

First Joint Programming Mission
Support Madagascar towards developing its Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
May 2-10, 2017

1. Executive Summary

Madagascar is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world with a poor and predominantly rural population, a high geographical exposure to climate events, and a lack of readily available resources to respond to and recover from climate disasters. From 1990 to 2015, 65 natural hazards – including, floods, cyclones, droughts, epidemics, and extreme temperatures – affected Madagascar and caused economic damages of over US\$2.2 billion. Recent catastrophic risk modelling work suggests that, on average, Madagascar experiences over US\$100 million in combined direct losses from tropical cyclones and floods each year.

These risks are projected to become more acute in the future, due to rising sea levels and increasingly severe and frequent droughts. In addition to human exposure, the country's infrastructure and urban areas have not been developed to cope with the effects of existing and future climate events. Historically, disaster risk management in Madagascar had focused on ex post response and recovery efforts, but there had been a growing recognition that it is important to give equal attention to disaster preparedness and prevention, by taking a resilience-building approach. The political crisis and the resulting withdrawal of many development partners halted efforts in this direction.

In order to start taking concrete steps towards climate adaptation, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing activities, as well as enhance national capacities and mobilize funding. The PPCR is implemented in two phases: Phase 1 to support countries to develop a “Strategic Program for Climate Resilience” (SPCR), including an underlying investment program; and Phase 2 to support the implementation of the SPCR.

US\$ 1.5 million will be provided to Madagascar to enable the country to take a leadership role in working with two Multi-lateral Development Banks – the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) – to develop their full SPCR (Phase 1). To launch the SPCR preparation process, the Government of Madagascar is initiating a first joint programming mission, bringing together representatives from the WB, IFC and AfDB. The overall objective of this first joint mission is to provide the base for development of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), through broad-based consultation, dialogue with key stakeholders, and analysis of key development plans, policies, and strategies.

It is proposed that the mission takes place from in May 2017 under the leadership of the Government of Madagascar. The mission will be led by the Emergency Prevention and Management Unit (*Cellule de Prévention et Gestion des Urgences* or CPGU), under the Prime Minister's Office, in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests.

2. Mission Objectives, Outputs and Process

The objective of the joint mission is to assist Madagascar in putting in place a clear process for formulating a country owned Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, to be presented to the PPCR Sub-Committee for its endorsement.

Based on Madagascar's grant proposal for the development of the SPCR, which was endorsed by CIF in April 2016, the joint mission should also result in the preparation of a clear outline of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience.

The mission will focus on the following main activities:

- A. **Analysis** of stocktaking and key country level programs and activities
- B. **Consultation** with relevant key stakeholders and agreement on their involvement in the implementation phase
- C. **Confirmation of priority sectors and activities** for Phase I focus
- D. **Agreement on a SPCR outline**

The joint mission process will include consultations and collaboration with relevant UN and bilateral donor agencies active in the country, private sector, national civil society and other stakeholders in the design of a SPCR to assist the Government to enhance the climate resilience of its national development plans, strategies and financing.

The mission will be led by the CPGU, under the Prime Minister's Office, in order to ensure a country-driven process. In addition, Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established to bring together different ministry representatives to support the preparation process and implementation of the SPCR as well as its investments plan. This PSC is composed of government officials at the Director-General level from ministries in charge of planning, economy and finance, and the environment and meteorology, amongst others. Those are the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests, the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the Disaster Risk Management Bureau (BNGRC) and the National Committee for integrated coastal management (CNGIZC) as well as ministries in charge of public infrastructures, land use planning, agriculture, water-sanitation-hygiene, and population.

3. Introduction and background

A vast majority of the Malagasy is extremely poor. Extreme poverty (per capita consumption under US\$1.90 2005 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per day) hovered around four fifths of the population between 2001 and 2012. Over the same timeframe, absolute poverty (US\$3.10 PPP per capital per day) rose from an estimated 88.9 in 2001 to 92.7 percent of the population in 2005, then declined slightly, but stayed above 90 percent until 2012. Inequality in Madagascar is similar to that of other low-income countries, but it diminished strongly between 2001 and 2012. The Gini coefficient was 0.41 in 2012, similar to the low-income average at 0.40. Madagascar's inequality, however, is not due to a steep welfare increase at the top, but due to relatively higher inequality among the bottom 90 percent than in other poor countries - that is, different levels of deprivation.

Madagascar is an island nation with unparalleled biodiversity and many natural assets. However, due to its location and topography, it is also one of the world's most exposed and vulnerable countries to climate change. The most likely risks include extreme weather events, such as cyclones, flooding, and drought. From 1990 to 2015, at least 65 major climate-related disasters were recorded in Madagascar, with more than 50 cyclones. In the same period, the average annual rainfall varied between 400 to 600mm in the South, while in the West, the Central and the North, regions experienced rainfall deficits. Recent catastrophic risk modelling work suggests that, on average, Madagascar experiences over US\$100 million in combined direct losses from tropical cyclones and floods each year.

The recurrence and intensity of those disasters have been fortified by climate change. In the "Global Climate Risk Index 2014", published by the NGO GermanWatch, Madagascar was listed amongst the 10 countries most affected by extreme weather events in 2012, while the "Climate Change and Environmental Risk Atlas 2011" by Maplecroft considered Madagascar as the third country most vulnerable to risks associated with climate change.

Predictions are indicating an increase in temperature of 0.5 to 3 degrees Celsius, reduced annual average rainfall (-5 percent until the end of the century) combined with an increase of 5-10 percent in precipitations during the rainy season as well as changing seasons and weather patterns. These changes in climate variability have a direct impact on the country's: i) environment (e.g.: biodiversity and natural resources), ii) economy (e.g. particularly in priority sectors, such as agriculture, fishing, livestock farming, forests, water and environment, that are key to the country's growth and development), and iii) urban population. For instance, it is known that some of the resulting cyclones have devastated large swathes of what is left of the extremely bio-diverse Eastern humid forests with significant impacts on endemic and threatened biodiversity (and associated economic impact on tourism, for instance).

Between 1990 and 2013, losses resulting from the combined effects of floods, cyclones and locust invasions have caused damage evaluated at around US\$2.2 billion. Flooding (apart from the coastal flooding) and cyclones have caused damage of around US\$40-50 million per episode. In 2008, in particular, during which three consecutive cyclones hit the country, an economic loss equivalent to 4 percent of GDP and a decrease of 0.3 percent of the growth in real GDP were recorded, including damages and losses worth US\$103 million in the agricultural sector, US\$127 million in the housing sector and public administration, and US\$46 million in the transport sector. Recovery was estimated at approximately US\$155 million. These disasters create major budget volatility, especially in the short term, as the Government of Madagascar needs to finance emergency assistance and early recovery activities.

Recent catastrophic risk modelling work suggests that, on average, Madagascar experiences over US\$100 million in combined direct losses from tropical cyclones and floods each year. However, severe climate events could produce significantly larger losses; for example, results suggest that a 100-year return period tropical cyclone would produce direct losses of \$810 million and require approximately \$190 million in emergency costs.

The impact of those disasters and climate change on the economy is particularly worrisome for a

country whose population is extremely poor, predominantly rural (with close to 80 percent of the population based in rural areas) and heavily reliant on natural resources and the agriculture/fishery sectors to ensure basic livelihood. Indeed, livelihoods heavily depend on subsistence agriculture, fragile pasture lands, timber and fuel wood, and small scale fisheries, each rarely in connection to markets and often in direct or indirect relationship with forests and other natural resources.

A large majority of households in the poorer segments of the population are employed in the agricultural sector. For instance, agriculture is the main sector of employment of the household head for the bottom 80 percent of the country, with only the fourth and fifth consumption quintiles engaged in large numbers in services, manufacturing, and public administration.

Agricultural productivity is low in Madagascar and has been falling in the past 50 years. Most farmers also consume the majority of their production with a relatively small share of production being marketed. Low agricultural productivity can be attributed to limited use of improved technologies and weak extension services, limited availability and high costs of improved inputs, limited access to credit, deficient infrastructure, and lack of land tenure security, soil degradation as well as a weak human capital base. High transport costs hinder access to markets and provide disincentives for investments. The Rural Access Index for Madagascar, defined as the percentage of rural people who live within 2 km of an all-weather road, is 22.4 percent, extremely low even by developing country standards.

Finally, poverty and disaster risks are also increasingly becoming an urban problem in Madagascar. Of the 15 million poor in the country, 12 percent lived in urban areas in 2012, and it is expected that half of the population will be living in urban areas within the next 20 years. Antananarivo has almost 3 million inhabitants and accounts for about half of the country's urban dwellers. Every year, 100,000 to 150,000 people move to Antananarivo and a vast majority settle in high-risk areas. Antananarivo is highly exposed and vulnerable to floods and the large concentration of population and assets in the flood plain of the city is a major concern. The catastrophic flooding that occurred in Greater Antananarivo in January 2015, affecting an estimated 93,000 people and displacing 40,000, with an estimated economic impact equivalent to 1.1% of GDP, provided evidence of the risk at hand.

The response to this urban phenomena will require a better analysis of the factors leading to increased exposure of people and infrastructure (e.g.: unplanned urban growth, settlement in flood risk areas, access to land, climate change and variability), and increased vulnerability (e.g.: lack of maintenance of flood-protection infrastructure, landfilling in flood plain, drainage infrastructure no longer adapted to changing climate). It will also require increased investments in i) drainage and flood protection infrastructure, ii) climate-proofing urban development, iii) capacity building of the poorest to prepare for and respond to disasters.

It is within this context that the country has expressed an interest in developing a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). As a result, Madagascar has been selected as a new pilot country for the implementation of the PPCR, the first Program under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The Climate Investment Funds are a partnership between contributing countries and recipient countries, with the technical and financial assistance of the multi-lateral development banks. The CIF was designed

to mobilize and leverage resources for climate-smart development, including concessional finance. The CIF is providing USD 8.1 billion in financing to 63 developing countries and is expected to leverage an additional USD 57 billion from other sources. The CIF takes a country-led programmatic approach and aims to share knowledge across countries and sectors. The CIF contains several trust funds, managed by Committees composed of equal representation by contributor countries and recipient countries. Decisions are made transparently and published on the website.

The \$1.2 billion Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is helping developing countries integrate climate resilience into development planning and offers additional funding to support public and private sector investments for implementation. In May 2015, the PPCR Sub-Committee agreed to provide USD 1.5 million to each of the new pilot countries to enable them to take a leadership role in developing strategic programs for climate resilience. The Sub-Committee recognized that at present there is not sufficient funding under PPCR to finance the projects and programs that may be proposed but noted the expectation that there will be climate finance available to fund high-quality projects and programs. The PPCR planning process will take some time and USD 1.5 million has been provided to assist you in making this process as strategic, inclusive and technically sound as possible, with the expectation that this process will result in considerable learning and leveraging.

The objective of the PPCR is to provide incentives for scaled-up action and transformational change through pilot projects that demonstrate how to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing development activities in a given country. PPCR programs are country-led, and will enable pilot countries to transform country-specific plans and investment programs to address climate risks and vulnerabilities, building on relevant country studies and strategies such as the Madagascar's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INCD) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the revised National Disaster Risk Management Strategy, the Disaster Risk Modelling work under the Southwest Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO-RAFI), and the the National Action Plan for Adaptation to climate change (NAPA in 2006), the National Policy for Combating Climate Change (PNLCC 2010), the National Strategy for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in the face of climate change, Sustainable development of coastal areas (2010).

4. Scope of Work

a. Preparatory work for Joint Mission

The pre-mission activities will include:

- i. Stocktaking of relevant information on climate resilience
- ii. Compiling of all country level program and activities that are planned or already in place, relevant to PPCR

b. Analysis of Stocktaking and Key Programs and Activities

Based on the pre-mission stocktaking exercise, the mission would identify the key programmatic gaps on the following Phase I priority areas:

- Analytical needs, particularly with regards to climate change trends, sectoral impacts, and adaptation options (both historical and projected). Recent examples of analytical work in other developing countries would be considered to evaluate potential gaps.
- Planning and strategic needs, particularly with respect to mainstreaming into major existing or upcoming strategic documents.
- Knowledge and Awareness needs - in particular, how to reach out to key constituencies: (a) high level policy makers; (b) community leaders; and (c) private sector.
- Capacity Building, Institutional Strengthening and Improved Coordination - focusing particularly on strengthening the links between national economic planning, environment, disaster risk management, civil society and the private sector to achieve a common goal: climate resilience.
- Revised Policies – focusing on the critical legal and policy gaps necessary to achieve climate resilience (e.g. adoption of infrastructure norms).
- Policy, regulatory, market, informational and other initiatives that would enhance the overall enabling environment for climate resilience and support various stakeholder groups needs in achieving the resilience.

c. Engagement of key stakeholders

The mission is expected to engage representatives from the following stakeholders:

Government of Madagascar:

- Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests
- Ministry of Economy and Planning
- Ministry of Finance and Budget
- Ministry attached to the presidency, in charge of presidential projects, land use planning and equipment (M2PATE)
- Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Public Works

- Ministry of Transports and Meteorology
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry of Population and Social Protection
- National Disaster Risk Management Bureau (BNGRC)

Private Sector:

- Fondation TELMA

Civil Society Organizations:

- ANAE
- WWF
- Conservation International

Development Partners:

- AFD
- EU
- UNDP
- GIZ
- JICA
- FIDA
- HELVETAS

Multilateral Development Banks:

- Africa Development Bank (AFDB)
- World Bank (WB)
- International Financial Corporation (IFC)

d. Identification of priority sectors and activities for Phase I

The CPGU and the Ministry of Environment would organize initial half a day meetings per group of stakeholders during the first two days of the mission aiming at collecting a range views on important elements, analytical work and further consultations, and at obtaining agreement amongst broad number of participants (government, civil society and private sector) on the priority sectors to mainstream, based on their proposal to CIF. These sectors include: agriculture-livestock-fisheries; natural resources; water resources; coastal zone; urban areas; disaster risk management; infrastructure; land-use planning; climate services and public finance.

Following the initial consultations, the mission would continue with specific meetings with key stakeholders in the priority sectors, aiming at helping build the elements of the SPCR.

The aim of this consultative process would be to identify opportunities and gaps to mainstream climate resilience into priority sectors, while complementing other programs and processes (both on-going and planned) in Madagascar. The analysis would be carried out both horizontally as well as vertically, as illustrated below. Sectoral discussions would be under the responsibility of mission

specialists. In addition, each thematic area (e.g. analysis, planning and strategy) would be under the responsibility of one of the senior mission members.



To ensure national ownership, CPGU would lead the mission. Each key donor representative would designate a lead representative to the management team. While the mission would seek to describe the above framework in a programmatic way, it would seek to be selective in the choice of final activities in order to keep in mind four key principles:

- The activities ultimately selected under Phase I should be achievable in a relatively short time (6-10 months). It is better to have a few focused activities (e.g. an effective policy change) than many dispersed activities that may not achieve the desired results at the end of Phase I.
- They should optimize a window of opportunity – the mainstreaming of climate resilience into existing and upcoming national development plans and related strategies.
- At the end of Phase I, they should lead to an implementable Program for Climate Resilience, complementary to existing and planned financing.
- They should keep the main goal in mind – to ultimately optimize climate resilience in Madagascar

In addition, since Madagascar already prepared its Phase I Proposal for Technical Assistance, the mission will help the Government in developing an implementation action plan, and to extent possible, the mission would assist the Government of Madagascar and its key stakeholders in preparing an outline of the SPCR.

5. Mission composition

The mission would consist of the following experts whose names and roles are described below:

Agency	Name(s)	Expertise	Contribution
Government of Madagascar			
Cellule de Prévention et Gestion des Urgences (CPGU)	Gen. Mamy Razakanaivo Executive Secretary razakanaivo@yahoo.fr +261-32-021-7357	Overall Mission Leader	Jointly coordinate and lead mission activities. Review planning and strategic needs. Ensure engagement of key stakeholders. Provide technical inputs on vulnerability of public infrastructure and resilience of built environment
Comité National de la Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières (CNGIZC)	Mrs ANDRIAMIARINOSY Mbolatiana, Secrétaire Technique, andriamiarinosy@yahoo.fr , 032 04 564 15	Coastal Zone Management Integrethead	Contribute to identification of priorities for the climate resilience of coastal areas Contribute to analytical works on climate change and territorial planning
Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests	Mrs RAMAROSON Nivoahary, National Director of BNCCC, nivoohary@yahoo.fr , 032 78 659 52	Climate change Natural Resources Management	Coordination of SPCR process with other CC initiatives in Madagascar
Ministry of Economy and Planning	Mrs RAHAINGOARIMANANA Noelisoa, Director of Global Planification, dmp@mei.gov.mg , 034 05 511 52	National Development Planning	Support alignment of SPCR with national development planning documents Contribute to analysis of economic and fiscal impact of climate disasters and climate change
Ministry of Finance and Budget	Mr RAKOTOMANANA Andrianaivo Régis, Directeur de la synthèse budgétaire, naivo@live.fr , 032 49 656 74	Public Finance; Fiscal resilience	Contribute to analysis of economic and fiscal impact of climate disasters and development of financial protection pillar of SPCR
Ministry attached to the presidency, in charge of presidential projects, land use planning and equipment (M2PATE)	Mr Andriamanohisoa Gérard, Directeur Général de l'Aménagement du Territoire, dgate@mepate.gov.mg , 034 07 522 26 Mrs RASOLOHARIVONY Farahanta Rivonarisoa, Chef de service de la cellule environnemental, farahanta30@yahoo.fr , 034 05 548 51	Urban Development; Land Use Planning	Contribute to analytical works on climate change and territorial planning and urban development

Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Mr RAFARALAHIMBOA Christian, Head of management water resource, dgre@mineau.gov.mg , 034 02 019 31	Water Resources Management; Water Supply; Sanitation	Contribute to analysis on climate change and integrated water resources management Impact of CC on water supply in rural and urban areas
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Mr RANARIVELO FANOMEZATSOA Lucien, Directeur Général de l'Agriculture, lu_ranarivelo@yahoo.fr , 034 14 310 10	Agriculture	Contribution related to climate smart agriculture Contribution on climate resilience of hydro-agriculture infrastructure
Ministry of Health	Doctor VOLOLONIAINA N. Manuela, Responsable Relation Interdépartementale SURECA, manuelachristophere@gmail.com , 033 33 270 53	Health and Climate	Development of Health and Climate Program
Ministry of Public Works	Mr RANDRIANTIANA Jean Charlin, Directeur des Impacts Sociaux et Environnementaux, tyver33@gmail.com , 034 25 375 72	Infrastructure	Support knowledge sharing on resilient infrastructure
Ministry of Transports and Meteorology	Mr RAHARIVELOARIMIZA Samuëline, Point Focal de l'IPCC/Directeur Général de la Météorologie, s.rahariveloarimiza@gmail.com , 034 05 641 49	Climate services and Meteorology	Support all climate and weather analytical works Contribute to identification of priority activities under the cross-cutting pillar related to the modernization of weather and climate services
Ministry of Energy	Mr Augustin RANDRIANARIVONY, Directeur des Energies Alternatives, dea@energie.gov.mg / gista.randrianarivony@gmail.com , 034 49 661 45	Renewable energy	Development of Renewable Energy Program
Ministry of Fisheries	Mrs RANAIVOSON Samueline, Directeur de Gestion des Ressources Halieutiques, samranaivo@gmail.com , 032 40 612 96	Fisheries	Vulnerability study related to fisheries
Ministry of Population and Social Protection	- Mrs RAVELOJAONA Arimanana Irenée, Directeur de la Réponse aux chocs et protection contre les risques sociaux, iravelojaona@yahoo.fr , 034 76 934 98	Social Safety Nets	Social Vulnerability
National Disaster Risk Management Bureau (BNGRC)	- Général de Division RAMBOLARSON Charles, Secrétaire Exécutif Adjoint, protimamo@gmail.com , 034 08 098 94	Disaster risk management	Insure cooperation between PPCR and BNGRC and provide insight on previous work done by BNGRC

IBRD			
Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Michel Matera Sr. Urban Specialist mmatera@worldbank.org	Co-Mission Leader Urban Resilience; DRM; and Fiscal Resilience	Jointly coordinate and lead mission activities. Review general stocktaking gaps for compliance with PPCR-CIF guidelines.
Climate Change Global Practice	Kazi Fateha Ahmed Climate Change Analyst kahmed1@worldbank.org	Climate Change	Review general adaption needs, particularly with regards to sectoral impacts and adaptation options.
Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice	Benjamin Garnaud Sr. Natural Resources Mgmt. Specialist bgarnaud@worldbank.org	Environment and Natural Resources	Coordinate consultation with priority sectors and together with key stakeholders, review opportunities and gaps to strengthen climate resilience in the environment sector, with focus on key analytical needs, capacity building, institutional strengthening, policy and strategy, and awareness gaps (Phase I priorities).
Transport & ICT Global Practice	Noroarisoa Rabefaniraka Sr. Transport Specialist nrabefaniraka@worldbank.org	Infrastructure and Transport	Coordinate consultation with priority sectors and together with key stakeholders, review opportunities and gaps to strengthen climate resilience in the transport/infrastructure sector, with focus on key analytical needs, capacity building, institutional strengthening, policy and strategy, and awareness gaps (Phase I priorities).
Water Global Practice	Shelley Mcmillan Sr. Water Resources Specialist smcmillan@worldbank.org	Water Resources Management	Coordinate consultation with priority sectors and together with key stakeholders, review opportunities and gaps to strengthen climate resilience in the water sector, with focus on key analytical needs, capacity building, institutional strengthening, policy and strategy, and awareness gaps (Phase I priorities).
Agriculture Global Practice	Ziva Razafintsalama Sr. Agricultural Specialist zrazafintsalama@worldbank.org	Agriculture	Together with key stakeholders, review opportunities and gaps to strengthen climate resilience in the agriculture and rural development sector, with focus on key analytical needs, capacity building, institutional strengthening, policy and strategy, and awareness gaps (Phase I priorities).

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	Emma Phillips Disaster Risk Management Specialist ephillips@worldbank.org	Disaster Risk Management	
African Development Bank			
	Dr. Zinso Boue +216 71 10 34 94 o.oladapo@afdb.org	Co-Mission Leader Agriculture Specialist and Climate Change, AfDB	Jointly coordinate and lead mission activities. Assess the potential of key policy and legal needs and frameworks.
European Space Agency			
	Mr. Pierre Dubeau pdubeau@hatfieldgroup.com	Earth observation and climate services	Raise awareness of the role of earth observation data as part of climate services to inform the SPCR

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)			
PNUD	Mrs Hanta RABEFARIHY, Coordonnateur National du projet MRPA, hanta.rabefarihy@mrpa.mg , 032 03 310 15		
UN-HABITAT	Mr RASOLOMAMONJY Jaotiana, jaotiana.rasolomamonjy@gmail.com ,		
French Development Agency (AFD)			
AFD	- Mrs Hélène GOBERT, goberth@afd.fr		
Private Sector			
TELMA	Mrs RAHAINGONJATOVO Danielle , Chargée de Projet, Danielle.RAHAINGONJATOVO@telma.mg , 034 00 300 08		Provide input from private sector
Civil Society			
ANAE	Mr RAKOTONDRALAMBO Andriantahina , Directeur Général, tahina.rakotondralambo@gmail.com , 034 14 620 15		Provide input from CSO sector
WWF Madagascar	Mr RAMAHALEO Tiana , Director Conservation, Tramahaleo@wwf.mg , 034 49 802 78		Provide inputs on climate vulnerability of ecosystems

Conservation International Madagascar	Mrs ANDRIANARISATA Michèle, Director Conservation Strategies, mandrianarisata@conservation.org , 032 07 667 61		Provide inputs on climate vulnerability of ecosystems
HELVETAS Suisse Inter-Coopération	Mme Julia Ramandimbisoa, Directrice adjointe, Julia.Randimbisoa@helvetas.org , 032 40 044 74		

6. Mission agenda/schedule

See the proposed calendar in the adjoining page:

	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6
	Tuesday May 2, 2017	Wednesday May 3, 2017	Thursday May 4, 2017	Friday May 5, 2017	Saturday May 6, 2017	Sunday May 7, 2017
	Mission Kick-off	Stakeholder Consultations Workshop	Stakeholder Consultations Workshop		Field Visits	Field Visits
AM	Kick off meeting between CPGU, WB and AfDB Meet key Government leads Review Stocktaking Report	Opening by CPGU and Ministry of Environment Review Mission Objectives	Stakeholder discussion with Development Partners	Consultation with priority sectors		
PM	Review detail mission objectives, principles and modalities Agree on a common understanding of the work, outputs, and next steps	Stakeholder discussion with National Government	Stakeholder discussion with CSO and Private Sector	Consultation with priority sectors		
	Kickoff Dinner		Mission meeting	Mission meeting		

	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10
	Monday May 8, 2017	Tuesday May 9, 2017	Wednesday May 10, 2017
			Mission Wrap-up
AM	Write-up Aide Memoire	Discussion Aide Memoire	Finalization Aide-Memoire Mission End
PM	Working session on SPCR outline	Presentation Aide Memoire to Ministry of Finance	Team Departure

	Mission meeting	Mission meeting	
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7. Contacts

Government	World Bank	African Development Bank	International Finance Corporation
Gen. Mamy Razakanaivo Executive Secretary CPGU razakanaivo@yahoo.fr +261-32-021-7357	Michel Matera Senior Urban Specialist mmatera@worldbank.org +1-240-393-3313	Dr. Boue Zinso Senior Agroeconomist z.boue@afdb.org +225-48-01-06-91	tbc

8. Mission budget