



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Expanding and consolidating Madagascar's marine protected areas network			
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF Project ID:	9546
GEF Agency(ies):	World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	GEF Agency Project ID:	G0013
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF)	Submission Date:	06/29/18
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	60
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	Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources	Agency Fee (\$)	565,596

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1 Program 1	Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	GEFTF	3,142,202	\$17,815,190
BD-1 Program 2	Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	GEFTF	3,142,202	\$17,815,189
Total project costs			6,284,404	35,630,379

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Madagascar's marine biodiversity and productivity are effectively managed through a sustainable, resilient national network of MPAs						
Project Components/Programs	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Establishing an extended, representative and sustainable network of coastal and marine protected areas and LMMAs	TA	1.1 Aichi Target 11 implementation strategy and action plan for the Madagascar marine and coastal environment developed based on best available science	1.1.1 New KBA maps and accompanying documentation identifying priority areas for expansion, and which represent major marine and coastal ecosystems and global threatened species' conservation needs. 1.1.2 Report to define LMMA/OECM eligibility criteria to contribute to Aichi Target 11. 1.1.3 Catalogue of eligible LMMAs/OECMs directly	GEFTF	\$2,614,141	\$8,448,822

		<p>1.2 Proposals for new MPAs/LMMAs or extension of existing ones, covering an additional >1,000,000 ha submitted to government for gazettelement in areas that capture key biodiversity and habitats of threatened species, based on the action plan.</p>	<p>contributing to Aichi Target 11, based on Output 1.1.2.</p> <p>1.1.4 Action plan to achieve Aichi Target 11 for the marine environment, identifying partner roles and contributions, and integrating multi-sectoral interests.</p> <p>1.2.1. Operational partners and proposed MPA creation / expansion sites selected.</p> <p>1.2.2. Sub-grants and contracts to operational partners to demonstrate the full MPA/LMMA creation/expansion process through to gazettelement, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - action plan and budget; - inventories and safeguards studies; - mapping and georeferencing, - gender, social and environmental surveys; - governance/management arrangements; - land tenure survey; - site delimitation. <p>1.2.3. Gazettelement proposals submitted by MEEF to government for full approval by the Council of Ministers</p>			
2. Building a robust enabling environment for MPAs / LMMAs	TA	<p>2.1. Improved regulatory framework to address specific MPA and LMMA needs including streamlined creation procedures, governance and management regimes, user rights and contribution to sustainable development.</p> <p>2.2. Increase MEEF/DSAP capacity to defend and promote MPAs and LMMAs for</p>	<p>2.1.1 Review of existing regulatory framework and gap analysis.</p> <p>2.1.2 Recommendations and draft regulatory text submitted to appropriate level of government by MEEF.</p> <p>2.2.1. Assessment of the economic and social benefits of MPAs/LMMAs for justifying their role in MSP and</p>	GEFTF	\$301,457	\$9,440,595

		sustainable development., e.g. incorporation of MPAs/LMMAs in multi-sectoral MSP.	sustainable economic development.			
3. Enhancing management effectiveness and contributions to sustainable development through MPAs and LMMAs at site level	INV/TA	<p>3.1. Expanded options for increased, diversified, and environmentally sustainable revenue sources for improved living conditions of coastal communities.</p> <p>3.2. Increased revenue to cover operational costs at MPA & LMMAs at site level.</p> <p>3.3 Enhanced management effectiveness of selected demonstration MPA and LMMA sites</p>	<p>3.1.1. Selection criteria for demonstration sites, eligible activities, and operational partners approved by Project Steering Committee. (3.1.1 and 3.1.2. applicable to all outcomes under Component 3).</p> <p>3.1.2. Sub-grants issued to selected promoters¹/sites for improved community revenue generation, site level cost recovery for management activities, and for strengthened management effectiveness.</p> <p>3.1.3. Mechanisms to increase community / other local stakeholder revenues developed through promoter support and private sector partnerships (where appropriate) (subgrant under 3.1.2).</p> <p>3.2.1. Agreements with communities brokered to reinvest a percentage of revenues in MPA/LMMA operational costs (subgrant under 3.1.2).</p> <p>3.3.1. Essential infrastructure in place based on the site’s management plan, including office space, weather stations and outlying observation posts, boundary marking, equipment for patrolling and surveillance including boats and other vehicles (subgrant under 3.1.2).</p> <p>3.3.2 Standardized MPA/LMMA management toolkits developed and propagated in place.</p>	GEFTF	\$2,268,691	\$7,910,570

¹ Based on local terminology, NGOs or other entities that support MPA creation and development are known as promoters. Some but not all promoters will be implementing partners supported by the child project.

			3.3.3 Training program to support and replicate management effectiveness measures established and operational.				
4. knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	TA	4.1. M&E plan finalized with on-time data collection, reflection and reporting to inform adaptive management and ensure delivery of project results. 4.2. M&E data, lessons learned, and best practices are transparent, participatory and shared with relevant stakeholders to contribute to knowledge management.	4.1.1. M&E system established, with roles and methods defined 4.1.2. Implementation of the Project M&E Plan and subsequent review of project management approaches and strategies. 4.2.1. Compilation of Best Practices and Lessons distributed to relevant local, national and regional bodies for review and replication as required. 4.2.2 Collected and analyzed data (including progress reports and results frameworks) shared with relevant stakeholders. 4.2.3 Communications plan developed and implemented.	GEFTF	\$795,382	\$8,048,873	
Subtotal						\$5,979,671	\$33,848,860
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	\$304,733	\$1,781,519	
Total project costs						\$6,284,404	35,630,379

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	Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF)	In-Kind	2,424,510
Recipient Government	Madagascar National Parks	In-Kind	15,000,000
Donor Agency	KFW	Grants	11,661,500
CSO	WCS	In-Kind	500,000
CSO	Conservation International	Cash	376,270
CSO	ASITY Madagascar	Cash	100,000
CSO	WWF Norway	Cash	1,216,867
CSO	WWF Sweden	In-Kind	4,298,000
CSO	WWF-US	In-Kind	53,232
Total Co-financing			35,630,379

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 (b)	Total (c)=a+b
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	GEFTF	Madagascar	Biodiversity		6,284,404	565,596	6,850,000
Total Grant Resources					6,284,404	565,596	6,850,000

E. PROJECT’S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

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	2,000,000 hectares

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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

A.1. Project Description.

1) Global environmental problem, root causes and barriers.

The fourth largest island in the world, Madagascar is home to highly diverse and complex marine ecosystems. Estuaries, mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs characterize its 5,600 km long coastline. An estimated 10 million people, including over 250,000 artisanal fishers, rely on these healthy marine and coastal ecosystems for food, revenue, and livelihoods.

Madagascar’s marine ecosystems are facing numerous threats, including habitat degradation and reduction of commercial stocks caused by destructive fishing practices. These impacts are further exacerbated by climate change, which is contributing to rising sea temperatures, shifts in wind and rainfall patterns, increased coastal erosion, and coral bleaching.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) represent an important tool for reducing the above threats and ensuring the sustainability of marine ecosystems and resources. However, there is currently insufficient coverage and management of MPAs and LMMAs. Recognizing the importance of the MPA/LMMA approach, the Government of Madagascar committed to tripling the number and size of MPAs at the 2014 World Parks Congress in Sydney. This commitment has come to be known as the Sydney Promise. The Sydney Promise makes considerable progress towards meeting Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity: “By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably

managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.”

The Government of Madagascar currently faces six critical barriers for implementation of the Sydney Promise and making progress on Aichi Target 11:

Barrier 1. Limited available resources constrain the number of MPAs/LMMAs that can be created or extended to ensure network expansion.

Government and partner organizations currently have limited staff capacity and resources to establish new MPAs/LMMAs. This is due to: (1) the lengthy and expensive process of establishing MPAs/LMMAs, (2) once MPAs/LMMAs are established, they typically require support from government and promoters for several years. Because communities often have limited capacity to meet the legal requirements for MPA and LMMA management, NGO promoters continue to commit resources and co-manage the sites with local communities. This restricts the resources available to new MPAs and LMMAs.

Barrier 2. LMMA/OECM eligibility with respect to direct contribution to Aichi Target 11 is not defined.

LMMAs/OECMs with biodiversity conservation objectives are eligible for accounting under Aichi Target 11. However, to date there is not a clear set of criteria defined for Madagascar (and based on IUCN guidelines) to guide which LMMAs/OECMs are eligible in terms of their contribution to Aichi Target 11. The lack of clear criteria and methodology for establishing eligible LMMAs/OECMs is a barrier to achieving Aichi Target 11, as existing LMMAs/OECMs are currently not counted towards this target, and new LMMAs/OECMs are not established with this criterion in mind.

Barrier 3. Existing regulatory frameworks for MPAs and LMMAs are outdated or nonexistent.

The existing regulatory framework guiding MPA and LMMA creation is currently outdated or non-existent. This barrier has four aspects:

MPAs

1. The current protected area regulatory framework was primarily developed for forest conservation, and has not been adapted to the specific conditions required for marine and coastal environments
2. The current MPA creation process is complex and costly. This both slows the creation of new MPAs and strains the budgets of promoters, thereby limiting the number of MPAs that promoters can support.

LMMAs

3. At present, there is no formal regulatory framework dictating LMMA legal status and establishment processes, although traditional locally-defined agreements called dina are recognized. As such, the rights, roles, and responsibilities of local communities and other stakeholders have limited recognition. This can impact community willingness to create/manage LMMAs.

MPAs and LMMAs

4. Current regulatory frameworks comprise limited community ownership and user rights. Consequently, communities have expressed a lack of security and investment in the establishment and maintenance of LMMAs and MPAs. In addition, limited resource offtake rights constrain sustainable management options, while short-term contracts covering the sites deter local investments in the sites and their resources.

Barrier 4. MPA and LMMA contributions to Madagascar’s sustainable development are consistently underestimated relative to those of other sectoral developments.

While there is increased recognition of protected area contribution to sustainable development, protected areas are still undervalued in Madagascar when compared to sectors such as oil and gas, industrial fisheries and tourism. Underestimation of MPA/LMMA values can result in prioritization of other industries in Madagascar’s seascape; the downsizing, downgrading or de-gazettement of existing MPAs; or allocating unsustainable uses to high biodiversity marine areas.

Barrier 5. A persistent lack of MPA and LMMA management effectiveness.

This barrier has three aspects:

1. While Madagascar National Parks and promoters ensure a basic level of management infrastructure and equipment, it is both costly to put in place and maintain. The high costs are a barrier to an effectively managed MPA/LMMA.
2. MPAs/LMMAs lack a standard level of effective management. Madagascar has established/adopted/endorsed a wide range of management toolkits. Some were originally intended for terrestrial environments, and are therefore less well adapted to MPA and LMMA conditions. Others are overly complex or require accompanying training and capacity. The lack of a standardized, well adapted management toolkit, and the capacity to apply it, is a barrier to effectively managed MPAs and LMMAs.
3. A majority of MPAs and LMMAs are entirely dependent on external donor funds. While several sites have adopted revenue generating mechanisms, few have allocated a proportion of the revenue to maintaining local management costs. One challenge is community will for earmarking a portion of revenue towards management costs. Without a sustainable mechanism to cover local management costs, MPAs/LMMAs face underfunding and continued dependence on external and donor funds.

Barrier 6. Innovative local revenue generating mechanisms remain at pilot stage and have not expanded to scale and diversity.

Revenue generating mechanisms are an important tool for enhancing the sustainable use of marine resources in and around MPAs/LMMAs, and ensuring community support for these sites. However, revenue generating mechanisms have been established in a relatively small number of sites and have been limited to a few value chains (e.g. octopus, algaculture, sea cucumber farming, near-shore pelagic fishing and small-scale ecotourism). This limited uptake is partly due to limited promoter and community capacity for developing equitable agreements with the private sector to improve management of commercial value chains. In addition, the few revenue-generating mechanisms that have been established have seen little testing, and there is limited guidance for how to scale up, replicate, and diversify these viable economic opportunities.

More detail on the environmental problem and barriers is described in Section 1.5 of the ProDoc. The environmental problem has remained largely the same since PFD approval. The barriers have been elaborated upon, with greater focus on (1) barriers to achieving the Sydney Promise and (2) the specific barriers to effective management at the MPA/LMMA system.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.

The baseline scenario consists of ongoing and planned actions by the Government of Madagascar and other key stakeholders. This includes:

Baseline for attaining the Sydney Promise

At the 2014 World Parks Congress in Sydney, the president of Madagascar committed to triple the country's marine protected areas in support of Aichi Target 11. The "Sydney Promise" represents an ongoing commitment by the Government of Madagascar to expand MPA/LMMA coverage. To lead and coordinate the implementation of this commitment, an inter-ministerial steering committee was established in 2016. The Sydney Promise Steering Committee was led by SEMer. In the future, it is anticipated that it will be led by MEEF or MRHP. The Committee brings together other government ministries involved in managing the marine environment and confirms the government's political commitment to Aichi Target 11. To date, the Steering Committee has made numerous decisions on how to achieve the Sydney Promise, including: a goal to have 10% of Madagascar's maritime zones classed as MPAs (2015); that eligible LMMAs should be counted towards Aichi Target 11 accounting; and a pledge towards community co-management of MPAs and LMMAs.

At a national level, **MEEF** has the responsibility of developing policies, legislation and plans to manage and expand the MPA network. Within MEEF, the **Protected Areas System Directorate (DSAP)** coordinates MPA network development (as well as terrestrial protected areas) at the site level. During the project, DSAP will work with a range of NGOs, CSOs, academics and private organizations that support MPA co-management by communities and other local

stakeholders. DSAP will ensure that all policy guidelines, regulations, required reporting and other monitoring measures are carried out.

Madagascar National Parks (MNP) manages a network of protected areas within the wider protected area system, and is responsible for the specific policies and plans within this scope. MNP's planned management activities in and around existing MPAs over the next five years will be critical for the project's success.

Additional platforms are also ongoing, and support MPA/LMMA management and expansion. **MIHARI**—an acronym for *MI*tantana *HA*rena *Ra*nomasina avy eny *I*fotony, which translates to “marine resource management at the local level”—is a network that includes representatives from MEEF and the Ministry of Marine Resources and Fisheries (MRHP). MIHARI provides a solid platform for dialogue among government, community members, and NGOs at the national level. Locally, LMMA communities have established local federations to facilitate exchanges between LMMA managers with shared interests. These will receive baseline support from regional and local MEEF and MRHP personnel as well as their NGO promoter

Currently, the MPA network represents approximately 1 million hectares of Madagascar's seascape, or approximately 4% of territorial waters and coastal ecosystems, and less than 1% of the EEZ. This network of MPA's and LMMAs will continue to be managed and co-managed by Madagascar National Parks and various promoters. Over the next 5 years, it is expected that an additional >1 million ha of MPAs will obtain or significantly progress towards full legal protection. The following is planned or underway:

- Melaky Region in the center-west: The Barren Islands are located in Western Madagascar. Promoted by the NGO Blue Ventures, the site—which is 431,700 ha—has obtained temporary protection status. It is anticipated that the site will reach full legal protection over the next 5 years.
- Androy Region in the extreme south: WCS is planning to support the establishment of a relatively large MPA. The MPA would protect a biodiversity-rich undersea plateau that stretches far south of the mainland.
- Diana Region in the northeast: Conservation International plans to either extend coverage of an existing MPA in Northeastern Madagascar, Ambodivahibe, or support establishment of a new MPA in the same area.
- Boina Region in the northwest: It is anticipated that one or two existing MPAs including Mahavavy Kinkony will be extended by Asity (national representative of Birdlife International) over the course of the project.

Baseline for Regulatory frameworks

MEEF oversees the application of the Protected Area Code (COAP), which was legislated in 2001 and revised in 2015. MEEF led the revision process, with input from various ministries, NGOs, CSOs, and other stakeholders. The 2015 revision provides new governance and management systems based on IUCN management categories. It provides this GEF project a solid legal framework for all protected areas in Madagascar, and provides a clear foundation for co-management between local stakeholders and NGO promoters. It is widely recognized that a few adjustments are still required to the regulatory frameworks derived from the COAP, including the need to: streamline the protected area creation process to make it less complex and costly; recognize the special characteristics of MPAs (versus forest sites) in regard to conservation goals and development/livelihoods considerations; and greater empowerment of local stakeholders as user rights.

LMMAs currently have no legal status besides the local *dina* agreements. There have been ongoing discussions between government and MIHARI to explore options. These are based on a recently formulated LMMA charter defined by MIHARI members, as well as legal options assessments carried out by the same organization. LMMA stakeholders are also bringing government attention to LMMAs and their lack of legal status. Government recognizes the value of LMMAs to improved fisheries regulation (hence the existence of the SWIOFish2 child project) so solutions are expected.

Baseline for improved management capacity and effectiveness

Infrastructures and equipment. Madagascar National Parks (MNP) and promoter NGOs provide basic management infrastructure and equipment. NGOs, for instance, fund boats, and maintains/builds offices and other required buildings.

Communities also provide/maintain basic infrastructure and equipment in partnership with promoters and MNP. In the baseline scenario, basic offices and material will continue to be developed for community use.

While basic infrastructure and equipment are available, more expensive management resources are often lacking. For instance, delimiting MPA boundaries through marker buoys has proven to be expensive and has only been secured in a small number of sites.

Management toolkits. There are a number of management toolkits in Madagascar available for protected areas more generally, and some for specific MPA use. Such tools include:

Widely used toolkits:

- Miradi is used in many MPAs and LMMAs for management planning and monitoring.
- The standardized management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) is a requirement for MPAs under Madagascar National Parks. DSAP has recently required that the entire PA system fill out the METT on an annual basis.

Recently developed toolkits:

- SMART tracks threats and illegal activities, and is deployed by several NGOs. SMART requires technical training and specialist materials, which will continue to be supplied by the promoters in the baseline scenario.

Available toolkits but with limited uptake:

- A marine ecological monitoring program managed by Madagascar National Parks is supported by a dedicated team of specialists. While this tool will continue to provide useful data, it is unlikely that MPAs outside of those managed by MNP will adopt this tool, as it exceeds the available capacity to implement it.
- The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) has developed various toolkits for use in the region, but they are not widely adopted in Madagascar.
- The WIOMSA MPA toolkit (www.wiomsa.org/mpatoolkit.htm) was jointly designed by IUCN Eastern African Regional Programme, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Coastal Zone Management Centre (CZMC). It aims to support MPA managers in the Western Indian Ocean in a range of topics, including: Communications, Monitoring Coral Reefs, Energy Sources, Solid Waste Disposal, to Octopus and Sea Cucumber Fisheries.

These toolkits are available to be utilized during the length of the project, but need to be adapted to local conditions and rolled out on ground. The MIHARI Platform strategic plan specifically calls for toolkits adapted to local conditions.

Site-based technical support and training. Management processes for LMMAs will continue based upon local perceptions and customs together with technical input provided by supporting partners. In those LMMAs where biodiversity conservation is a clear objective, supporting partners will progressively introduce simplified management practices such as ecological monitoring, maintaining local associations, conflict management and basic skills such as accounting. Under the business as usual scenario, NGO promoters, ministry agents based at the regional level, and, to a lesser extent, private companies, will continue to provide capacity building and technical training at the site level. Training and exchange visits are the main vehicle for building capacity, and is a major component of projects such as SEEWOH, and those funded by Sida and Norad. Such support is limited to the select sites where these actors/organizations work.

Baseline for local livelihoods, well-being and economic development. Income generating mechanisms through improved fisheries, ecotourism and development of new markets improves the wellbeing of coastal communities and provides them with economic opportunities. The following is taking place to improve local livelihoods, well-being, and economic development:

- Blue Ventures is supporting octopus harvesting, algaculture, sea cucumber farming and fisheries management in at least two MPAs and several LMMAs
- WCS is supporting fisheries and ecotourism in several MPAs and LMMAs
- WWF is supporting fisheries, octopus and algaculture management in four MPAs and LMMAs

When done in conjunction with a conservation goal, income generating mechanisms can help garner local community support for MPAs and LMMAs, while also contributing to sustainable management of marine resources. In the baseline scenario, the above efforts will continue to enhance local livelihoods, well-being, and economic development in the listed MPAs/LMMAs.

Financing at site level. Madagascar National Park MPAs are financially supported through government budgets and other funds provided to the parent organization. While the budget is relatively limited, basic investment and recurrent costs are effectively guaranteed.

In MPAs and LMMAs outside of the Madagascar National Parks, funding is largely dependent on promoter NGOs. Under the baseline scenario, promoter support for funding management activities include the following:

- WWF is funding management activities in the Nosy-Ve – Androka, Kirindy-Mite, Menabe Antimena, Tsimembo Manambolomaty and Nosy Hara protected areas as well as numerous LMMAs associated with them.
- Blue Ventures is funding management activities in Velondriake, Kirindy-Mite and Barren Islands protected areas together with numerous LMMAs associated with them.
- WCS is funding management activities in the Ankarea, Ankivonjy, Soariake and Andreba MPAs. It also supports several LMMAs and a fisheries reserve in Antongil Bay in the northeast.
- CI is funding management activities in Ambodivahibe in the northeast.

Funding to these MPAs/LMMAs will continue with support from a range of internal funding sources and external support from bilateral agencies and private foundations. With respect to the latter, Madagascar Protected Areas and Biodiversity Foundation (FAPBM) will continue to raise funds to support selected sites including MPAs and, where possible, associated LMMAs. These funds are likely to be maintained in the foreseeable future, but it is possible that there will be periodic gaps at certain sites. The funding will largely continue to be concentrated in areas where promoting NGOs are already active.

While currently limited, there is recognition that mechanisms are needed at the site level for funding management activities. Cost recovery mechanisms have been established with a number of communities, so that a percentage of revenue is earmarked for essential management activities within the respective site. It is anticipated that similar mechanisms will be established in at least 10 MPAs in the baseline scenario. In MPAs and LMMAs without such a mechanism, management activities such as surveillance and monitoring are unlikely to be fully funded under the business as usual scenario. In such a scenario, management cost recovery will remain very limited for MPAs and LMMAs outside of the Madagascar National Parks network, and will continue to be dependent of the project funding of promoter NGOs.

The baseline is expanded upon in Section 1.6 of the ProDoc. Main changes in the baseline since PFD approval include progress towards the Sydney Promise made in the last year. Detail on the baseline activities of key partners and co-financiers has also been added.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The Government of Madagascar has made a clear commitment to attain its contribution to Aichi Target 11 by tripling marine and coastal MPA and LMMA coverage by 2025². The Project will support this commitment by leveraging the existing baseline to expand the MPA/LMMA network and improve management effectiveness at the site and MPA network level.

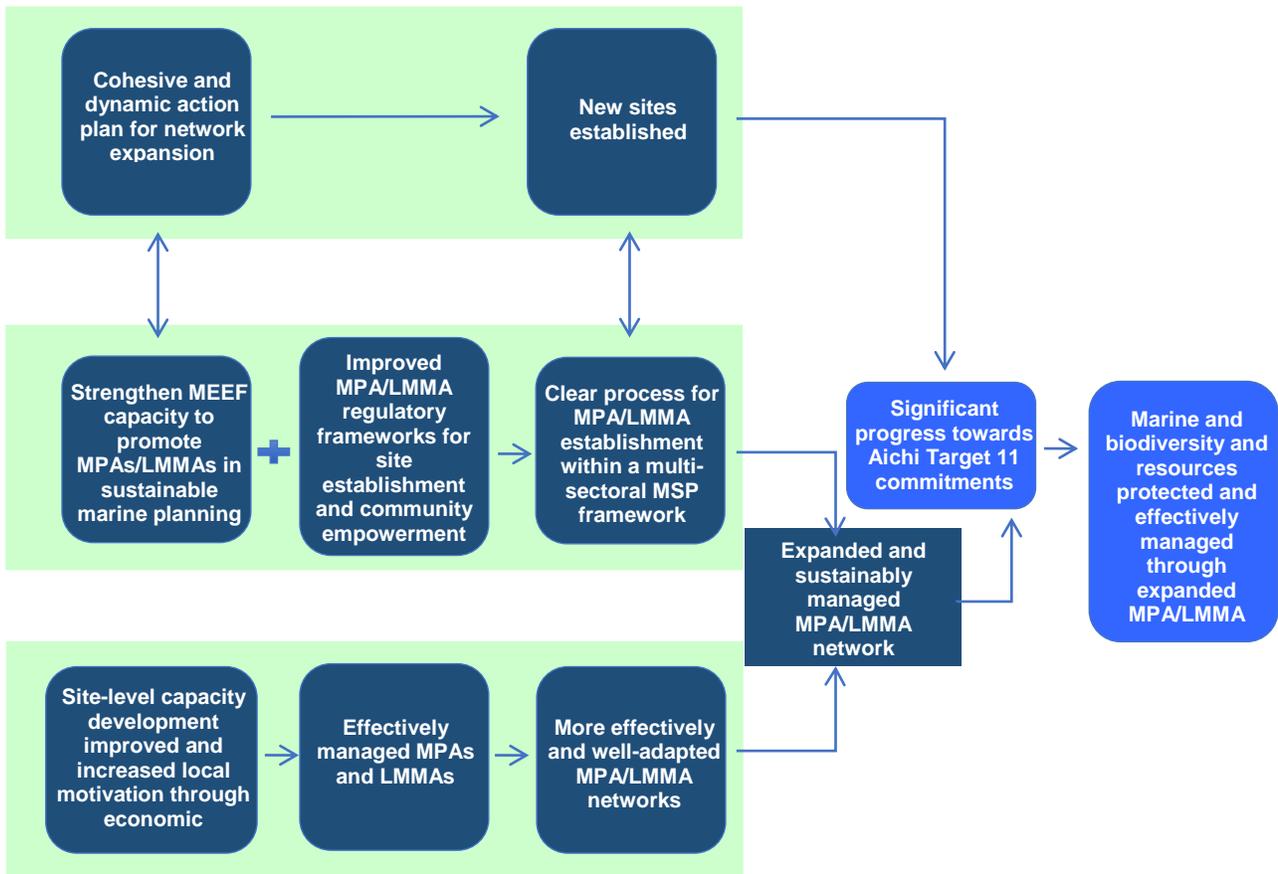
The project objective is to ensure *Madagascar's marine biodiversity and productivity are effectively managed through a sustainable, resilient national network of MPAs*. In effect, *the MPA child project is to be the principle mechanism to implement Madagascar's Sydney Promise and make considerable progress towards its Aichi Target 11*

² Madagascar's Sydney Promise states that the tripling will be attained in 5-10 years, the latter timeframe exceeding the 2020 time limit for Aichi Target 11

commitments. Specifically, the project aims to double the current MPA coverage from 1 million ha to an area of at least 2 million ha.

This objective will be achieved through four interrelated components described in the theory of change (Figure 1) and narrative below.

Figure 1 Theory of Change



Component 1: Establishing an extended, representative and sustainable network of coastal and marine protected areas and LMMAs is focused on two primary outcomes. The first is development of a strategy and action plan to achieve Aichi Target 11. This will be achieved through the following: (i) review and update marine KBA proposals based on new IUCN selection criteria while also integrating the results with the recent priority mapping of marine biodiversity; (ii) define eligibility criteria for LMMAs/OECM with respect to Aichi Target 11 and, based on this criteria, document those sites that may be legitimately included in accounting measures to track progress towards Aichi Target 11; and (iii) based on the priority mapping, the participative development and implementation of a strategy and action plan to attain the Sydney Promise. The second outcome will support implementation of this action plan by providing subgrants to operational partners that will see 2 million ha of MPA/LMMA through to submission for gazettelement.

Component 2: building a robust enabling environment for MPAs/ LMMAs will (i) update regulatory frameworks for MPAs, particularly with respect to streamlining the creation process and improving adaptation to the special conditions; (ii) support ongoing dialogue and exchanges between government and promoters with the aim of defining a clear regulatory framework for LMMAs and strengthened user rights in both LMMAs and MPAs; and (iii) strengthen MEEF institutional capacity to convey convincing arguments for MPA/LMMA integration into a national MSP process, and defend the importance of these sites with respect to other developmental sectors.

Project Component 3: Enhancing management effectiveness and contributions to sustainable development through MPAs and LMMAs at site level will primarily support existing MPAs and LMMAs where there is at least a moderate level of management capacity, and an opportunity to improve local livelihoods and test revenue generating mechanisms. The following activities will be applied to the same sites where possible, to ensure consolidation of activities and maximize impact: (i) innovative ways to increase local stakeholder revenues to improve livelihoods and to strengthen their motivation to manage healthy MPAs and LMMAs; (ii) voluntary cost recovery from increased local revenues as a means to finance routine management activities; and (iii) enhanced management effectiveness through essential infrastructures and equipment, and the development and deployment of management tools that are well adapted to local conditions.

Component 4: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation

A fourth project component for knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation underpins the project to ensure successful execution as well as building lasting capacity for long-term impact and sustainability. It will leverage existing best practices to ensure that knowledge is shared, results are analyzed and available to all interested partners, and lessons learned are used for adaptive management purposes. In addition, Component 4 includes a communications strategy to support all project components. As part of a larger programmatic approach, the project components have been designed to ensure maximum synergy with the World Bank-led SWIOFish2 project.

More detail on the project strategy is described in Section 2.4 of the ProDoc. Major changes since PFD approval include the following:

- The PDF proposed four zones that should be prioritized for the MPA child project: Antongil Bay in the northeast, the northern coastal areas, the centre-west and the southwest. As the original MPA priority zones already have relatively extensive coverage by gazetted MPAs, the best opportunities lie outside these zones where biodiversity value is high but MPA/LMMA coverage is limited or non-existent. Therefore, the MPA child project will expand its scope beyond the four priority zones identified in the PFD.
- The project outcome of increasing MPA coverage to 2.5 million ha by 2020 has been revised to 2 million ha due to time required to create or extend MPAs.
- The language in Component 2 and Component 3 have been switched since PFD approval, this allows the project storyline to be organized from national to local components/activities.
- The output on climate change adaptation has been removed, as the project is focused on the biodiversity focal area. Climate change is still considered in the project strategy and risks section.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

The project objective is to expand the MPA/LMMA coverage in support of the Sydney Promise, and increase levels of effective management at select sites and across the network. MPA/LMMA coverage currently represents 1.08 million ha, up from 800,000 ha at PFD approval.

In the baseline scenario, the Government of Madagascar will continue its political commitment to triple the coverage of MPAs/LMMAs, with the Sydney Promise Steering Committee overseeing and facilitating the achievement of this commitment. Government and MPA promoters will allocate resources to create and maintain MPAs/LMMAs, and build capacity for effectively managing attached marine resources. A small number of new initiatives will lead to new or expanded MPAs/LMMAs, but this would be (1) at a significantly slower pace than with GEF funds, putting at risk globally significant biodiversity and ecosystems in the face of the threats and barriers described above; (2) MPAs and LMMAs will be created on an ad hoc basis and not necessarily toward a coordinated plan/in areas identified as key biodiversity areas, thereby restricting coverage, preventing a representative network, and missing on seascape opportunities.

Additionally, the importance of MPAs/LMMAs within the context of a blue economy will be increasingly appreciated, but their ability to compete with other legitimate uses of the sea that are traditionally viewed as powerful drivers of

economic development will be limited. Finally, without the coordination and complementarity provided by the GEF programmatic approach framework, the on-going SWIOFish2 project and current government-led MPA expansion efforts would miss significant opportunities to promote ecosystem-based management approaches.

In the alternative scenario, MPA coverage will be increased by at least 1 million additional ha³ from the baseline scenario through a coordinated and well-defined Strategy and Action Plan, which will define priority areas for expansion and will help mobilize additional support and resources from donors and partners. The strategic direction provided by this plan will address the barriers to successful implementation of Madagascar's Aichi Target 11 commitments by mobilizing technical, institutional and financial resources towards this objective. Coupled with new tools and capacity for effective management at the MPA/LMMA site and network level, the alternative scenario is characterized by an expanded, representative, and effectively managed MPA/LMMA network that protects globally significant biodiversity and ecosystems, and provides livelihood co-benefits to communities.

Table 4 in ProDoc Section 2.6 summarizes the situation at the baseline (i.e. the 'business-as-usual' scenario), the alternative scenario that the project will provide, and the additional global environmental benefits to be achieved through project interventions. See Section 2.6 of the ProDoc for full detail on the project's incremental cost reasoning. Since PFD approval, the incremental cost reasoning section has been clarified to match the baseline and strategy section described above. The benefits of GEF funding and contribution to the project and program objective have been highlighted.

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

Madagascar is a megadiverse country, with rich biodiversity that includes sharks, rays, marine turtles, terns, endemic birds, and marine mammals. The MPA Child Project will deliver global environmental benefits by supporting an expanded and representative MPA/LMMA network, thereby protecting globally significant species and ecosystems. The project will contribute to the establishment of a global system of MPAs as specified by the CBD and in the decisions adopted by the COP in its ninth meeting (COP 9), as well as the global Aichi Targets (particularly target 11) and the Sydney Promise. In addition, the project will work to increase levels of effective management for MPAs and LMMAs. Together, an expanded MPA/LMMA network coupled with increased levels of effective management will yield global environmental benefits.

By contributing to strengthened marine and coastal biodiversity conservation while also promoting sustainable resource management approaches that provide benefit to local communities, the MPA child project will maximize the long-term delivery of environmental benefits including biodiversity maintenance/restoration, healthy ecosystem services, and protection of coastal environments.

The project's contribution to global environmental benefits are described in more detail in Section 2.5 of the ProDoc. The target of improved management of 4 million ha of seascape has been updated since PFD approval, following project consultations. The target has been revised to 2 million hectare.

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness. The GEF program "Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources" brings together MEEF and MRHP to holistically protect some of the most biodiverse and productive waters in Madagascar. Cooperation between the two ministries, with critical support from MPA/LMMA promoters, will demonstrate that effective biodiversity conservation and sustainably managed fisheries not only complement each other, but together add significant value to both sectors. As such, this institutional arrangement will test new options, improve the livelihoods of coastal communities, and help to ensure a healthy and sustainable marine environment.

³ LMMA expanded coverage is difficult to estimate

The Sydney Promise Steering Committee was formed with senior staff in ministries with legitimate interests in maritime resources. The emerging collaboration between the ministries, especially involving M2PATE, MEEF, MRHP and those involved in developing extractive industries, is innovative given that historically these sectors had limited collaboration. The MPA child project will build upon this collaboration with the development of the Aichi Target 11 strategy and action plan, a tool for all agencies to work towards common goals.

Sustainability. The MPA Child Project is creating the foundation for an expanded, representative, and effectively managed MPA/LMMA network.

Each project Component has been designed with sustainability in mind:

Component 1: Once the Aichi Target 11 strategy and action plan is approved by the Sydney Promise Steering Committee, it will provide long term strategic guidance for the expansion of the MPA/LMMA network. Based on this action plan, the project will directly support expansion of the MPA and LMMA network through a series of subgrants.

The project will support implementation of the Aichi Target 11 strategic plan, setting the foundation for more extensive and effective MPA/LMMA coverage, even though full realization of the plan's impacts will take longer than the project's lifespan. The MPAs and LMMAs established through the project will retain their status past the length of the project, and will help ensure marine resources are used sustainably into the future. By contributing to improved marine and coastal natural resource management, the project will also help to maintain and restore the productivity of Southwestern Indian Ocean fisheries and overall environmental health.

Under Component 2, the project will help to establish or streamline regulatory frameworks that are well adapted to the marine environment, while also motivating stakeholders to manage local marine resources effectively. Once established, these regulatory frameworks will provide a smoother creation process for all MPAs/LMMAs past the length of the project. In addition, this component will strengthen the institutional capacity of MEEF to promote MPAs and LMMAs within a broader multi-sectorial planning framework. Specifically, the child project will provide targeted training regarding MPA economic and social benefits, together with additional learning opportunities such as conferences.

Finally, through Component 3, the project will systematically build MPA/LMMA site level capacity to help community groups and other local stakeholders develop new skills in conflict management, gender equitability and cooperation, as well as the technical skills to effectively manage biodiversity and natural resources management. Although these skills will continue to develop after the project is completed, the foundations for continued institutional and technical capacity strengthening will be well established.

Potential for replication and scaling up. As stated above, the MPA Child Project will explore options around revenue-generating mechanisms, providing a proportion of these revenues to management cost recovery, and effective management practices. Although the project focuses its investments on a relatively small sub-set of MPAs and LMMAs, these project activities are designed to facilitate replication and scaling up. The project's knowledge management and communications strategies will ensure that (i) lessons and experiences are shared widely, (ii) targeted training programs and learning exchanges are facilitated between sites to emphasize best practice, (iii) guidance documents are drafted and made available to relay best practice and methodology.

In addition, by reducing the costs and time associated with MPA/LMMA creation, the project will enable promoters and partners to utilize their investments more cost-efficiently and scale up the number of MPAs/LMMAs that they support.

More detail on the project's innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up is described in Section 2.11 of the ProDoc. There have been few changes to this section since PFD approval. Greater ties to the project knowledge management and communications plan have been noted, as well as the project's innovative and sustainable contribution to the Sydney Promise.

A.2. Child Project

The objective of the Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources Program is “strengthened management of Madagascar's marine biodiversity and productivity.” The MPA Child Project will contribute to the program-level objective, primarily through the following three technical components:

Through Component 1, the project will support expansion of the MPA/LMMA network. The creation process includes a set of requirements around management, such that an MPA going through the creation process will concurrently see an improvement in its baseline METT score.

Component 2 will streamline the MPA creation process in order to reduce complexity and cost, and to clarify the roles and responsibilities of local rights holders with respect to MPA and LMMA and natural resources management.

Under Component 3, *Outcome 3.3 Enhanced management effectiveness propagated using selected demonstration MPA and LMMA sites* will directly contribute to the program-level objective. The project will support development of an effective management toolkit, which will be deployed through GEF funds at project sites and through co-financing partners across the network. In addition, the project will provide site-level training to ensure appropriate uptake of the toolkit at the site level.

The project is strongly complementary to SWIOFISH2. SWIOFish2 will strengthen the fisheries sector, and the MPA project will protect key biodiversity areas critical to maintaining healthy marine ecosystems and habitats essential for sustainable natural resource management.

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

Stakeholders were identified and consulted by the project through a process of regular dialogue. A Stakeholder Consultation Log is provided in the ProDoc (Appendix 9).

National-level consultations: The project organized four workshops to review project strategies and goals with key stakeholders. The project inception workshop brought together more than 50 stakeholders and partners to review the PFD and child project annex. In conjunction, a project design workshop using WWF’s Project and Program Management Standards (PPMS) was held with 23 stakeholders to identify key conservation targets, threats, barriers, and project strategies. Two more workshops were organized in Antananarivo from February 28 – March 2, 2017 and July 18-19, 2017 to gather feedback on Prodoc content. A project validation workshop took place in May 2018 to present the project, provide a forum for any feedback, and provide next steps. As lead executing agency, MEEF provided regular feedback to the project design and hosted the validation workshop.

Additional consultations were conducted with Madagascar National Parks, regional and local authorities, and NGOs and CSOs. These consultations are described in Table 7 of the ProDoc.

Site-level consultations: Four MPAs were visited during project preparation: Ambodivahibe Reserve, Nosy Hara National Park, Barren Islands Reserve (still in the creation process) and Kirindy Mite National Park (see Appendix 1 for project map). All these sites have adjacent or integrated LMMAs. On-site consultations included open discussions about the MPA/LMMA, including governance and management mechanisms. These exchanges involved site managers, community representatives, promoter NGOs, and additional local stakeholders. In all, more than 20 coastal communities were consulted.

A stakeholder consultation plan has been prepared to guide engagement with key stakeholders during project implementation. This is described in Table 8 and 9 in the ProDoc.

Section 4 of the ProDoc provides further detail regarding stakeholder engagement. Stakeholder engagement was not well elaborated in the PFD. Stakeholder mapping and engagement took place during project design.

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 X); 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes X /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)?

The project recognizes the importance of a gender equality approach that includes the roles of both women and men, their knowledge, skills, and their relationship with natural resources for achieving environmental sustainability goals. As a result, the project will incorporate gender equality in all possible areas.

During project development, initial entry points were identified to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment are mainstreamed into project design (see Table 10 in ProDoc Section 6). These entry points were informed by two gender surveys commissioned by WWF Sweden and Sida during project preparation, one in the Melaky and Menabe Regions and the second in the Diana Region in late 2017. Each gender survey included recommendations for future interventions.

To expand/validate the above, a gender analysis and action plan will be conducted in the first year of project execution. The analysis and action plan will identify specific recommendations and action points to ensure gender is mainstreamed throughout the project to the full extent possible. It will do so at both the national level and site level, to ensure gender is appropriately mainstreamed throughout all project activities.

National level: The Sydney Promise Action Plan and Strategy will consider the way men and women use marine resources, and how expansion can be done to support equitable benefits. In addition, activities regarding regulatory frameworks will be tailored to ensure that gender issues and interests are integrated into analyses of existing regulatory frameworks pertaining to MPAs, together with the resulting recommendations for strengthening them. A similar requirement will be exercised with respect to proposals for an LMMA regulatory framework.

Site level: As much of the project's site-based investment will be implemented through sub-grants, all grantees will receive a short induction course on gender mainstreaming requirements. The PMU will review and assess existing survey results that may have been previously conducted in project sites by grantees, and will recommend a further gender assessment if gaps are identified. Each grantee and at each intervention site, where appropriate, will be required to conduct an assessment of gender issues and opportunities, as a means to clearly define a gender mainstreaming strategy/action plan with clear indicators.

Additionally, subgrantees will be asked to complete a gender sensitive stakeholder mapping with disaggregated analyses of gender differences with respect to roles and interests. Grantees will be expected to develop gender-sensitive indicators and collect sex-disaggregated information as appropriate.

Additional provisions to promote gender equality and mainstreaming include: gender sensitive stakeholder engagement at the national and site level. The Results Framework will collect sex-disaggregated data where appropriate, and the project will ensure methods of data collection are gender-sensitive.

See Section 6 of the ProDoc for more details. This section was not well elaborated in the PIF. Therefore, the plan for gender mainstreaming took place during project development, and will continue through project implementation.

A.5 Risk.

Risks analysis and mitigation measures for the MPA Child Project are shown in Table 1 below. Notes expanding on each of the risks and mitigation measures can be found in Section 2.7 of the ProDoc. There have been no significant changes since PFD approval.

Table 1 Risk analysis and mitigation measures

Risks	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures
<p>Political instability.</p> <p>Government takeover or public unrest.</p>	H	<p>The environment and fisheries ministries have been able to maintain their basic activities during recurring political crises as technical personnel generally do not change. The recent closure of SEMer is already being discussed internally within MEEF in consultation with WWF-Madagascar. In order to minimize the impacts of such political events, MEEF and WWF will lobby to retain the respective roles of the project’s management/ governance structures (Sydney Promise Steering Committee, Project Steering Committee, PMU and partners) as well as its goal and objectives.</p> <p>Partnerships with NGOs and other partners have helped to ensure that MPA and local fisheries management initiatives continue at site level and the lessons learned will be applied if the risk reappears in the future. The PMU will therefore monitor events on the ground should unrest or local political changes occur, and support efforts to maintain implementation progress/continuity. All sub-grantees will be required to maintain regular communications with the PMU and analyze responses to political unrest.</p>
<p>Government reorganization</p>	H	<p>Although government reorganization is relatively frequent, the recent government reorganization (June 2018) is being addressed by MEEF in order to assume SEMer responsibilities into MEEF or MRHP. This is not expected to impede project implementation.</p>
<p>Policy and legislation enactment.</p> <p>Regulatory frameworks for PAs and fisheries must be developed together with broad policy and strategies guiding ocean governance.</p>	M	<p>The need for key MPA regulatory frameworks is recognized. LMMA legislation is also required by the NDP but the responsible agency is still not clearly identified. Government recognizes that its commitments to Aichi Target 11 require these actions and therefore they are likely to occur. The streamlining of MPA creation procedures and more flexible approaches to link biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use for economic purposes are not expected to be major challenges. However, previous experience suggests that strengthened ownership and management rights may be more difficult to advance. The PMU, with support from WWF, will organize lobbying efforts involving a number of organizations interested in regulatory reform (and working in a range of programs) to encourage and support government efforts to bring about desired reforms. The same will be applied where multiple government agencies and issues are linked, such as LMMAs and MPAs overlapping geographically.</p>
<p>Weak or absent enforcement of MPA and fisheries regulations.</p> <p>Local enforcement agencies may lack the means to visit</p>	M	<p>The SWIOFish2 child project will strengthen surveillance and control with respect to illegal large-scale fisheries. Locally, communities and other stakeholders have some authority to defend their own MPA and LMMA interests with support from the environment and fisheries ministries. Since the PFD was written, there have been reports of industrial fishing boats</p>

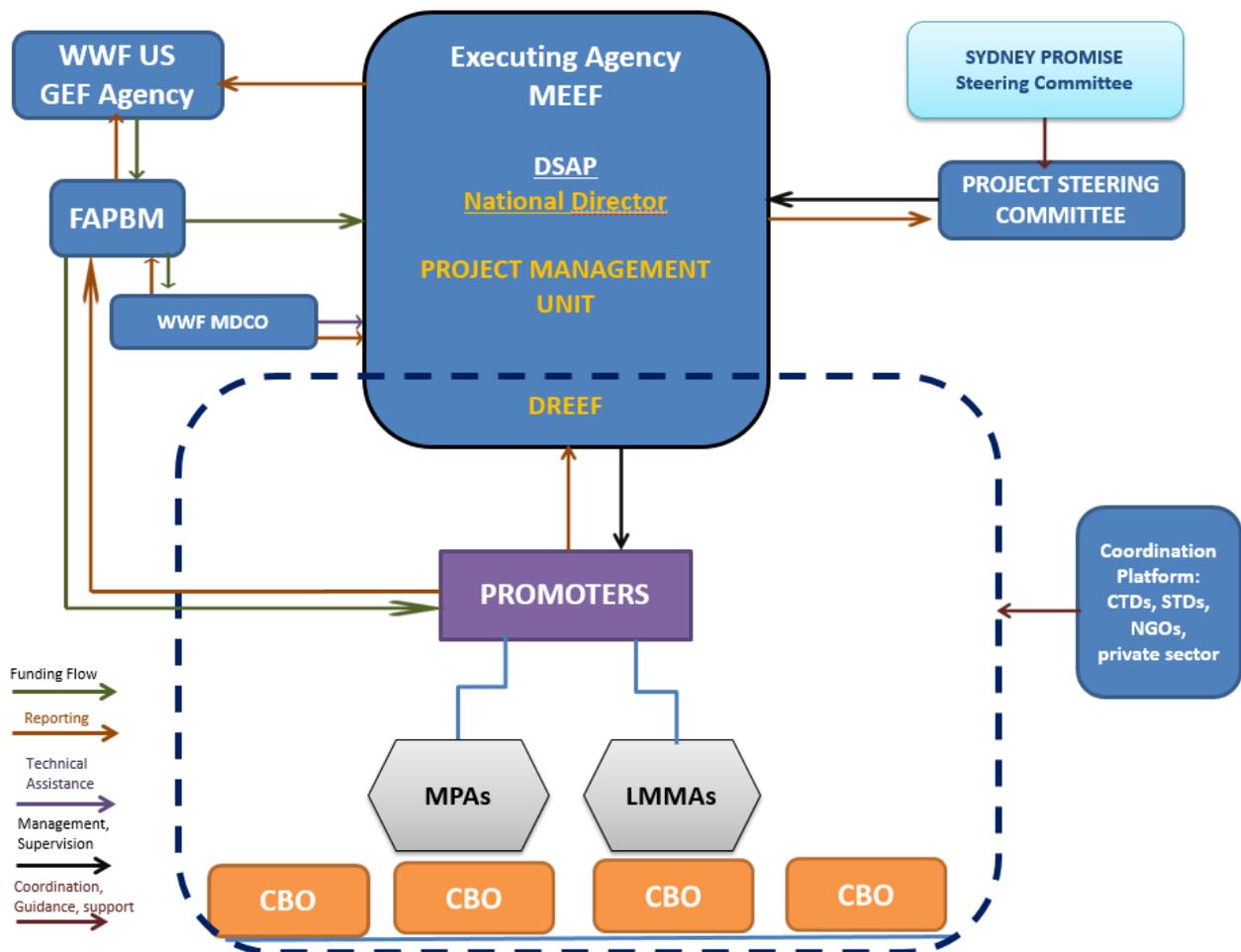
<p>problem areas. Migrant fishers or industrial fishers may be unaware of MPAs or deliberately exploit them because of low risks of detection.</p>		<p>illegally entering MPAs and LMMAs. The MIHARI Platform is calling for appropriate government action. The site-based management bodies have progressively increased their capacity to confront these illegal acts and they are widely reported in the national press. The child project will help mitigate this risk by increasing management effectiveness, including surveillance.</p>
<p>Weak inter-agency or government cooperation leads to a lack of coordination on MPA and LMMA development and later integration into MSP.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The Sydney Promise Steering Committee provides a favorable mechanism to foster inter-agency cooperation. The proposed platform to develop a national MSP process is likely to be similar. These bodies have regular public meeting that may be encouraged and supported through financial and technical support to work together towards common goals. The MPA child project will add strengthened MEEF capacity to advocate in favor of MPAs and LMMAs. The PMU will ensure regular planning and coordination meetings throughout project implementation. Additional donors will be investing in marine resource management and it will be critical to share information and coordinate activities.</p>
<p>Lack of clear responsibility regarding LMMA legal status and regulatory framework is a risk to ensuring timely creation of MPAs and LMMAs, as well as strengthening local user rights.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>This issue has persisted and the closure of SEMer highlights the need to address the problem. The project will be addressing this under Component 2.</p>
<p>MPA/LMMA promoter capacity and resources prevent or hinder investments in new or extended sites, limiting the number of subgrantee applicants to the project and overall achievement of the Sydney Promise</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The MPA child project will directly support promoter capacity to invest in new or extended MPA/LMMA. It will also give them a clear framework for doing so through the proposed Aichi Target 11 strategy and action plan. It will also help them leverage additional resources from other sources.</p>
<p>Low or negative private sector involvement. In some cases, local seafood companies may be reluctant to adjust prices or may reject small-scale fisheries products for quality reasons. In other cases, the number of seafood traders is growing, increasing pressures on stocks. Some may pressure communities into overfishing or destructive practices.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Several seafood companies are already working with communities, government agencies and environmental NGOs towards sustainable fisheries management. This trend will be strengthened through the project. New seafood traders present a higher risk and they will be carefully monitored and brought into a dialogue with government agencies in the regions where they operate.</p>
<p>Threat displacement. Effective protection of MPAs and associated LMMAs from the project may intensify threat levels in other areas that are also</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>The SWIOFish2 child project is best placed to deal with threats from overfishing. However, destructive mangrove exploitation is the responsibility of the MEEF and it will therefore catalyze action through the appropriate departments. The communities involved in MPA and</p>

important for biodiversity and fisheries.		LMMA are strengthening capacity to manage local threats without causing displacement.
Climate change impacts may impact MPAs and LMMAs, including local livelihoods.	S	The lead government agencies will actively promote climate change impact assessments and promote adaptation measures. Models for this approach have been specifically developed for MPAs and LMMAs, including fisheries adaptation measures and critical habitat actions. Sub grantees will include these measures in their proposals.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.

The project’s institutional arrangement is composed of the following:

- Implementing Agency: WWF GEF Agency
- Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF)
- Technical Assistance: WWF MDCO will provide technical assistance and project management support to the MEEF in the implementation of the project
- Financial Management and executing partner: Madagascar Protected Areas & Biodiversity Foundation will be responsible for the management of all financial flows related to the project, in support to the PMU.



The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be housed in MEEF, and will be comprised of a Project Coordinator (line managed by MEEF Secretary General, but selected jointly by MEEF and WWF Madagascar), a Marine Ecologist, an MPA Management Expert, a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, a Communications Officer, a Safeguards and Community Engagement Officer, and a Finance and Administration Officer. The PMU's primary responsibilities include: ensure the daily operational and technical management of the project in compliance with the ProDoc, approved work plans, and budget; follow the recommendations and instructions of the Project Steering Committee.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is a subset of the Sydney Promise Steering Committee, will be chaired by the MEEF General Secretary, and is composed of NGO and government representatives relevant to the child project. The committee will: (i) ensure good execution of the project according to plans and budgets, and represents the main decision-making body for the project; and (ii) approve all annual work plan and budgets and reports by the PMU prior to submission to the WWF-US GEF Agency.

The project will ensure regional-level coordination for all regions where the project intervenes. The coordination body will include technical staff from within the regional administration, a development coordinator, and representatives from MEEF and MRHP. The Regional Director from MEEF has the lead responsibility for project coordination at this level, and will work closely with the Chief of Region and other members of the regional administration. The regional-level coordination agency will coordinate closely with the PMU in all aspects of project implementation pertinent to their geographical purview. The role of this agency will be to mobilize stakeholders, identify and recommend sites and initiatives for project funding, and provide technical or other support as required.

Program level coordination will take place through regular meetings between the two government departments leading the two child projects, MRHP and MEEF, and the PMU Coordinators for the two child projects. The meetings will ensure coordination around planning, monitoring, results analysis and adaptive management. The coordination mechanism has been formalized through an inter-ministerial agreement between MEEF and MRHP (Appendix 12).

Since submission of the PFD, important changes took place in the political context of Madagascar. In late 2016, the SEMer was created with a mandate to coordinate the development and implementation of policies and plans related to the sea, including the development of MPAs. However, in June 2018, the SEMer was dismantled.

The project institutional framework and implementation arrangements are further described in Section 3 of the ProDoc.

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 MPA child project will expand MPA/LMMA coverage and improve effective management of MPAs/LMMAs at the site and network level. MPAs and LMMAs are tools to concurrently increase marine biodiversity and related ecosystem services. As many MPAs in Madagascar are established as multiple-use sites (IUCN category V), the MPAs provide a dual purpose of protecting biodiversity while also providing numerous socio-economic benefits, including food security (through fishing and sustainable fish stock), climate change mitigation, and tourism.

The Project will also directly support communities through revenue generating mechanisms (Component 3). The revenue generating mechanisms will be tied to ecosystem services, thereby incentivizing communities to maintain local ecosystems, move pressures from one market (e.g. expanding livelihood options), and generate revenue. These mechanisms will be established in a gender sensitive and inclusive way.

Overall, the project will contribute to global environmental benefits of marine and coastal biodiversity, and ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem services this biodiversity provides.

A.8 Knowledge Management.

The project's knowledge management approach rests on learning from other projects and initiatives, documenting lessons learned, and sharing project experiences and expertise with relevant local, national, and global stakeholders. Component 4 describes a systematic approach wherein the PMU will (i) identify, capture and retain knowledge deemed to be relevant and useful; (ii) use relevant knowledge and lessons to adapt the project strategy, if needed; (iii) identify and evaluate experiences and lessons learned arising from the project, and share as knowledge products with key audiences; and (iv) monitor and evaluate the project through a robust M&E plan, and publish the results. Knowledge sharing, lessons learned, and communications will take advantage of extensive networking groups and established communications channels, including those through the MIHARI Platform, the Western Indian Ocean WIOMSA, and NGO consortiums such as those involved in the Northern Mozambique Channel initiative.

The MPA Child Project will develop several knowledge products to support MPA/LMMA expansion and effective management. Each knowledge product requires a strong communications approach to both ensure the products are appropriately shared and accessible, and to ensure the products are effectively mobilized and utilized past the length of the project. These knowledge products include:

- 1) A Strategy and Action Plan for meeting the Sydney Promise—The Strategy and Action Plan will be developed in partnership with key stakeholders. It will be published and shared widely. A communications memo will be developed alongside the Action Plan targeting potential donors and partners, with an aim to mobilize additional resources in support of the Plan's implementation.
- 2) An assessment of the economic and social benefits of MPAs— MEEF/DSAP will share the assessment and use it as a basis to advocate for the value of MPAs and LMMAs in an MSP context.
- 3) An effective management toolkit that can be adapted to local conditions—the toolkit will be published and shared with key promoters to ensure wide uptake.

A communications strategy will be undertaken during project implementation. This strategy will detail the specific actions to be undertaken during implementation, including the role of the PMU and partners, steps to ensuring that project information is regularly updated and made available to all interested partners, and relevant conferences and workshops wherein the PMU can participate and/or share project findings. The communications strategy will utilize existing communications platforms when possible (e.g. partner's e-newsletters and twitter feeds). It will be developed alongside key partners and published by the PMU with steering committee approval.

The project's knowledge management and communications strategy is elaborated upon in section 2.12 of the ProDoc.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities.

This Project directly supports implementation of the Sydney Promise, which aims to triple the coverage of marine protected areas in Madagascar in support of Aichi Target 11: *“Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.”*

Towards this target, Madagascar has committed to triple the areas of its marine estate with full legal protection status by 2025, and the child project commits to doubling the protected area coverage to attain an area of at least 2 million ha. Aichi Target 11, as well as other Aichi targets, are represented in Madagascar's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the years 2015-2025.

By developing a Strategy and Action Plan to guide MPA/LMMA expansion in Madagascar, and supporting the initial implementation of this Plan, the project will contribute to strategic objectives in the NBSAP (see Table 5 in the ProDoc,

which shows alignment between NBSAP strategic objectives and the project components). More information can be found in section 2.8 of the ProDoc.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

The M&E plan for the child project adheres to WWF project management standards and is consistent with GEF RBM policy and guidance. The plan is designed to support the effective planning, execution and reporting progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for ensuring the M&E activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner and that the data collected is used appropriately for reporting and adaptive management.

The PMU will be responsible for the following monitoring and evaluation activities: *Results Framework; Annual Work Plan Tracking; Quarterly Financial Reports; Annual Reflection Exercise/ Workshop; Bi-annual Project Progress Reports (PPRs); GEF Tracking Tools/Core Indicators* (which will build on Madagascar's existing requirement regarding the METT); *Project Closeout Report*. The WWF GEF Agency will be responsible for the following project reporting elements: *Annual WWF-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR); Annual WWF-GEF Monitoring Review (AMR); WWF-GEF Project Supervision Reports*. Project evaluation will be conducted through independent *Mid-term* and *Terminal Evaluations*.

Project staff involved in M&E includes the Project Coordinator; Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist; and the Finance and Administration Officer. The frequency and schedule of data collection and reporting for the project is defined in Section 7 of the ProDoc, along with the roles and responsibilities of project team members.

A total of US\$795,382 has been budgeted for monitoring and evaluation activities and associated staff and consultancy needs.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ 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
Herve Lefeuvre, World Wildlife Fund, Inc.		06/29/2018	Herve Lefeuvre	(202) 459-8533	Herve.LeFeuvre@WWFUS.ORG

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Madagascar MPA Child Project

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	When	Who	Disaggregation	Baseline (2018)	Targets					Notes/ Assumptions
								YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	
Objective indicator 1:	# hectares MPAs and eligible LMMAs managed and with protected status	<p>Eligible LMMAs = All LMMAs in Madagascar that do not overlap with MPAs. LMMAs that exist within MPAs will count under MPA umbrella, whereas LMMAs outside of MPAs will be counted separately to avoid double counting</p> <p>Managed = With an active local governance body and management system</p> <p>Protected Status = Creation Initiative documented and submitted (Procedure I)</p> <p>Temporary protection attained (Procedure II)</p> <p>Full legal protection (Procedure IV) / ready for gazettelement</p> <p>(Procedures defined in Section 1.2.2).</p> <p>Target is Cumulative per Procedure</p>	<p>MEEF records and REBIOMA database</p> <p>MIHARI database</p> <p>The hectareage of MPAs and eligible LMMAs will be sourced and then summed for each procedure in the creation process/protected status.</p>	Annual	PMU/WWF	By Protected Status (Procedure I, Procedure II, Procedure IV) and Eligible LMMA	<p>Procedure I: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>Procedure II: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>Procedure IV: 1,080,000 ha</p> <p>LMMA: 65 sites but surface area to be determined later once the eligibility criteria are defined</p>	<p>Procedure I: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>Procedure II: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>Procedure IV: 1,080,000 ha</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Procedure I: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 300,000 ha</p> <p>Procedure II: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>Procedure IV: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Procedure I: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 300,000 ha</p> <p>Procedure II: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha</p> <p>Procedure IV: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Procedure I: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 300,000 ha</p> <p>Procedure II: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha + 100,000 ha</p> <p>Procedure IV: 1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha</p> <p>TBD</p>		
Objective indicator 2:	# ha of MPAs with increased METT score	<p>MPA = marine protected areas with direct project intervention</p> <p>Increased METT Score = any positive increase in METT score</p> <p>Target is Cumulative</p>	<p>Will use METT Score card to reference increases. Also, any increase in creation procedure will automatically mean an increase in METT. Scoring begins for new MPAs once temporary protection status (completed Procedure II) is attained</p>	Annual starting year 3	PMU/DSAP	<p>Separated by procedure II and procedure IV status (in process vs formal protection)</p> <p>Will separately be disaggregated by site, but hectares will be aggregated in RF.</p>	<p>Not applicable (2018 METT score for each MPA is noted separately comparison purpose)</p>	--	--	<p>1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha show increase in METT score with Procedure II status</p> <p>1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha show increase in METT score with Procedure IV status</p>	<p>1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha show increase in METT score with Procedure II status</p> <p>1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha show increase in METT score with Procedure IV status</p>	<p>1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha + 100,000 ha show increase in METT score with Procedure I status</p> <p>1,080,000 ha + 431,700 ha + 200,000 ha show increase in METT score with Procedure IV status</p>	<p>Effective management and sustainability of the MPAs is part of the Sydney Promise and is already on the table with Sydney Promise Steering Committee</p>
Outcome 1.1 Aichi Target 11 implementation strategy and action plan for	Area of Madagascar's marine and coastal estate in KBAs (ha)	Target is non-cumulative	REBIOMA GIS files / database	One-time	PMU/DSAP	--	0	--	2,500,000 ha	--	--	--	List of officially recognized KBA (with surface areas) using the updated IUCN criteria,

the Madagascar marine and coastal environment developed based on best available science.														approved by Government & IUCN
	Status of Strategy and action plan approved by Sydney Promise Steering Committee	Action Plan = document defining actions to be taken to deliver on national commitment to Aichi Target 11 and including roles, responsibilities. Support, potential funding sources and specific targets Target is cumulative	Sydney Promise Steering Committee reports / DSAP communication	Annual	PMU, DSAP	--	Does not exist	Draft plan established	Plan approved and implementation begins	Plan implemented	--	--	Single document presented initially by end of year 1 and then submitted to government by MTR	
Outcome 1.2 Proposals for new MPAs/LMMAs or extension of existing ones, covering an additional >1,000,000 ha submitted to government for gazettelement in areas that capture key biodiversity and habitats of threatened species, based on the action plan protection status.	# hectares of newly created or extended MPAs obtaining protection status	MPAs = marine protected areas recognized by Madagascar law Creation phase = Procedure I in creation process. Protection status would include as follows: Temporary protection = intermediary status proposal – Procedure II status Formally Submitted = gazettelement proposal completed – Procedure IV status Target is Cumulative	Official Government Gazettelement / decree Grantee reports--PMU has checklist of information grantee must provide	Annual	PMU DSAP	Ha by creation phase, temporary and full protection status.	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha + 300,000 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha + 300,000 ha + 300,000 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha + 200,000 ha	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha + 300,000 ha + 300,000 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha + 200,000 ha + 300,000 ha	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha + 300,000 ha + 300,000 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha + 200,000 ha + 300,000 ha + 100,000 ha	Procedure I: 431, 700 ha + 300,000 ha + 300,000 ha Procedure II: 431, 700 ha + 200,000 ha + 300,000 ha + 100,000 ha Procedure IV: 431, 700 ha + 200,000 ha	
	# new LMMAs	LMMA = eligible for Aichi Target 11, new, directly supported by the project Target is Cumulative	DSAP mapping	Midterm and end of project	PMU DSAP	By Site	0 (existing 65 LMMA)	--	--	TBD	--	TBD	Mapping is not currently systematic, but DSAP will require full mapping in the future.	

Outcome 2.1 Improved regulatory framework to address specific MPA and LMMA needs including streamlined creation procedures, governance and management regimes, user rights and contribution to sustainable development.	Score for regulatory framework improvement process	Regulatory Framework = to include streamlined PA creation procedure, stakeholder/user rights, partnerships for development The scorecard has thematic ratings including governance & management standards, streamlining the MPA creation process, adaptation to the marine environment and gender considerations. For each criterion, there are four measures of progress with a numerical score option of 0-3 (3 representing most progress). This gives a highest possible score of 18, the score intervals of: 0-6 = little or no progress, 7-12 measurable progress, and 13-18 high degree of progress Target is not Cumulative	Adopted Regulatory Framework available for confirmation through PMU and EA Scorecard	Annual (completed by Year3)	PMU / M&E expert	By MPA and by LMMA Frameworks where appropriate	6 (June, 2018)	10	TBD	15	--	--	Process will be completed by Year3
Outcome 2.2 Increased MEEF capacity to defend and promote MPAs and LMMAs for sustainable development	Level of commitment & action of MEEF vis-à-vis MPA & LMMA promotion (scoring)	'commitment and action' :- The extent to which MEEF has: a) engaged in; b) adopted and/or c) implemented policies or practices which are more environmentally and socially sustainable, pro-poor, gender-sensitive and climate resilient regarding MPA & LMMA promotion	Scorecard adapted from Commitment & Action Tool adopted by WWF. This tool was developed by UK Department for International Development (DFID/UKAid)	Annual	PMU/DSAP	Not Applicable	Level 2 (June 2018)	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 4	Level 4	No formal requirement for PAs to be included into MSP process
Outcome 3.1 Expanded options for increased, diversified, and environmentally sustainable revenue sources for improved living conditions of coastal communities.	# of new opportunities for local communities to diversify their revenue sources &/or living conditions	New Opportunities = new development projects supported by the project that are accessible put in place by promoters and community partners to improve their living conditions and sources of revenue Living conditions = are the everyday environment of people, where they live, play and work, including their means for food, energy and access to clean water, to education. Targets shown here are cumulated from all sites supported by the project	Annual survey to sample community where project activities are increasing new opportunities. See "who column." Grantees reports	Annual	PMU/ M&E officer in consultation with MPA/LMMA promoters and SWIOFish2	By site, Gender and Value chains	0	0	4	10	16	20	Initially grants will be issued to promoters who are working in relatively well-established MPA/LMMA Subsequently, the new MPA/LMMA established on component 1 would be expected to learn from the existing one and adapt their results to their conditions as appropriate

	% of households reporting improved revenue generated &/or improved living conditions	Living conditions = are the everyday environment of people, where they live, play and work, including their means for food, energy and access to clean water, to education Target is Cumulative	Survey (will be done jointly with above indicator)	Annual	PMU/ M&E officer in consultation with promoters	By gender and by value chain/ activity	0	0	5%	15%	35%	50%	Will get real-time figure of # households involved disaggregated by gender) when sites selected. Right now cannot say the baseline number of households.
Outcome 3.2 Increased revenue to cover operational costs at MPA & LMMAs site level.	% of CBOs contributing to voluntary management funds	CBOs = community base organizations directly affected by project. Voluntary management funds = CBO contributions to MPA or LLMA management fund Target is Cumulative	CBO records and site reports	Annual	MPA or LLMA manager	Data aggregated in Results Framework. Disaggregated by CBO/village (data kept separate)	0	0	3%	10%	50%	> 80%	Based on the number of demonstration sites funded directly by the project
Outcome 3.3 Enhanced management effectiveness of selected demonstration MPA and all LLMA sites	No. of selected MPA sites supported by the project with improved effective management score according to METT	Sites = LLMA/MPA or OECM sites selected as on-the-ground demonstrations for the MPA Child Project based on the criteria defined in the project Document and as fine-tuned and agreed by the Sydney Promise Committee. LMMAs will not be double counted in case of overlap with MPA. Target is not cumulative	METT tool	Annual	MPA or LLMA manager PMU/ M&E officer DSAP	By MPA	0 MPA	1 MPA	2 MPA	3 MPA	4 MPA	8 MPA	METT is only applicable to MPA ; measurement will begin at completion of procedure II
	% of LLMA sites in Madagascar	LLMA Locally managed marine area, may be embedded in an MPA or be independent. LMMAs or equivalent of OECMs (other effective area-based conservation measures) defined by IUCN Target is not cumulative	Note: Currently METT tool cannot be used to assess LMMAs, in its current format. A project output will be to establish a METT equivalent tool specifically for LLMA. Once it has been tested, it will be rolled out LMMAs will not be double counted in case of overlap with MPA	Annual starting Y3	MPA or LLMA manager PMU/ M&E officer DSAP	By LLMA	N/A LLMA	N/A	N/A	First evaluation of LLMA	50%	100%	The new LLMA effectiveness tool will be required by all LLMA in Madagascar
Outcome 4.1 M&E plan finalized with on-time data collection, reflection and reporting to inform adaptive management and ensure	No. of Reflection workshops to validate project strategy	Reflection Workshops = Stakeholder meetings to review inputs and feedback from M&E plan, to revise theory of change and propose changes to work plans and strategies Target is not Cumulative	M&E data, input from PMU and partners, theory of change documents, work plans	Annual	PMU and key partners		0	1	1	1	1	1	

delivery of project results.													
Outcome 4.2 M&E data, lessons learned, and best practices are transparent, participatory and shared with relevant stakeholders to contribute to knowledge management	No. of reports on best practice and lessons drafted and shared	Reports = Reports on BP&Ls to the Project Steering Committee and Regional Bodies (e.g. Nairobi Convention, IW.LEARN). Must be both drafted and shared to count. Target is cumulative.		Annual	PMU/WWF		0	0	1	2	3	4	
	No of views and likes of project FB Page	Views & Like = Number of people interacting through social media network (viewing a specific Facebook page and do comments / like) Target is cumulative	Google analytics	Annual	PMU / Communication officer	By gender; By countries	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	# International fora where project presents	International Fora = Appropriate conferences and Symposia where BP&P from project would be of value to the audience Target is cumulative.	PMU reports	Annual	PMU/WWF/Govt	Will be aggregated but names of conference/fora will be noted.	0	0	1	3	4	5	Limited to fora of direct interests of the project

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

Comment	Response
STAP (Minor issues to be considered during project design)	
<p>Based on this PFD screening, STAP’s advisory response to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agency(ies):</p> <p>Minor issues to be considered during project design</p>	<p>STAP comments have been incorporated into the full design of this child project (below). STAP comments regarding fisheries value chains have been addressed by the SWIOFISH2 child project (GEF ID 9692). The comments are appreciated.</p>
<p>How the high incidence of illegal fishing will be addressed by MPAs and efforts to improve the fisheries value chain is not addressed.</p>	<p>MPAs and LMMAs provide some buffer to illegal fishing. In addition, the project will support with management effectiveness measures, including surveillance. Efforts to improve the fisheries value chain will be addressed through the SWIOFISH2 child project.</p> <p>The MPA child project mostly concerns illegal fishing in near-shore waters, although some of the larger existing or proposed MPAs extend further offshore and are vulnerable to illegal commercial fishing. For this reason, most MPAs are concerned with local fishers working close to shore as well as organized groups illegally harvesting sharks, rays, coral and sea cucumbers. Regarding local/traditional fishers, MPA management has successfully negotiated permanent and temporary closures where fishing is either prohibited or opened seasonally. Local fisher communities are in favor of these decisions. Available data indicates that these results in improved fishing and increased incomes, but there is less information on habitat or species health at the present time. MPA managers are also exploring new activities such as algaculture, sea cucumber production, and mangrove fisheries to improve fisheries management and to reduce pressures on biodiversity.</p>
<p>The project does not attempt to prioritize or discuss how the actions taken through the two child projects will be sequenced.</p>	<p>The SWIOFISH2 project achieved CEO Endorsement February 23, 2017. As such the projects have slightly staggered timelines. To ensure coordination and sequencing during execution, a coordination mechanism will be established that will consist of regular meetings between the two government departments leading the two child projects, MRHP and MEEF, and the respective PMU Coordinators of the two child projects</p> <p>In addition, there will be coordination between the two projects at the national, regional, and local level (see ProDoc Section 3 for more information). At the national level, coordination will include co-planning and monitoring. This will be managed through the recently resurrected Fisheries-Environment Inter-ministerial Commission. At the regional and local level, representatives of the two ministries will work together for planning and implementation purposes. Site selection and activities will be coordinated.</p>
<p>Evidence of commitment and capacity to achieve the necessary forms of collaboration among the ministries and multiple donors are not offered. The table of risks identifies major uncertainties but appears to assume that they can and will be overcome through currently available mechanisms. The structure and mechanisms for coordination (page 24) among child projects simply assumes that regular information exchange will suffice.</p> <p>Therefore, one of the important success factors for this program would be an establishment of the effective institutional coordination mechanisms both at the national level and between project components managed by two program agencies (WWF and WB).</p>	<p>Since the PFD was submitted, there have been numerous discussions between MEEF, MRHP and SWIOFish2 to define detailed coordination mechanisms. This includes the reestablishment of the Fisheries-Environment Inter-ministerial Commission as the main mechanism for child project coordination, to facilitate cooperative planning and monitoring at the national level, and agreed mechanisms on how to coordinate activities at the regional and site level.</p>

<p>STAP encourages project proponents to explore stronger program links with the National Integrated Coastal Development Commission as a basis for future development of the national and regional marine spatial plans. How this program would advance earlier ASCLME efforts and MPA and LLMA and fisheries management plans towards nationally coordinated marine spatial planning framework has to be explored during program preparation. An MSP framework is the best suited planning tool to start reconciling interests of commercial fishing fleets and small-scale coastal fisheries.</p>	<p>While the MPA child project does not have the resources to address the full MSP process, it recognizes MSP importance and STAP recommendations. As such, the project will improve capacity in MEEF to defend the interests of MPAs/LMMAs in the MSP process.</p> <p>The MPA child project plans to interface directly with ICZM platforms at national and regional levels. In addition, the project will support emerging efforts to develop a multi-sectoral MSP process in two ways. First, the Sydney Promise Steering Committee will be supported in promoting MPA/LMMA integration in the process through dialogue and negotiations. Given recent changes in government, it is not clear who in government will lead the MSP process, but it is anticipated that it will be within either MRHP or MEEF, or possibly SEMer if it is reestablished, as all have expressed interest in supporting an MSP framework. In addition, the land use ministry, M2PATE, has been developing stronger links with MEEF and the national WWF office to work together on the MSP process in cooperation with the Sydney Promise Steering Committee.</p>
<p>The knowledge management system is a generic listing of KM attributes that could be applied anywhere. A KM system that targets the issues addressed by this project and serves to inform and enrich a self-assessment system designed to track progress towards project goals and objectives and capture learning would be highly beneficial and a better approach to be considered in further preparation of the program</p>	<p>The KM system has been elaborated within the MPA Prodoc. It is now closely tied to a clear results framework and will have its own website and Facebook page. Two PMU staff members (a communications and M&E specialist, respectively) will be responsible for KM, communicating lessons learned, and tracking project progress.</p>
<p>This proposal would be much strengthened if it featured a process for the documentation of baseline social/environmental/governance conditions at each of the focal sites at the inception of the program/projects and then constructed an M&E and lesson learned process designed to promote the sharing of experience and the collaborative generation of lessons learned. Such an approach would document progress and setbacks as they unfold at each site and at the national level and would reveal how best to build capacity where the needs are greatest.</p>	<p>The project has influenced a gender study within two of the focal regions, both of which were commissioned by the Swedish government. The information was used to inform the MPA child project design.</p> <p>Much of the site-level activities will be carried out by MPA and LMMA sub grantees (promoters) working with local community partners. The MPA project will sub grantee to conduct baseline analyses. In addition, they will be required to share experiences with local authorities, civil society, and private sector stakeholders at local and regional levels. Sub grantees and other local stakeholders will attend annual meetings designated to share and learn from other’s experiences. The project will have an e-newsletter and Facebook page, sub grantees and others will be encouraged to contribute to them.</p>
US	
<p>The project lists as a partner the “Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Oceans and Forests” (along with the Ministry of Living Marine Resources and Fisheries). As a result of the recent cabinet reshuffle in Madagascar, that Ministry has now been renamed the “Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests” and as such, that Ministry no longer has responsibility with regard to Oceans. Instead, a separate, cabinet-level position has been established within the Ministry of Living Marine Resources and Fisheries. That position is the Secretary of State on behalf of the Ministry of Living Marine Resources and Fisheries responsible for the sea, with incumbent Leonie Ylenia Randrianarisoa. The Program Framework should be revised accordingly, and financing previously allocated to the Ministry of Environment should probably be re-allocated to the Ministry of Fisheries.</p>	<p>The overall development of the project has been done in close coordination with the Ministry of Living Marine Resources and Fisheries, based on a clear split of responsibility with SEMER (Secretariat of the sea) for Marine Protected Area management, and the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Oceans and Forests (MEEF). Following the appointment of a new Prime Minister in Madagascar, SEMer was dismantled in June 2018. The project’s proposed institutional arrangements are based on currently known roles, and will be confirmed prior to implementation.</p> <p>The other child project under this program, SWIOFISH2 managed by the World Bank for addressing sustainable fisheries, is executed by the Ministry of fisheries. The SWIOFISH2 and MPA child projects are coordinated through a Steering Committee that includes the two Ministries.</p>

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

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$137,615			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project development salaries	20,000	20,000	-
Project development consultants	65,000	62,072	-
Safeguards consultants	25,000	22,784	-
Workshops	27,615	10,061	-
Total	137,615	114,917	22,698