensure that roles and responsibilities between women and men on ABS are clearly spelled out and agreed upon. Gender mainstreaming in ABS implementation will take into account the international and national political, legal and institutional framework. The project has therefore been designed in conformity with the GEF gender policy which requires projects to move from a gender-neutral approach to one that promotes targeted measures to reduce gender inequality and empower women where appropriate. Since 2014, the GEF has implemented its Gender Equality Action Plan which defines actions to be taken to ensure that gender equality is taken into account in the project cycle, including in knowledge, results-based management and capacity building. Gender issues will therefore be addressed holistically throughout the project cycle, and promote knowledge sharing that ensures full access to data and information by stakeholders in all gender categories.

Targets for involving women in project activities were included in the Results Framework (Annex A) and Gender Equality Strategy (refer to Appendix 17 of the UNEP project document) with a dedicated budget towards its implementation, in line with Component 4. Women?s representation will be targeted in: i) the technical advisory group by ensuring that up to 50% of the membership is composed of women; ii) training sessions and workshops by building the capacity of women as needed to achieve project targets; and iii) ensuring that women participate in any meetings that will be convened during the implementation of the project. Project activities will be informed by socio-economic assessments that will include gender research. Gender equality will be considered when public awareness campaigns are designed and information materials are disseminated, and gender sensitivity will be incorporated into training topics so that: i) female participants are empowered to participate meaningfully in the trainings, and ii) all participants are made aware of their responsibility to

understand and respect differentiated needs and views of all of their colleagues during training workshops. Trainers will be required to have the skills and experience necessary to plan and facilitate gender-sensitive training.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector is a strategic stakeholder and will be involved in the project as reflected in the SEP. Not only is the private sector a key player in access to genetic resources and their commercialisation, it also is a critical actor in lobbying, awareness-raising and advocacy. The private sector will therefore be actively involved in discussions and development of strategies for PIC and MAT, so that the rules and regulations to be established will be mutually agreed upon and adhered to. The private sector will also be key participants in the delivery of awareness, communication, and capacity building campaigns. The private sector in Madagascar has created a professional membership group viz. Federation of Malagasy Entrepreneurs or *Fivondronan'ny Mpandraharaha Malagasy* (FIV.MPA.MA) that aims to promote effective participation of its members in Malagasy economy and social sector. In addition, each formal entity is recorded officially at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI). The CCI?s missions are to: i) help to position and develop their members? activities within the framework of Madagascar?s economic and social objectives; ii) represent the professional interests of its members; iii) constitute, at all levels of their organization, a structure of dialogue for both national and foreign professionals. Other private sector players who will actively participate in project implementation include IMRA, Homeopharma and the JCR group. IMRA conducts research on medicinal plants to produce medicines for national commercial use and also collaborates with foreign pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies and supplies raw materials, essential oils, plant extracts. Apart from contributing to the formulation of the ABS policy, legal and institutional framework, IMRA will be a major recipient of targeted training and awareness-raising regarding the revised ABS mechanism and ways to adhere to associated regulations. Homeopharma and the JCR group are active players in the domain of alternative and traditional medicine and will therefore be involved in revisions of the ABS framework. The GEF project will work closely with FIV.MPA.MA and CCI and will identify other informal individuals and entities working on genetic resources and guide them towards compliance with the ABS mechanism. Two representatives of the private sector will therefore be selected to the Project Steering Committee.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation measures
Political		
Political instability related to potential decentralization could result in delays in the adoption of legal and institutional framework	Low	Promote ownership by local communities through Component 2 to pressure political actors to minimize the risk. The PIU will prepare and present background and other substantive information and also conduct seminars targeting legislators to garner their support for adoption of the legal and institutional framework
Current budgetary commitments to the environment and biodiversity in Madagascar remain low.	Moderate	The project will increase awareness on the need to increase funding towards biodiversity on the basis of its high potential for the sustainable development of the country. Through the intersectoral ABS Unit, the project will lobby for mainstreaming biodiversity funding in the national budget.
Insufficient cross-sectoral coordination and related policy harmonization.	Low	The project has been designed to incorporate a cross-sectoral approach to implementation of Nagoya/ABS in Madagascar such that policy review will address not just environmental policy, but financial, health, research and enforcement policies. Through the establishment of the ABS Monitoring Unit, the project will put in place a system for cross-sectoral coordination and long-term monitoring on the progress of utilisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and compliance with PIC/MAT processes.
Changes in authorities in charge of ABS and TK	Low	There exists a duly designated Competent National Authority (CNA) as a management entity which will work with with a multisectoral framework (ABS Monitoring Unit) that will be established by the project to ensure institutional continuity as well as PIC and MAT for genetic resources at the local level.
Social		
Lack of cooperation and involvement of private sector	Low/Moderate	The private sector in Madagascar has created a professional membership group viz. Federation of Malagasy Entrepreneurs or Fivondronan'ny Mpandraharaha Malagasy (FIV.MPA.MA) that aims to promote effective participation of its members in Malagasy economy and social sector. The project will work closely with FIV.MPA.MA and other private sector players working on genetic resources and guide them towards compliance with the ABS mechanism. Two representatives of the private sector will be selected to the Project Steering Committee.

Suspicions related to sharing of traditional knowledge for key species of concern	Low	The project inception will secure community trust and active involvement in the project. The project will develop a comprehensive communication strategy in its inception. Through this strategy, explicit explanations will be made to the local communities that the project is all about protecting their rights and providing them with a legal framework to ensure that they benefit form sharing their TK. Stakeholder engagement has been elaborated in detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
The project might challenge local socioeconomic and traditional perceptions of community rights in the context of ABS and TK given low capacity and technical expertise of local authorities	Moderate	Component 2 is designed to address this risk through awareness raising and capacity building. Project activities will include rigorous lobbying and development of relevant protocols with communities using best practices and lessons learned during project implementation.
Impacts on gender equality and women?s rights whereby the project reinforces existing gender imbalances and does not include women in the targeted areas	Low	A draft gender equality strategy (Annex H) has been developed during the project preparation. The strategy elaborates a gender equality vision, mission, goals and objectives for effective and efficient implementation of ABS processes in Madagascar. At the inception of the project, the draft gender strategy will be validated and utilized during implementation of ABS processes in Madagascar.
Force majeure or acts of nature, such as the new pandemic, COVID-19 may delay implementation of project activities.	Low/Moderate	The project will take the following actions to mitigate negative results arising from force majeure or acts of nature, such as COVID-19 or any other health related risk: a) Identify critical stakeholders the absence of whom can lead to unplanned delays, b) Consider legal and financial implications of the force majeure COVID-19 and develop a mitigation plan at the inception stage, c) Communicate any disruptions due to force majeure, such as COVID-19, to all stakeholders, including staff and UNEP, d) Conduct scenario analysis and consider alternative delivery methods, such as virtual or online meetings, radio programmes, recorded messages and guidelines, personal protective equipment or any other steps that will allow the project to be completed on time and on budget, even if it is delayed at some stages. This risk will also be mitigated by the conservation of genetic diversity, benefits for people for nature and sharing of beneft from genetic resources and traditional knowledge, directly contributing to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to provide nature-based solutions to pandemics and other acts of nature
Environmental		

Climate change is predicted to change rainfall patterns and exacerbate drought conditions, exacting an additional stress on the already vulnerable ecosystems	Moderate	The project will strengthen the climate change awareness and adaptive capacity of local communities in the project sites during the planned community trainings, meetings and communication/awareness materials which will be developed. The project will also coordinate with the meteorological authorities to provide the local authorities with up to date information on climate, short term forecasts, seasonal forecasts, long-term climate scenarios, environmental monitoring, early warnings of severe meteorological and climatic events, and other relevant data, all at a suitable spatial scale and packaged in a manner suitable for making on-farm and sector management decisions.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented by UNEP and executed nationally by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 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). More specifically UNEP shall provide project oversight to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes efficiently and effectively. 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 on ABS.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) will be the Executing Agency on behalf of Government through the Directorate of Protected Areas, Natural Resources and Ecosystems (DAPRNE) and will provide overall coordination and supervision. The MEDD will be accountable to UNEP for the achievement of the project objective and outcomes, according to the approved overall project work plan. The MEDD will co-chair with UNEP the Project Steering Committee (PSC) that ensures strategic orientation of the project. Other relevant ministries and stakeholders will be part of the PSC as indicated in the terms of reference below. To minimize delays to delivery of project outputs by the local communities, DAPRNE in consultation with Regional Directorates of Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDDs) and local authorities will identify opportunities on how best to support the pilot sites to effectively participate in the implementation of project activities.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established under the MEDD in DAPRNE and will comprise of the Project Manager, Administration and Finance Officer and Project Technical Assistant. The TORs for staff of the PIU are provided in Appendix 11. The PIU will be responsible for the daily management of the project and for ensuring efficient and timely implementation of the project annual work plans. The PIU will be hosted and supported technically by DAPRNE who will allocate part-time experts according to the PIU needs as part of government co?financing. At local level, the Regional Directorates of Environment

and Sustainable Development) will represent the MEDD by coordinating and monitoring actions of local stakeholders (technical partners and local communities). The technical partners and local communities will be responsible for the implementation of the project at local level. Thus, the regional directors and their partners (forestry regional service chiefs, forest cantonment chiefs) will be the local supervisors of the technical partners at the project field sites. The project activities will be an integral part of the DREDDs annual programs during and after the implementation period to sustain the achievements of ABS as well as ensure the maintenance of local good practices. The DREDDs will organise annual local meetings for sharing, consultation, and planning of activities in collaboration with the PIU.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to serve as the project oversight, advisory and support body for the project. The PSC will be composed of: 1) the MEDD General Secretary as a representative of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2) UNEP Task Manager, 3) the GEF Operational National Focal Point, 4) the Director of Protected Areas, Natural resources and Ecosystems, 5) A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, 6) A representative of the Ministry of Public Health, 7) A representative of the Ministry of Graduate Education and Scientific Research, 8) A representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, 9) A representative of Conservation International, and 10) A representative of GIZ/ABS Initiative. The PSC will meet once every quarter and ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes of the required quality. The PSC will provide overall guidance and policy direction to the implementation of the project and advise on appropriate strategies for project sustainability. It will also advise on any conflicts within the project or to any problems with external bodies. The PSC will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by quality assuring the project processes and products.

The project will establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG will be a permanent structure within the project structure, comprised of the technical teams from the Project Implementing agencies. The TAG will meet at least four times a year or as frequently as required to provide technical guidance to project implementation activities, including review of reports to be submitted to the PSC and UNEP. The technical team will be drawn from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (specifically DAPRNE), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts, and technical support partners such as the Bio Innovation Africa project, Natural Justice, USAID Hay Tao, Conservation International, Malagasy Institute of Applied Research, Jean Claude Ratsimivony (JCR) Group, Biotechnologie pour le D?veloppement durable en Afrique, World Wide Fund for Nature ? Madagascar, Homeopharma, Tany Meva Foundation and Catholic Relief Services. The TAG will be responsible for providing detailed technical advice related to the implementation of the project activities to inform the PSC?s technical guidance, oversight and decision-making directions. Further detail on coordination is provided in the baseline analysis and on project implementation arrangements in Appendix 10 and related terms of reference (Appendix 11).

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

This project is consistent with the priorities of Madagascar?s United Nations Development Assistance Framework (French:*Plan-cadre des Nations Unies pour l?Aide au D?veloppement* - PNUAD (2015-2019) which has been extended for one addition year, till 2020, especially Priority #12 Strengthening the strategic and operational management capacity of the environment sector (*Le renforcement des capacit?s de gestion strat?gique et op?rationnelle du secteur de l?environnement*). The PNUAD recognizes that in spite of the development of community management initiatives within the framework of Safe Local Management (GELOSE), the country?s biodiversity is undergoing significant degradation, jeopardizing the future of future generations. The project fits within UNDAF Outcome 1 which for reducing extreme poverty in the most vulnerable populations through real employment/income opportunities, and Outcome 3 which

promotes gender equality in a sustainable and inclusive development through access and use of basic social services by all vulnerable groups.

The project is also consistent with Madagascar?s national strategies and plans. The country is currently implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2015-2025 focuses on five strategic goals, which are closely relevant to ABS, namely: 1) Increased awareness of the value of biodiversity (including knowledge sharing to inform and guide decision-makers and stimulate investment in biodiversity conservation); 2) Reduced pressure on biodiversity (including promotion of sustainable use through good governance, rational management and reduced loss and degradation of ecosystems); 3) Improved state and valuation of biodiversity (including means to safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity); 4) Strengthening benefits from biodiversity (including reference to implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and ABS); and 5) Knowledge management and capacity building (including setting up a system to protect traditional knowledge). Objective 16 of Madagascar?s NBSAP specifically notes that ?*By 2025, the Nagoya Protocol on access and the fair and* equitable *sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources is in force and operational, in accordance with national legislation and the actual needs of the Malagasy people*?. Strategic guidelines to achieve the objective include the requirement that structures are set up to implement a program of activities to operationalize the Nagoya Protocol and ABS. The strategic goal of this objective (Strategic Goal E) is to strengthen implementation of Nagoya and ABS through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. This project will address Objective 16 through activities targeting the strengthening of policy, legal and institutional frameworks (Component 1), creating operational mechanisms (Component 1 and Component 3), ensuring coherent collaboration between stakeholders and effective monitoring (Component 2 and Component 3), and improving knowledge and understanding of target actors ?and the Malagasy population in general? to ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably (Component 2 and Component 4).

Madagascar?s new government, established in 2019 following presidential elections, is developing policies for the accelerated growth of Madagascar based on a party manifesto entitled ?Initiative Emergence Madagascar? (IEM), that is the effective national development plan. Project activities are consistent with Strategic Objective No 23 of the IEM, ?Preserve natural resources and the environment?, and will contribute particularly to Action 365 to *strengthen governance of environment and biodiversity protection*, Action 366 to *strengthen the environmental protection system in accordance with international conventions* and Action 373 on *national survey of forest resources* (where it is noted that such surveys would enable comprehension of the potential and economic value of forest patrimony).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management has been recognized as a critical tool to guide future developments of ABS under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This project has identified knowledge management as an important element of the strategy for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in Madagascar. During knowledge management, it to the project will collect, organize and share biodiversity knowledge and experience, including traditional knowledge, to facilitate and support the enhanced implementation of the Protocol. Through Component 4, the project will ensure that knowledge management becomes one of the operating principles for ABS in Madagascar. The best practices and lessons learned from this project will be carefully documented, shared among stakeholders (including through the ABS-CH) and applied during the project activities for other ABS processes elsewhere. The knowledge management and sharing of best practices and lessons learned through the ABS-CH will facilitate scaling up and strengthen partnerships with other countries and Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. From the second year of implementation, the project will document genetic resources and establish databases (registers) in the two pilot sites, best practices, lessons and perceptions as ABS biocultural

protocols in the two areas. A careful analysis of the knowledge gained from project implementation, including the genetic resource registers and biocultural protocols, will make it possible to demonstrate ABS as an innovative financial mechanism. This project has therefore been designed to improve conditions in Madagascar for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, with a particular focus on harnessing the political, institutional and legal framework as well as best practices and lessons as contained in Component 4.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring will be carried out by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). A Project Manager will be hired full time to run the PIU. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs ii) indicators; and iii) missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) is presented in Appendices 5, 6, 7 and 12 of the project document.

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co?financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the GEF Monitoring Evaluation Tracking Tools against the baseline (completed during project preparation) will be required at midterm and final project evaluation:

a) **Project Inception Report:** The PIU will prepare a draft project inception report in consultation with other project partners. Elements of this report will be discussed during the Project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that can affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to the NPSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start up.

b) **Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B):** The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PIU in consultation with the UNEP and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop (IW) inputs will be incorporated and the PIU will prepare a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the IW. For subsequent AWP/B, the PIU will organize a project progress review and planning meeting for its review. The AWP/B will be linked to the project?s Results Framework indicators so that the project?s work would be contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B will include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and will be divided into 3 monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B will be approved by the PSC.

c) **Project Progress Reports (PPR):** PPRs will be prepared by the PIU based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project?s Results Framework. The purpose of the PPR will be to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that may impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. They will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan.

d) **Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR):** The PIU will prepare an annual PIR covering the project financial year to be submitted to GEF for review and approval. The UNEP will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report.

e) **Technical Reports:** Technical reports will be prepared by national, international consultants (partner organizations under LOAs) as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned.

f) **Co-financing Reports:** The PIU will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Request. The PIU will compile the information received from the executing partners.

g) **GEF Indicator Worksheet:** Following the GEF-7 policies and procedures, performance against the relevant indicators will be tracked and submitted at three moments: (i) with the project document at CEO endorsement; (ii) at the project?s mid-term review/evaluation; and (iii) with the project?s terminal evaluation or final completion report. The progress towards the prrformance against indicators will be tracked in close collaboration with the UNEP. They will be filled in by the PIU and made available for the mid-term review an again for the final evaluation.

h) **Terminal Report:** Within two months before the end date of the project, and one month before the Final Evaluation, the PIU will submit a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report will be to give guidance on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the GEF with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report will, accordingly, be a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details.

i) A **Mid-Term Review** of the project activities will be undertaken at project mid-term to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving the project objectives, outcomes and outputs. Findings and recommendations of this review will be instrumental for bringing improvement in the overall project design and execution strategy for the remaining period of the project?s term. The PIU will arrange for the mid-term review in consultation with the project partners. The evaluation will, inter alia:

i). Review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
ii). Analyse effectiveness of partnership arrangements;
iii). Identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
iv). Propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and
v). Highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

j) An **independent Terminal Evaluation** will be carried out three months prior to the terminal review meeting of the project partners. The Terminal Evaluation will aim to identify the project impacts and sustainability of project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. This evaluation will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to sustain project results and disseminate products and best-practices within Madagascar and to neighbouring countries.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This project will enhance the capacity for implementation of a robust and transparent national legal, regulatory and institutional framework and the strong governance structure to manage an ABS regime to properly share, in a fair and equitable way, the benefits arising from the commercial and other uses of

genetic resources in Madagascar. The strengthening of the ABS mechanism will contribute to the development of social inclusion and gender equality, foster clear and transparent provisions and strengthen the capacity for indigenous and local communities to benefit from the use of their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, thereby generating opportunities benefit-sharing while reinforcing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The benefits shared will be applied in biodiversity conservation actions and benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional small farmers, taking into account their organizations and including consideration of gender dimensions. All activities such as awareness creation on ABS, formulation of biocultural protocols, ABS laws and guidelines, and training on PIC and MAT, will be carried out with due consideration of gender equality and social inclusion principles.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Appendix 14 of the Project Document attached below

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted

Title	Module	Submitted
ESERN	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex A: Project Results Framework [1]

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Mid Term Targets	End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
Effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in	Level of stakeholder capacities and awareness on issues and processes related to access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS)	There is limited awareness and capacity among community groups and private sector players in Madagascar to implement issues and processes related to ABS	At least 15 community groups and 5 private sector players in Madagascar are aware of issues and processes related to ABS	At least 15 community groups and 5 private sector players in Madagascar are able to implement issues and processes related to ABS	ABS institutional development plan; Awareness materials; Mass media (TV, Radio, etc.) materials; Outreach / communication strategy; biocultural protocols	**Assumptions:** - Government is fully committed to the conservation and sustainable use of the country?s genetic resources and strengthening of national ABS framework.	Subprogramme 3 Healthy and productive ecosystems and Subprogramme 4 Environmental

Madagascar	Existence and use of a monitoring system for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	There is no monitoring system currently to ensure compliance to the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	A monitoring system is duly constituted and approved to ensure compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	A monitoring system is effectively in place and operational, ensuring full compliance to the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	ABS Monitoring Unit; Community Genetic Resource Registers; PIC/MAT agreements; Training reports	**Risks:** - Low capacity and technical expertise of local authorities to manage the socioeconomic and traditional perceptions of community rights in the context of ABS and TK - Insufficient cross-sectoral coordination and related policy harmonization.	governance
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Mid Term Targets**	**End of Project Targets**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**MTS Expected Accomplishment**

1.1. Policy, legislative and institutional frameworks revised, adopted and operationalized	ABS policy document officially adopted (in a legal text referenced and promulgated by the Government)	An ABS policy letter was drafted and approved in 2012 by technical experts but it was not adopted by the government	National ABS policy established and officially adopted by the Government	National ABS policy operational	- A decree issued for the official promulgation of the ABS Policy by the Government of Madagascar	**Assumptions** - Political decision-makers are aware of the importance and challenges of ABS in development - Legal units in government ministries are willing to cooperate on ABS issues - The ABS policy can be disseminated widely to the public - The ABS rules and procedures are explicit and understandable **Risks** - Poor perception of ABS by ministerial departments outside MEDD - Poor perception of ABS by parliamentarians - Lack of	SP3 (a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sectoral and transboundary collaboration frameworks 47 at the national and international levels and SP4 (b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

	Number of legal instruments developed/amended as a result of the revised policy	The Decree No. 066-2017 on the terms of the ABS was adopted by the Government in 2017	- A national law on ABS adopted by the Government and approved by the parliaments - Two implementing texts of the law on ABS are adopted by the Government	- A national law on ABS is operational - Two implementing texts of the law on ABS are operational	- Legal texts in the government gazette	ownership of the ABS policy by stakeholders - Poor comprehension of ABS regulations by stakeholders	
	Level of adoption and implementation of the ABS policy by national institutions	Implementation of Decree No. 066-2017 has been reticent and not yet triggered compliance to ABS by national institutions, private sector and/or researchers	- 50% of the national institutions have designated ABS operational managers in cooperation with the MEDD - 25% of requests for access to GR and TK in the private sector and / or researchers are compliant with the ABS policy	- 100% of the national institutions have designated ABS operational managers in cooperation with the MEDD - 75% of requests for access to GR and TK in the private sector and / or researchers are compliant with the ABS policy	? Minutes or reports of meetings or workshops between the CNA within the MEDD and sector representatives ? Application files for access to Genetic Resources at the CNA Secretariat		

Outputs for outcome 1.1 1.1.1 National policy, legal and institutional framework submitted for adoption for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through a process of national consultations 1.1.2. National Operational Guidelines and model agreements (PIC, MAT) for implementation of ABS and TK developed 1.1.3 Relevant key agencies and stakeholders (Government, researchers, private sector) trained on ABS policy, institutional and legal framework							
2.1. Relevant institutions are ABS compliant through increased awareness and capacities	Relevant stakeholders (individuals and institutions) in Madagascar are able to effectively implement ABS processes	The national level of knowledge and capacity on the ABS mechanism are limited in Madagascar.	- 60 participants representing six stakeholder categories involved in the national capacity needs assessment - 60 participants representing six stakeholder categories involved in the development of an institutional plan for ABS implementation	100 stakeholders from different categories are informed of the institutional development plan and consider it in their involvement in the ABS mechanism	Institutional development plan published on the MEDD website and in the ABS-CH	**<u>Assumptions</u>** - Project consultants are capable and available to provide the required services - The capacity needs of stakeholders are properly assessed - Stakeholders are cooperative and can network effectively - Local cultures are permissible to ABS processes - Local communities are cooperative to the project interventions **<u>Risks</u>** - The private sector does not adopt the institutional development plan	
			- 100 participants involved in the development of the ABS communication strategy and awareness program	200 participants are involved in sharing of information through the communication strategy and awareness program	Workshop reports, booklets, posters, leaflets in public places at local, regional and national level (ABS ? CH)		

	Number of community biocultural protocols developed and adopted	The country has so far two experiences of developing community biocultural protocols, one of which took place at the Antavolobe site	At least two additional community biocultural protocols for pilot sites validated by local communities and other stakeholders	Two community bio-cultural protocols for the project pilot sites adopted and disseminated in at least 10 other potential sites in the country	Local workshop reports validating community protocols	- Users outside the country exert pressure on their national partners to act outside the institutional development plan - Stakeholders are not cooperative during consultations - Lack of interest from critical stakeholders	
Outputs for Outcome 2.1 2.1.1 Institutional development plan on ABS based on needs assessment developed and available for use by relevant stakeholders 2.1.2 Targeted communication and training materials produced, published and disseminated nationally and at target pilot sites 2.1.3 National communication strategy and public awareness program on ABS designed, developed and rolled out nationally 2.1.4 Community biocultural protocols drafted at target sites							
Outcome 3.1. Competent National Authority (CNA) becomes official Monitoring Unit and is operationalized	Number of Community Genetic Resources Registers developed by communities that are being monitored by CNA	2 community registers were developed in a previous project	2 additional registers of community genetic resources developed and monitored by the CNA (1 register for each pilot site)	4 community genetic resource registers developed and monitored by the CNA (2 for each pilot site)	Minutes of meetings, Community registers, Evaluation reports	**Assumptions** - TK holders agree to share information for community registers - Local communities will utilise the genetic	

	Number of ABS cases submitted that comply with international standards	The country is in the process of learning to implement ABS processes; No ABS permit has been issued yet	At least 2 ABS cases submitted in accordance with international standards	At least 5 APA cases submitted in accordance with international standards	- IRCC published in ABS-CH - PIC and MAT files finalized at ANC level	resources - All national stakeholders are amenable to the ABS process **Risks** - Divergence of ideas regarding the genetic resources among community members can breed discontent - Some community members may be compromised by bioprospectors. - ABS permit applicants may see the procedure as too restrictive	
Outputs for Outcome 3.1 3.1.1. ABS Monitoring Unit established 3.1.2. Options to involve communities in the creation of Community Genetic Resources Registers identified 3.1.3: Community Genetic Resources Registers developed and tested at target sites in line with PIC/MAT principles							
4.1 Competent National Authority reports regularly to ABS clearing house on lessons learned including gender	Number of cases on lessons learned and shared through the ABS clearing house	Madagascar's publications in the ABS ? CH are very limited so far	- Lessons learned during implementation of project activities published in the ABS-CH twice a year	- Lessons learned during implementation of project activities published in the ABS-CH on a quarterly basis	ABS-CH	**Assumptions** - Stakeholders are sufficiently trained on ABS processes - Women are willing to	

equality results	Level of gender equality mainstreaming in national ABS mechanism	Gender equality is planned to be mainstreamed in project activities as well as in the national law on ABS	- Strategy developed and implemented to mainstream gender equality in all project activities towards ABS mechanism	- Gender equality is mainstreamed and operational under national law on ABS	PIC and MAT files at CNA level	participate in ABS processes **Risks** - Gender consideration may lead to social conflicts in the communities	

Outputs for Outcome 4.1

4.1.1 Gender equality strategy developed and used to guide project implementation

4.1.2 Participatory project monitoring and learning framework developed for future guidance at other pilot sites

4.1.3 Lessons learned documented and disseminated nationally and internationally

[1] Please refer to the Draft Gender Equality Strategy (Appendix 17) for detailed gender indicators.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comment/Question	Response
9-9-19 Because this project is in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol there are no targets, except the number of beneficiaries. No land are indicator is provided at PIF stage. This should change at CEO Endorsement when the target communities are properly asses. Please confirm or provide estimated land area of the target communities.	Land area has been provided for each of the pilot sites in Annex E. Sahandrazana site covers 112 hectares and Antavolobe site covers 106 hectares.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: $ **50,000**	
Project Preparation Activities	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***

Implemented	*Budgeted Amount*	*Amount Spent Todate*	*Amount Committed*
Communication and awareness raising specialist (National consultant)	3,000	1,753	1,247
Gender specialist (National consultant)	4,000	2,338	1,662
National travel	3,000	164	2,836
Technical meetings and workshops	6,000	3,183	2,817
Inception / validation workshops	11,000	380	10,620
Project Design Expert/Team Leader (International)	15,000	5,000	10,000
International travel	8,000	0	8,000
Total	**50,000**	**12,818**	**37,182**

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Annex E: Consultants to be hired

Position Titles	*$/ Person Week*	*Estimated Person Weeks*	*Tasks to Be Performed*
		Local	
Public policy expert (Develop ABS policy)	500	20	? Lead the process of revising and updating the national ABS policy ? Review existing draft ABS policy to identify gaps that need to be addressed to support mechanisms for increased access and benefit sharing from their use; ? Review of relevant national policies and strategy documents to provide synergies with related national frameworks, as appropriate; ? Prepare detailed recommendations for the national ABS policy; ? Develop a detailed national ABS policy that is compliant with the Nagoya Protocol as well as country and context-specific principles, strategic objectives, activities and implementation arrangements.

Environmental lawyers (Develop legal and institutional framework) x 2	500	20	? Collect detailed views, comments and recommendations on the ABS legal framework ? Review existing laws and regulations to identify gaps that need to be addressed to regulate mechanisms for increased access and benefit sharing from their use ? Prepare a comprehensive report with analysis of existing gaps and genuine needs, and formulate specific practical recommendations for the development of appropriate laws and regulations. ? Present the proposed legal texts for the national processes of drafting, debate, approval and assent
Institutional Development Expert (Develop institutional plan)	500	20	? Conduct a capacity needs assessment among individuals, institutions, private sector, local communities to establish a baseline on the ability to implement ABS processes ? Perform an action analysis and develop a prioritization matrix of capacity needs. ? Conduct stakeholder workshops at the national and local levels to obtain views, comments and recommendations for the ABS institutional framework (situation analysis) ? Elaborate an institutional development plan of required actions, interventions, appropriate resource mobilization strategy, responsibilities and timelines.

Communication specialist (2)	500	20	? Develop simple succinct and well-illustrated audio-visual messages to aid stakeholder understanding ? Develop communication and training materials (newsletters, brochures, leaflets, pullouts, training modules, etc) ? Review existing communication strategies and awareness program in the environment sector ? Develop a communication strategy and awareness program based on guidelines performed during PPG phase ? Record and consider recommendations of participants during workshops and training events
Community facilitators (community mobilization) x 2	500	20	? Identify relevant local administrative and traditional authorities and develop collaboration with them to ensure mobilization of populations ? Identify local leader women in each pilot sites and develop collaboration with them to ensure involvement of women, girls and boys in the local activities of the project ? Organize and facilitate different local community meetings (for biocultural protocol and genetic resources register development, gender analysis and knowledge management) ? Facilitate surveys and interviews activities with local communities ? Organize and facilitate local sessions of awareness, communication and capacity building
Gender expert (Develop gender mainstreaming strategy)	500	20	? Conduct site specific gender analysis to identify gender gaps and build a case for a gender equality strategy with communities ? Conduct workshops to raise awareness, identify gender equality focus areas and finalize the gender equality strategy ? Collect and integrate recommendations of participants at workshops on ABS equality strategy

Research assistants (students to document GR and TK) x 4	125	40	? Conduct participatory genetic resource inventory in the two pilot sites
Biodiversity/Botany specialists (technical documentation of GR and TK) x 4	200	40	? Collect existing data and/or information (monitoring methodology and protocols) for the selected pilot sites ? Provide sufficient practical knowledge and guidance for defining a list of criteria for inventory of genetic resources in the pilot sites ? Lead in GR inventory in the pilot sites, including sampling, specimen collection, identification, documentation and data entry into an appropriate database ? Deliver training and/or capacity building for staff and local communities in inventory and data entry in databases ? Develop usable genetic resources registers for each of the project pilot sites
International			
Mid-Term External Evaluation consultant	5,000	6	? Review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; ? Analyze effectiveness of partnership arrangements; ? Identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions; ? Propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and ? Highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

End of Project Terminal Evaluation Consultant	6,000	6	? Assess the extent to which the project's objectives were effectively and efficiently achieved or are expected to be achieved and their relevance. ? Assess the relevance of the project?s outcomes with the focal areas/operational program strategies ? Evaluate the financial, socio-political, institutional frameworks and governance and environmental sustainability of the project outputs ? Assess the project?s success in producing each of the programmed outputs, both in quantity and quality as well as usefulness and timeliness. ? Assess the level of country ownership and commitment to the project outcomes and outputs
Justification for travel, if any: Both the national and international consultants will require to travel to the pilot project sites to document baseline information, capture information on project progress and achievements, and provide training or capacity building for the project partners/local communities in the pilot sites			

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

ANNEX F-1 - RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET LINE (GEF FUNDS ONLY US$)

Project title: Effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Madagascar

Project number: 10316

Project executing partner: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Project implementation period: Three years

From: 2022

To: 2024

UNEP Budget Line		Expenditure per project component				M&E	PMC	Total	Expenditure by calendar year			Total	Budget Notes
		1	2	3	4				2021	2022	2023		
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT												
1100	Project personnel												
1101	Project Manager					-		-					1
1102	Project Technical Assistant	5,414	5,896	7,130	5,320	-	15,840	39,600	13,200	13,200	13,200	39,600	2
1103	Administration and Finance Officer	-	-			-	39,600	39,600	13,200	13,200	13,200	39,600	3
1199	Sub-total	5,414	5,896	7,130	5,320	-	55,440	79,200	26,400	26,400	26,400	79,200	
1200	Consultants												
1201	Public policy expert (Develop ABS policy)	10,000	-	-	-			10,000	10,000			10,000	4
1202	Environmental lawyers (Develop legal and institutional framework) x 2	20,000	-	-	-			20,000	20,000			20,000	5
1203	Institutional Development Expert (Develop institutional plan)	-	10,000					10,000	10,000			10,000	6
1204	Communication specialist (Develop		10,000						10,000				7

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).