



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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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):	Conservation International Madagascar and Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination, Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests, Madagascar	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24
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. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT	Tons of GHGs reduced or avoided	CBIT	1,344,495	180,590
(select) (select) (select)	MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
Total project costs			1,344,495	180,590

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed 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 transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed	Output 1.1.1: Assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	CBIT	346,191	82,190

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

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

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 all relevant stakeholders (Parliament, Ministries, other relevant stakeholders)</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>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 GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Existing MRV initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks</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 Platform</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly</p> <p>Output 2.1.4.: Specific emission factors for Madagascar established</p> <p>Output 2.2.1.: Lessons learned from relevant initiatives including REDD+/BNCCC and Electricity/Energy work compiled and analyzed to build a national, NDC-wide system</p> <p>Output 2.2.2.: BNC</p>	<p>CBIT</p>	<p>508,245</p>	<p>44,200</p>

			REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched			
Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.	TA	Outcome 3.1.: Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, NatComs and BTRs, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections Outcome 3.2. National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation	Output 3.1.1.: Training of trainer's modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched Output 3.1.2.: Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BURs, BTRs etc.) purchased and installed for each of the eight sectoral departments Output 3.2.1. Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting	CBIT	367,832	54,200
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					1,222,268	180,590
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	122,227	
Total project costs					1,344,495	180,590

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

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar/Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forests	In-kind	102,600
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar/Ministry of Public Health	In-kind	10,000
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar/Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons	In-kind	47,990
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	20,000

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.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			180,590

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
CI	CBIT	Madagascar	Climate Change	(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
(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
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500

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

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

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)	metric tons
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:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. 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.

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 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 area⁷ 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) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Global Environmental problems: Minimal changes. Waste and political crises were added to the section on global environmental benefits.

Barriers: During the PPG phase, the project team re-examined the barriers that the project would address. The updated barriers are as follows:

- **Institutional and policy coordination/cooperation arrangements.** There is a lack of a robust institutional structure to manage and co-ordinate the NDC implementation process in a transparent manner. There is the need to strengthen the capacity of national lead institutions, the Bureau National for Climate Change Coordination as well as all relevant ministries and organizations, to develop, co-ordinate and implement NDC-related policies and programs, coordinate with sectoral line ministries, and engage stakeholders in the NDC implementation process.
- **Issues of data inadequacy, availability and accessibility.** The last two NatComs raised issues of data inadequacy, availability and accessibility. Data dispersal or disaggregation constitute GHG inventory bottleneck at sectoral levels. The lack of data is due to the discontinuity and non-usability of information gathered from sectoral documentation centres. Furthermore, frequent changes in sectoral department management affect data availability, hindering the reliability of data. Frequent restructuring following a departmental reorganisation is hindering data availability (for example, for the Energy sector, the department in charge has changed eight times for the past 10 years). Without the intervention of this project, the reports submitted by Madagascar will remain partial and do not cover the national territory and therefore unreliable.
- **Methodological and technological issues.** Other challenges in national GHG inventory are methodological issues, including the use of non-specific emission factors for the country or the use of “default” values that do not reflect national circumstances, as is the case of LULUCF in the TCN⁸. For Industrial Processes, some information could not be included within the data and the assessment of the exact sectoral emissions were not possible. Data collection for this sector also faces technological and commercial confidentialities. Finally, assessment of mitigation options was only possible for the Energy sector which was the only one with analytical software when developing the TCN. Some outputs of this project will help to solve these methodological issues by addressing technical and technological gaps. In addition, the project will include an assessment and capitalisation of best practices from similar reporting systems such as REDD-plus⁹ and Electricity subsector MRVs¹⁰.
- **Inadequate technical capacity to measure, track and report transparency activities.** The preparation of national climate reports also faces the problem of human resources that are insufficient in number and capacity to carry out systematic data collection. So far, the National Committee on Climate Change is not operational¹¹.

⁷ 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..

⁸ Repoblikan’i Madagasikara. 2017. Troisième communication nationale à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques. Ministère de l’Environnement, de l’Ecologie et des Forêts. Fonds pour l’Environnement Mondial. Programme des Nations Unies pour l’Environnement. Octobre 2017.

⁹ BNC REDD-plus 2017. *Livrable 5 : Cadre institutionnel proposé pour la mise en œuvre du SNSF et du MRV*. Mai 2017. Ministère de l’Environnement, de l’Ecologie et des Forêts. Banque Mondiale. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Bureau National de Coordination REDD-plus. Antananarivo, Madagascar.

¹⁰ MEEF & MEEH. 2018. Protocole d’Accord. Registre national carbone: Système MRV du sous-secteur Electricité. Ministère de l’Environnement, de l’Ecologie et des Forêts. Ministère de l’Eau, de l’Energie et des Hydrocarbures. Mars 2018.

¹¹ M. Laivao M. Omer, Point focal national UNFCCC. Comm. pers., 15 août 2018.

Climate change mainstreaming in sectoral departments is only at its very beginning even in sectors that had developed climate change framework documents (Agriculture, Public Health). At the decentralised technical services level and at the Ministry in charge of the Environment, misunderstanding of climate change issues is one of barriers preventing the progress towards the systematic data collection. The lack of regularity and the archaic character of data collection-processing-transfer systems exacerbate the situation. Observations are not sustainable and have gaps in field studies that can supplement or check remote sensing results. Training and tools provided by the project will allow the country to have technical capacity and equipment that can minimise these constraints.

- The three National Communications Madagascar has produced emphasize the need for training and capacity-building at all levels to (a) produce national reports and reduce uncertainties in the statistics and (b) develop national- and/or sector specific emission factors with the ultimate objective of improving and updating the national GHG inventory. These reports have identified capacity building needs to strengthen the reporting and monitoring of climate change data for different sectors and the implementation of updated technical guidelines and methodologies for climate accountability and transparency. The proposed project will deliver some of these training and capacity building needs, and at the same time build a process for the long-term sustainability of climate change data management and reporting for the country.
- **Lack of sectoral monitoring systems.** In Madagascar, the current use of natural resources is not sufficiently monitored by the Government. These issues are related to the lack of sectoral monitoring systems and adequate means that contribute to recording activities related to natural resources use/exploitation. The Land Code of the Republic of Madagascar¹² appears to be a good document but the application of the provisions of the Code encounters institutional constraints and problems of means of implementation. This often results in user conflicts and an unsustainable utilization of resources, which results in deforestation and forest degradation, destruction of natural habitats, conflicts between water users, etc.
- **Lack of awareness and/or information concerning the Paris Agreement, climate change and NDCs.** The lack of awareness and/or information concerning the Paris Agreement, climate change, and NDCs provides a major obstacle to the successful implementation of the Madagascar NDC. Since the ratification of the Paris Agreement by Madagascar in September 2016, public awareness and information sharing on the Paris Agreement and the contents of the Madagascar NDC have been limited. The low prioritization of climate change issues and climate mitigation and adaptation measures at national, sectoral and regional levels of planning and programming is obvious. At sectoral levels, various sectors have established different processes to track and report on compliance with various environmental and social indicators, but data management systems tend to be sector specific.

2. Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

The baseline scenario was updated with the following information:

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

¹² https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2013/07/Madagascar_-_Code_Foncier.pdf. Accessed on 15 October 2018.

- **Institutional coordination:** the lack of a functional overall GHG governance and management coordination structure is a major setback to the efforts and ambitions of climate mitigation and adaptation in Madagascar. The collection and reporting of NDC sector data and the implementation of NAMA and NAPA projects will remain fragmented by current policies.
- **Compliance with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement:** Madagascar will continue to be subject to the transparency framework under the UNFCCC as follows: (i) National Communications every 4 years under the UNFCCC reporting and verification requirements (ii) National GHG inventory reports in compliance UNFCCC reporting requirements, (iii) Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) on in alignment with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines agreed under the Paris Agreement rulebook at COP 24 in Poland¹³, and (iv) NDC reporting under the Paris Agreement. However, with the current scenario, climate change reporting will remain largely insufficient, and require a costly process. In addition, the implementation of NDC policies without national and sectoral MRV systems will remain a challenge. Consequently, the flexibility of the NDC process and the diversity of the terms and conditions involved can not guarantee compliance with the enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement with the BAU scenario.
- **Policy accountability:** Currently, like most Least Developed Countries, Madagascar does not have a robust system to effectively assess its climate policies and impacts resulting from the implementation of NAPAs and other climate actions, such as CDM and/or NAMAs. Under the BAU scenario, Madagascar would not be able to meet the enhanced and increased ambition of the post-2015 Paris Climate Agreement regime, which requires both BURs and a national MRV system to achieve greater transparency through more frequent mitigation progress and support. Measuring the actual progress towards the goals of the NDCs in Madagascar over time would be difficult. As such, Madagascar can not track climate action results in terms of quality, quantity and timing for the targets set. In this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy objectives and how they compare and contribute to overall global outcomes.
- **Limited participation of stakeholders:** The implementation of the NDC in Madagascar is considered a responsibility of government institutions. The involvement of non-state actors such as the private sector, CSOs, coastal population and forest-dependent communities remains limited, and their contribution to the implementation of NDC is not adequately reflected in Madagascar's communication on transparency. This means that some key emission sources remain unaddressed and therefore may not provide a realistic picture of emission activities in the country, that undermines the environmental efficiency of the implementation of NDC.
- **Policy action efficiency:** Without the MRV system, it would be difficult for Madagascar to fully assess the performance of different policy designs and tools in terms of reducing GHG emissions and costs (direct compliance costs and broader costs of social opportunities) and associated impacts (both co-benefits and countervailing harms in other environmental, social and economic outcomes). For example, avoiding emissions by reducing deforestation will affect biodiversity and local human populations, while promoting the use of renewable forms of solar energy and wind energy can strengthen biodiversity conservation.
- The Madagascar mitigation NDC is composed of mitigation measures that concern five relevant sectors compared to business as usual (BAU) scenario. In 2030, Madagascar will reduce approximately 30 Mt CO₂ of its GHG emissions or 14% of national emissions, compared to the BAU scenario that is projected following the results of 2000-2010 national GHG inventory. This reduction is additive to the absorptions increase of the LULUCF sector,

¹³ The transparency guidelines approved under the Paris Agreement rulebook include expectations for national inventories (emissions and sinks), tracking of progress on NDC implementation (including adaptation), as well as provision of support. The Madagascar CBIT proposal will use these modalities, procedures and guidelines in order to prepare the national transparency monitoring system.

which estimated at 61 Mt CO₂ in 2030 or 32% increase in avoided emission compared to the BAU scenario. Madagascar relies on international support to reach its contribution targets. If nothing is done, national emissions will increase from *ca.* 87 Mt CO₂ in the year 2000 to reach 214 Mt CO₂ in 2030 (see Table 5). Total removal will decrease from 290 Mt CO₂ in 2000 to 192 Mt CO₂ in 2030, which will change the country's status of carbon sink of 203 Mt CO₂ in year 2000 to an emitting source of 22 Mt CO₂ in 2030.

3. The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies with brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project: Minimal changes

4. Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning:

Business as usual = current situations without project	Incremental/additional benefits and project role contributions to the baseline
Several data collection tools but lack of harmonisation and coordination mechanism that can facilitate reporting by sectoral actors	CBIT Madagascar will provide a uniform model of sectoral monitoring system and uniform sectoral MRV frameworks, facilitating the coordination of results between sectoral stakeholders
Disaggregated and partial data, lack of continuous observations and methodologies for standardised collection, processing and transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the diversity of methods, data and definitions, specific attention will be given to safeguarding interoperability between approaches to enable convergence toward common estimates (such as actual emission reductions to be compensated for) • Datasets and services will be compatible with definitions and standards used in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG accounting, and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced by comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions
Lack of regulatory framework addressing data transfer and changes in methodological practices after changes in organisational structures	National policy and legal instruments relating to procedures for collection, processing and transfer of information and data will be implemented to achieve the objectives of the transparency framework of the PA. The regulatory and policy instruments can serve national needs of other treaties ratified by Madagascar
Inadequate institutional arrangements and lack of technical capacities. Lack of peer review when reports and documentation are prepared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project will strengthen the capacity of 150 governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to coordinate, lead, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs, strategies and policies to enhance transparency • The project will promote approaches and initiatives that increase transparency and broader stakeholder participation
Only 02 sectors having launched MRV systems (REDD-plus and Electricity subsector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRV systems for all NDC mitigation sectors will be developed • Best practices in the REDD-plus and Electricity MRVs and other relevant initiatives will serve as basis for other sectors' MRVs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reporting system will be guided by the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Viability and continuity in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions; ○ Free and open methods, data, and tools, which are truly “barrier free” to all stakeholders; ○ Increased participation and accountability of stakeholders. • Best practice guidelines will be updated to reflect the availability of information derived from high-resolution global remote sensing images that can be used to complement national and local monitoring efforts for mitigation purposes.
Existence of sectoral web portals but information and data not fully accurate and complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple sources and types of monitoring and reporting (i.e. national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist and be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system • The project will promote a transdisciplinary approach which will lead to much-needed transformational changes to realize the full potential of the Paris Agreement • Knowledge sharing platforms will be established including training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency and stakeholder maturity • A continuous data user–producer dialog will be established to improve independent monitoring practices • A framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods will be developed to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies

Co-financing:

During the PPG phase, the co-financing amount from the government of Madagascar was reduced 600,000 to 160,590. This was due to availability of co-financing that aligned with the project. The co-financing from CI was updated from in-kind to grant, as this is cash co-financing that will support the project.

5. Global Environmental Benefits: No changes

6. Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling up: No changes

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? ¹⁴

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

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged.	How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc.)	Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?	What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?	How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.
NDC sectoral departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests • Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons • Ministry of Public Health • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock • Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene • Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development • Ministry of 	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	

¹⁴ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

Transportation and Meteorology				235,183
Government agencies of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests • Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons • Ministry of Public Health • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock • Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene • Ministry of Industry and Private Sector Development • Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology 	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
Ministry of Finances and Budget: Direction Générale des Douanes and General Directorate of Budget	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
Environmental foundations ¹⁵	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
Research institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental (CNRE, Association Vahatra, Universities, Laboratoire des Radio Isotopes, etc.) •Agricultural (FIFAMANOR, 	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	

¹⁵ Madagascar Biodiversity Fund, Fondation Tany Meva

FOFIFA, EFTA, CAFPA, CNEAGR etc.) •Industrial (CNRIT)				
Private operator of the hydrocarbon subsector ¹⁶	Consultation	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO, associations, ONG and project promoters intervening in the development of renewable energy ¹⁷	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO, associations, ONG and project promoters intervening in the development of waste management projects ¹⁸	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO and associations intervening in the Agriculture sector ¹⁹	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	
NGO and associations intervening in the environmental sector ²⁰	Meeting, consultation, workshop	In Antananarivo, Project-year 1, first semester	Materials: presentation, interview template Personnel: project Management Unit staff	

¹⁶ AKSAF Power, Symbion, Jovena, Galana, VIVO Energy, Total Madagasikara, Madagascar Oil, Qit Madagascar Minerals, Toliara Sands, etc.

¹⁷ PATMAD, ADES, Tozzi Green, WWF Total Madagasikara S.A., VIVO, ERMAD, Henri Fraise Fils et Cie, Hydelec Madagascar S.A., JIRAMA, Qit Madagascar Minerals, HERi Madagascar, Mad'Eol, EOSOL, etc.

¹⁸ GEVALOR, FAKOFIA, Etc. Terra, Vohitra SARL, Adonis, ADDEV Madagascar, Madacompost, etc.

¹⁹ FAFAFI, SANTA, Agrisud, GSDM, etc.

²⁰ Asity Madagasikara, Madagasikara Voakajy, Alliance Voahary Gasy, Association Vahatra, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, GERP, RBG Kew, Missouri Botanical Garden, etc.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)? ²¹

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

Recent studies have highlighted difference in climate change impacts on men compared to impacts on women, low-age children and the elderly²². The recommendations of Component 1 of the project should consider gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies and strategies on climate change. It is also important that national and sectoral MRV systems introduce gender considerations into their design and implementation to facilitate the involvement of gender actors in the National Transparency Framework. In this regard, gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting. Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

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

For the implementation, the project has a target for beneficiaries: 139 men and 125 women

A.5 Risk. 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):

Risks	Rating (High, Substantial, Moderate, Low)	Risk Mitigation Measures
Change of key personnel within Ministries	High	Ongoing and dialogue with stakeholders will increase awareness and ensure minimal impacts of any changes. Furthermore, it was suggested during the consultations that training should focus mainly on sectoral technicians. For the sake of frequent changes by departmental managers, Outcome 3.2 targets will also be at the technician level.
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and poor	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating institutions will be actively involved from the

²¹ Same as footnote 8 above.

²² Rakotondravony, H.A. et al. 2018. Rapport Evaluation des risques climatiques dans la Région Analamanga : Note de synthèse à l'attention des décideurs. Bureau de la Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Risks	Rating (High, Substantial, Moderate, Low)	Risk Mitigation Measures
cooperation between participating institutions		<p>beginning in design, implementation and management decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A steering committee will be set up to discuss difficult issues such as the sectoral stakeholder's level of involvement and other issues such as data confidentiality. An awareness campaign at all levels that promote the national transparency framework ownership will be conducted from the official launch of the project • 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	High	<p>During the PPG phase, sectoral consultations showed that the country has a huge need regarding the ETF elements. These needs concern GHG inventories, the identification of mitigation options, the assessment of climate risks and the identification of adaptation options, reporting and database management systems. QA/QC, etc. CBIT Madagascar provides capacity building regarding the needed skills</p>
Inadequate and inaccurate data	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National technicians at the central and decentralized level, involved in the collection, processing and transfer of data identified and then trained in database management system. • Data collection equipment and tools granted to the ministerial departments, including user manual • Data collecting using easily usable templates
Data sharing and accessibility	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement of stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information • Sectoral stakeholders' involvement will be governed by regulation that anticipate issue of participation and cooperation. A series of Memorandum of Understanding or sub-contracts between the MEEF and departments responsible for the coordination of sectoral activities will materialize the entry into force of the regulation on sectoral data collection, processing and sharing
Problem with high-level political will	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dialogue with the Government of Madagascar will be maintained and strengthened to enable guidance, support and endorsement of program activities • Awareness raising amongst key ministries and decision makers, coupled with a strong stakeholder involvement plan
Problem of coordination	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions • Explicit roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in sectoral monitoring systems, considering potential responsibilities overlaps, while sharing regular updates on progress • Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.

Risks	Rating (High, Substantial, Moderate, Low)	Risk Mitigation Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.
Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project cycle	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will be linked to baseline national activities and budgets, as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC. • The project should also benefit from the support of the Climate Change Foundation established by the “Sustainable Landscapes of Eastern Madagascar” project funded by the Green Climate Fund.

A.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.

Project Steering Committee

- Project implementation will be supervised by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), in which all the major stakeholders will be represented. The PSC will be tasked with regular monitoring of the project. These include approval of annual work plans, budgets and procurement plans, review periodical project reports before submitting to CI-GEF Project Agency, and adoption of any significant decisions affecting the project. Minor changes to the workplan and budget as recommended by the CI-GEF Agency will not need further approval from the PSC. Furthermore, the PSC will facilitate the coordination of project activities across partner institutions and will make decisions on issues brought to its attention by the executing entities, PMU, CTA and any other members of the project team. The Project Steering Committee meets twice (02) a year, but other meetings can be organized if needed. PSC members are:
 - Chair: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development;
 - Steering committee members: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock and, Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Meteorology, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Artisans, Ministry of Spatial Planning, Habitats and Public Works, Ministry of Public Health, National Statistics Institute, Organe de Contrôle et de Suivi des Investissements Financiers, Private sector representatives, Civil society organisation representatives, Conservation International Madagascar and other NGO representatives.

Executing Agency

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

Project Management Unit (PMU)

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

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

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

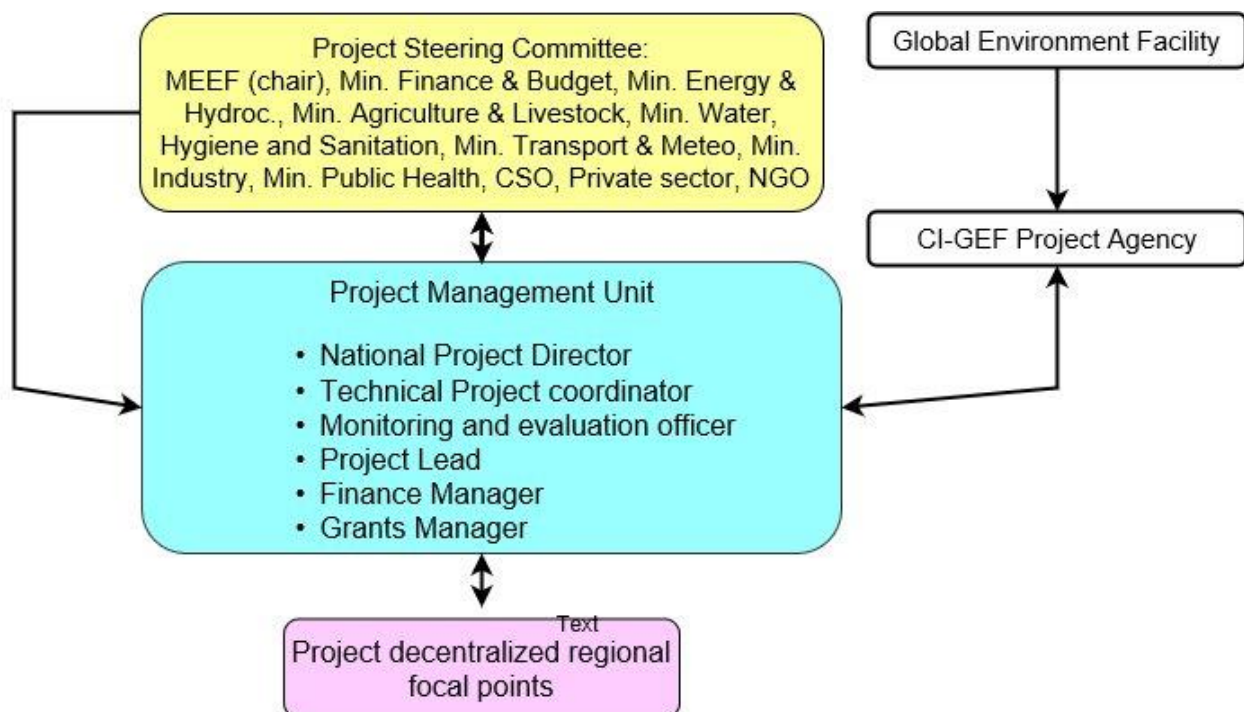
- Facilitating the day-to-day technical and operational functioning of the project staff according to ProDoc and according to recommendations and instructions of the PSC;
 - Managing human and financial resources in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to achieve results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document;
 - Leading the preparation and implementation of annual results-based work plans, reports and all other relevant documents for project management, defined jointly with CI-GEF Project Agency and in accordance with GEF requirements;
 - Providing feedback on project strategies, activities, progress, and barriers to PSC, CI-GEF Agency and project partners;
 - Coordinating project activities with related and parallel activities, managing relationships with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, government agencies, and others as required;
 - Supporting the PSC in organizing PSC meetings
- The **National Project Director (NPD)** is the authority representing the BNCC in the PMU. S/He is responsible for validating the various documents relating to project operational costs and that technical aspects are in line with country priorities before submission to the CI-GEF Agency. The NPD will oversee the various negotiations with the project's implementing partners for its improvement (including the sustainability of project activities beyond the project life cycle) and the use of project results.
 - Due to the many of the activities of the project involve procurement and subcontracts, the recruitment of a dedicated Grants Manager will be necessary to ensure that the PCU has the required capacity to establish contracts/grants and to do financial monitoring and reporting as per CI-GEF Agency and GEF requirements.
 - The **M&E officer** is responsible for monitoring the project's achievements, as well as monitoring the safeguarding measures triggered by the project, including gender mainstreaming, stakeholder's engagement, and grievance mechanism.
 - Monitoring project activities, including technical monitoring of MoU (with relevant ministerial departments) and contracts including financial matters, and preparing monthly and quarterly progress reports, and organising monthly and quarterly progress reviews;
 - Organize quarterly meetings to monitor and evaluate the project's achievements and to organize possible visits to the implementation sites of CDN activities;
 - Maintaining information management systems and maintaining specific project management databases to track and monitor project implementation, including risk management as well as tracking financial progress against project outputs and deliverables.

Other personnel who will support the PMU include:

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

- **Grants Manager:** Due to the number of activities that involve procurement and subcontracts, the recruitment of a dedicated Grants Manager will be necessary to ensure that the PCU has the required capacity to establish contracts/grants and to do financial monitoring and reporting as per CI-GEF Agency and GEF requirements.
- **Project Lead:** will work closely with the Technical Project Coordinator during the planning, implementation of activities by other sectors and reports development.
- **Project regional focal points (22),** from the 22 Regional Directorates of Environment, Ecology and Forests, will represent the PMU at regional level. They are responsible for monitoring project implementation at decentralized level. They are also responsible for grievance collecting at regional level and their transfer to the PMU. They are also in charge of regional animation and regional visit organisation of PMU and other bodies involved in the project management, according to the needs. They are responsible for facilitating project implementation at regional and sub-regional levels.

Project Execution Organizational Chart:



Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will generate a range of human well-being benefits for the people of Madagascar. Building human capacity through training and technical assistance in identifying, responding to and managing current and future climate change threats is a valuable contribution to the country's future. Improvements in the collection, monitoring and analysis of data will support policy decisions and implementation and the prediction of climate events and climate change impacts. GHG data and information generated will help government agencies develop adequate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. This will help to improve local communities' resilience and adapt to extreme weather events. In addition, increased reporting and data-based decision-making will improve the Malagasy population's climate resilience and coping strategies.

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

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

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

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

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

As targeted by Output 2.1.1, a web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information will be developed (Output 2.1.1), as well as one project communication strategy on the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

- Madagascar has ratified all climate treaties including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified in 1998), the Kyoto Protocol (2003), the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2014) and the Paris Agreement (2016). As a Party to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, Madagascar has developed official documents relevant to the national commitment regarding these treaties such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (2006), National Appropriated Mitigation Action (2010), National Communications (2003, 2010 and 2017), National Determined Contributions (2015), National REDD-plus Strategy (2016).
- The Government of Madagascar has also developed and established several institutions, policies, plans, and strategies that compliment to the implementation of actions that are contained within these national documents to improve climate risk management and to contribute to the international compulsion on GHG emission reduction. A few ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Public Health, have developed specific climate change strategic documents, whereas other key documents and tools consider climate change actions as determining factors in the implementation of their respective actions. The consistency of CBIT Madagascar with these documents is summarized in Table 7.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Politique Générale de l'Etat (PGE)	The PGE aims at mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in all socio-economic development sectors by revitalising rural environment, improving agricultural practices, energy efficiency, strengthening environmental governance at all levels, managing sustainably natural resources
Plan National de Développement 2015-2019	The National Development Plan is the implementation tool of the General State Policy. It considers international commitments including SDGs and international treaties ratified by Madagascar. The sectoral issues of the PND focus on sustainable agriculture and sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, access to sustainable and renewable energy, integrated management of water resources, urban development sustainable development and combating the adverse effects of climate change. CBIT Madagascar is in line with the first strategic orientation of the PND which is to develop an institutional framework of effective decentralisation. CBIT Madagascar will develop sectoral monitoring systems based on information from decentralized stakeholders and framed by regulatory provisions. The multi-sectorality of the NDC and the scope of NDC actions respond to the Strategic Axis 3 of the PND, which is “Inclusive growth and territorial anchoring of development”. The capacities provided in all project components correspond to the strategic axis 4 of the PND, “Adequate human capital in the development process”. The fifth strategic axis of the PND takes into account the fight against global warming.
National Policy on Climate Change (PNLCC)	The PNLCC was developed in 2010. The first strategic focus of the PNLCC is to strengthen adaptation actions, which is reflected by the two NDC adaptation sectors considered in CBIT Madagascar. All other sectors have multiple adaptation/mitigation benefits. CBIT Madagascar will strengthen the implementation of all other PNLCC strategic axes, including the implementation of the mitigation actions (Axis 2) and climate change mainstreaming at all levels (Axis 3). Strategic axis 3 focuses on stakeholder empowerment at all levels, consideration of climate change in all sectors and the amplification of Information, Education and Communication on climate change.

	CBIT Madagascar sustainability aspect considers PNLCC Axis 4 (Climate change sustainable funding instruments). The development of the national climate information system will facilitate the promotion of research, development and technology transfer under PNLCC Axis 5.
Madagascar Energy Policy 2015-2030	The Madagascar Energy Policy was elaborated in 2015. It was taken in its entirety during the development of NDC. The Energy sector CDN mitigation objectives were defined from the Madagascar Energy Policy
Lettre de Politique du Secteur Pétrolier Aval (LPSPA)	In the present time, the LPSPA is being adopted in the high administrative instances. Its first strategic axis is to set up an institutional system of good governance, including the organisation of legal and regulatory frameworks and the strengthening of sectoral information and monitoring systems. This Axis 1 corresponds to Component 1 (institutional arrangement) and 2 (technological gaps). Axis 8 of the LPSPA (Alternative fuels development) reduces dependence on fossil fuels, thus reducing GHG emissions
National Adaptation Programme of Action	Madagascar's NAPA was developed in 2006. It concerns five priority sectors to be implemented in 12 of Madagascar's most vulnerable regions: Agriculture (including livestock and fisheries), Water resources, Forest and biodiversity, Coastal zones and Public health. Madagascar NAPA identified three adaptation solutions: (1) capacity building; (2) policy reform; and (3) climate change adaptation mainstreaming into sectoral policies and project activities. The first two solutions are consistent with the three components of CBIT Madagascar. Two NAPA projects concern Information-Education-Communication and Information Systems, evidence of the importance of information and data in the fight against climate change
National Adaptation Plan	In its design, Madagascar's National Adaptation Plan considers itself as the implementation framework for NDC adaptation actions. It also provides for an adequate monitoring and evaluation tool, while underlining that national capacities on mechanical or computerized monitoring systems remain very poor, so that the country can not operate autonomously in periodic communication of progress. Madagascar NAP provides also to update national capacities, according to advances in international scientific knowledge. These aspects of the NAP are congruent CBIT Madagascar Outcome 2.1 and Component 3
National Communications	Madagascar NDC actions consider studies carried out in NatComs (INC: 2003; SNC: 2010; TNC: 2017). The three NatComs concluded on the need (1) to establish a data and information collection system and a national database management system; (2) to conduct methodological studies on GHG emissions, prospects for mitigation, and reduction of vulnerability to climate change; (3) to strengthen national capacities through the training of national cadres and seminars and other events on climate change. It also recommends institutional capacity building, strengthened coordination and synergy of all actions, strengthening of legal and normative education tools related to GHG emissions and climate risk reduction. These very needs form the essence of the activities that the three CBIT Madagascar components provides to implement.
Madagascar National Capacity Self-Assessment	Madagascar NCSA report was elaborated in 2014. Targeting to strengthen implementation synergy of the three Rio conventions, Madagascar NCSA report advocates for a resource mobilisation strategy that is not limited to the financial mechanisms established by each of the conventions, but also national resources, with the

	involvement of other stakeholders such as parliamentarians and other policy making-involved institutions. This aspect is considered in the sustainability design of CBIT activities which plans, in the long term, to operate CBIT activities from national resources. NCSA also advocates strengthening communication among all stakeholders; clarification of roles and responsibilities in institutional capacity development taking into account existing competencies (training of trainers and technicians); involvement of deconcentrated technical services, regional actors and research institutions; operationalisation of an information and database management systems.
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C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

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

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

- The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see M&E Table 11 for details):
 - a. **Inception workshop**
Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team and stakeholders in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.
 - b. **Inception workshop Report**
The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made

during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

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

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

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

d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**

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

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held semi-annually, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

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

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

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

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

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

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

i. **Final Project Report**

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

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

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

k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

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

l. **Financial Statements Audit**

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

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

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN SUMMARY

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (US\$)
<i>a. Inception workshop and Report</i>	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF Project Agency (PA) 	12,021
<i>b. Inception workshop Report</i>	Within one month of inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF PA 	See above
<i>c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</i>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF PA 	4,180

d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	5,731
e. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	8,405
f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI-GEF PA 	942
g. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency 	4,849
h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	3,864
i. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency 	4,990
j. Independent Terminal Evaluation	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion. 	20,000
k. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least annually 	27,319
l. Financial Statements Audit	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually 	5,125

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies²³ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

²³ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

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).

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

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthen institutional arrangements, national policies and measures and coordination within national institutions and all relevant sectors to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.			
<p>Outcome 1.1.: Institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.: Number of recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements developed</i></p>	<p>1.1.1. No recommendations have yet been formulated for strengthening institutional arrangements</p>	<p>1.1.1 One report with recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement (with recommendations related to - among others - coordination, financing, regulatory frameworks)</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1.1.: Number of assessments of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>Target: One assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement</i></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 all relevant stakeholders (Parliament, Ministries, other relevant stakeholders)</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of sectors that deploy recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement</i></p>	<p>1.2.1 No recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement have been developed and deployed so far</p>	<p>1.2.1 Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting are deployed for each of the eight NDC sectors</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1.: Mapping of current baseline and reporting related to all sectors conducted</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1.1: Number of sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least eight sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.1: Number of</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>recommendations for policies, strategies and program for each of the eight NDC sectors targeted by the project, merged in one compilation report with a summary note to decision-makers developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least three recommendations for policies, strategies and programs developed for each of the eight NDC sectors to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement</i></p> <p>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><i>Indicator 1.2.3.1.: Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring, including strategic, regulatory and operational recommendations developed and employed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 operational plan for NDC</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<i>implementation and monitoring developed and employed</i>
<p>Outcome 1.3.: Guidelines policies for the implementation of transparency-related activities developed such as for calculating baselines and references levels for all emissions and removals and for developing MRV frameworks and institutional infrastructures</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of climate change sectoral policies updated or developed considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2.: Number of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Industrial processes</i></p>	<p>1.3.1 Only two sectors, agriculture and public health have climate change policies/strategies for adaptation and mitigation. These policies do not consider Transparency framework elements.</p> <p>1.3.2. high level of uncertainty in the estimation of emission levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No country-specific methodological guidelines for calculating emissions and emission reductions at the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors. • Lack of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer for effective sectoral monitoring systems 	<p>1.3.1 At least one climate change policy for each of the 8 sectors developed or updated</p> <p>1.3.2 At least one protocol for data collection, processing and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, Industrial Processes.</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1.: Guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels are developed and adapted to the national context</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1.1.: Number of guidelines for calculating emissions and emission reductions at the sector and sub-sector level including emission factors developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 4 methodological guidelines - for AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes and waste - developed</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.2.: Recommendations from each sector incorporated in policies guiding climate action developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2.1: Number of sectoral</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>policies (NDC adaptation and mitigation sectors) considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 8 climate change sectoral policies developed or updated</i></p>
<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><i>Outcome 2.1.: Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of transparent management systems established</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of sectoral carbon registries in place</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of mitigation</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 No transparent management systems at national level to ensure information sharing on climate change</p> <p>2.1.2. No national and sectoral carbon registries to address accounting needs</p> <p>2.1.3 Utilization of non-specific emission factors or “default” values for the calculation of national GHG</p>	<p>2.1.1 One database management system developed to collect GHG emissions and removals and mitigation and adaptation activities related to the NDC</p> <p>2.1.2 One national carbon registry and at least 4 sectoral carbon registries adjusted, expanded and incorporated into web portal</p> <p>2.1.3 At least four sectors with specific emission factors reflecting national</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number of web portals for managing all climate change data, including NDC related activities information and data, developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 national web portal of climate actions developed</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<p><i>sectors with specific emissions factors</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4 Number of climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and in national communications</i></p>	<p>2.1.4 No climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and in national communications</p>	<p>circumstances</p> <p>2.1.4 Seven Operational metadata systems developed for mitigation sectors listed in NDC and national communications and operational metadata systems for adaptation sectors</p>	<p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.2: Number of communication strategies on the utilization of the web portal developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: One Project Communication strategy on the utilization of the web portal developed</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: NDC transparency information and data made available for the Global Coordination Platform</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.1.: Number of documents produced during the project such as methodological guidelines, strategic and operational recommendations, reports, syntheses of best practices shared to the Global Coordination Platform</i></p> <p><i>Target: Documents related to the project uploaded to the Global Coordination platform</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p>Output 2.1.3.: Metadata system on data sources, origin, calculations developed, made public and updated quarterly</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3.1.: Number of metadata systems developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 metadata system for each of the 7 NDC target sectors developed</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.4.: Specific emission factors for Madagascar established</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4.1.: Number of specific emission factors for each mitigation NDC sector</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 6 specific emission factors for each mitigation NDC sectors established</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<p>Outcome 2.2.: Existing initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of national MRV frameworks developed</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 Currently MRV systems have only been developed for REDD-plus and electricity subsector but no national MRV framework exists</p>	<p>2.1.1. 1 national MRV framework developed considering the MRV scope of UNFCCC guidelines and UNFCCC COP 24 outcome</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1.: Lessons learned from relevant initiatives including REDD+/BNCCC and Electricity/Energy work compiled and analyzed to build a national, NDC-wide system</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1.1.: Number of reports on the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared;</i></p> <p>Target: 1 report with the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared</p> <p>Output 2.2.2.: BNC REDD+/BNCCC MRV system for national wide reporting launched</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2.1: Number of MRV systems for national wide reporting launched</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<i>Target: 1 national MRV system for national wide reporting launched</i>
Component 3: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.			
<p>Outcome 3.1 Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, NatComs and BURs, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate action monitoring tools</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Three national experts per sector trained for the development of National Communications.</p>	<p>3.1.1 At least 58 ministerial staff + relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), 22 Regional Focal Points and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.</p> <p>At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability.</p> <p>At least 25 relevant ministerial technicians (13 women, 12 men) + 5 BNCCC staff (2 women, 3 men) trained in operations/maintenance of equipment during one training workshop session.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Training of Trainers modules and workshops to support long-term sustainability of training efforts developed and launched</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.1.: Number of Training of Trainers modules and workshops developed and launched</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least 6 training workshops, based on number of modules and details for each sector developed</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2 Equipment and software needed to produce documents (NatComs, BTR etc.) purchased and installed for each of the eight sectoral department</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.1: Number of equipment and software obtained and used by trained stakeholders to produce National Climate change reports</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least one equipment and software for the analysis of mitigation measure for each of the NDC mitigation sectors.</i></p> <p><i>Target: At least one equipment and software for the analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation options for each of the NDC adaptation sectors.</i></p>
<p>Outcome 3.2.: National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained</p>	<p>3.2.1 CNCC members do not have required capacity to ensure their role in national climate report validation processes and to strengthening climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies, programmes and actions.</p>	<p>3.2.1 At least 40 CNCC members (19 men, 21 women) trained on climate change monitoring and on Paris Agreement Transparency requirements, to boost climate change mainstreaming in their respective sector and to have the capacity to validate and comment on national reports</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Members of the National Committee on Climate Change trained on climate change transparency and reporting</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1.1: Number of training modules for the CNCC members developed.</i></p>

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

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).

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²⁴

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)50,000</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Personnel Salaries and Benefits	14,345	13,710	635
Professional Services	22,250	16,413	5,837
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	7,445	3,145	4,300
Grants and Agreements			
Equipment			
Other Direct Costs	5,960	3,549	2,411
Total	50,000	36,817	13,183

²⁴ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)