APPENDIX V: Safeguard Screening Form and Analysis

1. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening of each proposed project to determine whether an ESIA is required and if so, the appropriate extent and type of ESIA (see Policy #1 and Appendix I for more details). The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I are meant to serve as guidance to proposal reviewers and are not meant to be exhaustive.

2. All proposed activities will undergo safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF ESMF policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities trigger any of the safeguards policies.

3. The Executing Entity is responsible for providing responses to each of the questions outlined in this form when submitting a PIF to the Project Agency for consideration.

4. The Project Agency is responsible for conducting all aspects of the safeguard screening process, from initiation to making the final decision on whether or not an ESIA is necessary and, if so, at what level along with whether a project-level plan is required if a safeguard is triggered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. PROJECT DATA SUMMARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country:</strong> Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title:</strong> Building and strengthening Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of the Executing Entity(ies):</strong> Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (under the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development, and CI-Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length of Project:</strong> 36 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction:</strong> (location, main issues to be addressed by project)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Madagascar has ratified all international treaties related to the fight against climate change. The ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1998 led the country to submit its Initial National Communication in 2003, the Second National Communication in 2010, and its Third National Communication in 2017. In accordance with UNFCCC guidelines, these documents contain national status for greenhouse gas emissions (GHG); as well as mitigation measures for Madagascar’s contribution to reducing GHG emissions.

6. National greenhouse gas inventories have highlighted the importance of the Agriculture sector in terms of GHG emissions (approx. 15% of emissions between 2005 and 2010). The Energy sector holds the second position (2% of emissions); while the Industrial Processes and Waste sectors produce respectively 0.2% and 0.3% of the GHG emitted by the country during the same period. The LULUCF sector produces more than 80% of the GHG emitted between 2005 and 2010, but this figure is balanced by a significant level of carbon absorption by forests and woodlands.

7. This project is aimed at strengthening national capacity to implement the different elements of the transparency framework established by the Paris Agreement, taking into consideration Madagascar
contributions to climate change mitigation. In accordance with its NDC Madagascar decided to strengthen the mitigation actions related to the four mitigation-NDC sectors by a target of 14% GHG emissions reduction compared to the business as usual scenario (BAU) and 32% increase of carbon sinks.

Project Background: (description of physical, biological and socioeconomic context, including Indigenous Peoples and reference to how gender may play a role)

8. Madagascar is a 587 040 km sq. island located at the western end of the Indian Ocean, 400 km off the East Coast of Africa. The country belongs almost entirely to the tropics and is crossed along its entire length by a succession of mountain ranges. The diversified weather pattern is influenced by the Indian Ocean current oscillating from the Eastern tropical per humid climate, to the Southwestern sub arid region.

9. Madagascar has great economic potential, especially in terms of natural resources: exceptional biodiversity with an exceptional endemism rate of up to 90%, major minerals (ilmenite, nickel, cobalt, gold, uranium, etc.), more than 5,000 km of coastline, and agroclimatic conditions conducive to the diversification of agricultural practices. More than 8 million hectares of land (14% total superficies) are suitable for cultivation.

10. The country is home to approximately 22.5 million people in 2014, 80% of which live in rural areas. Incomes are generally low and more than 80% of Malagasy population is living below the poverty line, according to the UN estimation in 2014. Performance against SDGs remains low, with only 26% of population having access to consumable water, and only 17% having access to electricity, characterized by a rural-urban contrast. Roads are generally in a poor state and are unevenly distributed over the country.

11. The national economy is based on primary sector (agriculture, livestock and fisheries), providing 95% of national food provision. About 75% of foreign exchanges depend on the exportation of clove, vanilla, coffee, litchi, sea cucumber, shrimps and other marine products. Agriculture provides 27% GDP. National average of rice production is approximately 2 tons per ha per year, due to low inputs use and lack of innovation adoption; and rice production has been declining since the 1990s. Existing infrastructures are suffering from impacts of climate hazards including cyclones and heavy rainfall that usually cause large floods. Related damage, infrastructure loss, and decline in soil fertility, along with traditional practices diminish agriculture yields and induce people to use more agricultural land, causing a notable GHG emission level for this sector (25 400 Gg CO2 eq. per year, 15% annual emission from 2005 to 2010). Livestock subsector contributes to 15% of GDP and 60% of rural household income; associated enteric fermentation and manure management is responsible of about 45-50% annual GHG emission for the Agriculture sector.

35 Randriamoria J.N. 2015.
12. In Madagascar, LULUCF, agriculture and energy sectors are closely linked. Agriculture and human settlements near or inside forests and woodlands led to clearing and deforestation that reached 57,000 hectares per year since 1990. Madagascar ecosystems include tropical forests, lakes and wetlands that are among World biodiversity hotspots. It is estimated that Madagascar’s forest cover has been reduced by 85% during the last 50 years, 80% of which are attributed to slash-and-burning that are extensively practiced in remote forested areas. In addition, fuelwood and charcoal remain the main energy sources for the population; and deforestation and clearing are closely associated with a rapid population growth (2.7% in 2017), which is one of the highest in Southern Africa.

13. As far as concern the Energy sector, the national hydropower potential is about 7800 megawatts but only about 160 megawatts (2%) are exploited. The country must import 1 million tons of fossil fuel per year to meet its energy needs. National electricity access rate is 15%, with a significant rural-urban contrast (55% of urban electricity access against only 6% in rural areas). In 2018, a 20 megawatts photovoltaic power plant was installed near the capital to fill gap in electricity production. Many renewable energy projects are underway, both in rural and urban areas, following the guidance of the new energy policy which aims to reach 70% of renewable energy use against 30% of thermal energies in 2030. Energy industries have issued 400-500 Gg CO2 eq. of GHG per year from 2005 to 2010, compared with 900 Gg CO2 eq. per year for the Transport sub-sector. In total, the energy sector has produced about 3000 Gg CO2 eq. of GHG gas per year between 2005 and 2010 (2% annual emission).

The industrial sector contributes to 15% GDP. It is mainly focused on mining, food processing, textile, wood, cement, lime, fertilizers and paper companies. Industrialization suffers from lack of energy production and inefficient communication channels. Industrial activities are concentrated around the biggest urban agglomerations such as Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Mahajanga and Toamasina; this later acting as the main commercial port. Annual GHG production by industrial processes is estimated at 300-400 Gg CO2 eq. from 2005 to 2010 (0.2% emission).

14. In 2030, according to Madagascar’s Nationally Determined Contributions, the emission reduction targets for each sector are:

- Agriculture: from 30.1 (BAU) to 27.1 Mt CO2 Eq. (mitigation measures) of GHG emission by promoting, inter alia, conservation agriculture and improved farming techniques;
- LULUCF: strengthening carbon sequestration from -192.1 (BAU) to -252.8 Mt CO2 Eq. by promoting reforestation, tree farming and by strengthening forest sustainable use and protected areas conservation;
- Energy, electricity: from 181.9 (BAU) to 156.3 Mt CO2 Eq. mainly by rehabilitating the energy transport and distribution network, by promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy sources; use of improved stoves and improved carbonization techniques on charcoal production;
- Waste: from 2.1 (BAU) to 0.3 Mt CO2 Eq. or 1.8% emission reduction mainly by promoting wastewater and solid household waste sustainable management.

**Project Objectives:**


40 Mr. Tsiry Andriantahina, General Director of Energy of the Malagasy Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons, pers. comm. 18 July 2018.

Establish the necessary framework tools to implementing the Paris Agreement transparency elements;
- Bridging technology gaps required for GHG emission inventories and monitoring;
- Strengthen the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities.

Project Components and Main Proposed Activities:

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

The main activities are:
- To develop recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements;
- To perform a mapping of baseline and relevant GHG reporting related to relevant sectors;
- To develop recommendations for policies, strategies and programs to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement;
- To develop and deploy NDC implementation plans and policies that reflect recommendations in line with on-going monitoring and reporting systems;
- To develop and disseminate guidelines for all sectors developed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- To developed tools to incorporate recommendations from all sectors guidelines in policies guiding climate action.

16. **Component 2**: Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools.

The main activities are:
- To compile and analyse lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms;
- To operationalize a web portal for managing all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information. The web portal will include adjusted and historical GHG emission/absorption data for NDC mitigation sectors;
- To ensure the availability of NDC transparency information and data for the Global Coordination Platform and other national institutions;
- To ensure the public availability and to maintain updated metadata system on data sources, origin and calculations developed.

17. **Component 3**: Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.

The main activities are:
- To train government representatives and relevant stakeholders to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets. Training targets include the members of National Committee on Climate Change.
- To develop and launch tools to support long-term sustainability of training efforts
- To ensure the availability and operationality of GHG inventories reporting equipment and software including stakeholders training in operations/maintenance.

Compliance with Environmental Conventions:

*Explain how your project’s objectives, outcomes and outcomes align with the main conventions that CI adheres to. These include UNCBD, UNFCCC, RAMSAR Convention, CITES, and UNCCD.*

18. Targets and mitigation actions contained within the NDC for the LULUCF sector are consistent with achieving two of the CBD’s objectives: conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components. Maintaining different ecosystem services resulting from these conservation actions is favourable to the improvement of downstream ecosystems including mangroves, lakes, marshes, rivers;
and the project thus contribute to the conservation and rational use of wetlands, in line with the mission of the Ramsar Convention. Many native species listed on the CITES Appendices are protected by umbrella actions associated with the maintenance and enhancement of different forest and non-forest habitats required by the implemented LULUCF sector mitigation actions. Efforts in afforestation and reforestation will contribute to the achievement of national goals to combat desertification.

19. For the Energy sector, NDC implementation is expected to strengthen urban and rural electrification using renewable energy sources. Combined with the promotion of improved stove and improved carbonization, fuel wood requirements will be reduced and then clearing and deforestation. This will contribute to achieving the goals of international environmental treaties including UNCCD, CBD, and CITES. It noteworthy to mention that in certain localities in Madagascar, the population has preferences for hardwoods such as rosewood (CITES Appendix II) for firewood. Strengthening forest conservation and promoting REDD+ activities including its safeguard mechanism are amongst CDN activities in the LULUCF sectors and are expected to reduce these traditional practices.

### Compliance with Country Legal and Institutional Frameworks:

1. Explain how your project aligns/will align with national laws and/or frameworks related to the environment (this may include national ESIA or EIA laws, etc.)

20. Madagascar ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016, with a procedure involving the two existing parliamentary chambers. Madagascar NDC was developed considering all key national development strategic documents including the *Politique Générale de l’Etat*, the National Development Plan 2015-2019, and the National Climate Change Policy (2010).

21. Climate change is included in chapter 5 of the National Development Program 2015-2019. This program is in the process of being translated into sectoral strategies, leading to action plans with more concrete projects. In parallel, the necessary laws are being updated to take better account of climate change and its impacts.

22. Climate change mitigation are among the priorities of Madagascar’s *Charte de l’Environnement actualisé*[^42]. Actions enhancing climate change mitigation are among the priorities of Madagascar’s *Charte de l’Environnement Actualisée*. The environmental governance advocated by this charter also plans to integrate all the sectors concerned and respects fairness and transparency.

23. The provisions of Decree No. 99-954 of 15 December 1999 on the environmental impact assessment of investment projects in Madagascar provide a list of activities that are subject to mandatory environmental assessments. Some of the activities mentioned in the NDC are subject to these obligations. Projects that concern the Energy sector (e.g. installation of hydropower plants, rehabilitation of power production networks, rural electrification, etc.), Agriculture (large scale practices of improved farming techniques and conservation agriculture, etc.), Waste (processing and sustainable management) must include environmental specifications relating to their environmental impacts and relevant mitigating measures.

24. Madagascar is currently developing its REDD-plus Strategy, with strategic objectives that are in line with the Paris Agreement and consistent with the Madagascar forestry legislation[^43] and policies. By strengthening activities related to LULUCF sector, particularly REDD-plus and COP guidance on REDD-plus[^44], the project


[^44]: UNFCCC Secretariat. 2016. *Key decisions relevant for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) Decision booklet REDD+ (Includes the Warsaw Framework for REDD+)*. United Framework Convention on Climate Change. February 2016. Available at...
will help achieve the objectives of the Code des Aires Protégées de Madagascar\textsuperscript{45}, particularly the maintenance of ecosystem services, sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of Madagascar’s biodiversity. In addition, this Code has among its governance principles the transparency and responsibility of Protected Areas Manager vis-à-vis stakeholders and the public.

25. Activities related to the Energy sector are in line with the New Energy Policy 2015-2030; while sustainable waste management complies with both the national Law on the Water Code and Law on the \textit{Charte de l’Environnement Malagasy}.

In general, the project aligns and covers all the measures and strategies identified by the key strategic documents indicated above.

2. When national legal and institutional frameworks are inadequate, the proposal should include a statement explaining how this problem will be addressed, either as part of the project or by a third party.

3. When national legal and institutional frameworks do not apply to or impact the project and its objectives, the reason for that conclusion needs to be stated.

**Project Justification** (\textit{e.g., Alignment with Country and CI Institutional Priorities, GEF Focal Area Strategies}):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEF Focal Area(s):</th>
<th>Climate Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEF Project Amount:</td>
<td>US$1,465,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Financing Amounts by Source:</td>
<td>180 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard Screening Form Prepared by:</td>
<td>Hery A. Rakotondravony and Leonardo Massai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of preparation:</td>
<td>July 21, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions to determine if the project is eligible for CI-GEF funding

Will the project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of critical natural habitats of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of natural habitats of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Propose to carry out unsustainable harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in critical natural habitats?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment, for which is not possible to implement a mitigation plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Involve involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets belonging to local communities or individuals?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any physical cultural resources?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Will the project include the construction and/or operation of dams?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

If you answer **YES** to any of the questions above, your project is **NOT ELIGIBLE** for funding.

If you answer **NO** to all of the questions above, please proceed to answer the safeguard questions below.

### IV. SAFEGUARD QUESTIONS

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46 Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.
The sections below will help the CI-GEF Project Agency to determine whether your project triggers any of the CI-GEF safeguard policies. As a Project Agency implementing GEF funding, CI is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CI application of safeguards please refer the Appendix section of this form.

SECTION 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?

☑ NO → Continue to Section 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1 below)

☐ YES → No further environmental and social assessment is required if the existing documentation meets the CI-GEF Project Agency “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)” policies and standards, and environmental and social management recommendations and/or plans are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete this screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Entity;
2. Ensure that the development of the full Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the existing ESIA; and
3. Submit this template, along with other relevant documentation to the Project Agency.

### TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is the assessment: ☐ A FULL ESIA ☐ A LIMITED ESIA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIS PROJECT DOES NOT INVOLVE DIRECT INTERVENTION ON THE GROUND.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Does the assessment contain the information required for decision-making?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed

SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation to natural habitats, and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions/services?

☐ NO → Continue to Section 3
☐ YES → Continue to Table 2.1. below

TABLE 2.1: CHECKLIST FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is the project located or expected to be located near or in existing protected areas?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, area, management category, governance arrangement, and current management activities of protected areas being affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect existing protected areas:

| 2. Is the project located within any other type of critical natural habitat? | ☐ | ☐ |

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Description of the critical natural habitat to be affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect critical natural habitats:

| 3. Will the project affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels? | ☐ | ☐ |

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name and conservation status of the species that will be affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect threatened/endangered species:

| 4. Will the project implement habitat restoration activities? | ☐ | ☐ |
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Type and extent of habitats to be restored:

b. Description of project activities for habitat restoration:

c. Description of the contribution of the project in restoring or improving ecosystem composition, structure, and functions/services:

SECTION 3: VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND/OR RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS/USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people and/or direct or indirect restrictions of access to and use of natural resources?

☐ NO → Continue to Section 4

□ YES → Continue to Table 3.1. below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3.1: CHECKLIST FOR VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, and estimated number of people to be resettled:

b. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the resettlement, ensuring that vulnerable/marginal groups such as women are thoroughly consulted:

c. Description of the activities that will be carried out for the resettlement:

2. Will the project introduce measures to restrict people from accessing or using resources that they have been using prior to the implementation of the project? | ☐ | ☐ |
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name of resource, tenure status, type of use and extent (quantity) of the resources being used, and, if applicable, who tends to use the resources (men, women, youth, etc.):

b. Description of project activities that will affect access to natural resources and their potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and people, and how they will be gender-sensitive if necessary:

c. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the restriction to access and use resources:

d. Means by which the community(ies) or affected people will be compensated:

SECTION 4: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?

- NO → Continue to Section 5
- YES → Continue to Table 4.1. below

TABLE 4.1: CHECKLIST FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Will the project activities directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

47 According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, “CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group.”
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information when applicable:

a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, estimated number of people to be affected by the project:

b. Description of the project activities and their impacts on indigenous peoples, including if the project is likely to impact particular subgroups of indigenous people such as women or youth:

c. Means by which the project will respect free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the affected communities, while ensuring that marginalized subgroups are included:

d. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits that are negotiated and agreed upon with them:

e. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure the fair participation of indigenous people in the design and implementation of the project:

SECTION 5: PEST MANAGEMENT

Does the project plan to implement activities related to agricultural extension services including the use of approved pesticides (including insecticides and herbicides) or alien invasive species\textsuperscript{48} management?

\begin{itemize}
  \item [\ding{55}] NO → Continue to Section 6
  \item [\ding{53}] YES → Continue to Table 5.1. below
\end{itemize}

\textbf{TABLE 5.1: CHECKLIST FOR PEST MANAGEMENT}

\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline
1. Will the project include the use of approved pesticides and other chemicals? & \ding{53} \quad \ding{55} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textsuperscript{48} \textit{Invasive alien species} (IASs) are plants, animals, pathogens and other organisms that are non-native to an ecosystem, and which may cause economic or environmental harm or adversely affect human health. In particular, they impact adversely upon biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species - through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens - and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions (CBD, 2006).
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, description and proposed use of approved pesticides/chemicals:

b. Description of how the Executing Entity will conduct the assessment of the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and intended users:

c. Description of positive and negative impact on the environment, non-targets, and people:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly manage products, equipment, and containers to avoid harm to human health or broader environmental contamination:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will avoid the use of herbicides and pesticides near water sources and their contamination with pesticide residues when cleaning the equipment used:

f. Description of how the Executing Entity will ensure that pesticides used would be properly applied, stored, and disposed of, in accordance with practices acceptable to the CI-GEF Project Agency:

2. Will the project include the use of ecologically-based biological/environmental integrated pest management practices (IPM) and/or Integrated Vector Management (IVM)?

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Description of approach to be used:

b. Description of potential positive and negative impacts of the approach to be used in the project:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will assess the risk of the danger to non-target species:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly implement these approaches:
SECTION 6: PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Does the project plan to remove, alter or disturb any physical cultural resources (PCRs)\(^{49}\)?

- **NO** → Continue to Section 7
- **YES** → Continue to Table 6.1. below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 6.1: CHECKLIST FOR PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (PCR)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Will the project plan to work in areas that fall into categories under PCR, including archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, and sites with unique natural values?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, description of the known physical cultural resources to be affected by the project, and cultural importance to local community(ies):

b. Description of project activities to be implemented and their positive and negative impacts on PCRs:

c. Description of the mitigating measures to be implemented by the Executing Entity:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will handle issues related to consultations, siting, change-finds procedures, construction contracts and buffer zones:

SECTION 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. **Stakeholders Participation**: Describe any stakeholders important to the project and how you have involved or plan to involve them in the planning and implementation of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Overall coordination and leading institution of the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement implementation Data collection, analysis and reporting (Waste; LULUCF)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{49}\) PCRs are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, sacred sites or other cultural significance.
| Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock | Data collection, analysis, reporting (Agriculture and LULUCF sectors) |
| Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons | This department is responsible for implementing the New Energy Policy 2015-2030, which plays an important role in achieving the NDC mitigation targets. It is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of the national Energy Information System (Système d’Information Énergétique), an initiative that aims to improve access to information and to promote transparency in the sector, as well as the collecting data on the energy sector Monitoring, Verifying and Reporting mechanism. |
| Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Meteorology | Data collection, analysis, reporting (Transport sub-sector). The General Directorate of Meteorology is the national IPCC focal point and is currently developing national climate analysis downscaling project which will play a central role in climate change monitoring activities. |
| Ministry in Charge of Water, | Data collection, analysis, reporting (Waste sector) |
| Ministry of Industry, Trade and Artisans | Data collection, analysis, reporting (Industry sector) |
| Bureau National de Coordination des Changements Climatiques | Coordinating all national response actions to climate change, including adaptation and mitigation measures. It also represents Madagascar in international negotiations. Administrative authority for Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism. National authority for UNFCCC Technology Needs assessment. |
| BNC REDD+ | Technical and operational coordination body for the REDD+ preparation process in Madagascar. Its main tasks are to: (i) manage the process, plan and implement all operational activities, (ii) contribute to the development of REDD+ strategies and ensure that its subsequent implementation is effective, (iii) ensure good communication with the various stakeholders, and (iv) ensure effective collaboration with the REDD+ Platform, which can provide the necessary technical support for REDD+. Implement and execute REDD-plus Safeguard Information System, and REDD-plus Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying, REDD-plus national registry. |
| REDD+ platform | Steering body for the formulation of the REDD+ strategy and development of technical components during the REDD+ preparation phase. Facilitates the implementation of the REDD+ strategy in Madagascar |
| Thematic Climate Change Group (GT-CC) | The platform has 48 institution-members that represent ministries, NGOs, civil societies, technical partners, and financial and research institutions. The GT-CC assists the Administration drafting policies and framework documents, promoting consultation processes with stakeholders, and contributing to the country’s position in international conferences. The GT-CC promotes also the exchange of information |
Agence de Développement de l’Électrification Rurale (ADER)  
ADER is a public company aimed at providing energy in the rural environments. As a national executing agency, it implements the Government’s policy on rural electrification.

Office Malgache des Hydrocarbures  
The Malagasy Office of Hydrocarbons centralize all data on the use of fossil fuels in Madagascar that supplies the national information system on hydrocarbons. Its involvement will contribute to a precise estimation of GHG emissions, particularly for the transport and energy industries.

Civil Society (NGOs, Associations)  
Technical support, Data collection, analysis, reporting

Financial partners  
Financial support. This aspect is to be jointly developed with the Executing Entities during PPG development.

SECTION 8: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project according to the CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines (see Appendix VIII of the ESMF for more information):

26. Environment and gender are cross-cutting issues that need to be jointly addressed to promote environmental sustainability and the reduction of existing inequalities to the extent that men and women have different opportunities to access natural resources and relevant technologies and information. Women and men thus have different skills, experiences and knowledge that can help inform environmental and climate change policies.

27. Gender consideration with this project will be addressed at least at two levels: 1- at the CBIT project management level when men and women will participate in the intra-government steering/coordination committee to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation; 2- at mitigation-NDC target sectors actions/projects levels. For this later, gender mainstreaming objectives for the project will include:

- Monitor and evaluate the difference on needs and strategies between women and men at the household level, regarding livelihoods and natural resources management.

28. In Madagascar, it is not uncommon to see gender differences in terms of customary rights of resources use, access to information and decision-making. These differences often cause the marginalization of women and other segments of the population such as immigrants, promoting continuity of traditional non-environmentally friendly practices (slash-and-burn agriculture, uncontrolled fires, etc.). To ensure gender considerations during the design stage of NDC action/project will contribute to effectively address emissions reduction related to traditional practices. This project will establish a mechanism aiming to collect information from project developers on gender considerations when designing actions/projects that reduce GHG emissions.

- Integrate gender into sectoral and subnational planning and budgeting, monitoring and private sector investments

29. This project will gather information from entities involved in the implementation of NDCs on gender considerations in project planning and budgeting (climate change mitigation). This will include verifying the use of gender analytical tools where available and relevant (gender analysis, gender monitoring, gender gap-related costs, etc.) when performing economic, social, and environmental impacts assessment. The project will also collect information on gender mainstreaming in the monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
of each action/project and investment that contribute to reduce GHG emission, to ensure that women and men access equitable benefits from the use of available resources.

2. Is there a risk that the project may infringe on men’s or women’s human rights⁵⁰? Explain how these risks will be managed.

3. Is the project likely to create, aggravate or perpetuate inequalities/conflicts between men and women within households and communities? Explain how this situation will be managed.

4. Is the project likely to impact men or women (positively or negatively) in different ways? Explain how these differences will be managed:

SECTION 9: ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure timely response/resolution of complaints from parties affected by the project

30. The project will adopt the Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms for GEF Funded Projects developed by CI. CI as a Project Agency has devised Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms so that local communities and other stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the project Executing Entities, or the GEF about any issues covered in the Environment and the Safeguard Mechanism Framework (ESMF). Affected communities should be informed about this possibility and contact information of the respective organisations at relevant levels should be made available publicly. Specific activities of CI (as a Project Agency) grievance review process are described in detail elsewhere and are not reported here⁵¹.

31. As a public institution and among the project Executing Entities, the BNCCC should be the first point of contact in the Grievance Mechanism. The BNCCC will be responsible for informing affected communities/entities about the project commitments and ESMF provisions. Contact information of the BNCCC, CI, and the GEF will be made publicly available to all involved stakeholders. Complaints can be made through different channels including, face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephone conversations, or e-mail.

32. The Grievance Mechanism will be put in place by the Executing Entity during the project design phase and may be modified later if necessary. The project design will include a process for hearing, responding to and resolving stakeholder grievances within a reasonable time period. This grievance process will be publicised to all stakeholders; the BNCCC serving as a managing entity/mediator to prevent any conflict of interest.

33. CI and BNCCC as Executing Entities must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances and provide a written response to grievances within 30 days. Grievances and Executing Entities’ responses will be recorded and made publicly available on the project web portal. The CI Director of Compliance can be contacted if the process does not result in resolution of the grievance. Overview of the project grievance mechanism is summarised in Figure 1.

SECTION 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. External Assumptions: Describe any important external factors (risks) that may affect your project during implementation and how you will mitigate these potential risks.

Figure 5: Overview of the project grievance mechanism process, adapted from CI & GEF, n.d.52

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change of key personnel within Ministries</td>
<td>- Ongoing and dialogue with stakeholders will increase awareness and ensure minimal impacts of any changes. This will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding the possibility that changes in one ministry could undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and poor cooperation between participating institutions | - Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions.  
- Roles and responsibilities will be explicit.  
- Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution. |
| Unavailability of skill sets                                        | - Capacity building for stakeholders on transparency activities. During the PPG phase, the project will examine the skills that will be needed to enhance transparency activities. During implementation, the project will conduct capacity building activities (training of trainers/ training modules) to build the skills needed. |
| Inadequate and inaccurate data                                       | - Train stakeholders to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets.  
- NDC transparency information and data made available through Web portal. |
| Data sharing and accessibility                                      | - Agreement of stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information. |
| Problem with high-level political will                              | - Ensure that the dialogue with the Government of Madagascar is 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                                             | - Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions.  
- Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress.  
- Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.  
- Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held. |
| Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project cycle    | - Project will be linked to baseline national activities and budgets, as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC. |
2. **Long-term Sustainability/Replicability:** Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project. Note that this may include elements of project design, tools utilized during the project, or project results.

34. One of the advantages of this project is its complementary with ongoing sectoral initiatives that have the same visions to make publicly available information and data that promote transparency by breaking down data and information barriers, aiming ultimately to develop relevant sectors and to promote good governance. The Energy Information System that was launched in July 2018, the National Carbon Registry that is being developed by BNC REDD+, or the Energy sector Monitoring-Reporting-Verifying system aims to promote the transparency of each activities and relevant sectors. The contribution of this project in terms of GHG inventories and the potential for carbon credits will inevitably interest many stakeholders who will attach importance to the sustainability of the project, which will receive consistent conceptual supports.

35. Published data will facilitate general planning at sectoral level; and the publicly available information will encourage discussions at national level on ways to transform access and energy/resources use in the country. They will also inform about other potentials such as Waste that requires actions and investments. Furthermore, this information allows to quickly assess the situation of the implementation of the mitigation-NDC (and therefore energy transition), as well as technical and financial supports the country receive for NDC implementation. To this end, some of the project outputs will constitute an important point of reference for the Government of Madagascar.

36. The use of computer technology and the institutional capacity building actions targeted at relevant institutions will also contribute to ensure the sustainability of the project, as the project will provide training of government representatives and relevant stakeholders. Equipment and software and related training provided to national and regional level stakeholders will be developed as modules that they can be adapted to improve data collection process across NDC target sectors. The enhanced capacity provided by this project will enable national GHG inventories and climate change mitigation reporting mechanisms as envisioned under Paris Agreement enhanced transparency.

37. The project currently focuses on the mitigation component of the NDC. Important lessons learnt during implementation will support sustainability and replicability toward the adaptation component as well as relevant sectors.

3. **Social Context:** Describe the broad socio-economic context of, and local communities living in, the area of the proposed project, with emphasis on men’s and women’s different roles, responsibilities and needs of natural resources that the project seeks to focus on.

4. Describe how the project will work in this context and with the local communities, if relevant.

4. **Institutional Capacity.** Describe the institution’s capacity to implement the safeguard policies.

38. The Malagasy Ministry in charge of Environment has established in 2010 the Department of Climate Change (DCC), which was responsible for the implementation of Madagascar’s commitments regarding international climate treaties, which include the preparation of National Communications, GHG inventories, Biennial Update Reports, etc. This Ministry has seen organisational change in 2015 and the Bureau National of Climate Change Coordination (BNCCC) has replaced the DCC. The BNCCC has 14 technical officers spread across the three services it has inherited from the DCC: The Office of Adaptation (01 head officer + 03 collaborators), Office of Mitigation (01 head officer + 06 agents) and the Office of Database Management (01 head officer + 03 agents).
39. The implementation of the safeguard policies will be carried out by the BNCC. Its responsibility includes controlling and supervising the information provided by Madagascar on GHG emission and various safeguard related mechanisms. These consist of Monitoring-Reporting-Verifying (MRV) mechanism of the Energy sector, REDD-plus national registry, MRV, and REDD-plus Safeguard Information System. In September 2016, the Lomé Regional Collaboration Centre, in collaboration with the BNCC, have carried-out a national capacity-building workshop on carbon projects’ MRV which aims to revitalise the national carbon registry.

40. However, based on an interview with the Head of the Office of Mitigation, current skills and capacities within the BNCC do not adequately respond to the required technical and institutional capacities for the implementation of this project even though the BNCC has experience in managing projects funded by UNFCCC financial mechanisms. There are capacity building needs in terms of equipment (computer, information technology tools, servers, etc.) and technical trainings (data collection protocols, disaggregated data management, etc.). Project sustainability requires the capacity of the BNCC to support the long-term financing of staff dedicated to the project, as well as the maintenance and operationalization of relevant tools and hardware. On the other hand, barriers to data accessibility exist even though relevant institutions are involved in the preparation of reports the country submits to the UNFCCC and have representatives to the National Committee on Climate Change.

41. Component 3 of the project will address these capacity gaps by providing training for government representatives (including BNCC technical officers) and relevant stakeholders who will contribute to the project implementation. This component also offers training modules, equipment and software for key stakeholders. Furthermore, the project will benefit from existing data access and sharing mechanisms established by similar initiatives (national Energy Information System, MRV and REDD-plus safeguard measure, etc.).