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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

*Maintaining Biological Integrity of Critical Biodiversity Habitats
Associate Cooperative Agreement No. 687-A-00-04-00090-00*

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PROJECT SUMMARY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
ANGAP	<i>Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées</i>
AMCR	<i>Andasibe-Mantadia Corridor Restoration</i>
APC	<i>Aires de Patrimoines Communautaires</i>
ASOS	<i>Action – Santé – Organisation - Secours</i>
ASR	<i>Analamazaoatra Special Reserve</i>
BP/BPC	<i>Business Planning for Conservation</i>
CANFORET	<i>Cantonement des Eaux & Forêts</i>
CAZ	<i>Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena</i>
CDFIDE	<i>Comité pour le Développement des Instruments de Financement Durable pour l'Environnement</i>
CDM	<i>Clean Development Mechanism</i>
CEG	<i>Collège d'Enseignement Général</i>
CELCO	<i>Cellule de Coordination PE3</i>
CEP	<i>Commission Environnement – Pêche</i>
CI	<i>Conservation International</i>
CIREEF	<i>CIRconscription de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts</i>
CISCO	<i>Circonscription Scolaire</i>
CMP	<i>Comité Multilocal de Planification</i>
CNTF	<i>Comité National Technique Forestier</i>
COAP	<i>Code des Aires Protégées</i>
COBA	<i>Communauté de Base</i>
COSAP	<i>Comité d'Orientation et de Support des Aires Protégées</i>
CR	<i>Commune Rurale</i>
CSAT	<i>Chef de Service d'Appui Technique</i>
CVECOT	<i>Chef Volet Ecotourisme</i>
DEAP	<i>Droit d'Entrée aux Aires Protégées</i>
DGA	<i>Directeur Général Adjoint</i>
DGE	<i>Directeur Générale de l'Environnement</i>
DGEF	<i>Direction Général des Eaux et Forêts</i>
DIR	<i>Direction Inter-Régionale (Regional Offices for ANGAP)</i>
DIREEF	<i>DIRection Régionale de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts</i>
DOP	<i>Directeur des Opérations</i>
DP	<i>Directeur de Parc</i>
DPRH	<i>Direction pour la Protection des Ressources Halieutiques</i>
DRH	<i>Directeur des Ressources Humaines</i>
DVG/GVD	<i>Durban Vision Group</i>
DWCT	<i>Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust</i>
Env/RD	<i>Environment /Rural Development</i>
EP3	<i>Madagascar's Environmental Program Phase 3</i>
EPP	<i>Ecole Primaire Public</i>
ERPA	<i>Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i>
FTHM	<i>Finances Technology High Management Conseils</i>
FTM	<i>Foibe Tao-tsaritanin'I Madagasikara</i>
FUNBIO	<i>Brazilian Biodiversity Fund</i>
GAA	<i>Global Amphibians Assessment</i>
GDA	<i>Global Development Alliance</i>
GDRN	<i>Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles</i>
GEF	<i>Global Environment Fund</i>
GIS	<i>Geographic Information System</i>
GMA	<i>Global Mammal Assessment</i>
HIPC	<i>Heavily Indebted Poor Country</i>
IEG	<i>Indice d'Efficacité de Gestion</i>
IUCN	<i>International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources</i>
KBA	<i>Key Biodiversity Areas</i>
KfW	<i>Kreditinstalt fÜr Wiederaufbau</i>
MAE	<i>Ministère des Affaires Etrangères</i>
MAEP	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche</i>
MAP	<i>Madagascar Action Plan</i>

MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden
MEM	<i>Ministère de l'Énergie et des Mines</i>
MFPAB	Madagascar Foundation for Protected Area and Biodiversity
MINENVEF	<i>Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts</i>
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NP	National Park
NPA	New Protected Areas
NWPH	Nature Wealth Power Health
ONE	Office National de l'Environnement
PA	Protected Area
PAG	<i>Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion</i>
PCD	<i>Plan Communal de Développement</i>
PDD	Project Design Document
PDS	<i>Président de la Délégation Spéciale</i>
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGC	<i>Plan de Gestion de la Conservation</i>
PNM	<i>Parcs Nationaux de Madagascar</i>
PGD	<i>Plan de Gestion de Développement</i>
PGEE	<i>Plan de Gestion de l'Éducation Environnementale</i>
PGES	<i>Plan de Gestion de l'Environnement et Social</i>
PGRM	<i>Programme de Gestion des Ressources Minières</i>
PLACAZ	<i>Plateforme du Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena</i>
PNAM	<i>Parc National Analamazaotra Mantadia</i>
PNF	<i>Programme National Foncier</i>
PRD	<i>Plan Rural de Développement</i>
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	<i>Plan de Travail Annuel</i>
PTT	<i>Plan de Travail Trimestriel</i>
QMM	QIT Madagascar Minerals S.A.
REBIOMA	<i>Réseau pour la Biodiversité de Madagascar</i>
REPC	<i>Réseau d'Éducateurs Professionnels pour la Conservation</i>
RM	Results Module
SAC	Administration Account Service
SANREM	Sustainable and Natural Resource Management
SAPM	<i>Système des Aires Protégées de Madagascar</i>
SAGE	<i>Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement</i>
SAS	<i>Service Appui Scientifique</i>
SAT	<i>Service Appui Technique</i>
SCGIS	Society for Conservation and Geographic Information System Madagascar
SET	Treasuring Service
SFUM	<i>Station Forestière à Usage Multiple</i>
SGFD	<i>Site de Gestion Forestière Durable</i>
SO	Strategic Objective
STTA	Short-term technical assistant
TBD	To be determined
TCT	The Climate Trust
TGRN	<i>Transfert de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i>
TVM	<i>Télévision Malagasy</i>
UG	Unité de Gestion
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VECOT	<i>Volet Ecotourisme</i>
WB	The World Bank
WCPA	World Commission for Protected Areas
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
ZAC	<i>Zone d'Aménagement Concerté</i>
ZAP	<i>Zone Administrative Pédagogique</i>
ZPC/CPZ	Conservation Priority Zone

I. INTRODUCTION

This report covers activities for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2006 for the USAID MIARO Program under the “Maintaining Biological Integrity of Critical Biodiversity Habitats,” Leader Award No. LAG-A-00-99-00046-00.

Significant progress has been noted in the development of the Madagascar System of Protected Areas or SAPM concept whereby all members of the conservation community have agreed on the approach to this iterative learning process.

Year 2006 was characterized by progress on governance of protected areas in Madagascar based on existing field experience, and the subsequent preparation of local consultations to obtain the status of the final decree for some new protected areas. By the end of December 2006, approximately 1,090,000 ha of forests and wetlands were placed under temporary protection. The peculiarities of these new PA 2006 are the integration of the mining and fishing sectors in the process of creation. Thus, most of the orders legally establishing these protected areas are multisectional. In addition, discussions regarding safeguards were spearheaded by the World Bank and spurred a national-level reflection on the topic.

As for forest restoration, ecological restoration has been implemented in Didy pursuant to MBG’s recommendations. For Mantadia, the project progresses with the appointment of a project manager who has led in completing this project’s activities.

At the same time, the RM2 team has completed an exhaustive review of the management plans of the entire ANGAP network, by improving quality according to the standards developed by TNC. The team has developed a manual for drafting management plans, which is valid for the entire SAPM and adaptable to the new protected areas outside ANGAP. For these latter, several scenarios on co-management and the different categories have been developed so as to be integrated in the process of management planning for the PA.

At the level of ANGAP, the funding of MIARO/RM3 has been frozen and the activities have been suspended following the financial management issues related to ineligible expenditures. In the field, none of the MIARO-funded activities has been completed. Thus, MIARO has helped ANGAP straighten out the accounts to reach an auditable level with the assistance of the accounting firm MAZARS Fivoarana. This issue was addressed during the World Bank’s supervision mission, and to solve the situation, an action plan drafted jointly among donors will be implemented.

Concerning financial sustainability mechanisms, assistance from various partners has paid off. Members and roles of the Tavy Meva board have been established with technical assistance for aspects of website communication. As for the FABP, the grants manual has been prepared and will be available shortly. The CDFIDE has initiated discussions on the payment process for environmental services. In preparation for this, MIARO has begun reflections on effective implementation of PES.

II. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES LINKED WITH RESULT MODULES

Result Module 1: Ecological linkages established and maintained

During the second semester of 2006, we mainly worked at the central level to:

- ♦ Hone the documents and tools on the System of Madagascar Protected areas;
- ♦ Discuss the legal and regulatory frameworks with concerned sectors for establishing new protected areas; and finally;
- ♦ Prepare the legal orders for temporary protection of eight new protected areas.

We have also worked with promoters of the new protected areas in 2005 and 2006 to prepare maps and tools to be used during the consultations at the commune level for the Zahamena- Ankeniheny Corridor, as well as prepared the legal orders for temporary protection for the 2006 NPAs.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 1.1. Promote the definition of policy and legal parameters for the establishment of new protected areas

Activities scheduled for the Result Module Objective consist of:

- Refining the General Orientations document and tools sent by IUCN experts based on experiences at regional and local levels;
- Clarifying governance types for new protected areas and their classification in the IUCN categories;
- Setting up provisional protection status for one million hectares of new protected areas in Madagascar
- Improving the perception of protected areas by key groups;

a. Refine the General Orientations document and tools sent by IUCN experts based on experiences at regional and local levels

Document: “Malagasy System of Protected Areas: Overall Orientations on Categories and Types of Governance” The SAPM commission is currently finalizing this document. The part on categorization is complete and the governance section is being fine-tuned. During a meeting of the SAPM commission in July, the suggestion was made that this document be sent to high-level decision makers to consider the possibility of giving it legal value.

New Protected Areas Creation Manual: A document on the different steps for creating new protected areas has been drafted by the SAPM Commission. At each step, activities are carried out and documents are needed in collaboration with other sectors in case of conflicts with mining, oil zones, sea resources, or agriculture. A section on environmental impact assessment has been integrated into the creation manual and the new version of the guide on environmental and social impact assessments is now available. In addition, the mining-forests commission and JARIALA have proposed to include narrative on processing mining zones into the manual.

Standards/guidelines/criteria on sustainable use of natural resources: As a result of the EPIII supervisory mission, the SAPM commission was charged with collecting expectations and concerns from the field regarding sustainable use in protected areas. A questionnaire on this topic has been

drafted to gather regional-level perspectives. The SAPM commission is currently synthesizing the collected data. In addition, the Koloala team will define the national standards for sustainability regarding forest management sites. The SAPM commission will review the principles proposed by the Koloala team to define the standards for SAPM.

b. Clarifying governance types for the new protected areas and their classification in the IUCN categories

Governance of new protected areas

The IUCN's expert, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, was in Madagascar July 1-14, 2006 to provide technical assistance regarding governance, specifically on co-managed areas and community managed areas (i.e., community asset areas). Two workshops were organized in Toliara: a 3-day workshop (July 3-5, 2006) with ANGAP's staff and its partners and another 3-day workshop (July 6-8, 2006) with support organizations on establishing new protected areas. A field visit to Menabe with key individuals committed to Central Menabe to discuss shared governance. The visit was followed by an intensive 1-day workshop in Morondava. This was followed by a reflection day organized in Antananarivo to present the results of regional-level activities. These activities resulted in identification of the needs for co-management:

- ◆ What are the approaches?
- ◆ What information needs to be gathered?
- ◆ How can stakeholders be involved?
- ◆ How can communities organize?
- ◆ How will negotiation meetings be organized?
- ◆ How to establish a common vision for the future?
- ◆ What are the components of a co-management agreement?
- ◆ What are the types and the characteristics of management structures?

Reports of these workshops have been shared with the members of the SAPM commission. Recommendations have been forwarded to ANGAP, the SAPM commission, and Fanamby. The reports also provide communication tools on governance, co-management, and community asset areas.

In preparation for the inventory of Community Asset Areas, a document on this topic was submitted to regional GDRN commissions and protected area promoters. Before regional-level communication campaigns begin, common definitions will be established for governance types (e.g., co-management, community asset areas). As a first step, a day of reflection on co-management was held on November 29, 2006 exchange experiences and gather lessons learned. Discussions focused on practical field experiences that will continue to inform field activities.

c. Setting up provisional protection status for one million hectares of new protected areas in 2006

Legal aspects

List of new protected areas created under temporary protection in 2006

Name of the Site	Region	Surface (Ha)	Signatory ministries			Number	Date
			MinEnvEF	MEM	MAEP		
Nord-Ifotaky	Anosy	22,256.000	X			3748/2006	03/15/06
Ankodida	Anosy	10,744.000	X			3749/2006	03/15/06
Ambatotsirongorongo	Anosy	833.702	X			3750/2006	03/15/06
Menabe Central	Menabe	125,000.000	X			4532/2006	03/28/06
Mandena	Anosy	230.000	X			7878/2006	05/15/06
Ambato Atsinanana (Sainte Luce)	Anosy	747.000	X			7879/2006	05/15/06
Sub total 1 (March 2006)		159,810.702					
Tampolo	Analanjirifo	675.460	X			11475/2006	07/04/06
Analalava	Atsinanana	204.000	X	X			09/15/2006
Bongolava Forest Corridor	Sofia	60,589.000	X	X		16069/2006	09/15/2006
Montagne des Français	Diana	6,092.000	X	X			09/15/2006
Fandriana-Vondrozo Forest Corridor	Atsimo Atsinanana - Ihorombe - Haute Matsiatra - Amoron'i Mania	499,598.000	X	X		16071/2006	09/15/2006
Sub total 2 (September 2006)		567,158.460					
Alaotra Lake	Alaotra Mangoro	42,478.000	X		X		
Mahavavy-Kinkony Forest Corridor	Boeny	268,236.000	X	X	X		
Andreba	Analanjirifo	30.000	X		X		
Amoron'i Onilahy	Atsimo Andrefana	52,582.000	X		X		
Sub total 3 (December 2006)		363,326.000					
TOTAL		1,090,295.160					

March 2006 decrees on temporary protection for the 5 new protected areas are ministerial orders. The September and December 2006 decrees are inter-ministerial decrees. Several working sessions with the MEM and MAEP were organized to discuss decrees before being signed by respective ministers. The procedures to be followed with both ministries (MAEP and MEM) for creating the new protected areas are already described in the SAPM creation manual.

After twenty-four months, 2,149,064 hectares of new protected areas have been established and significant progress toward identifying potential forests for sustainable management has been made. Order No. 17914/06 of 18 October 2006 extends the suspension of delivery of mining and forest permits in priority zones for a maximum period of twenty-four months to thoroughly complete necessary protected area creation procedures.

d. Improving the perception of protected areas by key groups

Organize workshops at regional and local levels

Planning workshops were organized at Ifotaka, Ankodida and Ambatotsirongorongo in the Anosy region which resulted in clear proposals for internal zoning of these protected areas based on biodiversity priorities. Similar support will be provided to the promoters of the Manambolomaty Tsimembo complex in 2007.

Inform key groups and regional GDRN commissions on advancement of SAPM implementation and continuously share continuously

GDRN commissions in the Ankeniheny- Zahamena corridor, Fandriana- Vondrozo corridor, and Bongolava have been informed of progress regarding SAPM such as signature of new decrees of temporary protection, tools prepared by the SAPM commission, signature of the inter-departmental order No. 17914/06 of 18 October 2006, and discussions with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on overlap between SAPM and the mining zones, as well as between SAPM and oil exploitation licenses.

Conduct economic evaluation of SAPM

In addition to the activities described in 4.2.2, three MBA students from Yale contributed to economic evaluation of SAPM during 3 months from June to September. They worked to create a methodology for ANGAP to value the financial contribution of protected areas to local economies. The method was developed with ANGAP headquarters staff and was tested at three sites: Andasibe/Mantadia, Andohahela (and the Anosy region in general), and Masoala. A manual describing this method was developed and is being translated into French. We plan to train staff from priority sites in this methodology in early 2007. The students also produced a communications brochure to explain the value of protected areas.

Produce visual aids

A film was produced to explain the value of creating protected areas and the role of local communities in their management. The 45-minute film focuses on the example of the Makira protected area and is available in French and Malagasy versions. It is narrated by two Malagasy singers: Dama and Babaique, and it uses interviews with local people to explain benefits of protecting the area and the issues that will need to be overcome by communities to ensure sustainable use of forest resources. The film has been successfully used as an educational and promotional tool in the vicinity of Makira and has been distributed more widely to help explain the principles of SAPM. The film will be shown on national television in January 26, 2007.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 1.2. Identify and promote potential new protected areas in consultation with regional and local actors

Activities scheduled for this Sub Result Module include:

- Identifying conservation targets in MIARO intervention areas;
- Developing a common comprehension of the relationship between regional forest zoning and the prioritization processes;
- Identifying conservation priorities for marine and coastal ecosystems and wetlands;
- Working with planners with a view to adopting methodologies of conservation planning;
- Drawing up and implementing a communication plan

a. Identifying conservation targets in MIARO intervention areas

During the June 2006 SAPM meeting in Anosy, it was found that several priority sites have no funding or promoter. Following this meeting, Miaro has provided support to the Ambatotsirongorongo site which has been able to improve its zoning plan, has successfully put in place a co-management structure, has organized a series of environmental education trainings and activities in collaboration with the CISCO, and has made good progress towards finalizing a management plan and environmental and social impact assessment.

On December 1, 2006, protected areas to be created in 2007 were identified with the regional technical secretary. Technical assistance regarding these new protected areas is underway.

b. Developing a common comprehension of the relationship between regional forest zoning and the prioritization processes

The first EPIII supervisory mission recommended the adoption of a more holistic vision in natural resources management by integrating SAPM activities, forest zoning, sustainable forestry, reforestation, management transfer, etc. in land-use planning while taking into account other sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and mining at national, regional, and local levels. The SAPM commission and the forest zoning team have worked together to identify sites for sustainable forest management.

The main objective of the SGFD is sustainable and rational production of timber products to meet local, regional, national and international needs. They may also include zones for production of other forest products and protection zones to limit impacts on biodiversity. Miaro and Jariala staff worked together to ensure that there was not overlap between SGFD and SAPM sites, and to help the DGEF produce this national vision of forest management.

c. Identifying conservation priorities for marine and coastal ecosystems and wetlands

The Environment–Fisheries Commission (CEP) is a testament to the willingness of both ministerial departments concerned by the sustainable management of marine, coastal, and wetland resources to implement a policy for establishing protected areas in these zones. DPRH (MAEP) and SAGE (MINENVEF) are governmental representatives who are joined by the private sector, NGOs, and donors. Two of four sites that were subject to the CEP evaluation process have received temporary protection (Andreba Complex [31.7ha in Antongil Bay] and Alaotra Lake [42,478 ha]).

In October 2006, CEP recommended that a group of consultants be hired to review the procedure and legal elements for creating marine protected areas (MPA). The objective is to identify needs and adapt texts by incorporating elements of concern to various stakeholders. The contract is to last 45 days, including meetings and field trips. The group of consultants includes a lawyer, a marine/wetland resource manager, and a marine and coastal environmental expert will be identified and hired by CEP but supported by MIARO and FAO.

To date, Sahamalaza – Iles Radama is the only marine and coastal site that has completed the necessary creation procedure. The Superior Council for the Protection of Nature has already issued a favorable opinion but the creation documents will be examined by CEP before proceeding to the Cabinet Meeting.

The MAP prioritization process is being reevaluated by CEP. Fishing development projects (e.g., ZAC in Ambaro Bay, Morondava, Antongil Bay) will integrate biodiversity conservation in their approach.

d. Working with planners with a view to adopting methodologies of conservation planning:

Taxonomic working group

The taxonomic working group advanced on three activities in 2006:

- Short term (June 2006): Identifying the biodiversity value of new protected areas established in 2005 and to be established by June 2006;
- Middle term (December 2006): Updating the map of potential SAPM sites given the inter-departmental order suspending the issuance of mining permits will expire in October 2006; defining priority sites for 2007 and 2008;

Since July 2006, the taxonomic group worked to update the prioritization map. For the updated map, the group used the following data:

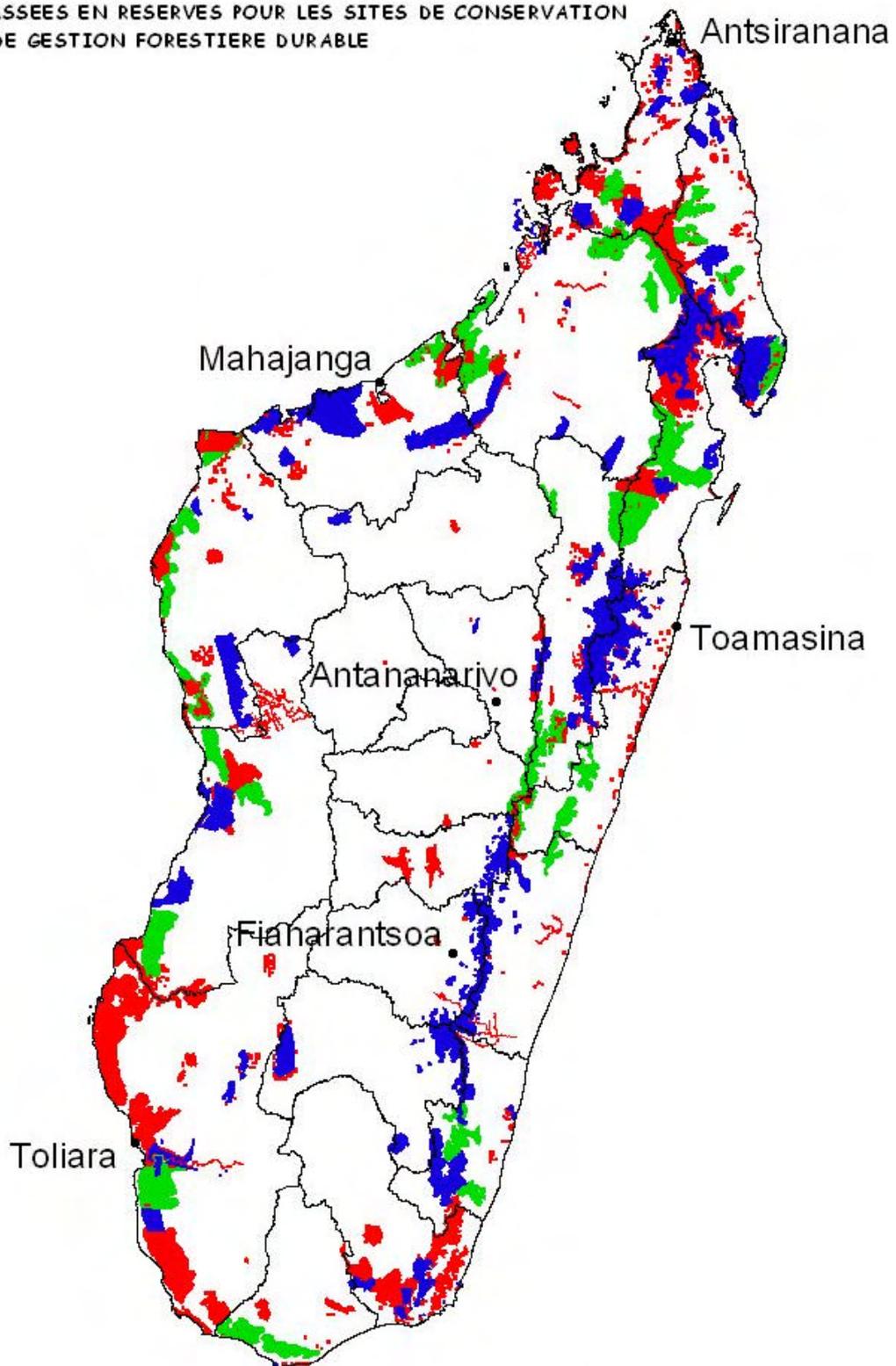
- ◆ Mammals (GMA 63)
- ◆ Birds (Birdlife 31)
- ◆ Amphibians (GAA 51)
- ◆ Reptiles (50)
- ◆ Fish (53)
- ◆ Plants (264)
- ◆ Butterflies (198)
- ◆ Ants (89)
- ◆ Wetlands
- ◆ Wetland birds
- ◆ KBAs
- ◆ SGFD

The following table shows the evolution of the surfaces concerned from 2004 to 2006:

- ➔ A total of 2,149,064 ha have obtained a temporary protection status
- ➔ New zones to be conserved have been identified and added on the basis of more complete biological and ecological analyses
- ➔ Sustainable forest management sites (KoloAla) have been identified inside sensitive zones

Description	2004	2006
<i>Aires protégées actuelles et Zones de protection temporaire : BLUE</i>	7 677 080 Ha	3 791 751 Ha
<i>Sites potentiels de conservation : RED</i>		3 993 468 Ha
<i>Sites de Gestion Forestière Durable : GREEN</i>		2 474 619 Ha

LES ZONES CLASSEES EN RESERVES POUR LES SITES DE CONSERVATION
 ET LES SITES DE GESTION FORESTIERE DURABLE



100 0 100 Km

- Chef lieu de Province
- Limite de Région
- Aire Protégée actuelle et Zone de Protection Temporaire
- Zones classées en réserve
- Site potentiel pour les Aires Protégées
- Site potentiel de Gestion Forestière Durable

Sources: DGEF, FTM, ANGAP
 Groupe Taxonomique SAPM et Groupe KoloAla
 Réalisation: SAPM 13 Octobre 2006

The SAPM commission worked with promoters to draft a list of new protected areas to be established in 2007 and 2008. This list will be used for the new protected area cost estimates. The SAPM commission also submitted the following to promoters:

- The map of zones classified as reserves for terrestrial protected areas and sustainable forest management sites
- A table with the list of 2005 and 2006 new protected areas as well as sites proposed for 2007 and 2008, with status regarding steps toward creation. This list is based on prioritization analyses of the prioritization and taxonomic groups:
 - ✓ 2004: synthesis of all prioritization analyses from 1995 to 2004
 - ✓ 2004: map with the mining/forest inter-departmental order
 - ✓ 2006: map of zones classified as reserves for terrestrial protected areas and sustainable forest management sites
 - ✓ Lists proposed by regions during the 2004-2005 communication campaign
- A questionnaire for identifying (1) the location, surface area, and limits of each site; (2) governance type; (3) category; (4) activities; (5) expenditures incurred, budget, and source of funding (obtained, pending research).

Promoters submitted the updated table and completed questionnaire to the SAPM commission. Information collected was compiled and a working session was organized to consolidate the list and the map of zones classified as reserve for terrestrial protected areas.

The key result of priority-setting work in 2006 was the extension and amendment of the inter-ministerial decree of 18th October 2006 that provides temporary protection from mining and forestry operations in biodiversity priority zones. The map annexed to this decree is the clearest vision to date of the objective for spatial coverage of SAPM. Areas that are marked as red on this annexed map represent an estimation of the minimal area needed to ensure long term survival of all species currently classified as threatened by IUCN. The list of threatened species includes 63 mammals, 31 birds, 51 amphibians, 50 reptiles, and 53 freshwater fish. Underlying hypotheses to this estimation include:

- If the threatened species has a known distribution of less than 250km², then its entire range should be protected;
- If the distribution of the species is greater than 10,000 km², then 10% of the species' range should be protected;
- For species with a distribution range between these two limits, the proportion of range to preserve is estimated by fitting a 10th order asymptotic curve function;
- Existing protected areas will not be de-gazetted.

Database of Key Biodiversity Data

Several important initiatives were organised in 2006 to improve the biodiversity database that was used as the basis for the priority setting of SAPM areas. Copies of data used for all analyses are stored by the Rebioma project, housed at WCS. In addition to the existing point observation data, which the Rebioma project has collated over the past several years, the following improvements were made to the data sets of threatened species:

- Mammal distribution data came from the Global Mammal Assessment workshop that was held in Antananarivo. Steve Goodman (WWF) provided some additions and corrections to the data.
- Birdlife International provided data on bird distributions with additional point data provided from Lucienne Wilmé (WWF).
- Fish distribution data was provided by the Department of Animal Biology at the University of Antananarivo, and by Conservation International.

- A workshop was organized with reptile and amphibian specialists to refine the predicted distribution maps of all the threatened species, which were initially generated from the Global Amphibians Assessment workshop results.
- The only invertebrate taxa with large-scale distribution data that were considered to be of use for priority setting were ants and butterflies. Alison Cameron provided the predicted distribution maps of these groups.
- Several other national data sets needed for environmental analyses were improved, adapted or collected by the Rebioma project so that they could be available for SAPM-related analyses (e.g., location of mining permits for research; exploration and exploitation; polygon shape files of SAPM area boundaries and internal zoning; forest cover change data; vegetation map for Madagascar).

During 2006, a website (www.rebioma.org) for Rebioma was created to better communicate the objectives and progress of the project. Key analyses and distribution data for species are available through this website. The website was financed with matching funds.

e. Drawing up and implementing a communication plan

Corridor Fandriana - Vondrozo

CMP has continued its communication campaign. “Partnership Days” to celebrate partnership between local people and the government in establishing the new protected area, included in the communication and sensitization campaign, took place in Ifanerea (August 3 – 4, 2006) and Ambatofotsy (August 31 – September 1st). Activities included slaughtering a zebu, folklore dances, a carnival, inter-communal sports events, film projection, quizzes, exhibits, and roundtables. These events led to the joint declaration of the Ampanjaka, Anakandria, and Mayors to unite forces to mobilize local populations for biodiversity conservation through the new protected area.

In addition, a media outreach campaign has been implemented for the western part of the corridor. Approximately twenty spots on SAPM in different dialects aired on each one of the 5 radio stations. These programs explained what SAPM is, its importance, the advantages of its implementation, and the process of its creation. Television programs (live, recorded), spots, and films have been created to be aired on TV stations (3 TV stations but also on national TVM for the films). Also, 150 audiocassettes on the spots have been distributed in 150 fokontany bordering the corridor, together with 1,750 posters. We note that thanks to the training of journalists on SAPM, an association of journalists engaged in the environment was founded (Aro Voary).

Corridor Ankeniheny- Zahamena

The regional communication strategy has been established. The workshop of October 9-10 helped integrate the regional communication guide into the guide for local consultations. Production of the film on the corridor is underway.

Montagne des Français

Creation of the Montagne des Français protected area was followed by a communication plan drafted by SAGE. This media communication campaign allowed informing of the population of this decree.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 1.3. Establish new protected areas (5 zones outside USAID priority zones)

Activities of this Sub Result Module include:

- Developing management plans for 5 new protected areas outside USAID priority zones

- Identifying and building capacity of managers to create and manage protected areas;
- Legalizing priority conservation areas.

Developing management plans for 5 new protected areas outside USAID priority zones

Bongolava is one of 4 new protected areas that were legally created under temporary protection in September 2006. A working session was organized to provide technical assistance to the CIREEF and forest agents to plan the process for obtaining definitive protection. During this meeting, roles of each stakeholder regarding activity implementation were clarified.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 1.4. Refine conservation priorities in USAID priority eco-regions

Activities in this Sub Result Module include:

- Identifying priority areas for biodiversity conservation;
- Identifying a process of regional planning that will take account of the conservation aspect of biodiversity;
- Integrating the outcomes of the prioritization work by the Durban Vision Group in the work of forest zoning to help make decisions and prioritize intervention areas;
- Identifying and building the capacity of responsible agencies to establish and manage new protected areas;

a. Zahamena-Ankeniheny Corridor

❖ WORKSHOP LAUNCHING NEW PROTECTED AREA CREATION

Despite the existence of a decree of temporary protection for the Zahamena- Ankeniheny Corridor, the majority of the peripheral zone population is not sufficiently informed and involved in activities related to the creation of the new protected area. Following the principles for SAPM creation, local-level consultations are required to establish the protected area management plan and qualify for final protection status.

A workshop was held in Foulpointe on October 9-10, 2006 to discuss the tools to be used during local-level consultations. Tools include the regional map and guide for local consultations. This guide includes several fact sheets:

- ♦ Major lines of the communication strategy;
- ♦ Identification of potential for agricultural development;
- ♦ Zoning: current functions and use of forest resources;
- ♦ Identification of pressures and threats on forest resources;
- ♦ Analysis of the governance system;
- ♦ Knowledge of biodiversity;
- ♦ Cultural wealth and tradition;
- ♦ Baseline socio-economic survey.

Data collected from these factsheets will be used as basis for drafting the management plan for the new protected area.

The guide is meant for:

- ✓ Technicians and partners who will perform communication actions related to establishing the new protected area;
- ✓ Team members who will perform local consultations;

- ✓ Actors who will continue their activities in the corridor after definitive creation of the new protected area;
- ✓ Local authorities directly involved in the future management of the protected area;
- ✓ Any individual directly or indirectly involved in the process of establishment and management of the new protected area.

The map and the guide have already been tested in the commune of Maroseranana. The choice of the commune is based on several criteria:

- ◆ Accessibility: Maroseranana is among the isolated communes in the corridor;
- ◆ Surface of forest coverage: Maroseranana, with other neighboring communes, makes up a large part of the ZPC for the NPA;
- ◆ Risk of corridor being cut-off: in northern Maroseranana, a fragment is taking shape that extends towards Didy and might be completely cut off if measures are not taken;
- ◆ Expression of interest on the part of local authorities;
- ◆ Lack of development actors: an ERI agent has recently settled in the commune, ASOS intervenes in 3 Fokontany only;
- ◆ Opportunities for partnership: Dynatec plans to use the forest on volcanic rock of Ankerana for the ex-situ conservation of certain species of Ambatovy.

At the end of the Maroseranana consultation, the communal development plan was drafted for the future management of the new PA. Current use of zones outside the forest and local proposals for future management of the protected area were included in the cartography. Data on communities' knowledge of biodiversity, pressures and threats, culture, and type of local governance enriched the database for drafting of the development plan for creation of the NPA. Consultations led to a slight decrease in the area of the ZPC as communities use part of the forest for grazing.

Continued work on consultations will depend in part on availability of necessary funds. The Toamasina team (Miaro, CIREEF, etc.) has submitted the required paperwork to EPIII and is currently awaiting response.

❖ **WORKING SESSION TO PLAN THE DRAFTING OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE NPA**

On March 20 - 21, 2006, a working session was held to plan the drafting of the development and management plan for the Zahamena-Ankeniheny corridor. At the end of the workshop, all the participants clearly understood the content of the development and management plan of the new protected area. The final content of this plan will depend on local consultations to begin in January 2007. A work plan with the composition of the team and corresponding calendar for drafting the document has been developed.

b. Fandriana- Marolambo Corridor

The decree for temporary protection of the Fandriana- Vondrozo corridor was signed in September 2006. A working session was organized with the technical secretariat of SAPM to update partners on the current status of progress by the SAPM commission, share experiences with Ankehiny-Zahamena, discuss mining issues, and establish next steps. The office of the technical secretariat completed planning and the budget for continuing activities for creation, including consultations. The budget was validated by the 6 Chief CIREEF concerned on December 1, 2006. As in the case of Ankeniheny-Zahamena, this budget has been submitted to EPIII for funding.

c. Anosy Region

Concerning funding for the creation of new protected areas, promoters have agreed that:

- Sites like Petriky, Behara-Tranomaro, Sud Ouest Ifotaky, Anadabolava, including Vohitsomby, Ekintso, Tsitongambarika and Tsikoroka already have some funding;
- Sites like Tsitondroy, Analamary and Vohitsiandriana do not yet have any funding;
- For ANGAP's vision to ensure the connection between Andohahela and other surrounding forest patches:
 - Maintenance of the corridor connecting parcel 1 and parcel 2 of Andohahela will be funded by CI;
 - Connection between the Park and other surrounding forest patches like Tsitongambarika, the priority conservation zones in the sub-region of Anosy (Ala Maiky), and Midongy du Sud do not have any funding yet.

Nord Ifotaky, Ankodida, and Ambatotsirongorongo (all with temporary status) have already completed the public consultations. The limits have been consulted with the communities and the development and management plan is being drafted.

d. Ambatotsirongorongo

At 833 hectares, Ambatotsirongorongo is one of the smallest in SAPM, but it protects several locally endemic species such as *Phelsuma antanosy*, *Paragehyra gabriellae*, *Uroplatus malahelo* and *Pseudoxyrhopus kely*. It is also among the first SAPM sites that will have a co-management structure in which the local communities have a decision making role, as opposed to simply being consulted on decisions. In this sense it will be a useful pilot site for SAPM. Main activities conducted during 2006 were as follows:

- Socioeconomic studies in each of the three communes were conducted as the basis of a feasibility study for creating the protected area. These studies provided the basis for plans regarding delimitation and identification of people affected by the project that need to be taken into account during the environmental and social impact assessment (to be carried out in the first quarter of 2007).
- Three phases of public consultations were organized in each of the 11 fokontany surrounding the proposed protected area. The first and second were conducted in 2005 (under LARO financing) and concerned initial proposals for delimitation and internal rules (defined as Dina). Then, a one-month period was provided for any opposition or alternative suggestions to be lodged via the communes in a register. No opposition was recorded, but some suggestions were made regarding internal regulations of the area.
- A multi-part commission was created to address suggestions. The committee was composed of the chef de region, the CIREEF, QMM, FAFAFI, WCS, and the mayors of the three communes. The results of this process were integrated into the final land-use plan, which was then validated in each of the communes with representatives from all the fokontany.
- A management committee was elected, and they are responsible for conducting activities within the area and ensuring that rules obeyed. The committee is composed of 22 elected members – 2 per fokontany and the Chef Cantonnement of the forestry department.
- An orientation committee was put in place and is composed of the Chef CIREEF, and representatives from WCS, FAFAFI, QMM, and the 3 mayors of the communes.
- An ecotourism plan for the site was developed and validated by the chef de Region and the Comité d'Orientation.

An environmental training was carried out with 2 teachers from each of the schools in the region. Two 3-day workshops were organised in collaboration with the CISCO and included all the chefs de Zone Administrative Pédagogique (ZAP) who are responsible for teacher trainings in their zone. Topics covered included an explanation of the importance of the site for biodiversity, general environmental

topics, and an activity guide that presents a variety of activities to include in classroom teaching. As a motivational measure, we also organised an environmental competition among schools to create a tree nursery and nature garden. The competition will be judged as part of the 2007 World Environment Day celebrations.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 1.5. Develop forest restoration functions and procedures in USAID priority eco-regions

Activities in this sub result module include:

- Preparatory for the 2007 planting in the Ankeniheny-Zahamena-Mantadia Biodiversity Conservation Corridor and Restoration Project
- Actions taken in Ambohilero after Latitude Timber's withdrawal

a. Preparatory for the 2007 planting in the Ankeniheny-Zahamena-Mantadia Biodiversity Conservation Corridor and Restoration Project

❖ PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Ankeniheny-Zahamena-Mantadia Biodiversity Conservation Corridor and Restoration Project will generate carbon credits through tree planting, which are CDM eligible, and through conservation measures that will reduce deforestation. Emission reduction from avoided deforestation will be sold to voluntary carbon markets.

Planting activities include forest restoration and accompanying reforestation. Restoration consists in planting native species with the aim to reconnect Mantadia national park with the Analamazaotra special reserve, the Vohimana forest, and the Maromiza forests. Accompanying reforestation acts as a safeguard measure that tackles food insecurity that prevails in the area while ensuring sustainable livelihoods through a variety of agroforestry activities and fuel wood plantations.

❖ IDENTIFICATION OF RESTORATION LAND

To ensure connectivity of Mantadia national park, the Analamazaotra special reserve, and the Maromiza and Vohimana forests, as well as meet the project's financial requirements, an area of at least 3,020 ha needs to be reforested. Land eligibility requirements state that the covering vegetation must not conform to the CDM forest definition and that deforestation on the land must have occurred prior to 1990.

Methods were developed and training was given to Facilitating Agents (FAs) regarding restoration area site identification. Currently, all 3,020 ha have been identified along the corridor, some of which are privately owned lands, some are titled to the State (protected areas and forest stations), and some are occupied by communities under the traditional land tenure system.

❖ PLANT PRODUCTION

Thus far, 24 nurseries are stocked with 432,000 plants ready for planting in 2007. Each nursery is strategically located along the corridor to facilitate seed collection from the remaining nearby forest, as well as to reduce transportation costs during planting.

❖ SEED AND SEEDLING GUIDE

A handbook on the project's native species was developed to capture the nursery team's existing knowledge and results of research conducted in or around the project area. It provides clues to identifying seeds and seedlings of more than 50 native species of trees. The first version will undergo refinement from nursery team before a final version is produced for practitioners and scientists.

❖ **UPDATE OF THE CARBON BASELINE FIGURE**

Winrock International is the CDM-recognized entity that conducted the assessment of the carbon baseline scenario for the project. Baseline results showed that the project area is subject to the savoka cycle and that the mean carbon stock is 10.2 t/ha. Subsequently, CI showed that some of the measurements were done on older, ineligible fallows resulting in higher estimates of the baseline figure. CI then conducted new measurements on CDM-eligible savoka and the result is a carbon stock that is much smaller (2.25 t/ha) than that found by Winrock. These results imply that the project actually delivers more credits than predicted.

b. Actions taken in Ambohiero after Latitude Timber's withdrawal

In March 2006, the MIARO team visited the Ambohiero site and recommended the urgency of focusing the intervention on protecting and fixing soil than planting. Training was given to Avotr'Ala to establish soil protection systems in the form of fascines and ados (banked-up bed). Several of these systems were set up along the roads that were created by Latitude Timber to evacuate forest products.

In parallel to the mechanical systems and with the aim of inducing the forest regeneration in the degraded land, top soils and humus were taken from the nearby forests and used to fill in circular holes evenly scattered within a substantial portion of the newly opened roads. Hopefully, the seeds contained in the forest soils and the humus would germinate, grow and spread outside the circular grafts and, over time, would help the grafts to connect between themselves.

The December 2006 monitoring field visit showed that both types of anti-erosion systems withstood the runoff and only a very few did have minor damages. Unlike the mechanical systems, the graft system showed poorer results. In places where it succeeded, pioneer plants started to cover the circular areas where forest soils were put.

Result Module 2: Management effectiveness for conservation areas improved

RM2 activities focused on improving management planning at the protected areas. We ensured that site level teams identified the most important elements of biodiversity that require a conservation intervention, and that they had a clear idea of the conservation outcome they are working towards achieving. We strengthened the linkages between the Plan de Gestion de Conservation documents and previously established thematic plans by providing a template and a guide for a single consolidated plan that summarizes all of the actions at a protected area. ANGAP has indicated that this summary Management Plan will be the key planning document for sites in the future.

The conservation planning process and the manuals developed for writing plans at PNM-ANGAP sites are also appropriate for new protected areas within the SAPM. We have provided support to the management teams at Makira, Ambatotsirongorongo, Ankodida, and the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor in planning their conservation actions and writing their plans.

In early 2006, we improved the analytical tools for business planning to ensure that the business plan calculations could easily be updated if the planned activities were changed, or if the estimations of the unit costs of different types of activities were improved. We trained staff from each of the protected areas in the use of these improved tools. All protected areas have since used the business planning approach to determine their budgetary needs for the next few years. Nine of the 30 management units have provided advanced drafts of business plans. In November and December 2006, ANGAP reviewed costs of each of its standard activities in each protected area.

We also drafted a guide for writing business plans for other SAPM sites, and have developed spreadsheets for the financial calculations needed in these plans. The method used for the ANGAP sites cannot be directly adapted to the rest of SAPM as it is based on ANGAP's PE3 products system.

In 2006, we ensured better quality activity implementation in protected areas. We worked on: developing a ranger-based monitoring system for the collection and analysis of information of species and threats, providing key technical and legal documentation to sites to improve management, providing information to improve the implementation of some specific ANGAP "products" which were not well defined, and developing self-help training materials on biodiversity and natural resource management which are designed for professionals already working in conservation.

In summary, key achievements of RM2 during 2006 have been:

- ◆ Improvement in the quality of the management plans of ANGAP protected areas;
- ◆ Finalization of the Management Plan format/template;
- ◆ Development of a guide for the elaboration of the Management Plan;
- ◆ Adaptation of PNM-ANGAP Planning process to SAPM through provision of documentation and direct support to the most advanced sites;
- ◆ Creation of training modules on biodiversity and natural resource management issues (in collaboration with the REPC project).
- ◆ Creation of a resource CD for protected areas managers, which includes the key technical, scientific and legal documents useful for park management.
- ◆ Creation of a comprehensive dataset for the faunal species in each protected area.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 2.1. Develop and/or refine conservation management plans and other thematic plans for protected areas

AND

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 2.2. Improve and fully implement annual programmatic work plans for protected areas

a. Improvement of Management Plans

In early 2006, MIARO organized meetings in all the DIR to provide comments on the management plans of each site, and to resolve difficulties encountered by the protected areas staff in their analyses and planning. At the end of 2006, all management units had provided updated thematic plans for their protected areas. The quality of most of the reviewed plans has significantly improved.

At the request of PNM-ANGAP, the management plans for Kirindy Mite, Zombitse, and Tsimanampetsotse were thoroughly reviewed with representatives of the sites, SAS and SAT of the Toliara regional office, and PNM-ANGAP's technical advisor for these sites. We provided comments and helped correct these plans, and trained SAS and SAT to use TNC's enhanced 5S Workbook. We also reviewed the Workbook data that was developed for the entire Mahafaly Plateau in preparation for the Extension's Management Plan.

b. Finalization of Management Plan Format

PNM-ANGAP made the wise decision to abandon the name "Plan Synthétique", the provisional name chosen to label the summarized management plan, and opted to call it simply "Plan de Gestion". We suggested adopting a single format to ensure uniformity and cohesion. The final draft of the template, containing standard texts and definitions, is now available. Electronic version copies have been included on a CD and distributed to all sites along with a guide (see below) that explains analyses required in the plan and gives clear examples.

The management plan will meet various needs, as it will constitute a strong technical and strategic reference, a source of key information, and (in conjunction with the business plan), a marketing and fund raising tool. This document is therefore designed not only to be useful to the local staff, but also to visitors, local and regional stakeholders, and donors.

The RM2 team has provided comments on all of the summary management plans that we have received. Unfortunately, further follow-up to the sites to be provided by the DIR-based SAS and SAT was not provided because of the temporary freezing of RM3 funds. PNM-ANGAP has now fixed the end of April 2007 as the deadline for the completion of these documents.

c. Development of a Manual for Developing Management Plans

In parallel with the adoption of this simplified plan, MIARO RM2 has produced a simplified guide. The objective of this document is to provide clear instructions for the development of management plans. In addition, we are developing a simple software tool derived from the TNC 5S methodology that will help staff analyze the ecological viability of conservation targets and the intensity of threats: key analyses which are required under the planning process to help set conservation objectives.

Several key sections of the guide, its technical appendix, the TNC software, and the old, very detailed "Manuel du Plan de Gestion de la Conservation" (which has been used by PNM-ANGAP over the past 5 years), relate together by hyperlinks. These links allow users to refer to more complete texts with technical details, examples and advice. Typically, a fully completed management plan is approximately 50 pages.

d. Adapting ANGAP's Planning Process to SAPM

MIARO RM2, CI and DGEF organized a working session in Toamasina (20-21 March) to discuss the planning process for the conservation of the Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena. The agenda was prepared by MIARO and discussed with DGEF staff in Tana; 30 participants were invited. Very fruitful discussions were held on most aspects of management plan development for the CAZ. The most relevant issue for RM2 was to test whether the planning process developed for PNM-ANGAP's protected areas was adaptable to the CAZ. After working group sessions, a common vision for the objective of the CAZ Management Plan was formulated. RM2 will need to be further involved in supporting this planning process in the future. The main difficulty with using this management planning approach at CAZ is that it requires a management team to take the lead in developing the planning document. Although the DIREEF is the designated manager of the site and should be the focal point for the planning process, the RM2 team felt a lack of clear leadership for the planning process. Currently, the focus is on public consultations and the delimitation process, rather than producing the management plan. Substantial support will be needed from the RM2 team to achieve this within the legal deadline (end of December 2007).

By contrast, the Makira team has used the ANGAP planning approach with no difficulty. We provided technical support to the Makira management team to work through their analyses of conservation targets, threats, and to set objectives, strategies, and activities. We also worked with conservation actors in the Anosy Region to test the planning process at Ankodida. Hence we feel that the approach can easily be used at protected areas that have a clear, motivated management structure in place or a promoter that is willing to establish a management plan in consultation with the other stakeholders.

The management planning process is already well understood by ANGAP managers and technical staff at the DIR. These staff could act as key resource people for non ANGAP SAPM sites in the future.

e. Review of REPC Professional Modules

PNM-ANGAP identified a need for training materials for PNM-ANGAP staff, particularly those based at the parks and reserves. The REPC (Reseau des Educateurs et des Professionels de Conservation), a MacArthur foundation funded project being implemented by the American Museum of Natural History in partnership with CI, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and WCS, already has a similar objective. We have begun collaborating with the REPC team to develop training materials that target protected areas managers. To date we have identified 39 themes for which modules need to be developed (list attached as appendix). Of these, 12 modules are relatively advanced and have been adapted for use by conservation professionals from existing academic modules. The modules will consist of PowerPoint presentations with explanatory notes, and a more detailed synthesis of the subject matter.

f. Biodiversity Profiles for Protected Areas

Among the causes of low management effectiveness scores of many ANGAP protected areas is the lack of information regarding biodiversity available to site managers. To remedy this situation we are working on biodiversity profiles for priority sites. These profiles demonstrate the importance of each site in biodiversity terms. We are preparing an updated database of the biodiversity at each ANGAP protected area. This database should be available for distribution to the sites by the end of the first quarter of 2007. MBG has been subcontracted to provide botanical profiles for 13 protected areas (both ANGAP and new protected areas).

Biodiversity profiles will serve as conservation, management, and promotion/marketing tools for selected protected areas. These profiles will also strengthen the selection criteria developed by the Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité (FAPB) for its funding evaluation process.

g. Resource CD

Most protected areas have poor libraries. If they received documents in the past, they have often been lost or misplaced. We have therefore compiled a CD including the most essential references for protected areas management in Madagascar. References cover topics such as: planning, delimitation/creation, environmental education and outreach, rural development support, tourism, administration and finance, protection, and wildlife management. We anticipate that it will be necessary to make a second version of this CD in mid 2007 since there will inevitably be many requests for other documents that were not included in the first version.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 2.3. Develop an appropriate system of business plans and marketing programs for protected areas

During 2005, we developed a business planning methodology closely based on the approach from the NPCA (National Parks Conservation Association) in 2003. This methodology was the one used by the US National Parks Service. However, we changed the method to include ANGAP's "products". We also made the business plans forward-looking, so that they projected the costs of the protected areas in the next five years to come.

We also provided training to staff from all the management units to develop these plans. As a result of this support we improved the spreadsheet analysis tools in early 2006. We also improved the business plan templates to take into account comments received from the sites.

Business plans for protected areas are linked to the management plans for each site because all the financial projections are based on activities included in the management plans. Business plans cannot therefore be finished without the management plans. Nevertheless the updated excel spreadsheets should be easier to use than the original ones we provided and this should help accelerate the process of finishing the plans, once the exact activities for the next few years have been identified.

We have also drafted a guide for writing business plans for other SAPM sites, and developed spreadsheets for the financial calculations needed in these plans. The method used for the PNM-ANGAP sites cannot be directly adapted to the rest of the SAPM as it is based on PNM-ANGAP's PE3 products system. Given the difficulties that PNM-ANGAP has experienced in trying to apply this system, it would not be appropriate to try and extend it to the rest of the SAPM at this stage.

Result Module 3: National Park Network Activities Implemented

Pursuant to the freezing of the ANGAP's funds in May 2006, all activities funded under MIARO funds were suspended. In late 2006, CI advertised for a technical assistant to straighten out ANGAP's accounts for each management unit receiving USAID funding.

a. Technical Assistance by MAZARS Fivoarana

The accounting firm MAZARS Fivoarana was chosen to provide accounting assistance to ANGAP management units receiving funds from MIARO. These management units include:

- ◆ Head office in Ambatobe (Antananarivo)
- ◆ Ranomafana NP: (Fianarantsoa)
- ◆ Andasibe NP (Moramanga)
- ◆ Andohahela NP (Taolanaro)
- ◆ Zahamena NP (Fenerive Est)

The main objectives of this technical assistance were to:

- ✓ Review financial transactions and assist cleaning up accounts receiving USAID funds at the ANGAP central office and the 5 sites funded by MIARO.
- ✓ Assist adjustments of accounting operations to ensure auditable ANGAP accounts. The period considered ran from May 2004 to December 2005 for USAID funds.
- ✓ Identify flaws per management unit to use as follow-up points for future interventions.

Expected results of this technical assistance included:

- ➔ Gather findings and related recommendations at the central and site levels;
- ➔ Identify the list of the ineligible expenditures to be refunded and that must be included in financial reports after regularization;
- ➔ Draft final financial reports for MIARO funding, based on cleared accounts as of December 31, 2005, and as of June 30, 2006.

b. Financial Review by Conservation International

As agreed with MAZARS Fivoarana accounting firm, Conservation International's team accompanied the firm's technicians during the technical assistance to discuss the funding context. During review of the consultant's report, ineligible expenditures were identified pursuant to discussions between CI and ANGAP. CI and ANGAP subsequently conducted parallel visits to the headoffice and field offices to make a final decision regarding ineligible expenditures according to previously-established eligibility criteria. In addition, the MAZARS Fivoarana report highlighted certain flaws vis-a-vis expected results.

c. Improving ANGAP's financial management

A donors' meeting took place in October 2006 to discuss measures to be taken to improve ANGAP's financial management. The group drafted an action plan that includes the following points:

- Identify ineligible expenditures and refund them to the donors concerned;
- Review ANGAP's manual of financial procedures;

- Analyze the management system and the result-based approach;
- Analyze ANGAP's costs;
- Establish a system enabling each donor to identify funding of the entire network;
- Provide the DIR with responsibilities in the implementation of activities.

The action plan in question is attached to this report as reference.

Result Module 4: Sustainable Financing Mechanisms Mobilized and Operational

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 4.1. Expand and develop management capacity of Malagasy Environmental Trust Funds/Foundations

4.1.1 LONG-TERM SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO TANY MEVA FOUNDATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, STRATEGIC PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

a. Continue board development process with completion of board operations manual and board orientation on operations

The Tany Meva Board dissolved in mid-2006 because members had neglected to renew their terms. The Founders saw an opportunity to transform the current board structure and create one that responded better to conservation challenges in the country and allowed for more easily creating internal regulations consistent with the intent of the new foundation law. The Founders decided to appoint a new transitional Board that would be responsible for the development of new statutes, by-laws, and procedures manuals. The new members of the transitional board have just begun their new terms. First tasks include the approval of new statute, by-laws, and the 2007 work plan and budget. In addition the Board will work with the Executive team to confirm the strategic direction of the organization and improve efficiency of operations.

b. Provide Training to the New Finance Committee on Asset Management - Consultant

The previous Board never established an effective finance committee to address issues related to Tany Meva's investment strategy and asset holdings. It is recommended that the new Board create a finance committee. The committee's training needs will then be assessed. WCS will work with the new Board regarding support for this committee.

c. Provide support to Implement Communication Strategy including Funding for an Improved Website

As part of the effort to support Tany Meva's communication strategy, the website's design and content were updated and improved. The website is now accessible; is available in three languages; is more dynamic and attractive; is easier to navigate; and is more informative. The goal of the new website is to increase Tany Meva's exposure both locally and internationally. Tany Meva hopes to increase knowledge within Madagascar about its work and successes as well as communicate to and attract international donors. The new design permits online donations and allows people to contact Tany Meva about its activities. The new web address is www.tanymeva.org.mg

d. Assist in establishing Tany Meva's geographic priority focus employing GIS analysis.

Training in 3D, spatial, and image analysis was provided by Society for Conservation and Geographic Information System - Madagascar (SCGIS) for the Tany Meva GIS team leader. The training was designed to reinforce the organization's analytical and strategic planning capabilities. Tany Meva will develop a model aimed at establishing their priority geographic focus, with the goal of supporting management of SAPM sites, especially those that will have a significant community management

component. In 2007, Tany Meva plans to establish sub-offices in targeted provinces where it expects to focus its program activities. Many of these activities will be linked to SAPM priorities.

WCS also supported Tany Meva's efforts to improve project management software to facilitate decision-making, and assist Tany Meva to manage its program activities more efficiently. Spatial information is now linked to financial and project tracking data allowing Tany Meva to have updated and reliable information about each of its projects.

e. Initiate programs in priority areas to develop sustainable financing mechanisms

Over the past year WCS worked with Tany Meva and the consulting firm Finance Technology High Management Conseils (FTHM) to identify potential sustainable financing mechanisms around Makira. We identified workable mechanisms that support sustainable incomes for communities located around Makira; and developed a holistic conservation strategy that actively involves local communities in and around SAPM sites. The steering committee selected microfinance as a key mechanism for testing in collaboration with Ombona Tahiry Ifampisamborana Vola (OTIV). As a result FTHM is working on the technical feasibility of launching the microfinance initiative with OTIV in two sites, Ambalamahogo and Ambinanitelo.

f. Develop plan for the utilization of PEIII funds to support implementation

No progress has been made on this activity. There was hope that Tany Meva would be able to source money from PEIII for its environmental grant program, but that has not borne fruit. It is recommended that the new board include discussion of the possibility of pursuing PEIII funding as an agenda point this year.

g. Support to Madagascar Foundation of Protected Area and Biodiversity (MFPAB)

The Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity was created in 2005 thanks to contributions from Conservation International, WWF, and the Government of Madagascar. The Foundation's mission is to support biodiversity conservation in Madagascar through promotion and funding of the expansion, reaction, protection, and valuation of protected areas. In accordance with this mission, the Board of Directors has prioritized the National Network of Protected Areas as defined in the Protected Areas Code. However, sites outside the National Network are also within the Foundation's purview and the Foundation will intervene according to a clear policy.

Numerous bilateral and multilateral donors have expressed interest in contributing to the Foundation's capital to complement the founders' contributions. Currently, contribution agreements have been signed and a total of \$17 million is expected by the end of 2006. The Foundation's objective is to achieve a total capital of \$50 million over five years.

The existence of a fund manager is among the criteria for releasing funds. The Board of Directors has called upon Master Capital consulting firm, based in Mexico, to provide financial advice and help identify and recruit the fund manager. The final decision, however, rests with the Board.

Through the MIARO program, Conservation International provided a grant to the Foundation to support the work of Master Capital (e.g., salaries, travel).

❖ Recruitment of Advisory Investment

Recruitment of the financial advisor was implemented through a targeted request for applications in July 2005 (see Annex 9). Applications were received July 19, 2005, and Foundation staff including the Executive Director and two departmental heads conducted the technical evaluation of the applicants.

Applications were received from the following institutions:

- ◆ Hewitt, Paris (France)
- ◆ Master Capital (Mexique).
- ◆ Richard Sutton (Canada).
- ◆ Alexander Forbes (Afrique du Sud).
- ◆ Carlton group (Smith Barney), VA (USA).
- ◆ Donnelly-Adams group (Smith Barney), Seattle (USA).

A second round of applications was requested because certain applicants included services above and beyond the terms of reference required by the Foundation. This made comparison among applicants difficult. Final applications were received September 20, 2005 and were evaluated by the investment committee.

On the basis of the evaluations conducted by the investment committee, as well as the financial and technical applications, the Board of Directors selected Master Capital to support the recruitment of a fund manager on October 21, 2005.

4.1.2. LONG-TERM SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MADAGASCAR FOUNDATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY (MFPAB) FOR INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

a. Develop grant manual and train Foundation staff in use of manual

Assistance was provided to develop a grant-making manual for the Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity. A consultant was hired to develop initial recommendations regarding this manual. Findings include:

- ◆ The general level of Madagascar's protected areas' institutions is advanced, and interviewed staff was knowledgeable and exhibited a high level of professionalism.
- ◆ There is an expressed interest in keeping the manual for grant administration simple, taking into account that it will evolve over time as the portfolio of the Foundation increases and diversifies.
- ◆ There is concern at CELCO and ANGAP about the accountability of the Foundation, the need to take a participatory approach to priority setting, and the difficulty of harmonizing donor requirements.
- ◆ ANGAP has begun an interesting process of categorizing the activities (products) of protected area management and costing each input to these basic activities.
- ◆ New mechanisms need to be envisaged for increasing regular interaction and cooperation between donors, financial intermediaries (CELCO and the Foundation at present), and grantees (ANGAP at present); and for assuring an adequate level of accountability and reporting to all stakeholders by the Foundation.

Recommendations for the functioning of the Foundation and protected areas system funding process include:

- ◆ Current mechanisms for evaluating and auditing ANGAP projects are sound, but may require fine-tuning, especially with respect to the less developed and isolated protected areas.
- ◆ A Technical Advisory Council could be useful as a mechanism for advising the Foundation's BoD on priorities, providing feedback on the grant making process, and serving as a mechanism for regular interaction of donors, financial intermediaries, and grantees.
- ◆ The PNM-ANGAP system for categorizing and budgeting individual protected area management activities could be used as a tool for calculating an adjustment factor to differentiate and quantify varying costs of management in individual protected areas.

- ♦ To accommodate the differing requirements of donors, it would be useful to establish individual project accounts within the Foundation where needed, and to establish Project Administration Committees to make recommendations to the BoD on priorities, reporting and evaluation procedures, and any other issues requiring individual treatment.
- ♦ A recommended Manual for Grant Administration is presented in a separate document.

b. Prepare fundraising documents for GEF

We have assisted the Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity to develop a generic template for fundraising among donors.

c. Build Board knowledge of protected areas

We have collaborated to develop prioritization and selection criteria for protected areas to be funded by the Foundation.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 4.2. Build on efforts made and cooperate with other EP3 actors to strengthen potential sources of income for forest habitat conservation

4.2.1. TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCING – DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INITIATIVES FOR FINANCING FOREST CONSERVATION IN A RANGE OF PROTECTED AREAS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITY

a. Inventory ecosystem service payments following methodology used in Uganda, Tanzania and South Africa

The inventory of payments for ecosystem services (PES) is complete. The Ministry of Environment approved the study's implementation to collect available information about existing PES programs. Interviewed stakeholders included: ANDEA, Jirama, Eau Vive, Olympiko, national and local NGOs, etc. The Sustainable Finance Committee is now working to set up a national ecosystem service network. The Katoomba Southern Africa network has already indicated its intention to train the national PES network members in different topics related to ecosystem service markets and the establishment of payment regimes for services.

Recently Madagascar was integrated into the Katoomba Africa network and can now exchange information with other members through the national focal point. The network plans to undertake multiple studies related to PES in the region during 2007.

4.2.2. UNDERTAKE BIODIVERSITY ECONOMIC ANALYSES AND ORGANIZE FORUMS TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF CONSERVATION IN MADAGASCAR

a. Valuation of ecosystem services assessment

Michel Masozera launched an ecosystem services valuation study, using the Atongil Bay landscape as the case study for his analytical approach. He will return in early 2007 to complete the final report, which will be available in September 2007. He has been asked to prepare a simplified analytical framework that could be adopted and applied by SAPM to assess ecosystem service values in the country's protected areas. In March 2007, Mr. Masozera will complete surveys and analysis.

b. Develop outreach/ product with broad appeal to market the concept of ecosystem services

WCS plans to promote a new film that shows the value of ecosystem services to Madagascar's economic development. The objective is to complete the film in time to premiere at a Madagascar Action Plan symposium scheduled for some time in early 2007. The film will involve members of the

private sector who can speak to the importance of ecosystem services and their conservation and make the business case for ecosystem management.

c. Conduct economic evaluation of the SAPM approach

During the design phase of the MAP, WCS presented to the Sustainable Finance Committee a forecast of the costs involved in creating and managing protected areas (SAPM). The presentation engendered lively discussion and recommendations for a way forward. A major objective for 2007 will be to adapt the information and data to different governance types for managing protected areas and use the new information to obtain more accurate cost information across SAPM.

d. Identification of payment for ecosystem services pilot projects

WWF will work to provide assistance in reviewing the forest carbon strategy and in identifying consultants that could assist in creating this capacity. Based on research conducted to date, the following recommendations could further develop PES projects in Madagascar:

- An analysis of the legal and regulatory framework for PES at the national and regional scales
- Site identification: based on the findings of this analysis, identify opportunities and constraints for PES targeting priority areas for MIARO.
- Business Plan: based on identification of potential PES site(s), develop a business plan for specific site(s)

Following these recommendations, terms of reference have been developed and operational. The first part of the study has been conducted under WCS supervision. For the site identification, we are recruiting consultants to help the project to identify USAID priority sites with tangible links to protected areas.

4.2.3. DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON RELATED PROJECTS FOR FOREST RESTORATION AND FOREST CONSERVATION

❖ **FOREST DEFINITION**

Each country conducting a forest carbon project identifies a definition of forest within CDM criteria. Malagasy foresters chose the following: 30% canopy cover, trees beyond 5 m high, and covering an area of at least 1 ha. If vegetation cover fails to meet one of these criteria, then it does not qualify as forest.

❖ **LEGAL AND LAND TENURE ISSUES**

The concept of carbon is quite new for most countries all over the world. In Madagascar, current laws and regulations seem to suggest that carbon title is closely linked to land ownership. Therefore, land tenure clarification becomes key for the project. The National Land Tenure Reform Program (PNF) has agreed to work with the project to help resolve issues related to land insecurity. An information session was held in Andasibe in August to increase awareness about the new land policy, especially the new “land titling offices” (guichet foncier). In addition, a team of international and Malagasy lawyers is carrying out an assessment of Malagasy laws and regulations with regard to CDM requirements with the objective of providing guarantees to the parties involved in the carbon purchase agreement. Results will suggest whether new legislation or amendments are needed.

❖ **ERPA NEGOTIATION**

As carbon projects are a new concept for most countries around the world, and given the fact that most of the initial documents were written in English before undergoing translation to other languages, the Government of Madagascar’s capacity needs to be built with regard to carbon issues (especially those that may affect the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA)). Training is also needed in that the ERPA is a commercial agreement that is linked to the CDM General Conditions applicable to

Verified Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement. This agreement contains clauses that deal with each party's potential failures and the subsequent remedies that include reimbursements.

To address these issues, a pre-negotiation workshop was held in Moramanga on October 3 and 4, 2006. Apart from its capacity building objective, the workshop aimed to provide the team of legal consultants with input from community representatives and project stakeholders. This input was used to inform the draft agreement between the Government of Madagascar and the carbon producers. The workshop was followed by the ERPA negotiation session between the carbon buyer, represented by the Laurent Valiergue, and the Malagasy Government team. CI participated in the meeting as an observer.

❖ **UPDATE OF THE PDD**

CI provided the Government of Madagascar and the Biocarbon Fund all versions of the Project Design Document (PDD). The last version, dated August 2006, was pre-approved by the Biocarbon Fund, and then translated into French before being handed over to the Designated National Authority. The final version is expected to be approved by the CDM Executive Board early in 2007.

❖ **TCT PHASE 3 SELECTION**

CI helped the Malagasy Government develop the project documents necessary for selection by facilitating contact between The Climate Trust (TCT) and the Government representative. Luckily, the Madagascar project was selected by TCT and a letter of invitation for negotiation was sent to the Malagasy Government. The Minister of Environment, Water, and Forests signed the letter in November and CI paid the necessary due diligence fees that should accompany the signed letter. Contract negotiation and signature should be completed early in 2007.

4.2.5. ENABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTORS TO OBTAIN INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR THROUGH HIPC/PRSP BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS AND NON-HIPC DEBT BILATERAL DEBT FOR NATURE SWAPS

a. Continue high-level lobbying for debt relief allocation to protected areas

Melissa Moyer will collaborate with the DGE to recruit a public finance expert to review current prospects for green taxes, including institutional, legal and regulatory aspects. The public finance expert will analyze financing opportunities for the conservation of protected areas based on existing fees, focusing primarily on tourism-based "green" fees.

b. Prepare proposal for C2D allocation

In November 2004, WWF identified that the French debt relief instrument within the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) called "Contrat Désendettement Développement" (C2D) could represent a potential source of funding for Madagascar. As a result of WWF's advocacy, the Prime Minister of Cameroon and the French Minister of Cooperation and Development signed a C2D on June 22nd, 2006 that will allow investment of at least €20 million over the next 5 years to protect the tropical forest of Cameroon. The idea is to replicate this success in Madagascar.

In 2007, Madagascar will negotiate its second debt relief contract with the French. WWF has established a strategy to allocate part of this money to natural resources management. GOM and GOF seem to be interested in looking at the opportunity. An action plan has been developed and the team.

SUB RESULTS MODULE: 4.3. Stimulate investment for biodiversity conservation

4.3.1. PROMOTE SITE- BASED FUNDING FOR AP PARTICULARLY WITH “NON-TRADITIONAL DONORS” (ZOOS AND ZOO CONSORTIA) LINKED WITH MARKETING STRATEGIES AND BUSINESS PLANS OF THE TWO CONSERVATION FUNDS AND THE PROTECTED AREAS

a. Continue development of Zoo Zurich partnership and fundraising effort Enhance partnership and develop new efforts

This program continues with Zoo Zurich with annual payments provided to support the management of Masoala National Park and additional funds put aside to begin building a long-term fund. Zoo Zurich plans to create a Friends of Masoala group that will have as its goal to raise several million euros for an endowed fund for the park.

b. Assess sustainable financing options in at least two sites (new protected areas); analyze potential business and sustainable financing opportunities; and develop feasibility studies

The main focus for this activity has been Makira. The Makira carbon project is on-going with sales of 40,000 tons of carbon already completed during the MIARO program. New sales will begin this year. WCS is collaborating with CI to identify buyers and this year the Dixie Chicks will offset their emissions by buying avoided deforestation credits from Makira.

4.3.2. PROMOTE GREATER PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION THROUGH DEBT AND EQUITY FINANCING FOR COMMERCIALY VIABLE BIODIVERSITY BUSINESSES AND ENTERPRISES IN MADAGASCAR

a. Identify specific business investments as a result of 4.3.1.2 above and possibly finance business plans and help identify investments, including those benefiting people around protected areas

Several private sector initiatives are now underway as part of sustainable financing efforts. These include:

- ◆ Promotion of linkages between the private sector and communities who produce raffia. A local company that sources raffia is interested in working with WCS to undertake the feasibility of sustainable raffia production around protected areas, using Makira as a model.
- ◆ WCS has begun to work with the US Company, MadImports, which purchases finished products from companies that make handbags and other fashion accessories. MadImports is a fair trade company and wants to source materials that are environmentally friendly. Local companies will source materials from sustainable producers and will manufacture the finished products for export. MadImports will handle all related purchase and export. Some funds from sales will come back to the communities and to conservation.
- ◆ Sourcing and ginning of conservation friendly cotton for sale to Edun Apparel. A project is in its initial stages and studies are underway to determine the feasibility of producing conservation friendly cotton around Mikea and possibly in other regions.
- ◆ Analysis of the economic impact of ecotourism. Based on analysis of ecotourism data from Andasibe and Maroantsetra, a model to measure the impact of ecotourism was developed and provided to ANGAP. Business school interns completed the analysis.
- ◆ Development of a tool to communicate the value of protected areas. Using data and information from the Anosy region, researchers built a model to estimate the value of protected areas to regional economic development. The model provides a way to include the value of protected areas into the regional planning process so that these values are integrated into regional planning decisions. A business school intern completed this model.

b. Contribute to development of concession policy to involve private sector in ecotourism investments in and around protected areas

The MIARO team continued to provide input into the concession policy development process. A concession policy coordinator has been hired. The concession policy task force will operate throughout 2007 to finalize a policy and begin identifying investors for concession developments at priority sites.

USAID ALLIANCE ACTIVITIES

In 2006, the USAID Alliance at the national level as well as the Ecoregional Alliances worked to integrate across sectors. MIARO took the lead for ensuring environmental integration across partners. During the joint PE3 supervision mission in January 2006, it was found that the effort to create new protected areas was led in an isolated way at the national level. Recommendations to improve the situation aimed at synchronizing the environment with rural development, focusing specifically at the regional and local levels, through a land-use planning approach. The EPIII joint steering committee has been restructured to enable closer linkages. This restructuring has opened exchanges among mining, fishing, and agriculture to focus on this issue of protected areas. The temporary protection decrees issued in 2006 were issued by multiple ministries, reflecting the multi-sector nature of creating new protected areas.

Integration of various sectors has also manifested in the creation of multi-sector regional commissions. GDRN commissions include representatives of all stakeholders such as the various technical departments, support projects, the offices of mining cadastre, members of regional offices of land tenure programs, etc. In terms of planning, the eco-regional alliances, with the participation of these GDRN committees, worked together to define the procedures for completing the consultation activities for final creation of protected areas. The case of consultations in Maroseranana (district of Brickaville) in the CAZ has been a very clear example of collaboration, integration and coherence in the Alliance approach.

III. PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

- A number of issues raised in Semester I still remain this Semester II, such as the following:
 - The coordination and appropriation of the DGEF team of SAPM
 - The pace for establishing new protected areas
- This past semester, the SAPM commission worked to improve communication issues across sectors by organising working sessions with the MEM and MAEF. Despite these meetings, finalizing temporary status for wetland protected areas has been significantly delayed.
- The SAPM Commission designed several SAPM tools. It is time these tools were finalised and shared at national, regional and local levels.
- Delays regarding the consultations in CAZ communes have occurred due to PEIII fund release.
- For the Anosy Region, the major forest blocks such as Andohahela-Midongy du Sud and Andohahela-Tsitongambarika Corridors need financing.
- Several potential sites outside USAID priority ecoregions have not yet had any financing for the creation of new protected areas.
- The governance issue is very important for the establishment of new protected areas. Grazia Borrini- Feyerabend, IUCN expert, was in Madagascar in July to provide technical support to ANGAP, the SAPM Commission, and to other partners on the subject of co-managed

- protected areas and Areas of Community Asset (APCs). Problems still exist regarding field implementation. USAID therefore organised a reflection day on co-management models.
- Negotiation with owners of existing mining licences that overlap with new protected areas requires collaboration with CIMF at national and regional levels. Similar negotiations are needed for oil issues.
 - CMP activities have been delayed by the departure of the chairman.
 - The CAZ film is progressing very slowly given that filming has to be carried out in different regions and requires people who understand the scenarios and the regions. Journalists from Toamasina have been trained in SAPM but have not completed filming.
 - Information on new protected areas is poorly disseminated and communicated to the media.
 - Partners are addressing communication needs regarding SAPM separately, rather than contributing to an overall SAPM communication vision.

Ankeniheny-Zahamena restoration carbon project

Thus far, it has proved difficult to produce native species in nurseries due to lack of experience and knowledge. Some seeds have taken 4 to 6 months to germinate after being sown. Moreover, seedlings taken from the forest are difficult to keep in nurseries and have shown high mortality rates. Availability of seeds is also a problem in that the best seed-producing trees are located deep within the protected areas where seed collection is prohibited. All of this has made it difficult to reach the yearly planting objective.

Project priorities often shifted due to the international context and carbon buyer requirements. Initially, the project was to ensure planting of 200 ha of native species. This was modified to identification of the first 1,000 ha of eligible land for restoration. The latter implied adjustments in project activities (e.g., establishment of demonstration plots was postponed). After the first 1,000 ha were identified, project implementers were tasked with identifying the remaining restoration land. This increased project costs related to investments in extra materials and human resources to meet the land identification deadline. Likewise, the project has also increased the number of nurseries to produce the 500,00 plants necessary for every year of planting.

The former person in charge of the project within the World Bank said plainly that carbon revenue should flow to communities who produce the carbon. This year, the newly appointed representative of the Biocarbon Fund denied this saying that revenue will flow to the Government of Madagascar who will in turn have an agreement with the carbon producers. This policy shift caused disappointment among communities who already expected a direct payment from the project.

The Didy restoration

- The Didy experienced a lack of funding to extend the mechanical anti-erosion systems to the remaining newly built and then abandoned roads
- After the priority was set to focus the intervention on addressing erosion issues, cares to the plant in nurseries ceased and allowed weeds to install. This may lead to a significant loss of plants if urgent measures are not taken.

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

RM2.1 and RM2.2

The biggest single constraint has been the suspension of Miaro funding to RM3 due to various administrative and financial management problems within PNM-ANGAP. This affected RM2 because we had planned that DIR-based staff, in particular the SAS and SAT, would take on the role of providing additional technical support to the sites in finishing their planning documents (both

management plans and business plans). The lack of RM3 funds for PNM-ANGAP meant that these staff did not follow up with planned missions to the sites.

A second issue that has delayed the production of the consolidated management plan, in particular, is that this document is not one of the products recognized under the PE3. The need for this document was expressed by ANGAP only after the final list of products had been negotiated between ANGAP and CELCO. As such, there is little incentive for the sites to focus on this document, as it is not an indicator on which they are assessed.

The lack of appropriate equipment at almost all of the PNM-ANGAP protected areas is a major hindrance to implementing many park activities, but particularly the monitoring activities that we have been trying to support. Rangers do not have basic navigation equipment such as maps and compasses; few sites have sufficient GPS units, and when they do there has not been sufficient training given in their use. Similarly most management teams do not have access to technical and scientific documents.

RM2.3

As for RM2.1 and 2.2, the lack of RM3 funding and subsequent lack of support to the sites from the SAS and SAT, has been a factor in delaying the business plans.

RESULT MODULE 3: NATIONAL PARK NETWORK ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

❖ During the visit of the CI and ANGAP joint team, some anomalies were noted:

- In some cases, these anomalies concern support documents that MAZARS Fivoarana technicians been seen but which they have not adjusted.
- In other cases, the accountancy firm has identified expenditures, the support documents would remain untraceable but the expenditures have not been declared as ineligible.

Although the accountancy firm (Mazars Fivoarana) has declared that the transactions of the Head office are “cleared”, the joint team (CI and ANGAP) still identified cases of ineligibility, more than in the sites.

❖ When visiting the headquarter, some lack of cooperation has been felt among ANGAP’s agents; especially by distinguishing World Bank and CI’s expenditures for various reasons. It had an impact on delivering the final ineligible cost statements.

❖ A comparison between the statements presented in the audit firm report and the TOMPRO system statements reveals a discrepancy. This discrepancy suggests that some of MAZARS Fivoarana’s findings may not be reliable.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

With respect to RM4, MIARO suffered several problems and constraints that were addressed, although not as quickly as we would have preferred.

The first constraint was the lack of a full-time sustainable finance project manager who could work effectively with the various stakeholders, follow through on issues and initiatives, and provide needed program support to partners. WCS resolved this issue by hiring Benitany Randimby, who now works as the MIARO RM4 coordinator. However, he did not begin work until May 2006 and required time to learn the job and assume an effective role. This full-time presence to coordinate sustainable finance activities will resolve many of the programmatic delays suffered previously and allow greater attention to sustainable financing issues.

During the first half of 2006, Tany Meva continued to operate with tensions between the Board and the Executive. These tensions led to minor conflicts that negatively affected the organization's operations and outputs. From August 2006 until the end of the year, Tany Meva operated with no Board at all. The establishment of a new board of directors creates a tremendous opportunity. The diverse professional capacity of the new board should provide greater policy guidance and ensure improved programmatic oversight.

Development of a concessions policy suffered delays for a variety of reasons that have now been addressed with the creation of a concessions policy task force involving USAID, ANGAP, IFC, WCS and other stakeholders. The task force and coordinator will begin to move the policy development process forward. The MIARO RM4 team will provide direct support to the coordinator and the task force.

Another constraint has been the difficulty in identifying suitable private sector partners to invest in sustainable business opportunities that benefit biodiversity and local economies. The MIARO team has invested significant time and energy to develop new business opportunities and it appears that some of this investment has begun to pay dividends. The team will continue to explore opportunities and new markets that ensure benefits flow to communities and/or to protected area managers.

The Ankeniheny-Zahamena carbon project as sustainable finance

Due to the fact that the project was initially conceived and implemented by CI, there was a lack of ownership on the part of the Government of Madagascar. Time has been required for the Government to become acquainted with project details and issues. Until recently, GoM's representatives lacked knowledge about the field activities. The two departments within the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests have had ongoing scheduling conflicts that greatly hindered the project's progress both in the field and at national and international levels. Contract signing between FAs and the Tany Meva Foundation took time while awaiting UC approval and resulted in delays in field activities and salary payments. Other related problems included delays in the reforestation ERPA negotiation and signing, and obstacles regarding signing the avoided deforestation contract. We also observed lack of communication at various levels of the GoM entities (DGE, DGEF, CIREEF, Region).

A project Management Entity (PME) is tasked with management of the overall project. Its recruitment was planned for June and then repeatedly postponed due to internal problems within the project coordinating body. We anticipate that the PME will be selected and established by mid- January.

In the meantime, CI, the coordinating body, and Tany Meva tried to fill the organizational gap. Despite these efforts, some activities had to be postponed because they require the PME to ensure mainstreaming of activities. The same is true for disbursement of EP3 funding that should relay CI's current funding. Thus, delays in PME establishment may jeopardize aspects of the project since plant care may be interrupted due to payment delays, which will in turn impact the project's ability to ensure its contractual commitments.

IV. RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

- Open discussion between the SAPM Commission and the decision makers within the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest upon different issues related to institutional and legal tools development for protected areas establishment and co-management.

- Permanently support the leader of the SAPM Commission to implement the action plan.
- Build the capacity of the Water and Forest staff to create new protected areas
- Clarify the institutional structure of SAPM within the Ministry.
- Hold regularly working sessions between the SAPM Commission and the other SAPM actors to ensure synergy and complementarity of actions
- Ensure the SAPM Commission participates in the meetings of the Mines/Forests Commission and the Environment Fishing Commission to share information on the process of setting up new protected areas with the regional GDRN Commission and the other actors.
- Continue and multiply communication efforts in the Fandriana Vondrozo Corridor
- Train journalists to ensure they accurately convey messages regarding SAPM
- Hold an exchange session among actors to learn about, and ensure synergy among, ongoing communication activities.

THE ANKENIHENY-ZAHAMENA RESTORATION CARBON PROJECT

Carbon and restoration

The project is currently working on increasing the number of nurseries and their capacity to produce 500,000 robust plants ready for planting in 2007. We also urged the nursery team to keep recording data on native species (i.e., phenology along the trail and also on behavior). Hopefully, the team will achieve the plant requirement in 2007. Negotiation with ANGAP is envisaged to allow the collection of seeds within non-core areas of Mantadia national park while not causing harm to the ecosystem. The planting process should start as soon as possible since the roots of the plants may pierce the plastic bags in which they are kept and thus would require additional tasks – root trimming – that might drastically slow down growth rate or even kill the plant after being planted.

The Didy restoration initiatives

It is more than urgent to ensure that cares are provided to the remaining 14,000 plants that are still kept in the three nurseries established by Avotr' Ala. Moreover, a plan should be made as to find a way to ban the parking of zebus in the Ambohilero forest since free wandering zebus may cause important damages to the nurseries, which already suffer lack of cares.

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

The capacity of the SAS and SAT to provide support to the sites must be strengthened. A solution that we have discussed with PNM-ANGAP is to ensure that some RM3 funds are available for the DIR-based staff to travel to the sites to provide technical assistance. This will be included in the proposal for 2007 RM3 activities, along with other activities. In addition, we plan to acquire the essential equipment necessary for the sites to carry out monitoring activities. This will ensure that the support we provide under RM2 can be followed-up and implemented.

RESULT MODULE 3: NATIONAL PARK NETWORK ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

The joint team of Conservation International and ANGAP has been supposed to visit each management unit with a view to approving or rejecting the questioned costs identified by Cabinet MAZARS Fivoarana.

Given the scope of the anomalies observed in the sites, those of the head office in particular, the Conservation International team had decided to undertake review work in the form and the content.

The outcome of this tedious work has led to a final exhaustive list of expenditures identified as ineligible and recognised by ANGAP. Next, these expenditures have been introduced in ANGAP

TOMPRO system for a final production of the financial statements as of December 31st 2005 and June 30th 2006.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

The current project manager now has six months of experience and is well integrated into MIARO and involved in a variety of sustainable financing initiatives. The objective is to provide continued support and opportunities to develop his capabilities and provide opportunities for new program development.

The establishment of a highly professional board should help Tany Meva's programming and operations. The Board will need to work closely with the Executive to set objectives and ensure effective implementation.

Another option for improving Tany Meva programming is to provide direct technical support. WCS has suggested that the RM4 Coordinator spend one to two days per week working at the Tany Meva offices to help with planning and programming. This approach will enhance coordination and increase communication between Tany Meva and WCS, both in Madagascar and in the US. In addition Tany Meva will need to develop greater expertise in new market development so that its programs and their benefits are linked to international markets (e.g. carbon).

Steps have been taken to improve the efforts toward establishment of the concession policy. The task force will have the ability to address both the legal and technical issues involved in developing a concessions policy. The coordinator role will ensure that the process stays on track and that issues are resolved in a timely fashion.

Over the past year MIARO partners invested time and energy to identify business opportunities based on existing markets. This approach has given rise to the opportunity to work with businesses that have a commitment to improved livelihoods and conservation approaches (fair trade, conservation-friendly). Markets for niche and boutique products are growing and the program will need to liaise with businesses in an effort to help broker workable deals.

THE ANKENIHENY-ZAHAMENA RESTORATION CARBON PROJECT

Lack of sense of ownership

To increase the sense of ownership of the project, CI involved members of the coordinating body in monthly field monitoring meetings. We did likewise with regional authorities and technical partners such as the CIREEF officer, representatives of ERI Moramanga and a representative of the CRD Alaotra-Mangoro. Subsequently, they have been providing the needed political support to the project. Communications regarding the project have improved due to CI's proactive role at all levels of the project.

Absence of the PME

CI provided necessary support at all levels to help move the PME recruitment process forward. This support often included ensuring communication between the two departments of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Forests. Recruiting the PME and having it operation the earliest possible is one of the most urgent actions that have to be taken if project is to succeed.

V. DISCUSSIONS OF OBJECTIVES NOT ACHIEVED

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

No problems are anticipated for any of the activities and objectives that were not achieved; some have simply been postponed due to time constraints. Reasons for delays have been discussed in earlier sections.

Carbon and restoration

Establishing demonstration plots could not be carried out because additional training is needed. Identification of the project manager was not completed in 2006 due to organizational and communication issues. For this same reason, the ecological restoration training has been postponed until 2007.

Carbon and sustainable finance

Though the Facilitating Agents identified more than the needed 3,020 ha of CDM eligible land, a ground truthing process need to be conducted since the base map was not very accurate. This required working altogether with representatives of the communities. Unfortunately, this could not be done since it fell within the presidential propaganda period and, as a result, the Facilitating Agents were compelled to postpone the activity for a later period. This in turn made impossible to finalize the PDD as the restoration final map is to be incorporated in.

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

No problems are anticipated for any of the activities and objectives that were not achieved; some have simply been postponed due to time constraints. Reasons for delays have been discussed in earlier sections.

RESULT MODULE 3: NATIONAL PARK NETWORK ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

The main priority for RM3 is now finalizing the process to unfreeze ANGAP funds. This activity has not yet been completed due to the following:

- ✓ The lack of capacity among ANGAP staff on financial matters both at head office and site level creates considerable difficulty;
- ✓ The lack of cooperation and transparency from ANGAP agents significantly impedes the support work conducted within ANGAP as well as the process for unfreezing funds;
- ✓ ANGAP's problems are more than financial ones as they are linked with the structure and the approach of ANGAP management to lead the team to achieve objectives.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

Many of the objectives under RM4 are long-term in nature and, for most, it is premature to determine if they have been achieved. We will need to await the end of the project to determine our level of success. As already mentioned, we are behind in some of our efforts because it has taken us much longer than anticipated to put into place a sustainable financing program under MIARO. With the hiring of the sustainable finance program officer at WCS, the project has overcome that constraint and is more consistently working toward realization of the objectives. The following is an assessment of where the project stands in terms of achieving objectives:

Result Module 4.1 (Expand and develop management capacity of Malagasy Environmental Trust Funds/Foundations)

Given the structure of Tany Meva and the role of the board, the project has had limited power to push for changes or adoption of new practices. However, the project has been able to influence a variety of Tany Meva programs and operations. With a new board in place and more permanent liaison between WCS and Tany Meva, there exists a much greater opportunity to professionalize and further improve management effectiveness.

4.2.1. Technical support to the working group on sustainable financing – development of a sustainable finance framework for the development of initiatives for financing forest conservation in a range of protected areas and implementation of activity

MIARO continues to support the Sustainable Finance Working Group and has promoted a variety of initiatives. With the recent participation of members of this Working Group in the Katoomba process for valuing and marketing ecosystem services, new opportunities for financing forest conservation may be identified. Moreover this group could play an important role in accessing government leaders to promote appropriate policies to create ecosystem service markets.

4.2.2. Undertake biodiversity economic analyses and organize forums to increase understanding of the value of conservation in Madagascar

MIARO will support a detailed valuation of ecosystem services in the Antongil Bay region and use this study and techniques to create a framework that supports similar analyses for SAPM sites. Once results are finalized the MIARO team will discuss with USAID the most appropriate mechanism for divulging and disseminating the information. Moreover, the MIARO team expects to link to the Government's MAP process as a way to focus attention on the economic argument for biodiversity conservation.

4.2.3. Development of carbon related projects for forest restoration and forest conservation

No delays. The major constraint is that the price paid for carbon (e.g. BioCarbon Fund) may be too low (\$4.00 per ton) to achieve stated objectives. This could prove an important lesson for future reforestation initiatives that hope to provide community benefits. It also means that the voluntary carbon market, both for avoided deforestation and for reforestation, warrants watching. As demand for carbon in this market grows we may begin to see prices rising near to the \$10.00 per ton mark and opening important opportunities for SAPM site and or Tany Meva's reforestation efforts.

4.3.1. Promote site-based funding for AP particularly with "non-traditional donors" (zoos and zoo consortia) linked with marketing strategies and business plans of the two conservation funds and the Protected Areas

The Masoala-Zoo Zurich connection remains strong, with a hope of expanding the relationship so that an endowment is created and is linked to at least one of the Funds. Moreover, as new SAPM sites come into existence and Tany Meva becomes more involved in non-ANGAP managed sites, additional opportunities for linking to non-traditional donors will be explored.

4.3.2. Promote greater private sector participation in conservation through debt and equity financing for commercially viable biodiversity businesses and enterprises in Madagascar

Identification of activities under this objective developed slowly, but several new initiatives are underway and specific results are expected in 2007.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

Carbon project

The pioneering aspect of the project led stakeholders to go through a learning process and draw the following lessons:

- Better communication is needed at all levels of the project: local, regional, national and international.
- Better coordination ability of the UC is necessary. For this, an organizational assessment along with an inventory of available resources is to be conducted.
- An accountable entity that has full responsibility for the project is necessary to ensure coherent deliverables

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

From our experience of the last two years of the Miaro project, it is clear that technical and scientific support to the protected areas management units is going to be a continual need for PNM-ANGAP. Although many of the different tools that we have been promoting are relatively simple to use, the inevitable change of personnel in an organization the size of PNM-ANGAP will mean that there will always need to be technical staff in the organization that can maintain planning and monitoring standards. In the current decentralized structure of PNM-ANGAP, it is the DIR-based SAS and SAT whom is best placed to provide this technical support, in addition to a limited number of technicians based at headquarters. We will continue to plan RM2 interventions so as to include these DIR-based staff, and to ensure that at the end of the project they have the skills, resources and knowledge needed to provide effective technical support to protected areas.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

- ♦ When MIARO was designed, many of the ideas were new and opportunities for success required development of markets. Over the past three years we have learned that although moving slowly, markets are now developing for ecosystem services. They are developing to such a degree that the MAP includes developing access to these markets as a priority for the country. In looking at market development and opportunities, conservation organizations in Madagascar need to remain connected to and aware of changing markets and explore ways to tap into them as a way to diversify financing. This will require some diligence, networking with outside organizations, as well as patience.
- ♦ Building more awareness so that sustainable financing options are included in program design is required. In many conservation activities programs move forward without ample consideration for the financial costs that will be incurred in the future if the initiative is to succeed. Trying to address those potential financial constraints is essential to program success and needs to be included in program planning. Introducing more effective business-planning techniques into project development remains key.

VII. ACHIEVEMENT TABLE

This part summarizes all activities related within the workplan 2006 submitted at the beginning of the year.

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2006	Actual 2006	Perspective 2007
1.1 Promote the definition of policy and legal parameters for the establishment of new protected areas	Categories and management options of new protected areas which form the "systeme d'aires protégées" implemented	Categories and governance of New Protected Areas created on 2005 determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Document d'orientation" finalized and will be distributed to stakeholders at national, regional and local level - Elaboration of guidelines on governance underway - Determination of standard/criteria/instruction of sustainable use underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tools finalized, validated, distributed and implemented - Organize "campagne de communication » on governance at regional level - Support the development of appropriate management structures for new protected areas - Improve the legal framework for new categories of protected areas and new governance including APC, APP and management structure.
	Definitive "Decret de creation" for the "systeme d'aires protégées de Madagascar" promulgated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 million ha of new protected areas have definitive status - Additionnal 1 million ha of new protected areas have temporary protection status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1, 090,219 ha have temporary protection status - Creation process of the 1,049,254 Ha underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definitive Decree of Creation of 1,049,254 Ha will be promulgated - Creation process of 1,090, 219 Ha will start - 1,000, 000 Ha have temporary protection status
	Stakeholders at provincial, regional and local level well informed on "Systeme d'Aires Protégées de Madagascar" and "land use planning"	Regions, communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 regions, 13 communes rurales - The « Arrêté interministériel extending the prohibition of new mining and new forest exploitation permits was signed by the Minister of Environment, water and Forests and the Minister of Energy and Mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Andavakoera-Andrafiarana, Orangea, Manambolomaty, Tsitongambarika, corridor Marojejy - Anjanaharibe Sud-Tsaratana, etc.

1.2. Identify and promote potential new protected areas in consultation with regional and local actors	Map of urgent conservation priority available and validated by stakeholders (regional and local level)	At least 4 terrestrial sites and wetlands	- 1 corridor, Bongolava	Andavakoera-Andrafiarana, Orangea, Manambolomaty, Tsitongambarika, etc.
	Priority site list (terrestrial, marine and freshwater) improved for all Madagascar by using appropriate analytical tools for planning and database of key biodiversity	Results of prioritization at national level communicated	A new map of priority sites available based on the analysis of threatened species data. This map is annexed to the "arrêté interministeriel" N° 17914	- Communicate the results of prioritization at national level - Identify potential promoters of priority sites that remain as gaps in the SAPM
	Communication plans at regional and national level available and operational	- "Relais en communication" in place in 2 provinces - « Schema de communication » elaborated for 4 provinces - "Schema et plan de communication" implemented for the priority ecoregions		
	Reportage conducted for all new protected area created	3 films (Zahamena, Anjozorobe, Makira)	1 film on Makira produced	
	Elaborating and updating of key messages	1 document to communicate the System of Protected Areas updated		
	Training and information for different vectors of communication on new protect areas system	3 training or workshops in new protected areas	2 trainings held for Makira; 1 for Ambatotsirongorongo	
	General awareness raising on new protected areas creation conducted at different levels (National, Regional and Local)	1 poster 1 leaflet		
1.3. Establish new protected areas	Biodiversity conservation priorities validated through the process of consultation with local partners	At least 3 terrestrial sites and wetlands	Bongolava	Andavakoera-Andrafiarana, Orangea, Manambolomaty, etc.
	New protected areas outside USAID priority ecoregions created	At least 3 terrestrial sites and wetlands	Bongolava has the temporary status of protection	Andavakoera-Andrafiarana, Orangea, Manambolomaty, etc. have temporary status

	Capacity needs for the management of new protected areas identified	New Protected Areas created on 2005 and 2006		- Training needs identified - Learning networks created and operational
	Guide for “new protected areas” creation and management elaborated and available	Guide implemented	Guide for new protected areas creation finalized by Commission SAPM	Guide for new protected areas creation finalized by Commission SAPM, validated, distributed, implemented
1.4. Refine conservation priorities in USAID priority eco-regions	Vision of biodiversity conservation available and biodiversity conservation priorities validated through the process of consultation with local partners			- Implementers of USAID well informed on the implementation of SAPM
	Plan de gestion of corridor elaborated and implemented	“Plan de gestion” elaborated and validated for 1 corridor	A workshop was organized on October 9 th and 10 th in Foulpointe to discuss the tools that the local and regional staff are going to use for the consultation at communal level within the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor. The consultation will begin on January 2007	“Plan de gestion” elaborated and validated for Zahamena-Ankeniheny Corridor
	New protected areas in USAID priority ecoregions created	1 corridor and sites in Anosy region	Fandriana-Vondrozo Corridor has the temporary status of protection	1 corridor with decree of creation and 1 site in Anosy region with temporary status
	Capacity needs for the management of new protected areas identified	2 corridors, Anosy region		Training needs identified
1.5. Develop forest restoration functions and procedures in USAID priority eco-regions	Forest restoration strategy established	1 strategy refined and adopted		1 strategy refined and adopted
	Action plans developed in pilot zones	TBD	- Training of 7 Facilitating Agents- More than 3,020 ha of CDM eligible land identified - 455,000 young trees ready to plant in 20 nurseries- - Soil protection system set up in tenth of the degraded land	

	A network of forest restoration practitioners established	1 Workshop at the national level		1 Workshop at the national level
	Number of field exchange between practitioner's	4		

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2006	Actual 2006	Perspective 2007
2.1. Develop and/or refine conservation management plans and other thematic plans for protected areas.	Number of PAs with updated plans completed	30 management units (48 PAs)	30 management units	-
2.2. Improve and fully implement annual programmatic work plans for protected areas	Number of PAs with monitoring and evaluation systems in place	30 management units (48 PAs)	30 management units updated annual workplans	30 management units complete summary management plans
2.3. Develop an appropriate system of business plans and marketing programs for protected areas	Number of PAs with business plans	30 management units (48PAs)	9 management units	30 management units with business plans

RESULT MODULE 3: NATIONAL PARK NETWORK ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2006	Actual 2006	Perspective 2007
3.1. Reinforce the institutional, technical and financial capacity of ANGAP in protected areas management.				
3.1.1. Implement financial planning and management system	Non significant difference between Plan Budget and financial report	5		
3.1.2. Redefine staff terms of reference based on result-based planning	Number of staff term of reference redefined	1		
3.1.4. Develop and implement regular test audits of financial and conservation performance	Number of audit in financial and technical matters perform	7		
3.1.5 Setup and run EP3 general communication system through ANGAP network	Number of financial and technical reports that can be integrated in other EP3 partner reports	2		
3.2. Foster service oriented roles and functional linkages between national and regional offices, and between these and the parks and reserves.				
3.2.1. Training in-client oriented service provision	Number of training in client oriented service	1		
3.2.2. Creation of marketing committee to develop service oriented goals for each level of staff	Number of workshop of marketing committee	3		
3.2.3. Annual forum for exchange between the operational levels of the organization	Number of forum for exchange between the operational levels organized	1		

3.2.4. Develop institution-wide marketing and client-relations policy <i>Elaboration du plan de circuit et brochure d'interprétation pour les 12 parcs prioritaires en écotourisme</i>	Number of insertion Number of booklet produced	- 1500		
3.2.5. Develop policies for relations with private sector	Number of policies for relations with private sector developed	1		
3.3. Define and mobilize funding for national park network and support services.				
3.3.1. Draw up funding agreements based on individual park needs	Number of funding agreements based on individual park needs drew up	3		
3.3.2. Conduct conservation activities in selected parks				
<u>RANOMAFANA</u>				
	Length of paths improved	9		
	Number of Impact evaluation system	1		
	Length of paths maintained	28		
	Number of communication for decision makers	10		
	Number of events organized	1		
<u>ANDASIBE MANTADIA</u>				
	Number of research program	1		
	Number of camping site maintained	1		
	Number of communication for decision makers	2		
	Number of events organized	1		
<u>ZAHAMENA</u>				
	Number of research program	1		
	Length of paths improved	5		
	Length of access road maintained	3		
	Number of training session for guides	1		
	Number of camping site completed and operational	1		
	Length of paths maintained	10		
	Length of access road maintained	14		
	Number of camping site maintained	1		

	Number of communication for decision maker	9		
	Number of events organized	1		
	Number of school sensitized	10		
	Number of relay organizations operational created	7		
	Number of EE in villages realized	25		
ANDOHAHELA				
	Number of reception and control posts realized	1		
	Length of access road improved	28		
	Length of access road maintained	51		
	Number of communication for decision maker	10		
	Number of relay organizations operational created	1		

NB: Linked to previous difficulties, ANGAP's perspective for the 2007 will be redefined within the next workplan and will be submitted separately to CI and USAID.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2006	Actual 2006	Perspective 2007
4.1. Expand and develop management capacity of Malagasy Environmental Trust Funds/Foundations	Increased investments in and conservation impacts of Tany Meva and of the Madagascar Biodiversity and Protected Areas Trust Fund	MBPATF: working documents elaborated, fundraising performed TM: further grants acquired, more activities underway	Grants manual developed. Fundraising documents elaborated and sent to GEF.	Operational documents for marketing and communication.
4.2. Build on efforts made and cooperate with other EP3 actors to mobilize potential sources of income for forest habitat conservation and for the système des aires protégées (outside ANGAP parks)	Increased revenues for forest habitat conservation, from diverse sources and financing mechanisms	Three sustainable financing mechanisms in place by the end of the year (including Makira carbon fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$200 000 Carbon financing for Makira • Carbon financing for CAZ habitat restoration in place • \$100 000 Zoo donations for PA management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$200 000 Carbon financing for Makira • Carbon financing for CAZ habitat restoration • \$100 000 Zoo donations for PA management
4.3. Stimulate investment for biodiversity conservation	Increased private sector investment in environmental conservation	Two feasibility studies/business plans related to conservation/ecotourism businesses	Business plans developed for ecotourism investment at two potential	-

		completed	ecotourism concession sites (Nosy Mangabe and Andohahela)	
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VIII. PERSPECTIVES

Year 2007 is full of challenges for all the Results Modules because of the fact that we are 2 years before the end of the project and we are preparing for it through a withdrawal strategy.

- ◆ At the level of the creation of protected areas, we should come to the presentation of decrees for the creation of the one million hectares of sites under temporary status by the end of 2005. This means that the activities of consultation, definition of governance structure and production of the different tools for managing these protected areas would intensify. During 2007, we expect the development of the process of creating marine and coastal protected areas.
- ◆ As for RM2, the perspectives turn around the adaptation of ANGAP management plans for all the other SAPM sites while taking account of the different types of governance, the respect for the safeguard policy and co-management. One of the team's wishes is to have the participation of ANGAP resource people to the development of all the SAPM and particularly the designing of these management tools (management plans, business plan)
- ◆ With respect to RM3, the complex situation of the freeze and malfunctioning of ANGAP is still to be settled. The consensus achieved among all ANGAP donors and the joint committee is the monitoring of the action plan developed jointly during the supervision mission, which has become the official document. In this action plan, there is a part internal monitoring from the financial point of view, but also a review of the "product" system in terms of the various funding from different donors. Among the immediate actions, there is the fact of settling the unallowable expense issue, the review of the manual of procedures and review of the technical aspect in term of the "product" approach. In order to have the operationalisation of ANGAP with the technical assistance of MIARO/RM2 in term of production of management tools, RM3 will address the proximity approach to DIRs.
- ◆ The issue of funding protected areas and long term funding is at the core of every body's concerns and mainly that of the committee for the financial sustainability of PE3 who tries to address the diversification pd various sources of funding. Result Module 4 will pursue its activities in supporting the operationalization of Fondation Tany Meva and the Foundation for the Protected Areas. A particular stress will be put on the definition of the creation, mitigation costs and the cost for the management of the protected areas in relation to the different types of governance and management mode addressed in Result Module 1.
- ◆ Moreover, MIARO team will develop the reflections on the feasibility of the different payments for ecological services.

Modalities for the implementation of all these different points are presented in MIARO's 2007 workplan.

IX. APPENDICES

ANGAP

- *Annex 1: Term of Reference for Technical Assistance to ANGAP*
- *Annex 2: Plans d'actions – Amélioration Gestion financière ANGAP*

REPC

Annex 3: Proposition de modules à développer pour le renforcement de capacités des personnes travaillant dans le domaine de la conservation de la biodiversité à Madagascar

STTA/TDY List

Annex 4: STTA/TDY List 2006

Annual Inventory

- *Annex 5: Conservation International (CI)*
- *Annex 6: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)*
- *Annex 7: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)*
- *Annex 8: Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées (ANGAP)*

Madagascar Foundation of Protected Area and Biodiversity (MFPAB)

Annex 9: Terms of Reference for a Financial Consultant

STTA: Trip report (on CD)

- *14 May- 1 Jun 2006/ Tom Allnutt: Workshop Support and Technical Assistance for Prioritization Sub-group of the Durban Vision*
- *Feb-May 2006/Louise Holloway: Restoration of Ecosystem Services (RES) Vohidrazana-Mantadia*
- *29 Jan - 11 Feb 2006 /Melissa Moya & Esteban Brenes: Sustainable Financing Mechanisms (RM 4)*
- *02 - 22 Jul 2006 /Jean-Pierre D'Huart: Support to RM2: Protected Areas management planning process*
- *09 - 19 Oct 2006/Marie de Longcamp: Developing Potential for French Debt Reduction–Development Contract (C2D) to Finance Environmental Sector Sustainable Financing Mechanisms (RM 4)*
- *29 Jul - 12 Aug 2006/Allen Puttney: Assistance in the development of a manual for grant making by the Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity*
- *2 –15 April 2006/Fiona Maisels: Supporting the development of ranger-based monitoring system for Madagascar's parks*
- *21 May – 10 Jun 2006/Virali Gokaldas, Mira Rubin, Vladimir Stenek, Seth Zimring: Drafting business plans for private sector investment in ecotourism*
- *5 Jun- 12 Aug 2006/Amanda Doster: Support to PA business plans*
- *19 Jun – 5 Aug 2006/Alexander Krasavin, Karin Barry: Yale school of management*
- *17 Nov - 2 Déc 2006/Michel Masozera: Study of the economic value of the Masoala-Makira- Antongil Bay landscape*

APPENDICES

ANNEX 1

TERMES DE REFERENCE

Assistance Technique à l'ANGAP

1. CONTEXTE

L'ANGAP est une association d'envergure nationale oeuvrant dans le domaine de la gestion des aires protégées à Madagascar. Elle reçoit plusieurs financements de la part de plusieurs bailleurs de fonds, entre autres la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre du Programme Environnemental 3.

Depuis le début du PE3 en 2004, l'ANGAP reçoit deux financements de Conservation International (CI) à travers un fonds propre (Fondation MOORE) et un fonds de l'USAID dans le cadre du Programme MIARO (Conservation International, WCS, WWF et ANGAP)

Récemment, plusieurs contrôles internes ont été menés par le gestionnaire de fonds de la Banque Mondiale (CELCO) et les équipes de CI/MIARO ont fait ressortir de nombreux points qui nécessitent des vérifications plus poussées dans la gestion financière et comptable de l'ANGAP.

2. OBJECTIFS

L'assistance technique consistera à :

- La revue des transactions financières et l'appui sur les redressements à effectuer sur fonds MOORE et USAID gérées par l'ANGAP au niveau siège et au niveau des 8 sites financés par Conservation International : Ranomafana, Andohahela, Andasibe, Zahamena, Marotandrano, Baie de Baly, Ambatovaky, Mangerivola
- L'appui portant sur les ajustements des opérations comptables, afin de disposer de comptes auditables sur les fonds CI et USAID de l'ANGAP. La période considérée sera de mai 2004 à décembre 2005 pour USAID et octobre 2004 à décembre 2005 pour CI/Moore
- L'identification des points de défaillance par unité de gestion qui serviront de points de contrôle et de suivi pratique pour les interventions futures.

3. ACTIONS DEJA ENTREPRISES AU NIVEAU DU RESEAU DE L'ANGAP

Après le constat initial, des actions ont été entreprises, notamment :

- ♦ Le contrôle interne de l'Angap : par des missions de vérification des pièces et d'ajustement par les auditeurs internes ;
- ♦ Le contrôle interne CI : par une revue préliminaire des pièces justificatives et appui lors des missions d'audit interne sur terrain ;
- ♦ Le contrôle interne de USAID : par une revue financière au siège de l'Angap ;
- ♦ Le contrôle interne de la CELCO : par une analyse des données comptables des préfinancements ;
- ♦ Le recrutement de 17 Assistants Comptables : par un appui dans le classement et la régularisation des pièces justificatives dans tout le réseau de l'Angap.

4. DOCUMENTS DE TRAVAIL A CONSULTER AU PREALABLE

Afin de déterminer l'étendue de l'intervention et de capitaliser tous les travaux déjà effectués, les documents ci-après seront à consulter au préalable :

- Rapport des 17 consultants internes ;
- Rapport d'audit Delta Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu 2004 ;
- Rapport de la revue financière de l'USAID ;
- Contrat de subvention CI/Moore – CI/USAID ;
- Rapport de contrôle interne consolidé de CI et CELCO ;
- Rapport d'audit interne ;
- Rapports financiers précédents soumis par l'ANGAP sur les financements de CI ;
- Rapport de contrôle interne de l'USAID.

5. MISSIONS ET RESPONSABILITES

Le cabinet aura la responsabilité de :

- Identifier les dépenses prises en charge par les financements CI (USAID et MOORE) ;
- S'assurer du classement des pièces comptables des financements CI de l'ANGAP ;
- Revoir et estampiller exhaustivement les pièces justificatives des dépenses sur les financements CI ;
- S'assurer de la conformité, l'exactitude, l'éligibilité et la régularité des pièces justificatives des transactions ;
- Vérifier les imputations des dépenses par rapport aux lignes budgétaires de l'ANGAP pour les financements CI ;
- Assurer le respect des procédures de l'USAID dans la gestion des fonds reçus ;
- Vérifier l'enregistrement et la comptabilisation des opérations sur les financements CI dans TOMPRO ;
- Vérifier toutes les transactions bancaires des unités de gestion ;
- Contrôler et ajuster les états des rapprochements bancaires au niveau du siège et des huit (8) parcs concernés ;
- Vérifier et contrôler les états de caisse ;
- Justifier et contrôler le solde des comptes de liaison pour les fonds virés entre le central et les sites ;
- Déterminer la situation des fonds restants sur les financements CI par rapport aux critères de revue des transactions ;
- Dépouiller le solde des comptes d'avance et le solde des comptes de tiers sur les financements CI ;
- Assurer qu'aucun paiement de TVA n'a été fait sur les fonds de MIARO ;
- Mettre au point des observations pertinentes par rapport aux procédures requises et leur application dans la pratique ;
- Identifier les intérêts créditeurs sur les comptes des financements de CI ;
- Travailler et discuter avec l'équipe de l'ANGAP pour les travaux de redressement des comptes de l'ANGAP au niveau central et au niveau des sites.

6. CALENDRIER ET LIEU D'INTERVENTION

Compte tenu de l'urgence et des travaux qui ont été déjà entrepris, cette assistance technique durera quatre (4) semaines à partir de la date de la signature du contrat. Cette durée inclura la période de préparation des rapports.

Les lieux d'interventions du cabinet seront :

Sites	Lieux	Observations
ANGAP Siège	Ambatobe – Antananarivo	
Parc Ranomafana	Ranomafana - Fianarantsoa	Voie terrestre
Parc Andohahela	Taolanaro – Toliara	Voie aérienne
Parc Andasibe	Andasibe – Toamasina	Voie terrestre RN2
Parc Zahamena	Fénérive Est – Toamasina	Voie terrestre RN2
Parc Marotandrano	Mandritsara/Antsohihy – Mahajanga	Voie aérienne Mandritsara/Antsohihy
Parc Baie de Baly	Soalala – Mahajanga	Voie Aérienne Soalala
Parc Ambatovaky	Soanierana Ivongo – Toamasina	Voie terrestre RN2
Parc Mangerivola	Toamasina	Voie terrestre RN2

7. PRODUITS LIVRABLES

Les produits livrables pour les financements CI à recevoir du cabinet pour ces travaux d'assistance seront :

- Un rapport détaillé des constats/findings rencontrés au niveau central et au niveau des sites ;
- Un rapport détaillé des ajustements faits à partir des constats/findings et des recommandations précédemment rencontrés au niveau central et au niveau de chaque site ;
- Mise à jour de la liste des dépenses inéligibles à rembourser et qui doivent figurer dans les rapports financiers après régularisation ;
- Les Rapports financiers pour les 2 financements de CI basés sur les comptes nettoyés au 31 décembre 2005.

8. COMPTE RENDU ET COORDINATION

Conservation International a initié ce travail d'Assistance Technique dans le cadre d'un appui à l'ANGAP. Ainsi, le cabinet rendra compte sur les avancements et les résultats des travaux concurremment à Conservation International et à l'ANGAP.

10. OFFRES

Les offres techniques et financières seront à faire parvenir au bureau de Conservation International – BP 5178 – Ambohidahy (Ex. CCA) avant le vendredi 2 juin 2006 à 12.00

ANNEX 2

Plan d'actions pour l'amélioration de la gestion financière de l'ANGAP Octobre 2006

Quoi ?	Qui ?	Quand ?
Actions immédiates dans le court terme		
1. Identifier les dépenses inéligibles suite aux différents audits	BM, CI	27 Oct 2006
<i>1.1. Etablir un calendrier de remboursement de ces dépenses inéligibles</i>	MinEnvEF, CELCO, Trésor, ANGAP, PT&F	27 Oct 2006
2. Faire une revue du manuel de procédures financières de l'ANGAP qui sont conforme aux différents exigences des bailleurs de fonds	ANGAP, Partenaires Techniques et Financiers (PT&F) CELCO, Consultant	A partir du 9 Oct 2006
<i>2.1. Apporter des feedback sur le manuel de procédures</i>	PT&F	Fin Oct 2006
<i>2.2. Consolider les commentaires reçus des partenaires financiers</i>	ANGAP	1 ^{ère} semaine Nov 2006
<i>2.3. Former le personnel ANGAP sur le manuel de procédures</i>	ANGAP	Avant fin Déc 2006
3. Faire une analyse du système de gestion/approche par résultat	ANGAP, PT&F	Fin Janv 2007
<i>3.1. Faire une revue des 41 produits de manière à ce que les activités contribuent clairement aux paquets de résultats thématiques (conservation, éducation environnementale, écotourisme, etc.)</i>	ANGAP	Fin Janv 2007
<i>3.2. Dialoguer avec tous les partenaires techniques et financiers pour assurer un accord commun sur le système de produits et résultats révisé et harmonisé</i>	ANGAP, PT&F	Debut Fev 2007
<i>3.3. Assurer que les éléments de coût de chaque produit soient clairement définis</i>	ANGAP	Debut Fev 2007
<i>3.4. Assurer que les partenaires financiers et techniques harmonisent leurs procédures internes sur la base du système de produits révisé</i>	ANGAP, PT&F	Fin Janv 2007
4. Faire une analyse des coûts de l'ANGAP (coût du parc et réserves par rapport de coût de structure opérationnel au niveau de siège et des DIRs)	ANGAP, FAPBM, KFW, Cabinet externe	Fin Déc 2006
<i>4.1. Faire une analyse de l'adéquation de la structure ANGAP par rapport à l'analyse des coûts</i>	ANGAP, FAPBM, KFW, Cabinet externe	Fin Janv 2007
<i>4.2. Définir et approuve le concept d'allouer un % du coût total du réseau d'AP pour couvrir les coûts de structure du siège et des DIR en relation avec les résultats</i>	ANGAP, PT&F	Fév 2007

Actions à moyen terme pour les prochains 6 mois		
5. Mettre en place un système simplifié permettant à chaque bailleur de financer des paquets de résultats au sein d'un parc/réserve et/ou en collaboration avec un autre bailleur sur la base d'un accord de collaboration par rapport des différents domaines (eg. ecotourism/education environnementale)	ANGAP, PT&F	mi-2007
6. Assurer que les bailleurs et GOM allouent des coûts de fonctionnement au siège et aux DIR selon le taux de « overhead » prédéfini lié aux résultats et audité annuellement	GOM et PT&F	mi-2007
7. Assurer que des fonds soient alloués aux DIR pour des appuis techniques aux sites	ANGAP	mi-2007
8. Engager progressivement la Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et Biodiversité de Mcar (FAPBM) dans la gestion des fonds pour les parcs et réserves et des coûts de structure de l'ANGAP	PT&F	mi-2007
Actions immédiates avec appui à long terme		
9. Apporter une assistance technique à LT pour une restructuration du système de gestion financière de manière à servir aux différents bailleurs et à plusieurs sources de financement	KFW	A partir de Jan 2007
10. Former le staff ANGAP en gestion financière selon les recommandations des récents audits et revoir la structure de l'équipe F&A dans l'organigramme	ANGAP, PT&F	A partir de Déc 2006
12. Reprendre le plan de développement des capacités de l'ANGAP (cf rapport Antoine Leclerc) en vue de sa mise en oeuvre	ANGAP, FAPBM, KFW, Cabinet	A partir Janv 2007
12. Faire un team-building en cascade pour redynamiser l'esprit d'équipe/esprit de corps	ANGAP, PT&F	A partir de Jan 2007
13. Mettre à jour les plans opérationnels de chaque parc sur la base des plans de gestion et de l'approche produits harmonisé	ANGAP, PT&F	A partir de Jan 2007
14. Responsabiliser et doter les DIR des financements nécessaires pour leurs appuis techniques aux sites	ANGAP, PT&F	A partir de Jan 2007
15. Canaliser les fonds pour les parcs et réserve à travers la FAPBM	PT&F	A partir de mi-2007

ANNEX 3

PROPOSITION DE MODULES A DEVELOPPER POUR LE RENFORCEMENT DE CAPACITES DES PERSONNES TRAVAILLANT DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA CONSERVATION DE LA BIODIVERSITE A MADAGASCAR

Thèmes et modules	Statut
Thème 1 : Notions de base sur la biodiversité	
Module 1 : Qu'est-ce que la biodiversité	Voir Module REPC
Module 2 : Pourquoi la biodiversité est-elle importante ?	Voir Module REPC
Module 3 : Aperçu des menaces directes sur la biodiversité	Voir Module REPC
Thème 2 : Gestion des espèces	
Module 1 : Menaces pesant sur les espèces en général	Voir module REPC
Module 2 : Notion de métapopulation	Voir module REPC
Module 3 : Caractéristiques des espèces menacées	Voir module REPC
Module 4 : Gestion des espèces animales menacées ex-situ et in-situ	Voir module REPC
Module 5 : Gestion des espèces végétales menacées ex-situ et in-situ	A créer
Thème 3 : Gestion des habitats	
Module 1 : Menaces sur les habitats en général	Voir module REPC
Module 2 : Perte et la fragmentation des écosystèmes	Voir module REPC
Module 3 : Espèces envahissantes	Voir module REPC
Module 4 : Restauration des habitats	A créer
Module 5 : Gestion des feux	A créer
Thème 4 : Gestion des Aires Protégées	
Module 1 : Diverses approches de gestion des AP	A créer
Module 2 : CoAP	Voir manuel PNM-ANGAP
Module 3 : Gouvernances des AP	Voir manuel SAPM
Module 4 : Elaboration de plan de gestion pour les AP	A créer
Module 5 : Elaboration de business plan pour les AP	A créer
Thème 5 : Gestion des ressources forestières	
Module 1 : Introduction à l'écologie forestière	Voir module REPC
Module 2 : Production de bois à Madagascar	A créer
Module 3 : Gestion des écosystèmes forestiers	Voir module REPC
Module 4 : Système de certification des produits forestiers ITFC	A créer
Thème 6 : Utilisation durable des ressources naturelles	
Module 1 : Cas des produits forestiers	A créer
Module 2 : Cas des produits de la pêche	A créer
Module 3 : Cas des produits touristiques	A créer
Thème 7 : Conservation et développement durable	
Module 1 : PCDI	Voir module REPC
Module 2 : Approche paysage	A créer
Module 3 : Schéma d'aménagement du territoire	A créer
Thème 8 : Système de suivi : suivi des cibles de conservation, des menaces, des actions de conservation et des impacts	
Thème 9 : Textes réglementaires nationaux et traités internationaux relatifs à la conservation de la biodiversité	
Module 1 : Principaux textes réglementaires nationaux	A créer
Module 2 : Principaux traités internationaux	Voir Module REPC
Thème 10 : Priorisation des zones de conservation	
Module 1 : Les différentes approches : Hotspot, KBA, Ramsar, IBA, écorégions, APAPC, etc.	Voir module REPC
Thème 11 : Outils couramment utilisés dans le travail de conservation	
Module 1 : SIG	Voir module REPC
Module 2 : Télédétection	Voir module REPC
Module 3 : Gap analysis	A créer
Module 4 : MARXAN	A créer
Thème 12 : Education environnementale et communication/sensibilisation	
Module 1 : Techniques d'éducation environnementale	A créer
Module 2 : Techniques de communication/sensibilisation	A créer
Module 3 : technique d'interprétation	Voir Module REPC



ANNEX 4

2006 CONSULTANCIES LIST

1. Conservation International (CI)

Period	Description	STTA/TDY	Output/Results
14 May- 1 Jun 2006	Workshop Support and Technical Assistance for Prioritization Sub- group of the Durban Vision	Tom Allnutt	<p>1- Quantify the Durban Vision's progress towards meeting Madagascar's Conservation targets, and identify key gaps to date</p> <p>2- Identify an interim set of conservation targets for the protected area's expansion</p> <p>3- Integrate habitat quality and threat into the analyses in order identify and prioritize areas that will optimize future progress towards these targets</p>
Feb-May 2006	Restoration of Ecosystem Services (RES) Vohidrazana-Mantadia	Louise Holloway	<p>1- Development of CDM eligible land identification method and training of facilitating agents on related requirements : forest definition, pre-1990 deforestation, land tenure</p> <p>2- Identification of the first 1,000 ha of land eligible for restoration</p> <p>3- Training of nursery staff on species selection and identification, propagation techniques, preparation of cutting material, phenology and seed collection calendars, multiplication of mycorrhizal fungi and inoculation of nursery plant, nursery management planning, monitoring of plants in nursery</p> <p>4- Design of outlines of options for agreement mechanisms</p> <p>5- Technical guidance on the development of the native seed and seedling guide book</p> <p>6- Update of the mean carbon stock baseline of the project zone</p> <p>7- Leading preparatory workshop for the livelihood aspect of the project</p> <p>8- Providing technical suggestions on project next steps and risks</p>

2. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Period	Description	STTA/TDY	Output/Results
29 Jan - 11 Feb 2006	Sustainable Financing Mechanisms (RM 4)	Melissa Moya Esteban Brenes	<p>1- WWF Carbon Project: It is premature for WWF to develop a forest carbon project in Madagascar in light of the WWF network's current policy on carbon sink and land use change projects We can however provide assistance in reviewing its strategy and in identifying consultants or consulting firms that could assist in creating this capacity</p> <p>2- Identification of Potential Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Initiatives (RM 4 2): based on research conducted to date, the following are recommendations in order to further develop PES projects in Madagascar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An analysis of the legal and regulatory framework for PES at the national and regional scales - Site identification : based on the findings of this analysis, identify opportunities and constraints for PES targeting priority areas for MIARO - Business Plan : based on identification of potential PES site(s), develop a business plan for specific site(s) <p>ToR for the above-mentioned issues is developed and operational</p> <p>3- Technical assistance for Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (RM4 1 2): the Foundation revised its work plan, drafted terms of reference for technical assistance on developing the foundation's grant-making manual, strategic plan and a fundraising proposal for the GEF, and defined a recruitment process for consultants In addition, WWF grant agreements for endowment funding for the Foundation were also signed during the mission, with disbursement expected in April when an investment account for the Foundation is opened</p>



02 - 22 Jul 2006	Support to RM2: Protected Areas management planning process	Jean-Pierre D'Huart	<p>1- Finalization of a Manual and its appended Companion Documents, as guides for the elaboration of Management Plans of ANGAP sites;</p> <p>2- Presentation of this product to the Commission SAPM and discussion on its usefulness and adaptability to the situation of the new PAs</p> <p>3- At the request of USAID, preparation and presentation of an "issues paper" on the current MIARO/RM2 constraints towards successful conservation achievements</p>
09 - 19 Oct 2006	Developing Potential for French Debt Reduction-Development Contract (C2D) to Finance Environmental Sector Sustainable Financing Mechanisms (RM 4)	Marie de Longcamp	<p>Action plan is developed to address the issue and activities are identified promote this new potential source for conservation priorities</p> <p>The action plan includes the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and analyse advantages of environmental sector according to C2D criteria - Build the case to highlight importance of environmental sector in sustainable development and poverty reduction - Advocate for C2D allocation to natural resources' conservation at GOM levels- Advocate for C2D allocation to natural resources' conservation at GOF's local and central level
29 Jul - 12 Aug 2006	Assistance in the development of a manual for grant making by the Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity	Allen Putney	<p>1- The current mechanisms for evaluating and auditing ANGAP projects is basically sound, though it may require fine tuning, especially with respect to the less developed and isolated protected areas</p> <p>2- A Technical Advisory Council could be useful as a mechanisms for advising the Foundation's BoD on priorities, providing feedback on the grant making process, and serving as a mechanism for regular interaction of donors, financial intermediaries, and grantees</p> <p>3- There is an excellent potential for using the ANGAP system for categorizing and budgeting individual protected area management activities as a tool for calculating an adjustment factor that could be used to differentiate and quantify the varying costs of management between individual protected areas</p> <p>4- In order to accommodate the differing requirements of donors, it would be useful to establish individual project accounts within the Foundation where needed, and to establish small Project Administration Committees to make recommendations to the BoD on priorities, reporting and evaluation procedures, and any other issues requiring individual treatment</p> <p>5- A recommended Manual for Grant Administration is presented</p>

3. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Period	Description	STTA/TDY	Output/Results
2 -15 April 2006	Supporting the development of ranger-based monitoring system for Madagascar's parks	Fiona Maisels	<p>Practical field training in ranger based monitoring and basic GIS use provided to the ANGAP chef de Service d'Appui Scientifique staff at the DIR level and agents at Masoala This method has subsequently adapted by ANGAP and Miaro RM2 for use in all Madagascar's parks and piloted in 3 protected areas in Diego province Field trainings for other sites are included in 2007 workplan</p>
24 Apr-13 May 2006	Implementation of RM4 activities	Ray Victorine	<p>Management of RM4, work with newly hired RM4 manager</p> <p>Tany Meva Assessment of 1 the organizational situation and 2 progress towards implementation of the new strategy Development of an action plan including specific recommendations for addressing weaknesses identified in the assessment</p> <p>Initial planning of the economic valuation study to be carried out by Michel Masozera (see below)</p> <p>Follow up on results of business plan development for Mad Imports, a company contributing to alternative revenue generation by sourcing raphia materials for its products from the periphery of protected areas</p>



21May – 10 Jun 2006	Drafting business plans for private sector investment in ecotourism	Virali Gokaldas Mira Rubin Vladimir Stenek Seth Zimring	Detailed Business plans produced for two potential tourism concession sites inside protected areas: Nosy Mangabe and Andohahela
5 Jun- 12 Aug 2006	Support to PA business plans	Amanda Doster	A methodology for evaluating the economic contribution of tourism from individual protected areas was developed and tested at Mantadia and Masoala. This methodology is appropriate for other protected areas
19 Jun – 5 Aug 2006		Alexander Krasavin	Methodology for evaluating the economic impact of tourism at Andohahela national park was tested. Report on the value of tourism from protected areas in Anosy produced. Support provided to the Andohahela management team to strengthen their business plan, particularly with respect to revenue generation
19 Jun – 5 Aug 2006		Karin Barry	Production of a draft communications document on the value of protected areas in Anosy destined for regional decision makers. The document explains the role of protected areas in the sustainable development of the region, and their economic value. A model and instructions for its use were also produced to allow the same method to be applied to other regions
1 – 15 Oct 2006	Implementation of RM4 activities	Ray Victorine	Management of RM4, support to RM4 coordinator Contribute to ongoing discussions about protected area concessions policy development Preparation for study of economic value of Masoala-Makira landscape Develop partnership with private sector fair/ecological trade of cotton, vanilla, and raphia products to encourage private sector participation in the establishment of alternative revenue generation activities around protected areas Development of script with DDC for a short film on ecological service values in Madagascar Support to the group working on producing cost estimates for the environment MAP objectives
17 Nov - 2 Déc 2006	Study of the economic value of the Masoala-Makira- Antongil Bay landscape	Michel Masozera	Data collected and method developed for a study of the economic value of the Masoala, Makira and Antongil Bay land/seascape This is an ongoing study with a second field trip planned during 2007
20 Sept -Dec 2006	Marine protected areas policy development	Charlotte De Fontaubert	Advice provided to the Fisheries-Environment Commission on opportunities and options to consider in establishing the marine part of the SAPM Workshop to define a common vision on marine protected areas in Madagascar organized Training materials provided for conservational professionals involved in the marine park creation and management Direct management advice provided to marine protected areas (under creation and existing)at Andavadoaka, Andreba and Masoala

NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY INVENTORY (CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE - AWARD No. 687-A-00-04-00090-00)

Period of Agreement: From: May 17, 2004 To: June 30, 2008

Invent. #	Item Descriptions	Model	Acquisition Date:	Condition of Equipment	Vendor/Supplier	Unit Cost in USD	Total Cost (USD)	Current Location & Phone	Responsible Person	Proposed Recipient
MOBILIER										
MOBI000558	Chaise secrétaire sans accoudoir		27-Sep-04	Good State	Mr. Meubles	44.55	44.55			WWF MWIOPO
MOBI000559	Chaise secrétaire sans accoudoir		27-Sep-04	Good State	Mr. Meubles	44.55	44.55			WWF MWIOPO
MOBI000560	Chaise de direction dossier bleu		27-Sep-04	Good State	Mr. Meubles	70.34	70.34			WWF MWIOPO
MOBI000567	Armoire haute 4 portes	SPLI 209	20-Dec-04	Good State	SODIM	270.11	270.11			WWF MWIOPO
MOBI000568	Chaise visiteur en pin capitonnée		06-Jan-05	Good State	Evabois	24.10	24.10			WWF MWIOPO
MOBI000569	Chaise visiteur en pin capitonnée		06-Jan-05	Good State	Evabois	24.10	24.10			WWF MWIOPO
MOBI000689	Caisson à roulettes		11-Sep-06	Good State	Luxor	66.46	66.46			WWF MWIOPO
MATERIELS INFORMATIQUES										
ORDI000739	Flash disk 256 Mo		02-Aug-04	Out of order	CONCEPT	55.80	55.80			WWF MWIOPO
ORDI000740	Flash disk 256 Mo		02-Aug-04	Good State	CONCEPT	55.80	55.80			WWF MWIOPO
ORDI000741	Flash disk 256 Mo		02-Aug-04	Good State	CONCEPT	55.80	55.80			WWF MWIOPO
ORDI000769	Laptop Latitude D600	DELL	14-Dec-04	Good State	DELL	1,937.91	1,937.91			WWF MWIOPO
ORDI000868	Imprimante Laserjet	HP 1320N	05-Dec-05	Good State	ALPHATEK	667.82	667.82			WWF MWIOPO
MATERIELS DE BUREAU										
BURO000222	Poste téléphonique numérique	ALCATEL R.E 4010	05-Oct-04	Good State	NEXTIRA one	116.66	116.66			WWF MWIOPO
BURO000242	Relieur PB 100 Fellowes		17-Feb-05	Good State	Centre TAZ	190.59	190.59			WWF MWIOPO
BURO000243	Ventilateur à pied	Noritas	17-Feb-05	Good State	Eis IT Burotec	14.60	14.60			WWF MWIOPO
BURO000244	Destructeur de papier	REXELL HS60	17-Feb-05	Good State	Eis IT Burotec	72.99	72.99			WWF MWIOPO
BURO000246	Perforateur 02 trous	Novius B 2150	04-Mar-05	Good State	Eis IT Burotec	72.99	72.99			WWF MWIOPO
BURO000267	Photocopieuse	Canon IR 1600	11-Oct-05	Good State	CBL repro mada	1,836.22	1,836.22			WWF MWIOPO
BURO000322	Ventilateur	WestPoint	18-Sep-06	Good State	Maison Taibaly/Taz	70.17	70.17			WWF MWIOPO
EQUIPEMENTS										
EQUI000793	Appareil photo numérique	SONY DSC-P100	07-Jan-05	Good State	Elite Electronique	450.19	450.19			WWF MWIOPO
EQUI000930	Rallonge Entrouleur de 50m	Cyber shot	27-Sep-05	Good State	Quincailerie 2000	80.63	80.63			WWF MWIOPO
EQUI000931	White board mural	100 x 80 cm	28-Sep-05	Good State	Mobimad	73.96	73.96			WWF MWIOPO
EQUI000932	Tableau d'affichage en liège	80 x 51 cm	28-Sep-05	Good State	Mobimad	43.02	43.02			WWF MWIOPO
EQUI001142	Boussole		13-Nov-06	Good State	Events	69.03	69.03			WWF MWIOPO
EQUI001156	GPS		05-Dec-06	Good State	Espace GPS France	916.29	916.29			WWF MWIOPO

TOTAL: \$7,324.72

NOTES: * Complete address and telephone number of where property item is located should be provided as a footnote to each item. If same as address where item is located state "SAME"

DATE PROPERTY LIST COMPLETED (MONTH/DAY/YEAR):

NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE FROM CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE:

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE FROM CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE:

CONTRACTING OFFICER: Simon RAFANOMEZANTSOA

RECIPIENT: WWF Madagascar and West Indian Ocean Programme Office

10-Jan-2007
 Jean-Paul PADDACK, Regional Representative




9.

NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY INVENTORY (CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE - AWARD No. 687-04-A-011) As of Dec. 31, 2008

Period of Agreement: From: May 17, 2004

To: June 30, 2008

Page 1/2

Invnt #	Item description	Model	Acquisition date	Condition of equipment	Vendor/Supplier	Qty	Unit Cost	RATE FMG/USD	Total Cost (USD)	Current location and phone	Responsible person	Proposed Recipient
USM 26.34	POWER STRIP		04/08/04	G	RALIMANANA	1	FMG 41 000	10,048.34	4,08	WCS Tana - 22-597-89	JAMES Mackinnon	
USM 26.35	POWER STRIP		04/08/04	G	RALIMANANA	1	FMG 41 000	10,048.34	4,08	SAME	SAME	
USM 26.39	POWER STRIP		23/10/04	G	SCORE JUMBO	1	FMG 22 950	10,262.84	2,24	SAME	SAME	
USM 26.40	POWER STRIP		23/10/04	G	SCORE JUMBO	1	FMG 22 950	10,262.84	2,24	SAME	SAME	
USM 28.36	MOBILE PHONE	NOKIA 2100	06/10/04	G	TIMI GSM	1	FMG 3 075 000	10,262.84	104.75	SAME	SAME	
USM 28.39	MOBILE PHONE	NOKIA 1100	09/11/04	G	TIMI GSM	1	FMG 950 000	9,856.34	96.39	SAME	SAME	
USM 31.41	PRINTER LASERJET	HP LASERJET J810	04/08/04	G	MASTER COMM	1	FMG 3 282 955	10,048.34	326.72	SAME	SAME	
USM 93.60	DESKTOP	X27D0032710642054	04/08/04	G	Ibuy	1	FMG 15 227 500	10,048.34	1,515.42	SAME	SAME	
	KEYBOARD			G		1				SAME	SAME	
	AZERTY DELL	CN04N7417161641E0V7G		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	MOUSE DELL (-cable Modem)	LZE34549985		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	TAPIS DE SOURIS	LS09316076871041Q864E		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	SPEAKERS DELL	CN0W2738698004331160		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	MONITOR DELL	CN0R35174780436103U		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	Cable d'alimentation, cable telephone, CD pilote, Manuel de proprietaire, Guide de montage rapide			G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
USM 93.61	DESKTOP	X27D0032710642010	04/08/04	G	Ibuy	1	FMG 15 227 500	10,048.34	1,515.42	SAME	SAME	
	KEYBOARD			G		1				SAME	SAME	
	AZERTY DELL	CN04N7417161641E0WFR		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	MOUSE DELL (+ cable Modem)	LNA34569835		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	TAPIS DE SOURIS	US093160768710423WJ4		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	SPEAKERS DELL	CN0W2738698004331155		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	MONITOR DELL	CN0R35174780442LL2NF		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	Cable d'alimentation, cable telephone, CD pilote, Manuel de proprietaire, Guide de montage rapide			G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
USM 93.62	DESKTOP	X27D00192710642054	04/08/04	G	Ibuy	1	FMG 15 227 500	10,048.34	1,515.42	SAME	SAME	
	KEYBOARD			G		1				SAME	SAME	
	AZERTY DELL	CN04N741716163CT040H		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	MOUSE DELL (+ tapis+ cable Modem)	LNA34569864		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	TAPIS DE SOURIS	LS093160768710424CGRQ		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	SPEAKERS DELL	CN0W2738698005CT4394		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	MONITOR DELL	CN0R35174780442LL2NF		G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
	Cable d'alimentation, cable telephone, CD pilote, Manuel de proprietaire, Guide de montage rapide			G	Ibuy	1				SAME	SAME	
USM 93.63	LAPTOP	D9L271J	04/09/04	G	ALPHATEK	1	EURO 2415	10,246.46	3,007.18	SAME	SAME	
	BATTERIE+HOUSSE+CABLES ET MANUELS, CD-DINSTALLATION			G	ALPHATEK	1				SAME	SAME	
	PRO MOBILE			G	ALPHATEK	1				SAME	SAME	
	EXTERNAL HARD	4321104291		G	ALPHATEK	1				SAME	SAME	
USM 93.72	LAPTOP	84049538H	24/10/04	G	PC CONNECTION	1	USD 1008.92		1,008.92	SAME	SAME	TANY MEVA FOUNDATION TANY MEVA FOUNDATION
USM 159.12	TABLE DE REUNION/GM		01/07/04	G	AUX BEAUX ARTS	1	FMG 860 000	10,691.31	74.83	SAME	SAME	James McKeenon

NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY INVENTORY (CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE - AWARD No. 687-A-00-04-00090-00)

Period of Agreement: From: January 2006 To: December 2006

Invest #	Item Description	Model	Acquisition Date	Condition of Equipment	Vendor/Supplier	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost (AR)	Current Location & Phone	Responsible Person	Proposed Recipient	SNP	TYF	CARC	NAMS	FM	BIT	ACQU
	DESKTOP COMPUTER	HP COMPAG 3200M	Feb-05	GOOD STATE	VENDOME	1	2 778 000	2 778 000	01 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24	CG	PNM-ANGAP	J	18	31	001	76	10	07
	DESKTOP COMPUTER	DELL GX 260	Jul-05	GOOD STATE	APMA	3	3 630 000	10 890 000	01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	J	16	31	002	76	33	08
	LAPTOP COMPUTER	PACKARD BELL Easy Note 9330	Jul-05	GOOD STATE	CBL	4	3 730 140	14 920 560	01 ANGAP Slege-Phone: 22 415 54 01 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24	CT	PNM-ANGAP	J	13	10	15	74	10	02
	IMPRIMANTE	LASER JET 1020	Avril-05	GOOD STATE	SET	2	445 000	890 000	01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	J	09	35	001	76	57	05
	ONDULEUR	Unitek Alpha In line 1000 VA	Avril-05	GOOD STATE	VENDOME	4	435 800	1 743 200	01 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 02 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	J	12	25	002	76	61	05
	PHOTOCOPIEUR	Numelique XEROX PRO 420	Avril-05	GOOD STATE	APMA	2	5 130 000	10 260 000	01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	E	22	30	003	76	57	05
	VTT	EVASION Serie 5	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	SOCIMEX	40	425 000	17 000 000	10 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 20 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 10 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	R	01	10	01310	76	33	05
	RELAIS VHF	KENWOOD TKR 750	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	RS Electronic	2	5 500 000	11 000 000	01 Zahanemena-Phone: 92 212 68 01 Andohahela-Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	I	10	01	001	76	57	05
	RADIO VHF	KENWOOD TK 120	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	RS Electronic	2	1 530 000	3 060 000	01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68 01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	I	05	10	002	76	61	05
	TALKIE WALKIE	KENWOOD VHF 2107	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	RS Electronic	18	600 000	11 400 000	08 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 07 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 04 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	I	11	01	01408	76	33	07
	CHEVALET DE CONFERENCE	MAGNETIQUE CRISTAL CSA 110	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	SCDIM	2	120 000	240 000	01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68 01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	D	18	20	001	76	61	05
	GROUPE ELECTROGENE	HONDA CGM Type 6.5 HM-6 SKVA	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	SITMA	2	3 312 400	6 624 800	01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68 01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	W	03	10	001	76	61	05
	APPAREIL PHOTO	NUMERIQUE MINOLTA DINAMIC E 500	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	MEGA INFO	3	650 000	1 950 000	01 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	H	12	10	002	76	57	05
	TELEVISION	COULEUR PHILLIPS 51"	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	NAZA ELECTRO	2	435 000	870 000	01 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 01 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	H	02	10	001	76	57	05
	TENTE 04 PLACES	MAREL FREETIME	Oct-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	20	321 100	6 422 000	05 Rangomafana-Phone: 032 04 210 75 09 Zahanemena-Phone: 57 300 24 06 Andohahela-Phone: 92 212 68	DP	PNM-ANGAP	Y	06	10	01405	76	33	05
												Y	06	10	05314	76	57	05
												Y	06	10	15820	76	61	05

	TAPIS DE SOL	MOUSSE TRIJANO	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	4	28 500	250 500	05 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	Y	07	01	201409	76	37	05
	SAC DE COUCHAGE	CONDOR 200 FREETIME	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	26	98 800	2 568 800	10 Ranoanitra- Phone: 032 04 210 75 05 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	Y	08	10	01410	76	39	05
	GOURDE ALU	-	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	27	43 225	1 167 075	11 Andriatsaholain- Phone: 62 212 85 08 Ranoanitra- Phone: 032 04 210 75 19 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	Y	05	10	18126	76	37	05
	LAMPRE FRONTALE	MICRO PETZL FREETIME	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	7	54 340	380 380	04 Ranoanitra- Phone: 032 04 210 75 03 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24	DP	PNM-ANGAP	Y	09	10	01404	76	33	05
	JANELLE	FALCON TX35 FREETIME	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	12	228 800	2 747 400	04 Ranoanitra- Phone: 032 04 210 75 03 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24 05 Andriatsaholain- Phone: 62 212 85	DP	PNM-ANGAP	M	05	10	01404	76	33	05
	GPS	GARMIN 76 FREETIME	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	14	854 000	11 956 700	04 Ranoanitra- Phone: 032 04 210 75 06 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24 08 Andriatsaholain- Phone: 62 212 85	DP	PNM-ANGAP	M	05	10	05407	76	37	05
	BOUSSOLE	DO 110 RECTA	Oci-05	GOOD STATE	CS EVENT	13	41 990	545 870	08 Ranoanitra- Phone: 032 04 210 75 03 Zéamena- Phone: 57 300 24 02 Andriatsaholain- Phone: 62 212 85	DP	PNM-ANGAP	M	07	10	08412	76	41	05
												M	04	10	01404	76	33	05
												M	04	10	05408	76	37	05
												M	04	10	08414	76	41	05
												M	02	15	01408	76	33	05
												M	02	15	09411	76	37	05
												M	02	15	12413	76	41	05

Prepared by:



Heminia ANDRIATIANA

Approved by:



José RAVELOMANANTSOA

Certified by:




Guy Suzon RAMAKASON

ANNEX 9

Terms of Reference for a Financial Consultant

TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT:	Recruitment of (a) fund manager(s)
DURATION OF THE MISSION:	Four weeks
EXPECTED STARTING DATE:	AUGUST 1, 2005

1. Background

In compliance with the Malagasy National Environment Charter and the National Sustainable Finance Strategy, a Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity was established in Madagascar in early 2005 with seed funding from WWF, Conservation International and the Government of Madagascar. The Foundation aims at providing financial support to the Protected Area Network of Madagascar currently managed by the National Park Service (ANGAP) and to other protected areas promoted by the Water and Forest Department or by regional authorities. In the long run, the Foundation would substitute donor funding for the protected area and biodiversity component of the National Environmental Program.

A number of bilateral and multilateral donors have expressed their interest in bringing their contribution to the Foundation's funding. It is expected that the Foundation would have a capital of USD 5 million by the end of this year and around USD 18 million within the next two years; with an objective of USD 50 million by 2008. The disbursement of most contributions is conditioned by the recruitment of (a) fund manager(s).

The Foundation's Board of Directors has already developed a draft investment policy whose objectives are:

- The preservation of the Foundation's capital;
- The optimization of its revenues;
- The growth of the Foundation; and
- The respect of its mission.

The Foundation plans to hire the fund manager(s) before the end of the third quarter of 2005. It is in this sense that the Board of Directors seeks to appoint a consultant to assist with the process of recruiting the fund manager(s). The consultant may need to travel to Madagascar to meet the Foundation's Board and staff.

2. Objectives of the Consultancy

Based on the objectives of the Board of Directors, the specific objectives of the consultant(s) would be to provide assistance in the following areas:

- a. Preparation of terms of reference (TOR) for a fund manager;
- b. Identification of qualified asset management firms as candidates for managing the assets of the Foundation;
- c. Overview of the recruitment process;
- d. Selection of the fund manager(s) from among the candidate firms;
- e. Drawing up of the contract and negotiation with the fund manager(s).

3. Specific Tasks of the Consultant

The specific tasks of the Consultant are to:

- a. Provide the Board of Directors with a briefing summarizing the experience of similar institutions, preferably environmental funds, in managing their assets;

- b. Investigate options on where the Foundation should place its assets based on the Foundation's investment policy;
- c. Identify a short list of 3 to 6 investment management firms as candidates for managing the assets of the Foundation based upon well-articulated criteria for selection. The Consultant will analyze the proposals and recommend a firm(s) to the Board of Directors;
- d. With members of the Foundation's Board, select the fund manager(s) for the Foundation, in accordance with procedures agreed with the major donors to the Foundation.
- e. The Consultant will draft and review the fund management contract between the selected investment firm(s) and the Foundation and arrange for the signature of the contract(s).

4. Outputs

- a. Terms of reference for a fund manager;
- b. Identification of asset management firms for managing the assets of the Foundation;
- c. Letter of invitation (LOI) to invite pre-qualified firms to send detailed proposals;
- d. Criteria of selection and evaluation of investment management proposals; and
- e. Fund management contract(s).

5. Qualifications

- a. Ten years of financial advisory or investment banking experience, including work with environmental funds or similar institutions (e.g., private foundations);
- b. Experience with clients having portfolios in excess of \$10 million;
- c. Access to database of fund managers;
- d. Knowledge of socially responsible investments;
- e. Extensive knowledge of major international financial markets;
- f. Proven track-record with clients.

6. Application

Proposals should include background information, methodology to be used in recruiting the fund manager(s) and a financial offer.

Applications should be sent by July 15, 2005 to:

Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity
c/o WWF, BP 738 Antananarivo 101, Madagascar
Nramamonjisoa@wwf.mg