



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:CBIT

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF Project ID: ¹	9948
GEF Agency(ies):	CI (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination (under the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest), CI-Madagascar	Submission Date:	2017/10/31
GEF Focal Area(s):	CC-M	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	121,005

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,344,495	620,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
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(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,344,495	620,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Strengthen institutional arrangements, policies, strategies, programs and coordination bodies within national institutions, and all relevant sectors to	TA	Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed	Output 1.1.1 Recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements developed	CBIT	242,222	120,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

<p>meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.</p>		<p>Outcome 1.2 Policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency are developed and deployed through a collaborative process between the National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination and the National Office of Transparency and all stakeholders (Parliament, Ministries and National Office of Transparency</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Guidelines developed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities available such as calculating baselines and references levels for all sectors emissions and reductions and developing MRV framework and institutional infrastructures</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1 Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed</p> <p>Output 1.2.3 NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems developed and deployed</p> <p>Output 1.3.1 Guidelines for all sectors developed in collaboration with BNCCC, BNC REDD+, Office of Transparency and other relevant stakeholders developed and disseminated</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 Recommendations from all sector guidelines incorporated in policies guiding climate action</p>			
<p>Component 2: Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Transparent management system developed to monitor emissions and National Determined Contributions activities</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1 Web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information developed</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 NDC transparency information and data made available for the Global Coordination</p>	<p>CBIT</p>	<p>580,000</p>	<p>288,000</p>

			<p>Platform</p> <p>Output 2.1.3. Information and data shared with all ministries not directly responsible for climate change/Environment</p> <p>Output 2.1.4 National carbon registry for all sectors to address breadth of accounting needs under the Paris Agreement adjusted, expanded and incorporated into web portal</p> <p>Output 2.1.5 Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly</p> <p>Output 2.1.6 Specific emission factors for Madagascar established</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 BNC REDD+ work used as basis for building national MRV frameworks.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1 Lessons learned from BNC REDD+/BNCCC work compiled and analyzed to build a national, NDC-wide system</p> <p>Output 2.2.2 BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched</p>			
<p>Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.</p>	TA	<p>Outcome 3.1 Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, National Communications, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Over two -year period, XX number of (TBD during PPG phase) government representatives and relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate</p>	CBIT	400,046	192,000

		economic and emissions projections	targets			
			Output 3.1.2 Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched			
			Output 3.1.3 Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BUR etc) obtained and installed and stakeholders trained in operations/ maintenance.			
		Outcome 3.2 National Committee on Climate Change strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation	Output 3.2.1 Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
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	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		1,222,268	600,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	CBIT	122,227	20,000
			Total Project Cost		1,344,495	620,000

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

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar	In-kind	600,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	20,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			620,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
CI	CBIT	Madagascar	CC-M	(select as applicable)	1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

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

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

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: \$4,500		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
CI	CBIT	Madagascar	CC-M	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,500	54,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,500	54,500

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) Global environmental problems:

- Deforestation and forest degradation:** they are among the most significant threats to terrestrial ecosystems in Madagascar. Deforestation leads to habitat fragmentation, which is a major threat to species, both in terms of fauna and flora. The primary cause of deforestation is the traditional agricultural technique or tavy (UNIDO, 2009). Grazing pressure is also an important driver of deforestation and forest degradation, particularly in the western and southern regions of Madagascar. The pressure for fuelwood is an important factor in the degradation of forest ecosystems.
- Forest Fires and wildfires:** Fire origins can be natural or anthropogenic, accidental or intentional. Fires meant for tavy or pasture sometimes spread to nearby forests.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

3. Mining and oil exploitations: Extractive industries do not currently represent a real threat to the biodiversity in Madagascar, although quarrying or beach sand mining can cause localized problems on some other Hotspot islands. A current issue of importance lies in the overlap of some lawful mining permits in protected areas. Three quarters of Madagascar are covered by mining banks/ pit heads, except parts of the west coast; most of the new protected areas under development could be at risk vis-à-vis mining.

Climate change:

4. Cyclones: Madagascar has one of the highest cyclone risks among African countries, with an average of three to four cyclones affecting the country every year. Cyclone season begins in November and ends in March and can cause significant damage across the island nation, including crop loss, increased incidence of disease outbreaks, degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems, disruption of critical urban services such as water and electricity, severe flooding, damages to infrastructure, and sometimes human casualties.
5. Droughts: Driven by large-scale disruptions in atmospheric circulation and exacerbated by poor land use practices, droughts are a common occurrence in the south of Madagascar, which is the hottest and driest part of the island, with some areas receiving less than 400 mm of rainfall each year. Droughts pose a severe strain on subsistence livelihoods, leading to water shortages and crop loss.
6. Floods and storms: Intense rainfall events caused by strong storms and tropical cyclones, coupled with poor land use practices and increasing deforestation, can lead to significant and damaging floods across the country. Floods cause damage to roads, bridges, houses, and crops, while also threatening the lives of hundreds of people that live in the affected areas.

Root causes:

7. A number of indirect causes or "root causes", can be identified as the source of most of the above-mentioned threats.
 - Rapid Population Growth
 - High Population Densities
 - Poverty of Populations (mainly in rural areas)
 - Poor Environmental Governance
 - Political Instability
 - Economic Incentives Against Biodiversity
8. These root causes are still exacerbated by a series of **barriers** limiting the impact of actions conducted to preserve nature.
 - Inexistent or Inadequate Land System
 - Traditional Beliefs and Force of Habits
 - Lack of Legal Protection
 - Lack of Awareness Campaign on Environmental Issues
 - Lack of Skills
 - Deficit of Information on Biodiversity (Sites, Species...)
 - Difficulty to Access Information
 - Insufficient Resources for Conservation

Mitigation:

9. The national determined contribution of the Republic of Madagascar is based on the mitigation measures targeted for relevant sectors (including agriculture and LULUCF), compared to the national reference scenario Business As Usual (BAU). In 2030, Madagascar aims to reduce approximately 30 MtCO₂ of its emissions of GHG, representing 14% of national emissions, compared to the BAU scenario, with projections based on GHG inventory from year 2000 to 2010. This reduction is additive to the absorptions increase of the Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, which is estimated at 61 MtCO₂ in 2030. Total increase in GHG absorption is expected at 32%, compared to the BAU scenario. However, these

objectives remain conditioned by financial support, which will be received from global partners (conditional contributions).

10. For the LULUCF sector, Madagascar is currently developing a diversified reforestation program. The 2016 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) proposes increasing the total areas under forest cover, with an indigenous species reforestation program of 270,000 ha; Promotion of REDD-plus; promotion of Carbon market mechanism, Large scale adoption of agroforestry; for agriculture, large scale implementation of conservation agriculture and climate-smart Agriculture is currently underway.
11. As documented in the 2016 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Republic of Madagascar has identified the following major mitigation actions to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions:
12. Agriculture
 - Large scale dissemination of intensive/improved rice farming techniques (SRI/SRA);
 - Large scale implementation of conservation agriculture and climate-smart agriculture;
 - Dissemination of arboriculture (from 2018: 5,000 ha per year).
13. Waste
 - Biogas production from waste water;
 - Sustainable management (compost) of organic household waste (50% of waste treated in urban agglomerations).

Adaptation:

14. The general approach adopted to identify adaptation measures was concentrated on the most vulnerable sectors to climate change (Madagascar NDC, 2016). These include:
 - Sustainable and integrated water resources management, particularly in sub-arid areas and those vulnerable to drought periods;
 - Reinforcement of natural protection and reduction of the vulnerability of coastal, inshore and marine areas affected by coastal erosion and receding shorelines progress (Menabe, Boeny, South-west and East)
 - Implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation to cope with sand-hill progression (multiple causes but phenomena aggravated by climate change) by leveraging research findings and best practices;
 - Restoration of natural habitats (forests and mangroves: 45,000 ha; lakes, streams, etc.).
15. Finally, capacity constraints have been a major challenge in completing reporting to the UNFCCC. The implementation of the INDC is based on the availability of external financial support, especially through the financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC but also through other multilateral and bilateral sources. However, the effective implementation of Madagascar's contributions requires the reinforcement of national capacities (technical, institutional, mobilisation and absorption of funding) and transfer of technology and research from developed countries, as well as the contributions of countries and other stakeholders that are actively involved in the fight against climate change.
16. In some sectors (such as waste), the challenges are mainly related to the lack of data and carbon measurement activities. There have also been challenges in developing and improving the information base and monitoring systems, building institutional structures and coordination mechanisms, and developing sector specific approaches and access to technology.

2) The Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects:

17. If nothing is done, Madagascar's total emissions will increase from ca. 87 MtCO₂ in the year 2000 to reach 214 MtCO₂ in 2030. Total absorptions will decrease from 290 MtCO₂ in 2000 to 92 MtCO₂ in 2030, which will change the country's status of carbon sink of 203 MtCO₂ in year 2000 to an emitting source of 22 MtCO₂ in 2030. Emissions and absorptions profiles are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Profile of emissions and absorptions during the period 2000 to 2030 (in MtCO₂eq)

	2000	2010	2020	2030
Emissions	87,152	156,973	192,281	214,206
Absorptions	-290,017	-220,094	-215,890	192,111
Net Emissions/Absorptions	-202,865	-63,121	-23,609	22,095

18. **History of climate change monitoring in Madagascar:** the National policy on Climate Change was adopted in 2010. One of the policy's objectives is to mainstream climate change within sector strategies, and national and regional development plans. To this date, the Ministry of Environment, specifically the BNCCC has started the monitoring of the climate change mainstreaming in different strategies and plans. The BNCCC is also responsible for monitoring activities/projects under the NAPA. Following the adoption of the climate change policy, Madagascar developed the system MRV for REDD+ and initiated the Energy sector MRV. The First (2004), Second (2010) and Third (2017) National Communications also monitored the mitigation and adaptation activities at the national level.
19. Successes and milestones of climate change monitoring are linked to the national GHG inventories. Madagascar has two national GHG inventory documents for the years 1996 and 2000, which were presented in the Initial National Communication and the Second National Communication. There is also a third GHG inventory, that covers 2005-2010 and like the two previous ones, provides an overview of the entire territory of the Republic of Madagascar. The sectors concerned are the five sectors recommended in the 1996 IPCC Revised Guideline, namely: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (UTCAF) and Waste. The methodology used for the National GHG Inventory was recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), including the 1996 Revised Guidelines, the Good Practice Guides of 2000 and 2003.
20. Madagascar, being a Least Developed Country, faces multiple constraints, including marked capacity in various areas related to the compilation of GHG inventory information. The issues encountered were:
- Lack of a well-structured information compilation system for the different stages of the inventory cycle;
 - Failure to meet the standards required for the compilation requirements of the GHG inventory;
 - Unavailability of much of the disaggregated data, as not collected in time for this specific need;
 - Unreliability of the data, among others on the biomass, the wood harvested, the coal produced and consumed that had to be generated from the socio-economic statistics or available survey results;
 - Lack of a dedicated team, due to limited resources, to collect data on solid waste and wastewater, which were thus generated from information from INSTAT;
 - Non-representativity of IPCC emission factors that were not always obvious in relation to national circumstances; and
 - Lack of technical, human and financial capacity, which has been felt constantly even though a capacity building program was put in place.

Baseline projects:

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

3. The proposed alternative scenario with the proposed project, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:

21. The objective of this project is to Build and strengthen Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement. The project will help to establish a one-stop shop for GHG data at the national level and to make data from all sectors available in a centralized manner to the web portal. The project will reinforce the capacity for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities during the project. A Memorandum of Understanding with the entities concerned will be established in order to obtain reports on the amount of funding obtained and the emission reductions achieved. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of three project components that will deliver seven main outcomes:

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

23. **Outcome 1.1** Institutional arrangements to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed. Madagascar has an obligation of transparency while implementing its commitments as defined in its NDC.

During the PPG phase, the project will assess existing institutional arrangements for measuring and reporting mitigation and adaptation activities for the sectors identified in the NDC. The project will then provide recommendations for institutional arrangements to meet the requirements under the Paris Agreement.

24. **Outcome 1.2** Policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency are developed and deployed through a collaborative process between the National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination and the National Office of Transparency and all stakeholders.
Policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency will be identified through an analysis of experiences. Those with the highest priority will be developed under the supervision of the BNCCC and the National Office of Transparency. In addition, this outcome will also ensure that Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) is captured under the transparency framework. It is critical for a country like Madagascar to pay close attention to how EbA is developed, implemented and assessed in order to compile lessons learnt and scale them up at the necessary level.
25. **Outcome 1.3** Guidelines developed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities available such as calculating baselines and reference levels for all sector emissions and reductions and developing MRV framework and institutional infrastructure.
To ensure consistency in reporting to the UNFCCC, all the policies, strategies and programs need to use the same tool. For this purpose, guidelines will be developed to help all relevant actors to carry out coherent activities under this project.
26. **Component 2: Address key technology gaps through the development and dissemination of relevant tools**
27. **Outcome 2.1** Transparent management system developed to monitor emissions and NDC activities.
To fill the gap of Madagascar with regards to the need for transparency as required by UNFCCC decisions, there needs to be a transparency framework that includes an MRV system to track emissions from all sectors. This project will focus on building this framework will also include a transparent data management system and operational manuals. The project will also create a data sharing system so that information and data will be readily accessible on a continuous basis. Finally, this outcome will also ensure that information will be shared with the Global Coordination Platform. Information and data will also enhance decision-making in ministries that are not directly responsible for climate change/environment by sharing information and data to them.
28. **Outcome 2.2** BNCC REDD+ work used as basis for building national MRV frameworks.
Madagascar is currently conducting activities to define elements for its' REDD+ national strategies and is preparing to move to results-based payments for REDD+ activities at subnational scale with the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund. Setting up a transparent MRV system is among the country's obligations with regards to the Cancun decisions on REDD+. This project will build on the MRV system currently under construction by bringing improvements and/or examples from other sectors.
29. **Component 3: Provide technical assistance to relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities**
30. **Outcome 3.1** Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections.
A great variety of sectors and a large number of actors and decision makers at all level are concerned with the NDC implementation. A series of trainings of trainers will be carried out to build the capacity of these stakeholders to meet transparency requirements in their respective fields of activities. Modules on new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections will be developed and training workshops will be organized.

31. **Outcome 3.2** National Committee on Climate Change strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation
The committee is a national platform comprised of ministerial departments, and NGOs/CSOs working in the field of climate change. The committee created by a national decree in 2014, is important for this project since the platform contributes to the integration of climate change policies in both the mitigation and adaptation sectors. Key tasks of the platform/committee are to reinforce climate change actions in the sectors and to validate national documents related to climate change, including the national communications. The project will strengthen the technical capacity of members of the committee to validate technical documents related to climate change (e.g. Biennial Update Reports, project documents under the Clean Development Mechanism, national communications)

4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline:

32. Madagascar is an island nation and at high risk from the impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels and adverse weather conditions. Madagascar's forest cover makes it a sink country in terms of gross greenhouse gas emissions, however, this status is threatened by the economic conditions that drive farmers to use slash and burn agriculture methods to produce staple food crops. Madagascar has initiated work on a national REDD+ strategy, including development of a reference level, with support from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which will help the country not only to maintain its forest cover but also to build an emissions inventory as required by the Paris Agreement's transparency framework. The activities in this proposal aim to guide the development of a national scale MRV system and accompanying data monitoring and management portal that builds on what has been learned from the process to build a REDD+ MRV system thus far. Without this project this integration might not occur, leading to a fragmented set of sector-specific MRV systems that are not coordinated to deliver national level information to meet transparency requirements.

5. Global environmental benefits:

33. Global Environmental Benefits will be delivered by supporting the Government of Madagascar to implement and report on its INDC and REDD plus targets; specifically a mitigation impact, in 2030, Madagascar aims to reduce approximately 30 MtCO₂ of its emissions of GHG. This reduction is additive to the absorptions increase of the Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, which is estimated at 61 MtCO₂ in 2030. Madagascar is currently developing a diversified reforestation program under the LULUCF sector.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

34. **Innovativeness:** Development of transparency framework that includes an MRV system to track emissions from all sectors. Development of web portal to manage all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information.
- Development of Policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency with involvement of the National Office of Transparency.
35. **Sustainability:**
- Creation of the intra-government coordination committee to ensure better coordination of the activities under this project,
 - Training of key stakeholders the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections.
36. **Potential for scaling up:**
- The increasing emissions from deforestation and degradation is a regional problem, and measurement of compliance with the Paris agreement is a critical need in many African countries. Important lessons learnt during implementation will support scaling up.
 - Compile lessons learnt on Ecosystem Based Adaptation and scale them up at the necessary level.

2. **Stakeholders.** Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes / no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

Name of Institution	Role
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests	Leads transparency elements of the Paris Agreement implementation
National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination	Coordinating all national response actions to climate change, including adaptation and mitigation measures. It also represents Madagascar in international negotiations.
BNC REDD	Technical and operational coordination body for the REDD+ preparation process in Madagascar. Its main tasks are to: (i) manage the process, plan and implement all operational activities, (ii) contribute to the development of REDD+ strategies and ensure that its subsequent implementation is effective, (Iii) ensure good communication with the various stakeholders, and (iv) ensure effective collaboration with the REDD + Platform, which can provide with the necessary technical support for REDD+
National Office of Transparency/Comité pour la sauvegarde de l'integrite	The mission of the Integrity Safeguarding Committee is to promote good governance in the public sphere. The first responsibility is transparency, which means clearly exposing itself to the public, with the advantages and disadvantages attached to it.
REDD+ platform	Steering body for the formulation of the REDD+ strategy and development of technical components during the REDD+ preparation phase. Facilitates the implementation of the REDD+ strategy in Madagascar
Thematic Climate Change Group (GT-CC)	The platform has 48 member institutions that represent national ministries, NGOs and cities, civil society, technical partners, and financial and research institutions. The GT-CC assists the Administration drafting policies and framework documents, promoting consultation processes with stakeholders, and contributing to the country's position in international conferences. The GT-CC promotes also the exchange of information
Ministry of Agriculture	Data collection, analysis, reporting
Ministry of Water, Energy, and Hydrocarbures	Data collection, analysis, reporting
Civil Society (NGOs, Associations)	Technical support, /Data collection, analysis, reporting
Donors	Financial support
Ministry of Industry	Data collection, analysis, reporting
Ministry of transportation and meteorology	Data collection, analysis, reporting

3. **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.** Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no) . If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

37. During the PPG phase, the project will conduct a gender analysis and develop a Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan in line with the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan. This project will support capacity building of men and women on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections. Men and women will participate in the Intra-government coordination committee to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risk	Mitigation
Change of key personnel within Ministries	- Ongoing and dialogue with stakeholders will increase awareness and ensure minimal impacts of any changes. This will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding the possibility that changes in one ministry could undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project.
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and poor cooperation between participating institutions	- Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions - Roles and responsibilities will be explicit - Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution
Unavailability of skill sets	- Capacity building for stakeholders on transparency activities. During the PPG phase, the project will examine the skills that will be needed to enhance transparency activities. During implementation, the project will conduct capacity building activities (training of trainers/ training modules) to build the skills needed
Inadequate and inaccurate data	- Train stakeholders to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets - NDC transparency information and data made available through Web portal
Problem with High-level political will	- Ensure that the dialogue with the GoM is maintained and strengthened to enable guidance, support and endorsement of program activities
Problem of Coordination	- Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions - Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress - Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution - Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held
Environmental/ climate risks/ hazards	- Use of adequate method and models to achieve reliable results

5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

38. The Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests through the National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination will lead and coordinate the implementation of this project. In collaboration with the BNC REDD+, they will also support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems. The National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and

monitoring. The department will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partners, institutions and other stakeholders. The Ministry of Environment will also coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each of the priority sectors will also have a focal point for data collection.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

National strategies/plans/reports/assessments	GEF Project Alignment and Contribution
NDCs (National Determined Contributions)	The NDC of Madagascar was developed and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2015. This document describes the initiative in mitigating climate change in the country including emission reduction and sequestration of greenhouse gases in the order of 14% and 32% respectively by 2030. Transparency of carbon emitted, avoided and sequestered requires a basic reference on their accounting. To this end, this project serves as a baseline for the implementation of this document.
NAPAs	Madagascar has identified in the document entitled NAPA urgent and immediate needs of the country in terms adaptation for the short term. Most projects in this document is still awaiting funding. To this end, the results obtained from its implementation are reflected and serve as a baseline for all adaptation actions and especially new materials to develop within the framework of adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change in Madagascar including the National Adaptation Plan or NAP.
NBSAP	Madagascar's revised <i>Stratégie et plans d'actions nationaux pour la biodiversité (2015-2025)</i> was adopted by the Government Council on 23 February, 2016. The country's first NBSAP was adopted in 2002 and implemented between 2002 and 2012. The revised NBSAP has five strategic goals and twenty targets. The capacity building of stakeholders is one of the implementation mechanisms of the NBSAP.
National Development Plan (2015-2019)	Building a new and strong Madagascar, well granted to future generations. A peaceful, united and prosperous country which is managed to become a world leader in valorization and preservation of its immense natural capital based on strong and inclusive growth in the service of equitable and sustainable development of all the territories
Biennial Update Report (BUR)	The Biennial Update Report (BUR) process has not yet started but there are plans to start the process early in 2018. The CBIT project will incorporate early lessons from the BUR process during the PPG phase.
National Communication (NC)	<p>Madagascar highlighted a number of needs in the second National Communication (NC), including: capacity building (in the use of models, estimation of uncertainties), sufficient technical and financial resources (equipment, software etc) and the establishment of an effective coordination structure at the national level.</p> <p>Findings in Second National Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of data • Inadequacy of data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of default data of IPCC such as emission factors or data from some (international) reports which have an impact on the transparency and accuracy of the GHG accounting • The national experts of Inventory/Mitigation/Adaptation have to be trained regularly. Moreover, there have been some issues related to the handling of the software because the international consultant who delivered the training did not master the use of the all models for the sectors of survey • There are insufficient funds allocated to data management within each sector • Lack/scarcity of staff dedicated to the collection of data • Lack/inadequacy of equipment necessary to store or analyze the data • The technicians of the National Institute of Statistics have to be trained on the collection and handling of climate change data <p>Madagascar highlighted a number of needs in the Third National Communication including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building (emission factor development, use of models, estimation of uncertainties, etc.) • Allocation of technical and financial resources (adequate equipment for the necessary software: PRECIS, DSSAT, endowment of software such as FORESTGAP, HOLDRIDGE, software for the Health and Fishing sectors) • Establishment of an effective coordination structure at national level; and <p>Findings in the Third National Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability and limited access to data (National inventory of GES, vulnerability and adaptation studies, Analysis of mitigation options, technology transfer) • The lack of a method and model is a handicap to achieve a reliable result (Vulnerability and adaptation study in health and fisheries sectors). Software exists for the Forest and Biodiversity sector but are not functional. • Problem with institutional arrangements, information and networking: insufficient human resources for data collection; insufficient transmission of climate change information at different levels; climate change issues not well understood at the level of other ministerial departments where the integration of climate change into their activities is only just beginning; • lack of regularity in observations, insufficient data collection, archaic systems of collection, processing and transfer of observations, gaps in data collection,
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7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

39. Knowledge management through information sharing is a critical element of this project. During the PPG phase, a Knowledge Management plan will be developed to capture the different methods of knowledge generation and sharing, especially in relation to ensuring that knowledge and capacities built during the implementation phase will continue after project termination.

40. This CBIT-Madagascar project will ensure that there is coordination with the UNDP/UNEP CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Through the CBIT Global Platform, the project will also learn how other countries are building capacity to meet the Paris Agreement Transparency requirements.

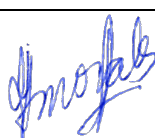
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Christine Edmee Ralalaharisoa	GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND FORESTS	10/21/2017

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Miguel Morales		10/31/2017	Orissa Samaroo	7033412550	osamaroo@conservation.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT