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SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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

JANUARY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2007

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
PARCS NATIONAUX MADAGASCAR
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY
WWF
miaro
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PROJECT SUMMARY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFD	*Agence Française de Développement*
ANGAP	*Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées - Parc National de Madagascar*
PNM	
ASOS	*Action – Santé – Organisation – Secours*
BBOP	Business and Biodiversity Offset Program
BIMP	Birdlife International Madagascar Programme
BP/BPC	Business Planning for Conservation
C2D	*Contrat Désendettement Développement*
CAZ	Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena
CDFIDE	*Comité pour le Développement des Instruments de Financement Durable pour l'Environnement*
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEF	*Cantonnement des Eaux & Forêts*
CELCO	*Cellule de Coordination PE3*
CEP	*Commission Environnement – Pêche*
CI	Conservation International
CIREEF	*Circonscription de l'Environnement,des Eaux et Forêts*
CISCO	*Circonscription Scolaire*
CMP	*Comité Multilocal de Planification*
CNE/NEC	National Environmental Council
CNTF	*Comité National Technique Forestier*
COAP	*Code des Aires Protégées*
COBA	*Communauté de Base*
COFAV	Corridor Fandriana-Vondrozo
CSPN	Higher Advisory Board for Nature Protection
DEAP	*Droit d'Entrée aux Aires Protégées*
DGE	*Directeur Générale de l'Environnement*
DGEEF	*Direction Générale de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts*
DGEM	Direction Générale des Mines
DIR	*Direction Inter-Régionale* (Regional Offices for ANGAP)
DOP	*Directeur des Opérations*
DP	*Directeur de Parc*
DREEF	*Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts*
DRH	*Directeur des Ressources Humaines*
DVG/GVD	Durban Vision Group
EIA	Environmental Impact Assesment
EP3	Madagascar's Environmental Program Phase 3
ERPA	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
FA	Facilitating Agent
FBM	*Fikambanana Bongolava Maintso*
FTHM	Finances Technology High Management Conseils
GCF	*Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts*
GDRN	*Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles*
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GELOSE	*Gestion Locale Sécurisée*
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOF	Government of France
GOM	Government of Madagascar
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IDA	International Development Association
IDEE	*Initiatives Développement Enjeux Spatiaux*
IEG	*Indice d'Efficacité de Gestion*
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KfW	Kreditinstalt fÜr Wiederaufbau
MAE	*Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*
MAEP	*Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche*
MAP	Madagascar Action Plan
MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden
MECIE	*Mise en Compatibilité des Investissements*

MEM	*Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines*
MFPAB	Madagascar Foundation for Protected Area and Biodiversity
MINENVEF	*Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts*
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NP	National Park
NPA	New Protected Areas
NWPH	Nature Wealth Power Health
OMNIS	Office for National Mining and Strategic Industries
PA	Protected Area
PAG	*Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion*
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGD	*Plan de Gestion de Developpement*
PGES	*Plan de Gestion de l'Environement et Social*
PGRM	*Programme de Gestion des Ressources Minìeres*
PLACAZ	*Plateforme du Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena*
PME	Project Management Entity
PNAM	*Parc National Analamazaotra Mantadia*
PRD	*Plan Rural de Développement*
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	*Plan de Travail Annuel*
QMM	QIT Madagascar Minérals S.A.
REBIOMA	*Réseau pour la Biodiversité de Madagascar*
REPC	*Réseau d'Educateurs Professionnels pour la Conservation*
SANREM	Sustainable and Natural Resource Management
SAPM	*Système des Aires Protégées de Madagascar*
SAGE	*Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement*
SO	Strategic Objective
STTA	Short-term technical assistant
TAMS	*Tetik'Asa Mampody Savoka*
TBD	To be determined
TDY	Temporary Duty
TGK (1, 2, 3)	Tsitongambarika
TGRN	*Transfert de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles*
UC PE3	*Unité de Coordination PE3*
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VNA	*Vomieran'ny Ala*
WB	The World Bank
WCPA	World Commission for Protected Areas
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WED/JME	Journée Mondiale de l'Environnement
ZPC/CPZ	Conservation Priority Zone

I. INTRODUCTION

This report covers activities for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2007 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 made in development of the tools and manuals related to the Madagascar System of Protected Areas (SAPM). The SAPM commission, with the support of various organizations, has produced manuals about general guidance on categories and type of governance that cover the management planning process, social and environmental impact assessment, and the sustainable use of natural resources. All these tools are useful for protected area promoters to move forward to the definitive protection status for the different sites, but these documents have yet to be validated and officialized by the DGEEF (Direction Générale de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts). This validation has not yet occurred due to the restructuration within the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests.

Ideas regarding shared governance have been developed during various regional workshops and the issue of "Delegation de Gestion" has been raised and discussed. The Ministry has to define the criteria to allow the implementation of this process and must also give responses to key issues related to procedures, roles of stakeholders, capacity building and funding.

In the field, biological priority setting exercises are progressing through dialogue with the oil and mining sectors. To negotiate effectively, many regional multi-sector commissions have been created to address with theses issues.

The big challenge for this year is to obtain the definitive protection status for at least the one million hectares of protected areas created in 2005. For several sites, the process is well initiated with communication campaigns and public consultations at the "fokontany" and village level. But to achieve this goal, all the above issues need to be clearly addressed with a strong commitment by the Ministry and the DGEEF.

During this first semester, a national workshop on forest restoration was organized and allowed various practioners of restoration to exchange experiences and to identify elements of a national strategy on restoration within the DGEEF. A working group with the leadership of the DGEEF was created and was assigned to finalize this strategy.

RM2 activities in the first semester have been affected by the current situation of frozen funds with PNM-ANGAP (Parc National de Madagascar: Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées) Therefore, activities were focused on issues related to SAPM in general, sometimes linked to PNM-ANGAP, such as the distribution of a resource CD, a management planning guide and template, and the finalization of the revised World Heritage proposal for the six-PA cluster in the eastern humid forests. The management planning processes for new protected areas have also begun, along with the challenge of new governance issues based on international IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) and national SAPM principles (CAZ, Menabe Central, Anosy, Southwest, Manambolomaty-Tsimembo, etc....). MIARO RM2 has thus been mostly involved in the process of setting up new protected areas and adapting PNM-ANGAP processes to the new PAs. In addition, the REPC project has proceeded with developing modules for conservation professionals this year 2007. Finally, MIARO RM2 personnel have worked with the Madagascar Protected Areas and Biodiversity Trust Fund (MFPAB) to develop selection and prioritization criteria

for PA funding. Criteria have been developed for terrestrial PAs (Protected Areas) and are currently being adapted to MPAs (Marine Protected Areas)

Regarding ANGAP, the funding of MIARO/RM3 is still frozen and the activities have been suspended following the financial management issues related to ineligible expenditures. During this reporting period, some actions were taken regarding reimbursement of ineligible costs as part of conditions to unblock ANGAP's funding though MIARO.

Among the sustainable financing mechanism issues, achievements with Tany Meva's institutional and organizational development include finalization of the by-law and statute of Tany Meva, the request for extension of the collaboration with MacArthur Foundation, support of the feasibility study of micro finance in Makira in collaboration with the consulting firm FTHM (Finances Technology High Management Conseils), the website update in accordance with international standards, and the integration of Tany Meva in the Africa Katoomba Group. As part of this effort, the GOM (Government of Madagascar), WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society), and Tany Meva will sign an agreement to manage the funds received for carbon sales from Makira forests for the next five years.

In the field, assessments of existing Payment for Ecological Services and capacities were developed with local consultants to identify a pilot site for PES (Payment for Ecological Services) in a catchment area. The next step will be to discuss the feasibility of this instrument in a catchment area with local stakeholders. We will develop a strong link to the creation of new protected areas in the Fianarantsoa corridor, where we will set up the project.

The CDFIDE (Comité pour le Développement des Instruments de Financement Durable pour l'Environnement) working group identified green taxes as a good mechanism for ensuring sustainable financing. However, the MIARO team feels this is not the appropriate moment to address green taxes with the government. Negotiations of the C2D (Contrat Désendettement Développement) was planned for June 2007 as part of the environment and biodiversity sustainable financing strategy for Madagascar, but was postponed.

Other mechanisms for fundraising include continuing the collaboration with the Zoo de Zurich for the creation and endowment of Masoala National Park and the promotion of the private sector in green business.

Regarding the support for ecotourism, the development of the concessioning policy framework is well under way, and the policy brief, the procedures manual, and the concessioning standards will be officially validated shortly.

II. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES LINKED WITH RESULT MODULES

Result Module 1: Ecological linkages established and maintained

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

a. Finalization of tools, validation, and distribution
The following tools have been developed by the SAPM Commission:

The "Malagasy Protected Area System: General Guidance on categories and types of governance": The purpose of this paper is to provide a technical framework and guidelines for current or future protected area conservationists and managers. These guidelines are mainly based on the on-going experience in Madagascar to establish new protected areas, in addition to IUCN guidance. As such, their development depends on experience and concrete cases in Madagascar, and also on the progress of IUCN standards at the international level.

Guide for the establishment of new protected areas: This document shows the various steps to be followed by new protected area promoters during the phases of preliminary and final establishment.

Practical Guide on governance: This document summarizes basic information and reference principles in governance of protected areas for actors to use as a decision-making tool.

Guide on environmental and social impact assessment: This guide has been established to facilitate the implementation of the MECIE (Mise en compatibilité des invstissements) decree in the case of protected area establishment projects. It can be used by any promoter and is based on rules and procedures to be followed for ensuring the compatibility of investments with the environment as provided for in the MECIE decree.

Guide for the development of development and management plan (PAG): There is already a guide for the development of a PAG for ANGAP-managed protected areas that can be adapted to new protected areas. The SAPM Commission will ensure consistency among these documents prior to the validation workshop. All these documents are expected to be kept together in a binder with a foreword signed by the Minister of Environment and Water & Forests. Unfortunately, the workshop has been delayed due to changes and new structure at the forestry service.

In addition to the above documents, a document on **safeguard measures and procedural framework** has been developed by a safety policy task force (a group of legal experts with the help of a World Bank Consultant, Gordon Appleby). This document specifies the general guidance, process and principles to implement safeguard measures and protect interests of the communities affected by the establishment of protected areas.. Mitigation measures will be identified in a participatory manner with vulnerable groups. The legal team recommended that this document be linked to the MECIE decree, i.e. the document will serve as a directive in the environmental requirements.

A practical guide for the sustainable use of natural resources will shortly be developed. This guide's purpose is to translate the definition of sustainable use into a number of principles, criteria, and indicators that can be implemented in the field during the establishment and management of protected

areas. A consultant will be hired by MIARO to develop this guide. . The recruitment is currently in progress.

A procedural manual for the establishment of protected areas will be developed by a consulting firm hired by DGEEF with IDA (International Development Association) funding. The consulting office, S-PROGES, was hired by DGEEF for the development of the procedure manual and has started to work with the CIREEFs (Circonscription Inter Regionale de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts in 5 Regions: Toamasina, Fenerive-Est, Ambatondrazaka, Fort-Dauphin, Morondava.

b. Governance

SHARED MANAGEMENT

A workshop on PA co-management models was held on November 29, 2006 to maximize sharing of co-management experience already being experimented with in the field with a view to enhancing the value of SAPM. Discussions focused on the practical aspects in the field that will serve as key guidance for field workers. An issues paper has been developed as a result of the workshop with problems encountered and recommendations on the following points:

- Procedure to secure final protection status;
- Roles of stakeholders in new protected area management;
- Use of natural resources based on PA categories;
- Mechanisms to build capacity at all levels;
- Funding sources for PA co-management and management

Currently, most promoters of new PAs established in 2005 and 2006 are developing the governance types for these new PAs. Types of governance for the two corridors of Ankeniheny-Zahamena and Fandriana-Vondrozo were discussed during the workshops held by GDRN (Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles) commissions. Shared governance is the potential type of governance for both corridors but much remains to be done before implementation.

Another workshop was held in Mangily, Toliara to share experience among the PA network in the south and south west on co-management. It was noted during the workshop that co-management is still in its experimental stage and varies depending on each site's specificities.

DELEGATED MANAGEMENT

A JARIALA international consultant, Bob Winterbottom, was tasked with developing an overall framework for delegated management of SAPM, KoloAla productions forests, and ecotourism services. The framework describes new roles for the administration, including delegating operational management to other actors that have the capacity and motivation to manage resources. At a meeting between the SAPM Commission and the international consultant on delegated management for NPAs (New Protected Area), it was agreed that:

- The Ministry should establish some criteria for the selection of NAP managers;
- The Ministry should develop a strategy to motivate actors;
- Forest Service workers' roles should be clarified;
- The Ministry should provide guidance on the process to be followed and the mechanisms for implementing delegated management.

A local team led by the focal point (Andry-DGEEF) and legal expert (Guy Rajaonson) have been reflecting on how to implement the consultant's recommendations.

c. Legal Aspect

TEMPORARY PROTECTION ORDER/ESTABLISHMENT DECREE
The new protected areas that were issued a temporary protection order in 2005 are expected to be issued a final establishment decree by the end of 2007.

The new **Sahamalaza/Radama Isles** protected area was given national park status as per decree No. 2007-247 on March 19, 2007.

Commune-level consultations in the **Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor** will take place from July through September 2007. Finalization of the PAG and environmental impact assessment survey is expected to take place in October-November, and be submitted to DGEEF in December 2007. IDA funding has been identified to pursue the final establishment phase of CAZ (Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena)

For **Anjozorobe-Angavo**, the development and management plan for each fokontany-based management unit has been developed as well as the requirements for management levels of the PA sustainable management system (level 1: basic operational structure; level 2: OPCI, and level 3: land area committee). These management levels are already operational.

For **Lokia-Manambato**, the development and management plan and the management structure are currently being developed.

For **Makira**, consultations at commune and village/hamlet level, and demarcation of the new protected area will be completed in July. The development and management plan and environmental impact assessment survey report will be finalized after field data collection. The file will be submitted to DGEEF by December 2007.

The new PAs that were issued a temporary protection order in 2006 are expected to be issued a final establishment decree in 2008.

The final establishment phase is on-going for the following protected areas:
- Central Menabe
- Kodida
- North Ifotaky
- Ambatotsirongorongo
- Sainte Luce
- Mandena
- Andreba
- Lake Alaotra
- Analalava
- Bongolava
- Fandriana-Vondrozo forest corridor
- Mahavavy-Kinkony complex

The new protected areas in 2007 include the following:
- The Mikea forest (already been issued with a temporary protection order)
- Ranobe – PK32 (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Mahabo forest (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Ambalabe (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Angavo (preliminary establishment is ongoing)

- South Pangalana (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Andatabo plateau (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Tsinjoarivo (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Andavakoera-Andrafiamena (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Ibity (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Tsitongambarika (preliminary establishment is ongoing)
- Mangoky-Ihotry complex (preliminary establishment is ongoing)

UPDATING INTERDEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO. 17914/06 OF OCTOBER 18, 2006
Oil blocks overlap with most of the new protected areas as planned under EP3 (Environmental Program 3), and the map attached to interdepartmental order No.17914 of 10/18/06 does not include any terrestrial ecosystems and does not take into consideration the new marine and coastal protected areas. This order and accompanying map therefore need to be updated.

The map was updated by the SAPM Commission, the Environment-Fishing Commission, and GIS (Geographic Information System) experts in the taxonomist group in February, incorporating potential areas for the marine and coastal protected areas. A map showing the overlap of protected areas and oil blocks is also available.

Regarding the updating of interdepartmental order No. 17914/06, an *ad hoc* committee was established to complete the work. The committee has held several meetings since late February to discuss updating the order, the interdepartmental temporary protection order for Mikea, and law related to the establishment of the Advisory Commission.

- To update interdepartmental order No. 17914/06, while considering the potential marine and coastal protected areas, the Environment-Fishing Commission will send to the Mining Service the marine and costal protected area zoning and fishing zones, along with georeferenced data. Then, the Mining Service will integrate these data in their cadastral system. If zoning and georeferenced data are not available, provisions should be found for protection orders.
- The interdepartmental temporary protection order for Mikea forest was signed by DGEEF, DGE (Direction Générale de l'Environnement), DGEM (Direction Générale des Mines), and DG for Regional Development (MAEP).

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

a. <u>Conservation planning workshop</u>
Identification of conservation targets in the three forest compartments of the Tsitongambarika (TGK) Forest, and proposed boundaries for the new protected area including the core zone were completed in May 2007 during the Task Force meeting on Tsitongambarika. Water supply, watersheds and rich biodiversity were primarily considered as conservation targets. TGK1 and TGK2 was the subject of management transfer, and TGK3 is still an intact forest block.

b. <u>Collaboration between the SAPM Commission, Zoning Team, and JARIALA</u>
JARIALA provides support to CIREEFS in a few regions for zoning activities. The zoning team will conduct communal consultations to refine zoning pre-maps. As a result of the meeting between the SAPM Commission, the zoning focal point within DGEEF, and JARIALA, the following was agreed upon:

- Communal consultations for forest zoning and new protected area establishement in the above-mentioned sites would be combined.

- The zoning and SAPM teams should share the same vision on the criteria used for protection zones. Identified protection zones for the new protected areas should not contradict forest zoning. Existing visions should not be disputed.
- Consultants working on communal consultations should become integrated into the SAPM team in the field. They should have knowledge of the zoning background and NPA establishment process.
- CIREEFs and CEF (Cantonnement des Eaux et Forêts) will consistently be involved in communal consultations. For communes where establishment of new protected areas is on-going, promoters should be involved.
- The methodologies to be used during communal consultations should be standardized.

c. Collaboration between the SAPM Commission and Management Transfer Network

Under EP3, new management transfers should be established around the new protected areas. The goal is to put in place 1 million ha of management transfer, including 600,000 ha of GELOSE (Gestion Locale Sécurisée) and 400,000 ha of GCF. Approaches have been standardized and no distinction is made between GELOSE and GCF (Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts)

The communities' request will serve as basis for management transfers to achieve the goal of 1 million ha. Competitive bidding will occur at local, regional, and national levels. However, current community requests are not necessarily around the new protected areas. Therefore, an inventory should be made of proposed management transfers around NPAs, management transfers proposed by the communities, and management transfers under co-management in NPAs.

Originally, support for management transfers were limited to signing of contracts. It has been agreed that existing management transfers need to be assessed and community capacity should be further built.

At the last meeting between the two groups, it was anticipated to put in place a thematic task force on co-management through management transfers. Reflection is also needed on the statute that protects management transfers as they are not presently included in the map attached to the interdepartmental order no. 17914 of 10/18/06.

A sub-committee will identify the issues between the establishment of new protected areas and management transfers, develop an issues paper, categorize the issues, and look at the relationship between both groups' annual work plans.

d. Prioritization

The prioritization group has updated the Protected Area System map of Madagascar by integrating potential sites for the marine and coastal protected areas. Currently, the taxonomic group is working with the OMNIS (Office for National Mining and Strategic Industries) and CEP (Commission Environnement-Pêche) teams to put together each sector's priorities. Putting together the priorities will help identify the disputed sites.

Tables were created by the ad hoc commission to collect basic data from the several sectors. Each sector will complete the tables and a select group will establish a data base with data received from the different sectors.

With the support of Alison Cameron, the taxonomic group looked into the possibility of replicating the methodology used for prioritization at the national level at the regional level. As conservation targets at national and regional levels differ, habitats should also be considered when conservation targets are identified at the regional level. Reporting the national level results to the regions is a pressing need.

For the priority sites identified at national level, many of them neither have any financial support nor a promoter. Among those who have promoters, some did not yet secure funds for the final establishment step and the sustainable management of new PAs.

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

a. Training in methods for consultation and negotiation at communal level

Ibity: The establishment of the Ibity new protected area was officially launched by the Vakinankaratra regional authorities in Antsirabe on March 27, 2007. MBG (Missouri Botanical Garden) is responsible for putting in place this new PA. During this meeting, the activities for April and May were planned. Sensitization activities at the fokontany level began in early April.

The Mangoky-Ihotry complex: The workshop to launch the establishment of the new protected area in the Mangoky-Ihotry complex was held in April. Sensitization activities targeting local people and authorities, consultations with customary rights, negotiation on boundaries, and creation of a provisional demarcation map are on-going.

Andavakoera-Andrafiamena-Ambohipiraka: A workshop was held in Ambilobe in May to:

- Present the achieved steps, the results of local consultations for the future PA boundary, and the results of socioeconomic surveys
- Validate the proposed boundaries
- Determine the sustainable resource use zones

Communication activities in Bongolava: The *Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso* association is a local organization that has been identified to conduct communication activities related to the establishment of the new protected area. It conducted a communication campaign throughout the communes bordering the Bongolava forest block to inform to explain the SAPM concept before and after the temporary protection of the site. This association also trained FBM (Fikambanana Bongolava Maintso) youth clubs at the commune level who will serve as local roll-over structures for SAPM-related communication activities. A short-term communication strategy was developed prior to local consultations.

NPA establishment in Manambolomaty: The Bemaraha Program, Durrell, the Peregrine Fund, and MIARO-WWF held a preliminary meeting on May 8, 2007. The meeting's objectives were to: (a) take stock of available resources and several activities carried out by each organization, and (b) share the different institutional visions regarding this region.

All participants agreed that the lake complex in the south, the Tsimembo forest, and the mangroves should all be included in the new PA. The case of the Soahany Forest and Lake Bemamba will also be considered. For next steps, Durrell will develop a single map for the whole region, with the different management transfers, human settlements and habitats. Each organization will provide geographic details and MIARO will provide comprehensive documentation on the new PA establishment process. The Peregrine Fund, USAID and WWF plan to visit the region in June or July.

b. Establishment of an appropriate institutional framework for SAPM

As part of the EP3 mid-term review, SAPM institutionalization was thoroughly discussed during development of the issues paper on SAPM.

Thoughts:
(i) MinEnvEF is primarily responsible for the management of SAPM that is made up of 2 PA groups:

- PAs in the current ANGAP network; and
- New PAs to be established under the Durban Vision

Therefore, the Ministry should make a choice:

- Either leave with ANGAP the responsibility for its current network and keep the responsibility for the new PA management (under government control through DGEEF)
- Or expand ANGAP's mandate to manage the whole SAPM

(ii) If the first scenario is kept, which entity attached to which level of the forestry service will manage the NPAs?
The Ministry is considering in earnest to put in place an organizational structure aligned with MAP (Madagascar Action Plan) challenges. As such, one management unit would be responsible for biodiversity conservation and development throughout the PAs, and ANGAP would be accountable to this management unit for the management of its network's PAs. Other PAs outside of ANGAP's network would be managed either by DGEEF at the decentralized level, or by other entities on a delegated power basis, or under co-management.

(iii) Through which mechanism would NPA be funded?
As PTF cannot directly support financially the DGEEF as an institution, a fund management unit will have to be developed that could be attached to DREEFs.

(iv) How would ANGAP's regional offices be related to DREEFs?
As a first step, ANGAP's DIRs could provide their technicality and expertise to support DREEFs until their capacities are well established.

(v) Existing institutions

- Interdepartmental Environmental Committee (CIME)
- National Environmental Council (CNE)
- Higher Advisory Board for Nature Protection (CSPN)

It would be timely to take advantage of the reforms to review the opportunities and effectiveness of all organizations (committees, councils, task forces, platforms…) established during the earlier phases of the program. There may be some duplication among these and new organizations can be established to address new key issues.

(vi) If this new organization is put in place, how to adjust the legal framework (COAP: Code des Aires Protégées) for sound working of the system (SAPM)?
A revision of COAP for it to adapt to the fresh needs of SAPM as a whole cannot be avoided. This revision will be the final result and crystallization of the overall reform process on PA management.

This revision will also be an opportunity to consider a few technical issues and needs identified from experience, including the sustainable use of natural resources within PAs other than usage rights and ecotourism.

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

a. Zahamena-Ankeniheny Corridor

❖ **COMMUNE LEVEL CONSULTATIONS**

A workshop to exchange views, thoughts, and plans was held in Foulpointe fron April 11-13, 2007, during which the following was presented:

- NPA establishment progress;
- New information on SAPM (safeguard policy, governance, EIA…);

Thoughts were shared on governance, sustainable use of natural resources, and the development and management plan. Finally, the final establishment step was planned.

Problems were encountered in the establishment of the new protected area, including:

- Only 6 months are left to conduct communal consultations, develop the improvement and management plan, and secure the final establishment decree;
- As the Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor NPA is part of the 500,000 ha of DGEEF managed protected areas, communal consultations are expected to be IDA funded. Due to delayed release of funds, a few activities with MIARO have already been funded, including production of tools for consultations at local level, holding of workshops at the district level to upgrade information, and establishment of teams to address communication and local consultations for training of partners in NPA establishment reporting.

Local consultations are expected to start in July and be completed in September 2007.

❖ **DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

To develop the NPA's development and management plan, it is expected that a simplified development and management plan will first be developed by upgrading all existing data. This simplified PAG should be developed prior to the consultations at the local level and will be completed and updated from the data collected during local consultations for the development of PAG.

❖ **COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES**

- During implementation of the communication strategy for NPA establishment in this corridor, 51 communicators were trained in field communication on SAPM – 51 in the Alaotra-Mangoro region, and 38 in the Atsinanana region. They made field visits to the communes involved in NPA creation to provide local people with information to prepare them for local consultations. Additionally, 20 field agents from partners attended training on SAPM. They will supervise local communicators and provide advice as needed.
- A 13-minute film on the Ankeniheny Zahamena corridor was made, the angle of which was discussed with the various partners. It will be used as a communication tool to sensitize local people about the importance of NPA establishment.

b. Fandriana-Vondrozo Corridor

A workshop similar to that of the Ankeniheny Zahamena corridor was held in Fianarantsoa on May 31 and June 1, 2007. For COFAV (Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo), one year and four months are still left to prepare the final establishment stage of NPA.

The Fandriana-Vondrozo corridor is affected by a financial problem as there is not enough money to conduct consultations in the 66 communes involved in the NPA. Some activities can be funded by MIARO, including map production for local consultations, development of a guide for consultations, establishment of the Advisory and Evaluation Committee, and finally the establishment of a

coordinating and implementing structure at the level of each CIREEF. We should also make the most of the presence of ERI in several communes involved in the new protected areas. The Chief of Haute Matsiatra region also recommended that the environmental program be incorporated in regional planning.

❖ **COMMUNAL CONSULTATIONS**

At the workshop, the information expected to be collected during the consultations was identified to help develop the development and management plan for the new protected area and Environmental and Social Management Plan. A consultation guide will thereafter be developed to standardize the approach and information to be collected. The procedure on how to conduct the consultation was also discussed.

❖ **DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

To develop the development and management plan, all available information is expected to be capitalized on, including the existing communal plans and objectives.

❖ **GOVERNANCE**

Based on the Technical Secretariat's inputs, the COFAV management structure was also discussed during the workshop. The single corridor should be managed by all of the actors in the concerned regions. The advisory and evaluation committee will be put in place to monitor implementation of actions following from the temporary protection order. Under the management structure, after obtaining the establishment decree, as proposed by the Technical Secretariat, COE will become the steering body. The assignments of this steering body, the executive committee (decision making and coordination), and shared management committee have been determined.

❖ **COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES**

After the communication campaign conducted by CMP in this corridor, feedback was scrutinized. This helped develop a communication strategy aimed at reaching those areas that were not served by the media during the communication campaign, namely on the north of the corridor, Fandriana district. It included training for CMP (Comité Multilocal de Planification) roll-over partners at the commune level (VNA, Mayor, Fokontany Chiefs, religious leaders, traditional authorities…). This training focused on SAPM and temporary status decree, in preparation for local consultations. This activity will be funded from communication campaign balance.

c. <u>Anosy region</u>

Since the prioritization work in Anosy in 2001, the Tsitongambarika forest was identified as a conservation priority due to its large area, rich biodiversity, and ecological functions. It is among the 18 priority sites for new protected area establishment in the Anosy region.

The Tsitongambarika forest and its catchment areas are threatened by slash-and-burn farming and charcoal production. The low altitude forest is largely cleared due to slash-and-burn farming. This also applies to the medium altitude forest as local people are left without any adequate economic alternatives.

The workshop on new protected area establishment in the Tsitongambarika Forest was held at PACT's office on May 15-16, 2007. Representatives of CIREEF,, JARIALA, CI/MIARO, WCS, QMM/QIT Madagascar Minerals SA, BIMP/Birdlife International Madagascar Programme, ANGAP, and ASOS/ Action – Santé – Organisation – Secours attended. Day 1 was devoted to sharing information, identifying conservation targets for the three Tsitongambarika forest compartments, and proposing a boundary for the core zone and entire protected area. On Day 2, the working plan for 2007 was developed, and funding for the final establishment step and sustainable management of the new PA

was discussed as Rio Tinto funds will finance only the activities until the temporary protection decree is issued. Under the working plan for 2007, the new Tsitongambarika protected area is expected to be given temporary protection status by the end of 2007. Duties have already been shared among task force members on Tsitongambarika.

d. Ambatotsirongorongo

PROTECTED AREA CREATION

❖ **SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARIES**
A field mission composed of WCS and CIREEF Anosy conducted in February 2007 surveyed the boundaries of the development area. The boundary points were recorded on GPS.

❖ **PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPMENT AREA**
Public consultation on the development area was conducted in March 2007, in all concerned Fokontany.

❖ **SURVEYING**
Marking on a map of the georeferenced survey points followed by a consultation of legal status was carried out in March 2007. An official demarcation mission composed of CIREEF, land tenure department, mining department and stakeholders in all the Fokontany involved finalized the survey work.

❖ **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**
A workshop on environmental impact assessment was held in March 2007 with representatives of local communities neighboring the Ambatotsirongorongo site. This workshop complemented the field surveys conducted in 2006. During the workshop, the ecological, socioeconomic and cultural impacts of the PA establishment project were identified and analyzed. Suggestions were made for alternatives and mitigation measures.

❖ **PA MANAGEMENT PLAN**
A first validation workshop on the future Ambatotsirongorongo PA management plan was held in Manambaro in March 2007. This workshop was attended by representatives of Ambatotsirongorongo resident communities who validated the proposed management plan put forward by stakeholders. However, the management plan can only be finalized in the second half year 2007, after the proposed extension of the new protected area is validated – which implies that some modifications and improvements should be made on the initial proposal.

❖ **AD HOC COMMISSION MEETING**
A meeting of the ad hoc commission on processing objections, if any, as recorded in the objection registers at the offices of the four communes of Ambatotsirongorongo, is scheduled for June 22, 2007. It is recalled that the ad hoc commission will be composed of the Chief of Anosy region, CIREEF Chief, land tenure department, topography and mining services, Mayors and Communal Council Chairs in the above mentioned four communes. Stakeholders will also attend the meeting as assistants.

❖ **BUILDING THE CAPACITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
A workshop to build the capacities of the management committee members was held in March 2007. Modules included:

- General knowledge on biodiversity and conservation
- Management transfer (reference GELOSE and GCF)
- Generalities on protected areas

- Management tools (development scheme, management plan, role and responsibilities of the management committee, functioning of the management committee)

❖ **ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

i. Establishment of environmental clubs
A first wave of environmental clubs was established in a few primary schools in two communes out of the four in Ambatotsirongorongo.

ii. Promotion of environmental education in school
Gardening competition was initiated in partnership with the Taolagnaro CISCO (Circonscription Scolaire) in the first quarter for schools located in the neighboring communes of Ambatotsirongorongo.

iii. Celebration of WED
The World Environment Day (WED) scheduled to be held on June 5, 2007 has been postponed to June 21, 2007 to enable the authorities and other partner organizations (the June 5-official celebration was to take place in Ambatondrazaka) to attend and participate in this celebration that was a first event for the neighboring communes of Ambatotsirongorongo.

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

The ecological restoration activities conducted by MIARO team and Ambatondrazaka CIREEF in Ambohilero since 2006 were assessed by the Virginia Tech/SANREM team and Valbio Center. Louise Holloway, who was on TDY (Temporary Duty) for TAMS (Tetik'Asa Mampody Savoka) project in Mantadia, participated in this assessment. A national workshop on forest restoration was also held during this period at Residence, Ankerana on June 6-7, 2007.

a. <u>Visit to Ambohilero</u>
Three follow-up visits were paid to the Ambohilero site during the period to conduct training and monitor the implementation of soil conservation work. The last visit was aimed to assess the damages caused by the two consecutive cyclones,and prepare the assessment visit by the Virginia Tech/SANREM team.

In the field, the anti-erosion system put in place seems to have withstood the cyclones, except at two places where the "*Rangaza*" canopy and plantations were washed away and resulted in a 20m-high landslide. During a field visit in May 2007, the Virginia Tech/SANREM team provided specific training to local workers (CIREEF representatives, local people representatives) on the anti-erosion systems. Through these assessments, technical recommendations were made by the Virginia tech/SANREM team to continue restoration work in the degraded areas of Ambohilero forest. A short-term action plan along with technical guidelines will shortly be submitted to the local team (MIARO and Ambatondrazaka CIREEF) by Sarah Karpanty. As next steps, the anti-erosion systems will be scaled up and native species will be planted in open zones.

b. <u>Forest restoration workshop</u>
The workshop was held on June 6-7, 2007 with the active participation of the new Director General for Environment, Water and Forests. Its goal was to outline the national forest restoration strategy, put in place a network to promote interactions among people and organizations that implement forest restoration in Madagascar.

A total of 27 participants from several institutions and organizations attended the workshop after about 30 invitations had been sent. The workshop was sponsored by the DG for Environment, Water and Forest. DGEEF officials actively participated in the workshop.

Signing up for joining the network was initiated. A hard core of the network was established, with DGEEF reforestation specialist as leader.

The outline of the forest restoration strategy in Madagascar emerged from the workshop, including forest restoration priorities in Madagascar, the need for harmonizing the language and several definitions used for restoration. A short and medium term action plan was put in place with a view to establishing the network that will support DGEEF in developing and validating a strategy.

c. Forest restoration strategy

The idea of developing a forest restoration strategy was approved by the Forestry Service when Ms. Monique Radiharisoa was the Director General. The recent restructuring of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest somewhat delayed the process. The basic issue was the place of this strategy in the various strategies already in place, including the national reforestation strategy.

Elements of the strategy were defined at the national workshop on forest restoration held on June 6-7, 2007. Additionally, the forest restoration practitioners' network and forestry service representatives were formalized. It will fall to this network's core members to develop terms of reference to help a consultant draft and finalize the strategy. Three DGEEF officials are core members and will provide leadership to the development of a final strategy, which will be validated.

d. Carbon project

The Ankeniheny – Zahamena Biodiversity Corridor Restoration and Conservation Carbon Project is a multiple purpose project that aims at generating carbon credits through restoration of degraded lands and also through the protection of the corridor while ensuring the connectivity of Mantadia National Park and Analamazaotra Special Reserve. The project will build the resilience of the species and ecosystem and is aimed to restore the previous ecosystem services that will benefit both the biodiversity and the surrounding communities. Moreover, communities will be the recipients of additional agroforestry activities that will tackle the prevailing food insecurity in the area. The January-June 2007 period is characterized by the transition between the preparation and the implementation phases.

❖ **ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMONSTRATION PLOTS**

Six types of activities constitute the project planting framework: natural forest restoration, charcoal/fuel wood plantation, mixed native species plantations, sustainable forest garden, fruit and spice garden, and savoka garden. Volunteer farmers offered the project portions of their lands as demonstration plots on which the above mentioned activities will be conducted as well as the related amount of labor. In exchange, the project provided the seeds, ensured the training and the monitoring of the activities while the owner of the plot will get the full benefit of the harvests. Locations of demonstration plots were negotiated with the Facilitating Agents (FAs) so as to make it most visible to as many farmers passing by as possible.

The Antsampanana demonstration plot served as a training and reference site for the practical aspects of the project six planting activities. As soon as the training on a given activity was completed, FAs started replicating it on the other demonstration plots. To date, seven demonstration plots were established and will be periodically monitored by the FAs.

❖ **RESTORATION: TRAINING AND PILOT IMPLEMENTATION**

The preparation phase consisted of vast awareness campaign about the project in the proposed restoration area, tree species selection, establishment of the current 23 nurseries stocked with more than 500,000 trees and strategically scattered along the corridor route, phenology data collection and more. The end of this phase marked the January – June 2007 MIARO reporting period and also the onset of the project implementation phase. However, prior to carrying out the restoration activities at a large scale, so as to complete the yearly 500 hectares of planting committed by the GoM in the ERPA (Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement), adequate trainings need to be given as restoration is not mere reforestation. The FAs then were trained by an international ecologist expert on how to assess the past and present condition of a proposed restoration site, how to design species composition and its distribution pattern within the area to be restored by using the best species mix which meets at the same time the species requirements, the topography and the future attraction of seed dispersers so as to reduce the restoration efforts and costs.

A reduced restoration team was then recruited and given training on planting techniques as well as on the technical organization of labor during the plantation. At the same time, the nursery and planting teams were trained to ensure good communication about the number of needed trees and for the nursery team to restock the nurseries accordingly so that plants will be available throughout the year despite the huge planting efforts. To date, more than 20,000 plants were put into the ground with plantation density of 1,000 plants per hectare. Hopefully, the EP3 funds will soon be released and will allow the restoration of the committed 500 hectares by the end of this year.

❖ **ECOLOGICAL MONITORING SITES**

Three sites were identified for the establishment of ecological monitoring plots: Maromizaha within the NAT station, Torotorofotsy within the Mitsinjo intervention zone, and Andranolava within the AGA's zone. Within each site, three types of location were identified to host the monitoring plots: natural forest, CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) eligible non forest land and CDM non eligible non forest land. Under the supervision of the local coordinator, FAs will set up the plots and collect baseline data sometime in September-October during which planting is not recommended due to lack of rain.

Result Module 2: Management effectiveness for conservation areas improved

Key achievements of RM2 during 2007 have been:

- Supporting the creation of new protected areas in the Atsimo Andrefana, Menabe and Melaky Regions, working closely with PNM-ANGAP in this process
- Completing a guide and software for the management plan development and to ensure future rapid updating of thematic and synthetic plans and for evaluating management impacts.
- Adapting PNM-ANGAP planning process to SAPM through provision of documentation and direct support to the most advanced sites (adaptations include greater integration of NAP goals with respect to management-sharing, economic development and orientation of outcomes and strategies to MAP and PE3 objectives);
- Supporting management planning to the Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena, Makira, and Anosy sites (Ifotaka and Ankodida) in 2005/2006. This year 2007, Menabe Central and Manambolomaty-Tsimembo have begun development of their management plans with analyses of conservation priorities and threats, and PK32-Ranobe has completed its working draft. A draft monitoring plan is already operational at these sites and at Ankodida. This is linked to RM1.
- Finalizing training modules on biodiversity and natural resource management issues (in collaboration with the REPC project).

- Creating and distributing a resource CD for protected areas managers which includes the key technical, scientific and legal documents useful for park management.
- Creating a comprehensive dataset for the floral and 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. <u>Supporting the creation of new protected areas and their management design and planning process</u>
As an introduction to this section, we wish to emphasize that the NAPs are necessitating a shift from pure management planning for existing PAs towards a stronger emphasis on NAP design. The differences are derived from the following new challenges and opportunities:

- The broadening of management objectives in line with new IUCN management categories being adopted in Madagascar offer new opportunities for NAP design. NAPs may go beyond the usual definition of boundaries to essentially enclose high-priority biodiversity areas only that have limited access and uses, towards a more comprehensive design that incorporates a wider range of stakeholder interests. We believe that this will help encourage greater local ownership and participation, as well as providing a platform for associated development activities around the biodiversity areas.
- The recent adoption of international (now also national) good governance principles has also encouraged several NAPs to expand their vision of what the NAP should comprise spatially and what its management vision should be. This is an opportunity and a challenge.
- Governance-sharing is also a new challenge and opportunity. We believe that PA practitioners are well placed to move this process forward.
- Regional MAPs are probably a key to the future sustainability of NAPs. If the NAP is well integrated and becomes part of the regional development plan, its likelihood of long-term success should be strengthened.
- Working directly with NAPs (including all of their stakeholders) appears to be modifying an important SAPM dynamic: the relative roles of SAPM central as a policy/strategy developer, and how on-site practitioners adapt these policies to their local conditions. At the start of SAPM, much energy was devoted to defining policy and strategy at the central level. As experience on site grows, there appears to be a shift towards a more equitable balance.

b. <u>Menabe</u>
In early 2007, the NGOs Fanamby and Durrell requested support from MIARO to develop management and business plans for the Menabe Central NAP. To date, we have provided on-site support to identify biodiversity and threat priorities with all stakeholders concerned. This has also led to a revision of research priorities and helped to define more clearly the vocation and delimitation of the NAP. We are currently exploring new avenues to strengthen/re-orientate the management planning process and guide with respect to governance (particularly integration of multiple stakeholders and governance-sharing) and alignment of goals and strategies to national and regional MAPS as well as PE3 objectives. The lessons emerging are being shared with other NAPs and are integrated into the newly-started Melaky NAP (see below).

c. <u>Melaky Region</u>
MIARO has responded to requests for a NAP comprising the complex of lakes at Manambolomaty, Bemamba and Masama Lakes, and Tsimembo and Soahany Forests. These are all in the southern sector of the Melaky Region. We have helped to define the role of different partners including the Bemaraha Program, Durrell, the Peregrine Fund and MIARO. We will soon hold a meeting with the DREEF and

the Chef de Région at Maintirano as the NAP is apparently a regional development priority. We plan to support the full process of NAP design and planning. In parallel, RM2 staff will be co-opted by The Peregrine Fund to conduct an assessment of the current status of conservation and development in the proposed NAP, and to provide recommendations for future delimitation and management vocations. US Government staff (USAID) are closely involved in this process.

Additional NAPs

We have continued to support additional NAPs through the provision of documentation, training and direct support to the most advanced sites. MIARO support was continuously provided to the Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena, the Fianarantsoa forest corridor, Makira, and Anosy sites (Ifotaka and Ankodida) in 2005/2006. Personnel involved in the Lac Alaotra, Daraina and Anjozorobe have been directly involved in the Menabe planning process. We also invited personnel and community representatives from the Menabe, Atsimo Andrefana, Androy and Anosy Region to the first of a planned series of regional SAPM knowledge-sharing meetings described below.

Knowledge-sharing

As part of the Menabe process, MIARO co-financed a regional information-exchange and planning workshop in Mangily (Toliara) attended by wide spectrum of stakeholders, including community leaders, government administrators, PNM-ANGAP and NGOs. The focus was on PA governance, particularly for those NAPs that are developing governance-sharing regimes. Representatives from SAPM in Antananarivo and from CAZ and Fianarantsoa forest corridors also assisted. The recommendations of the workshop will be integrated into the SAPM coordination process and on-going Menabe Central planning.

The two-day meeting focused on encouraging direct knowledge-sharing between PA practitioners, rather than the more usual exchange between central SAPM entities and the field. This certainly occurred, but future meetings may need to be more focused to help channel the results more easily towards central and decentralized SAPM entities.

d. <u>Development of a guide and software for the elaboration of the management plan</u>

This activity was implemented to ensure future rapid development and updating of thematic and synthetic plans and for evaluating management impacts. Since last year 2006, the guide and software are available for PNM-ANGAP. In addition, the action plan was adapted from the PNM-ANGAP logical framework for their activities in the EP3.

The guide put in CD has been distributed to all park and reserve managers. We also recall that the management plan format was finalized and adopted by PNM-ANGAP protected areas and this was also integrated into the guide.

e. <u>Finalization of training modules on biodiversity and natural resource management</u>

Self-training modules for conservation professionals has been developed by the REPC (*Réseau des Educateurs et des Professionels de Conservation*) project. More than 30 modules covering 12 broad themes were proposed by PNM-ANGAP and the DGEEF and drafts of 10 of these modules have now been developed. This year 2007, the focus has been to finalize the content of each module. Given the opportunity to complete the process, the aspects of forest restoration are being seriously taken into account by the network.

By the end of 2006 REPC (Réseau d'Educateurs Professionnels pour la Conservation) run a training workshop to test five basic modules on biodiversity (what is biodiversity, why is biodiversity important, threats to biodiversity, forest fragmentation and characteristics of endangered species). Comments on the content of the modules, from participants of the workshop (mainly working for PNM-ANGAP and

DIREEF), have been incorporated to modules. By May 2007, the four tested modules undergo final review before dispatch. A second set of five modules targeting ANGAP have been developed very recently, they are at an early stage of development, but REPC expect final versions by the end of September 2007. In addition to ten modules targeting ANGAP, five modules on resource management targeting DGEEF have been developed and finalized by REPC. Finally, REPC propose a number of academic modules (content showing more theoretical aspects of the topic while professional modules show the practical aspect of the topic) to be used as resources for practitioners from PNM-ANGAP and DGEEF. See appendix for list of modules

f. Creation and distribution of a resource CD for protected areas managers

A resource CD containing key documents of use to protected areas managers has been compiled and distributed to managers. Many of the key documents have also been distributed separately during meetings and visits by technical assistants to the field.

This CD is being expanded and we are currently gathering other key technical, scientific and legal documents of use to protected areas managers to complete it.

g. Biodiversity profiles for protected areas

MBG has developed flora profiles for 13 PAs, including both PNM-ANGAP and other NAPs. The faunal profiles are in development, and the six new World Heritage Site PA databases have been updated. We have noted earlier that the management design and planning process for some NAPs are leading to additional profiles being compiled as biodiversity and threat analyses are carried out.

As well as aiding planning and monitoring, the profiles will be used to evaluate financial support requests made to the MFPAB.

Up-to-data biodiversity database on vertebrate (primates, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes) and butterfly on 51 current protected areas are building from 93 references. Compare to the most recent compiled references on Madagascar Biodiversity (The Natural History of Madagascar, Goodman and Beansted eds. 2005), additional 171 vertebrate taxa and the ever first butterfly communities in each of the protected areas are given. Currently, the database could be serving as key information to build up biodiversity profile for PNM-ANGAP parks. In addition, the availability of references and list of taxa in each park could help managers and scientists for research planning and identify eventual species for conservation targets.

After the training given by Boo Fiona Maisels from WCS Gabon in Masoala, techniques and capacity to test and run "tracklog" within few parks were possible. However, some materials constraints such as "palmtops" and associated expenses (batteries) did not allow pursuing the project. In addition the kind of palmtops needed is difficult to find on local and even abroad marked, as they are old design. PNM-ANGAP ecological monitoring component must be discussed again with all concerns to find out a common point of view.

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

Generally, activities under this section are affected by RM3 financial problem.

Anyway, Ankarafantsika National Park has completed its business plan and this will serve as an important example for all other protected areas.

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.

As a result of the technical assistance provided by Mazars Fivoarana Cabinet in 2006 and also subsequent to Conservation International's interventions, an amount equivalent to $62,000 was identified to be refunded to Conservation International as a prior condition to unblocking the remainder of ANGAP's funds within the MIARO Program.

ANGAP presented a reimbursement plan to CI that shows the last payment in 2009. As MIARO is foreseen to end by September 2008, CI initiated a negotiation with USAID Madagascar to save these unallowable costs by replacing them with expenditures under the same themes as MIARO but in different ANGAP sites not funded by MIARO. These stand-in costs concerned expenditures that were paid under entrance fees to Protected Area (DEAP: Droit d'Entrée aux Aires Protégées)

Following these criteria, only about $37,000 was saved after multiple interventions in collaboration with ANGAP team. ANGAP is now preparing a reimbursement plan to be executed before September 2008 to be submitted to CI for the remaining unsaved unallowable costs. This reimbursement plan will be part of a package to be submitted to USAID for approval.

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

For the period under consideration, the WCS contribution was focused on the increase of Tany Meva resources such as money, skills, information and networking. The new board of Tany Meva was nominated in January and has started to work on the strategic plan for the foundation and internal documents such as bylaw and statute.

Results achieved during the period are the following:

a. Finalization of by law, statute and Ray Victurine support of Tany Meva

Ray Victurine worked with the new Board and the executive team of Tany Meva to finalize the statute and by law at the end of April before the validation by the Board. The Board is now working on these documents. Ray Victurine also wrote the document of the extension collaboration with the MacArthur Foundation for the next three years.

b. Alternative Grant Mechanism around Makira forest protected area

Tany Meva initiated a study to identify a new grant around the Makira protected area. Micro finance was chosen as the mechanism. WCS through MIARO worked with Tany Meva and the consulting firm FTHM on the feasibility study and the process to implement the mechanism. The committee plans to finish the process of implementation before the end of this year.

c. Update of Tany Meva communication tools

Fionn Reilly recommended some improvements of Tany Meva's website during his trip to Madagascar and worked with Tany Meva's communication and IT specialists about the marketing and international standard of the website. They decided to continue to work together to improve the website in September and in collaboration with the photographer Julie Maher, to provide some training to the Tany Meva team on photography first, and then work with Fionn to make the website more attractive and communicative. Tany Meva will finance the total cost of this mission.

d. Integration of Tany Meva in Katoomba Group

Last year, in collaboration with Africa Katoomba group, Forest Trend and WCS, two members of Tany Meva's executive team participated in the workshop on Payment for Ecosystem Services in Cape Town. At that workshop, it was decided that Tany Meva will be a member of the national network on PES Madagascar. This network provides training on PES and shares experiences on the market for ecosystem services in Africa and worldwide to implement a national and regional market exchange of ecosystem services.

e. Update the organizational structure to the new strategic plan

A TOR was developed to update the organizational structure of Tany Meva's executive team to realize the strategic plan and continue the development of the foundation as the board needs. This study will focus on the structure and job description to face the development of the foundation.

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

Support to develop a communication and marketing document has been discussed with the Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity. This activity has just been approved by the board members of the foundation and will be carried out in the coming semester.

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

MIARO team members support the ministerial committee on sustainable financing to assist in identifying sustainable financing mechanisms and coordinating information sharing. The working group will meet as needed to respond to specific needs and requests from the Ministry and provide guidance. During the last meeting in 2006, the green tax was given high priority as one of interesting financial mechanisms to study. It was decided by the committee that WWF through the MIARO RM4 will continue to work on the green tax.

Under this activity, the main product to be delivered by the technical sub-committee of the sustainable finance group of the EP3, is the estimation of the expected management costs of protected area based on governance type (update and continue studies made by David Meyers, Jean Christophe Carret, Christian Ramarolahy and Jurg Brand).

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

Michel Masozera worked on the evaluation of ecosystem services payments in the Atongil Bay to show the different opportunities of PES in the region, and then use it as a model for the national level. The final report on this study will be available by September 2007, and will be shared with the different partners and decision makers to increase understanding of the conservation economic value.

In addition, a film on ecosystem services development will be produced for decision makers with DDC Madagascar, again to demonstrate the contribution of conservation through ecosystem services to the local and national economy and to move from poverty to sustainable development for the community. Film production has been delayed due to the complicated theme, but current plans are for completion by September.

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

a. Makira

The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests signed a letter for WCS to sell carbon from Makira forest for the 5 next years. This year WCS plan to sell around 40,000 tons of carbon on the voluntary market. As decided with the Ministry, the funds generated from the sale will be dedicated to the COBA's (Communauté de Base) community projects and investments, management of the Makira protected area, marketing fees and technical support for the ministry in carbon management, and support for the creation and management of a technical office. WCS plans to acquire CCB certification for the Makira Carbon Project to ensure capture of higher prices through proven quality of the asset. Sales will be made primarily through a broker.

b. Mantadia Zahamena

PROJECT MANAGEMENT ENTITY (PME) SELECTION PROCESS

This reporting period was marked by the near end of the PME selection process. Of the five institutions that submitted technical and financial offers, ANAE presented the most attractive one and was therefore selected. However, the UC PE3 of the DGEEF still negotiated some technical and financial adjustments of ANAE's proposal. ANAE has submitted its latest proposal update but has not yet been officially appointed as PME.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

At the request of the Bio Carbon Fund of the World Bank, two missionaries from IUCN visited the project last February. Their mission consisted in getting acquainted with TAMS including a rapid assessment of the project's strengthes and weaknesses, and also an inventory of potential partners for future collaboration. The Madagascar project stakeholders have validated the IUCN experts' report. Hopefully, the GEF (Global Environment Fund) related funding will be released soon to allow the beginning of this additional program closely related to TAMS.

Another funding opportunity is linked to ICRAF's (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry) visit to Madagascar in late May 2007. Unlike IUCN, ICRAF has been funding a project in the northern part of the country. The visit aimed at assessing the sustainable livelihood activities that TAMS is implementing. ICRAF's missionaries also met with organizations involved in agroforestry and development activities both to gather their expectations and to assess the possibility of collaboration. The outcome will be a joint CI-ICRAF proposal with the intent of supporting the communities involved in the restoration project in addition to the already planned sustainable livelihood activities.

4.2.4. ASSIST THE GOM TO DEVELOP OTHER NEW FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FOREST HABITAT CONSERVATION INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION OF GREEN TAXES TO FINANCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

A consultant was assigned whose purpose is to assist in the establishment of a "green tax" that will be earmarked for the support of protected areas. This assignment is one component of a much broader effort to establish a sustainable financing system for biodiversity conservation in Madagascar. Other components of that effort include the activities of the Government's *Comité pour le Développement des Instruments de Financement Durable pour l'Environnement* (CDFIDE), which has identified four primary revenue sources it wishes to pursue to support four specific environmental priorities. For this activity, the work focuses only on green taxes, and includes the following main tasks:

- Based on initial consultations and previous work on Madagascar, identify the protected area revenue sources that appear most realistic in terms of ability to generate funds, practicality of implementation, and political will.
- Conduct consultations with the Government of Madagascar (finance, tourism, and protected area agencies), tourism operators, environmental actors, donor's agencies, and others as appropriate to further scope out what would be involved in authorizing and implementing the funding sources identified above.
- Review existing taxes, fees, and public revenues used to finance protected areas to determine how much is collected, how many people pay, and what the major successes and challenges are in implementation. (This will done in conjunction with rather than after the previous tasks)

Both the *vignette touristique* and the air transport tax pose significant political challenges for implementation. Nevertheless, each offers considerable potential as a sustainable source of revenue for the management of protected areas in the future. One of the key questions raised in the course of the work was who within Madagascar might take the political initiative to move ahead on either of them.

MIARO team suggested that this is not the right moment for starting a green tax campaign. The environmental community is currently fighting a battle to ensure that the 8% of debt swap revenues earmarked for the Foundation is in fact allocated in that way. And an additional campaign is also beginning to earmark 50% of French government debt relief to the environment, a plan that the French support but the Ministry of Finance may not. Because these campaigns are already underway, it has been suggested that it might be more appropriate to hold off on green taxes, for fear of unduly pressuring an already-reluctant Ministry of Finance.

The Presidency will soon organize a workshop that will regroup everyone concerned with implementing challenge 7 of the Madagascar Action Plan. The purpose is to ensure communication among the actors and obtain commitments to implementing key activities. MIARO feels that this would be an excellent opportunity to present a policy briefing paper on sustainable financing, as it will be possible to engage the interest of the president at that time.

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 future negotiation of the C2D (*Contrat Désendettement Développement*) was anticipated to happen in June 2007 and had been included as part of the sustainable financing strategy of the environment and biodiversity in Madagascar. The negotiation schedule was postponed to another date. As a follow up to the recommendations made in the RM4 mission report of October 2006, the mission in March 2007 aimed to develop the defined strategy and follow up with updated recommendations.

Activities were organized to reach three main goals: 1/ raising awareness at Government of Madagascar (GOM) and Government of France (GOF) levels and advocating for C2D allocation to natural resources conservation, 2/ identifying people to raise the issue at the highest level, 3/ assessing beneficiaries profile.

Although C2D's amount and period is not fully decided, amounts of 20 to 30 millions Euros for 3 or 5 years have been mentioned by GOF authorities.

During a mission in March, Marie de Longcamp met with the French Cooperation team to discuss the potential and as a follow up to her previous mission: newly appointed environmental advisor, advisor in charge of financial affairs of the French Embassy and AFD's (Agence Française de Développement) Director. As a follow up to this mission, meetings will be organized at different levels with French officials of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and French development agency (AFD) in Paris to engage French government at all levels.

At GOM side, meetings were held at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MinEnvEF) and at the Presidency: namely the newly appointed Minister of Environment, the CGP, the SAPM focal point, the CDFIDE Secretary (who helped organizing meetings within the Ministry). At the Presidency, meetings took place with the Chief of Staff and the newly advisor for the environment. To support the meetings, an attached note in French has been drafted and communicated to GOM officials.

As part of the mission, Marie de Longcamp identified people who could help informally raise the issue at the Presidency level and also had meetings with Executive Directors of Tany Meva and Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (MFPAB).

On a technical note, environmental sector is well positioned to meet C2D criteria and the two existing environmental funds represent appropriate recipients.

On a political note, GOF is willing to consider a share of C2D allocated to protected areas and natural resources management. However the final decision will rely on negotiations with GOM. The mission allowed raising awareness with GOM officials and the Chief of staff at the Presidency agreed C2D was a coherent way of implementing the MAP commitments (i.e. challenges 1 and 2). He asked that the newly appointed environmental advisor follow up and we had a first meeting to brief him on technical and political aspects of the negotiation. The Minister of Environment, Water and Forest (MinEnvEF) is also aware of the negotiation and asked his SG (Secrétaire Général) to follow up.

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

Friends of Masoala support continues to flow to Masoala. So far this support is mainly in the form of relatively small-scale (CHF10-15k/yr) funding for projects like the new Visitor's Center. Twenty-five percent of the annual ZZ contribution of $100k is going into the Masoala endowment managed by WCS-NY, which is currently around $105k. FoM has made a commitment to increase the amount of funding to the trust to $7 or $8 million, but progress remains slow. WCS plans to meet with FoM this year to explore ways to stimulate the fundraising and flow of funds to this effort.

Work has begun on Biodiversity Offsets with MIARO partners working with the mining companies in Madagascar, Dynatec, QMM and the GOM to develop biodiversity offsets to mitigate their development impacts on Biodiversity. The President has shown great interest in biodiversity offsets and the MIARO team is considering organizing a learning opportunity for national and regional government leaders around the idea of offsets in the hope of including such offsets in development and investment policies, as well as within the overall MAP. It is hoped that a learning meeting could be held before the end of this year.

Business and Biodiversity Offset Program

The BBOP (Business and Biodiversity Offset Program) was initiated by CI and Forest Trends to develop strategy to ensure a no net loss of biodiversity when natural resource extraction projects close and, when possible, projects are to provide a biodiversity gain. BBOP is therefore developing a toolkit of methodologies for the design and implementation of biodiversity offsets. The program also seeks to engage decision and policy makers to consider biodiversity offsets in corporate practices and related regulations.

However, before considering offset options, projects need first to avoid, minimize, mitigate and restore the biodiversity. Two offset projects were presented at the last BBOP annual meeting held in Bainbridge Island last June. The first is with the Rio Tinto company that will extract titanium dioxide in the Anosy Region, which suggested the protection of the Ambatotsirongorongo and the Tsitongambarika areas to offset the net biodiversity loss that will be caused by the project. The next is the Ambatovy project that envisages protecting the Ankera forest as an offset. New offset projects were presented by companies that volunteered to offset biodiversity. Two of them are worth quoting due to their special characteristics. One is a transboundary offset project that consists of the construction of a ski resort in the US on the route of a migratory bird species. The related offset activity is the protection of the bird habitat in the Dominican Republic. The other particular project concerns the Strongman Company that has been extracting coal in New Zealand for 15 years and seeks to develop an offset program to ensure no net loss of biodiversity.

4.3.3 DEVELOP AND PROMOTE DIVERSE, QUALITY ECOTOURISM PRODUCTS THAT REPRESENT A VISION OF THE GLOBAL ECOTOURISM STANDARD IN AND AROUND KEY PROTECTED AREAS IN MADAGASCAR.

The policy brief "*lettre de politique*", underlining the general principles of ecotourism concessions in protected areas is undergoing its final review and should shortly be approved by the Government at large (July 2007). For the time being, the policy and its strategies will focus on concessions within protected areas (ANGAP and SAPM) only. Depending on performance with protected areas, concessioning activities could be implemented outside protected areas at a later stage.

WCS is also currently working in close collaboration with the International Finance Corporation to develop a manual of procedures and standards for concessioning. The manual establishes basic criteria for the type of investment that Madagascar wishes to attract as part of its ecotourism product: high quality, low density type of investment with benefits to local communities, mainly through employment. Most importantly, the manual puts in place the necessary financial mechanisms that will generate sustainable revenues for the management of protected areas. It provides illustrative case studies of fee mechanisms used in other countries implementing protected areas concessioning by the private sector, and provides hypothetical indications of how much revenues a private concession can generate for a given protected area.

Twenty sites for concessioning have been proposed and include Maroantsetra and Nosy Mangabe. It is very likely that those two sites will be part of the five key pilot sites for concessioning.

USAID ALLIANCE ACTIVITIES

The Ecoregional alliances of Toamasina, Fianarantsoa and Anosy are working through thematic working groups addressing the following:

- protected areas establishment
- institutional development for communes
- production and agricultural trade
- health and social issues

The working group with "the protected areas establishment" is under the leadership of MIARO and is integrated into the regional SAPM commissions within each Region. During this first semester, efforts were focused on the organization and preparation of the communication campaign at the "fokontany" and village level before holding the public consultations. Mayors and several representatives of the villages were assigned to take the role of "communication relay" for this proximity communication approach. Trainings were organized by Alliance members for theses communication relay on the communication techniques. The message to be shared is the argument of the Malagasy Protected Area System (SAPM) and the content of the different "*arrêté de protection temporaire*".

The next step will be the public consultations following the consultation approach tested in Maroseranana last year. For the Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor, a local consultation guide was produced by a consultant and validated by the Toamasina Ecoregional Alliance. This manual will be shared to all protected areas promoters.

Regarding the implementation of the MAP, the USAID Alliances were involved in all regional meetings organized by the government to defend the environmental and protected areas creation cause as defined in the Engagement 7 of the MAP.
It could allow us to bring the biodiversity and conservation issue as a priority in the planning processes at the district and commune level.

III. PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

SAPM TOOL VALIDATION

A few tools are ready, including the guidance paper, NPA establishment guide, EIA guide, and practical guide on governance, but they have not yet been validated due to pending appointment of the DGEEF. The practical guide on sustainable use of natural resources is not yet ready due to delays in hiring the consultant. Regional level teams will need these tools to move forward in the establishment of new protected areas.

SAPM GOVERNANCE

- Shared Management: Currently, NPA promoters are discussing NPA governance with other stakeholders. Shared management is the type of potential governance for several NPAs. During workshops held at the central and regional levels, it was noted that shared management is still in an experimental phase, and regional level teams will need support and supervision along the process.
- Delegated management: the MinEnvEF's vision is to re-focus the administration on its basic roles and have the operational management provided by other actors that have the needed capacity and motivation to manage these resources. Many issues are yet to be clarified, including

criteria for the selection of managers, strategy to motivate actors, roles of forest workers, processes to abide by, and approvals and working of the delegating system.

PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN THE FINAL PROTECTION STATUS

Promoters have two years (one year renewable once only), according to the terms of the temporary protection order, to complete the final establishment step. Protected areas that were given this temporary protection status as of December 2005 should be issued with a final establishment decree no later than December 2007. However, as noted in the field, this 2 year-period is insufficient to complete this step. In the specific case of shared management, the process of identifying actual stakeholders and their interests, gains and potential losses for PA establishment, and negotiating each and everyone's roles and responsibilities, requires time to build confidence among the actors and provide them with the means to express themselves and establish the co-management agreement and appropriate governance structures at every level. An extension of the temporary protection period would, therefore, be necessary for effective management of these new protected areas.

ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR ENERGY, FISHING, ENVIRONMENT, AND MINING

The commission was put in place to propose resolution to disputes, and provide technical and legal solutions. It was decided during one commission meeting that the Ministry of Energy should be the leader. Currently, the commission is not holding any meeting and all activities started together are now suspended due to lack of leadership from the Ministry of Energy.

FINANCIAL GAP

Several new protected areas are unable to conduct local consultations for NPA zoning, PAG and PGES development; implement safeguard measures; and provide sustainable management to the new protected areas due to funding shortages. This has delayed the establishment of NPAs.

FOREST RESTORATION

- Change in officials at the DGEEF level is a hurdle because for strategic themes like forest restoration, the approval of senior most officers should be secured. Each time there is a change, the whole process needs to be started anew.
- World Environment Day (WED) made it difficult to select dates for the national forest restoration workshop. To secure the participation of the two experts - Sarah Karpanty and Louise Holloway - in this workshop, it had to be held in the first week of June. Some participants could not participate due to the preparations of the WED.
- We also wanted to hire a moderator, but due to WED he could not provide facilitation.

AMBATOTSIRONGORONGO

Except road passability - the rainy season is from November to June - no major problem was encountered. However, the inadequate number of staff in public services, including Water and Forest, Land Tenure and Topography, sometimes requires rescheduling of actions.

CARBON PROJECT

Delays in the recruitment of the Project Management Entity (PME) resulted in a certain number of problems. It is one of the conditions for the release of the EP3 funds necessary for the large scale planting activities. Some trees of the pioneer category, planted two years ago, grew so tall that their canopies stand far above the shade. Moreover, a substantial portion of the plants has their roots outgrowing the plastic bags in which they were kept; some were spiraling in, resulting in the plants being stressed. Further delays in the release of the EP3 funding will likely result in a proportional root outgrowth problem.

Other problems related to the absence of the PME include the impossibility to negotiate the agreement mechanism between the GoM and the carbon credits producers (farmers or individuals who own the land on which restoration will be carried out). Also, integration of other USAID programs - ERI and ADRA - into the project suffered lack of leadership due to the absence of the PME.

Unclarified land tenure situation over most of the identified CDM eligible lands prevented the development of an accurate restoration management plan. The project already produced a map of all the eligible land. However it lacked the overlap of the land tenure layer. Even if this problem is solved, which will be the case soon, restoration outside state-owned lands is still risky until the title is clear and agreement signed between the GoM and the supposed owner of the land. Land tenure clarification is only possible either through the *Services des Domaines et Topographiques* or through the establishment of a *guichet foncier* within the communes of the intervention zone.

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

The biggest single constraint has been the suspension of MIARO funding to RM3 due to various administrative and financial management problems within PNM-ANGAP. However, efforts were developed at the beginning of the year 2007 to complete jointly the workplan for RM2 and RM3 together. We have understood the crucial need to improve the coherence between both RMs but it was not possible to implement only RM2 activities directly linked to PNM-ANGAP independently of RM3.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

RM4 faced one problem during this period; the CDFIDE did not act as as the lead ministry structure for sustainable finance due to the lack of expertise, commitment and political environment. The credibility of the structure to work with the different partners involved with sustainable finance (GTZ, World Bank, Private Sectors) was not acquired. The analysis of the management cost of the SAPM was never given a priority for the committee and we need time to share the idea. The committee has met for the next step of the SOMEAH feasibility study and established a short list for the next request of proposal.
Partnership between Conservationist and private sector is now on the scanning phase, GOM should play important roles to catalyze and make the relation more profitable for both and move beyond of the cost oriented analysis.

Initially, leadership and commitment from the government was lacking, impeding the development of the concessioning policy framework. The leadership and commitment has recently been acquired through explicit decision from the *Secrétaire Général* of the *Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts*, and the *Secrétaire Général* of the *Ministère des Transports et du Tourisme* to co-chair the task force on ecotourism concessioning and actively make decisions related to the completion of the policy framework.

ANKENIHENY-ZAHAMENA CARBON PROJECT

The biggest problem in the Ankeniheny-Zahamena carbon project was the delay in the recruitment of the PME. The selection process started in the second half of 2006 and is not yet completed. Lack of leadership, confusion and/or overlap of roles and responsibilities within the Ministry of the Environment, difficulty in complying with the EP3 procedures have all contributed to extend the recruitment process. As a result, CI had to extend many times both the funding and the period of its contract with the FAs via Tany Meva; the most recent of which runs through August 2007. The PME is also supposed to ensure the coordination of all the commitments on the project including that of USAID (ERI and ADRA) and Dynatec. Right now, no agreement has been made with Dynatec while the pipeline route affects the development of the restoration management plan in that one cannot

conduct any thing on both sides of the pipeline – approximately along a strip as large as one kilometer - without the permission of Dynatec. In the absence of the PME, the UC Bio Carbon Fund is the entity that should take the lead on getting the stakeholders to engage in the project. Moreover, the FAs felt helpless knowing the lack of ownership and leadership from the Ministry and this feeling is unfortunately relayed to the communities who have been waiting for a long time for the benefits that they will get from the project.

CI also hired an international expert to train the PME and the FAs on all of the restoration aspects. The expert was to build the capacity of the PME as to take over in leading the technical, social and organizational aspects of the project. Unfortunately, the PME was not established during her stay although the head of the UC BioCarbon Fund promised to make it shortly after her arrival in Madagascar.

Regarding the avoided deforestation component, CI took the initiative in calling a meeting between the UC Bio carbon Fund, the DIREEF, the interested CIREEFs and CI itself. The meeting had to be postponed because the DIREEF and the CIREEF of Ambatondrazaka could not make it at the last minute due to another urgent matter. Note that this meeting is key to the negotiation of the avoided deforestation contract with the BioCarbon Fund.

BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY OFFSET PROGRAM

No company has applied the BBOP tools thoroughly. The Ambatovy project and CI Madagascar, with the help of David Meyers, tentatively applied the tools but did not go through the details. Indeed, though the BBOP tools are very complete, they lack consistency making them difficult to apply unless one has gone through all of them and know where each piece best fits. The BBOP tools are still under development and improvement, though some issues of previous meetings were easy to address, new ones arise at every meeting. Moreover, some big companies in the US are interested in doing offset but BBOP has not yet finalized the toolkit of methodologies and, therefore, is unable for the time being to present a definitive set of guidelines and rules with which new companies should comply. As a result, it is impossible for them to determine, defend and allocate the right amount of offset budget.

IV. RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

SAPM TOOL VALIDATION

Besides the presentations on NPA establishment steps, EIAs, governance, and PAG during NPA establishment workshops, the tools should be validated at the earliest and distributed to stakeholders at the national, regional, and local levels.

SAPM GOVERNANCE

- Shared management: It is very important to put in place a capacity building mechanism for the government, promoters, and NPA managers. As Madagascar still has much to learn in PA governance and co-management, this mechanism should make room for field experimentation and flexibility with respect to the local context, and help improve the institutional and legal framework at national level. Finally, the costs of capacity building exercises should be an integral part of PA establishment and management cost analysis. It would, therefore, be useful for MinEnvEF to think over this capacity building mechanism and its implementation.
- Delegated management: Delegated management should be implemented in phases, depending on the actors' capacity. Basic communities' capacity are generally poor and a management and governance capacity building program is needed. Procedural manuals should also be developed.

PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN THE FINAL PROTECTION STATUS
Technical support should be increased at the regional level, and experiences should be shared among promoters, including ANGAP.

FINANCIAL GAP
A table was developed by the SAPM commission showing the several establishment steps and sustainable management of new protected areas that

- were issued with a temporary protection order
- are under establishment
- are among potential sites

The gap was also identified for each step.

FOREST RESTORATION
The established working plan should be followed up and implemented. The effective network establishment will depend on the members' goodwill, as well as the appointment of a Restoration Specialist at the DGEEF level. Interactions among participants should be increased, and a list of all on-going restoration activities should be made to draw lessons for future activities.

CARBON PROJECT
The PME issue will be discussed in one of the RM4 subsections. Here we will deal only with the restoration-related issues. Thus, to address the root outgrowth problem, the hired international expert had to visit most of the nurseries to assess plant health and also provide training on root trimming. However, this intervention, though absolutely necessary, decreases the vigor of the plant, and also may slow down its growth when planted. The absolute solution is planting at the right time: not too early and not late as it is currently the case.

CI has hired a GIS specialist to update the existing map with the latest land tenure data provided by the consulting firm IDEE (Initiative Développement Enjeux Spatiaux) The resulting map will allow the FAs and the PME to develop the detailed and accurate restoration management plan. The *guichet foncier* issue was already raised during the December 2006 joint committee meeting during which the representative of the World Bank asked the DGEEF to allocate some tens of thousands of dollars for the creation of a *guichet foncier* in Andasibe. The DGEEF has recently allocated several hundreds of dollars for the creation of more than 5 *guichet foncier* including that or those related to the Ankeniheny-Mantadia–Zahamena carbon and restoration project.

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

One of the key solutions for RM3 is to complete the clarification of RM3 situation. Measures need to develop in order to speed up the implementation of RM2 and RM3 in the next semester, particularly; we need to focus on the identification of realistic key activities that could be achieved before the end of the year 2007.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

It is time to reframe the new orientation of the structure as the EP3 review recommended. It is better to have clear positioning of MIARO within the sustainable finance group, to give priority to some identified mechanism and focus on a few realistic mechanisms rather than spend resources studying and identifying new mechanisms, and launch as soon as possible one or two pilot mechanisms.

ANKENIHENY-ZAHAMENA CARBON PROJECT

CI has always pushed the involvement of ANAE in technical meetings of TAMS so as to ensure a smooth transition and uptake when it will be officially notified. To address the never ending PME selection process, CI took the initiative on calling a meeting of the project stakeholders, including the potential PME, to deal with the blockage that the project is facing and also about the next steps to take to solve the other pending issues as CI's funding will soon come to an end. All the participants agreed on the urgency of the PME to be officially appointed, the EP3 funds to take over for CI's funding, and also that a planning meeting should be held as soon as possible. The Coordinator of EP3 Fund gave his green light on allowing the funding of the project once the CI and Tany Meva contract comes to its end.

Although the planting activities were to be funded from the IDA contribution, the international expert, Tany Meva, the FAs and CI decided to start a pilot plantation to serve as a model to be scaled up when the EP3 funds are released. Training materials were also developed and made available to allow a quick learning process for the PME.

CI has been constantly trying to find a date to hold the avoided deforestation meeting. Another attempt will be made in July as this month seems to be poorer in official events than June was.

BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY OFFSET PROGRAM

With regard to BBOP in general, methodologies are being updated and made more friendly but complete. BBOP is seeking the involvement projects other than oil or mining, and also the participation of smaller companies versus lead firms. The learning network is also expanded to every Learning Network to involve more specialists and volunteers to help advance the offset principles. As for the Ambatovy Project, a series of recommendations were given during the surgery session to improve the offset design. More desk and field work is required until the next BBOP meeting.

V. DISCUSSIONS OF OBJECTIVES NOT ACHIEVED

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED

Communication campaign on governance at the regional level: This activity will be combined with the workshops to exchange views and thought scheduled to be held for each new protected area.

Prioritization result reporting: Maps have not yet been distributed to the regions as updates are being made by GIS experts. This activity will be scheduled for the second quarter.

Ambatotsirongorongo: Training of nurserymen has been postponed for the second half of 2007. Due to climate, the reforestation campaign in Anosy does not coincide with that of other regions in the country. The authorities deemed it fit to postpone the training to the 4th quarter of 2007 for better program coordination, so that the training recipients could immediately put their knowledge to practice. These training recipients that will become nurserymen are residents in the 4 communes; they will be nominated by the communities and then selected by technicians on the basis of specific criteria.

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

Due to the above-mentioned problem, some of the objectives linked to RM3 and PNM-ANGAP are delayed. Some activities depend directly on PNM-ANGAP managerial personnel and financing availability (e.g., GIS and ecological monitoring training). RM2 alone was not able to fulfill its commitment to achieve such activities.

RESULT MODULE 3: NATIONAL PARK NETWORK ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

After one year, ANGAP's funds are still frozen. This delay is mainly due to errors in the financial statement produced by Mazars Fivoarana Cabinet. This situation obligated the CI Team to re-verify all of ANGAP's accounts for all sites funded by MIARO before the finalization of unallowable costs to be reimbursed by ANGAP.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

The primary objectives not achieved are the following:

- 4.2.1. Technical support to the *Comité pour le Développement des Instruments de Financement Durable* – for the development of initiatives for financing and implementing conservation in a range of protected areas throughout Madagascar
- 4.2.2. Greater information and understanding within Madagascar about the value of ecosystem services developed and promoted

Under 4.2.1 we have discussed among CDFIDE members the importance of a reliable study of management costs based on governance types within SAPM, but some questions were raised and need responses to continue the debate (e.g., the different typse of governance permitted, existing or possible to manage PA).

Under 4.2.2 the film was planned to be disseminated during the national and regional workshop of the Madagascar Action Plan, to target national and local decision makers. The scenario was already developed but we are now in the final improvement phase.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

RESULT MODULE 2: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

As already mentioned in the previous annual report, from our experience acquired through the MIARO project, it is clear that technical and scientific support to the protected areas management units is going to be a continual need not only for PNM-ANGAP, but also for all other protected areas of the SAPM. The creation of new protected areas has been a huge challenge for Madagascar and we are currently facing a need for more and more effort and effectiveness in our work.

The shift from pure management planning towards greater emphasis on NAP design is of considerable interest. In particular, the increased role of on-site practioners in helping to define SAPM policy and strategy is particularly encouraging. Several NAPs are proposing to adopt more inclusive approaches to PA design and goals when compared to early SAPM thinking. In part, this has been encouraged by the application of earlier MIARO-funded IUCN support missions that emphasized design adaptation to local contexts and to the adoption of international good governance principles.

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS MOBILIZED AND OPERATIONAL

Under this result module we have learned several important lessons:

- Coordination and collaboration under RM4 are important to optimize different knowledge on sustainable finance (WCS on PES, WWF on dept relief and CI on carbon).
- In spite of the different studies carried out concerning sustainable finance, we are still in the conception of the mechanism.

- Each PA is different in terms of needs of mechanism. We recommended in each PA a business plan be developed that includes a financial scheme (for example it's not possible to think carbon fund for the Andringitra or Isalo PAs).
- MIARO could take leadership on the sustainable finance committee on the MAP within the commitment number 7.

VII. ACHIEVEMENT TABLE

This part summarizes all activities related within the workplan 2007 submitted at the beginning of the year.

RESULT MODULE 1: ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES WITHIN AND BETWEEN LANDSCAPES ESTABLISHED AND/OR MAINTAINED BY EXPANDING BIODIVERSITY HABITAT CONSERVATION

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2007	Actual 2007 (Semester 1)	Perspective 2007 (Semester 2)
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	Category and governance of at least 10 new protected areas determined	The structure of governance of Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor, Fandriana-Vondrozo corridor, Menabe, Makira and Alaotra Lake was discussed	The type of governance and the structure of governance of the 5 new protected areas in 2005 must be determined. The structure of governance of some new protected areas in 2006 will be discussed and determined.
	Definitive "Decret de creation" for the "systeme d'aires protégées de Madagascar" promulgated	1 million ha of new protected areas have definitive status	-Iles Radama/Sahamalaza has the decree of creation; - Mikea has the temporary status; - The preliminary stage of creation has been started for 7 new protected area	- 6 new protected areas will have the temporary status by the end of 2007; - 4 new protected areas will have the decree of creation
	Stakeholders at provincial, regional and local level well informed on" Systeme d'Aires Protégée de Madagascar" and "land use planning"	Regions, communes	Mangoky- Ihotry, Ibity, Andavakoera	Tsitongambarika, (Tsimembo-Manambolomaty)
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, marine/ZH	Ibity, Mangoky- Ihotry, Andavakoera, Andreba, Antongil Bay	Tsitongambarika, Velondriaka

	Priority site list (terrestrial, marine and freshwater) improved for all Madagascar by using appropriate analytical tools for planning and database of key biodiversity	List of additional sites available	List of additional terrestrial, marine and wetland sites available	
	Communication plans at regional and national level available and operational	« *Schema et plan de communication* » implemented for 4 provinces	Toamasina (CAZ), Fianarantsoa(COFAV), Mahajanga(Bongolava)	« *Schema et plan de communication* » implemented for 4 provinces
	Reportage conducted for all new protected area created	At least 1 film on new protected areas established	1 film (13 mn Conservation – CAZ)	1 reportage for some relevant new protected areas
	Elaborating and updating of key messages	1 blurb basis of communication on System of protected areas updated		1 blurb basis of communication on 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	CAZ (Alaotra Mangoro, Atsinanana), Bongolava (FBM)	2 training or workshop in new protected areas
	General awareness raising on new protected areas creation conducted at different levels (National, Regional and Local)	1 poster 1 leaflet		1 poster 1 leaflet
1.3. Establish new protected areas	Biodiversity conservation priorities validated through the process of consultation with local partners	At least 4 terrestrial sites, marine/ZH	Ibity	Mangoky- Ihotry, Andavakoera Tsitongambarika
	New protected areas outside USAID priority ecoregions created	At least 4 terrestrial sites, marine/ZH	Iles Radama/Sahamalaza, Mikea	5 new protected areas (Ibity, Mahabo, Mangoky-Ihotry, Ranobe, Angavo) with temporary status 3 new protected areas with decree of creation
	Capacity needs for the management of new protected areas identified	At least 5 terrestrial sites, marine/ZH		
	Guide for "new protected areas" creation and management" elaborated and available	Guide implemented	Guide elaborated	Guide will be validated and distributed

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			
	Plan de gestion of corridor elaborated and implemented	*"Plan de gestion"* implemented for 2 corridors and 1 region		Plan de gestion elaborated for 1 corridor
	New protected areas in USAID priority ecoregions created	1 corridor		Zahamena-Ankeniheny Corridor
	Capacity needs for the management of new protected areas identified	Anosy region		
1.5. Develop forest restoration functions and procedures in USAID priority eco-regions	Forest restoration strategy established	1 Strategy integrated in "strategie de reboisement "of DGEEF	1 Rough strategy designed	1 Strategy integrated in "strategie de reboisement "of DGEEF
	Action plans developed in pilot zones	100 hectares planted with native species	7 pilot demonstration plots established 20 hectares of CDM eligible land planted	80 hectares planted with native species
	A network of forest restoration practitioners established	3 workshops in the region	1 national workshop	1 national workshop (november) to validate the national strategy on forest restoration
	Number of field exchange between practitioner's	4	1 between TAM and Valbio 1 between TAM and Ambohilero	1 between FLR Fandriana and TAM 1 between MBG Ambohitantelay and MIARO team

<u>RESULT MODULE 2</u>: MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT IMPROVED

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2007	Actual 2007 (Semester 1)	Perspective 2007 (Semester 2)
2.1. Develop and/or refine conservation management plans and other thematic plans for protected areas.	Number of PAs with updated plans completed	50	30 management units	20 more 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	48	30 management units updated annual workplans	18 more 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	50	9 management units	41 more management units with business plans

RESULT MODULE 3: NATIONAL PARK NETWORK ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2007	Actual 2007 (Semester 1)	Perspective 2007 (Semester 2)
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		5
3.1.2. Redefine staff terms of reference based on result-based planning	Number of staff term of reference redefined	1		1
3.1.4. Develop and implement regular test audits of financial and conservation performance	Number of audit in financial and technical matters perform	5		5
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	1		1
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	2		2
3.2.2. Creation of marketing committee to develop service oriented goals for each level of staff	Number of workshop of marketing committee	5		5
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		1
3.2.4. Develop institution-wide marketing and client-relations policy *Elaboration du plan de circuit et brochure d'interprétation pour les 12 parcs prioritaires en écotourisme*	Number of insertion Number of booklet produced	43 18000		43 18000
3.2.5. Develop policies for relations with private sector	Number of policies for relations with private sector developped	3		3
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	1		1

	drew up			
3.3.2. Conduct conservation activities in selected parks				
RANOMAFANA				
	Length of paths improved	4		4
	Number of Impact evaluation system	1		1
	Length of paths maintained	28		28
	Number of communication for decision makers	10		10
	Number of events organized	1		1
ANDASIBE MANTADIA				
	Number of research program	0		0
	Number of camping site maintained	1		1
	Number of communication for decision makers	2		2
	Number of events organized	1		1
ZAHAMENA				
	Number of research program	1		1
	Length of paths improved	5		5
	Length of access road maintained	3		3
	Number of training session for guides	5		5
	Number of camping site completed and operational	1		1
	Length of paths maintained	10		10
	Length of access road maintained	14		14
	Number of camping site maintained	1		1
	Number of communication for decision maker	9		9
	Number of events organized	1		1
	Number of school sensitized	10		10
	Number of relay organizations operational created	6		6
	Number of EE in villages realized	25		25
ANDOHAHELA				
	Number of reception and control posts	0		0

	realized			
	Length of access road improved	22		22
	Length of access road maintained	43		43
	Number of communication for decision maker	12		12
	Number of relay organizations operational created	1		1

RESULT MODULE 4: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS OPERATIONAL

Sub RM Activities	Performance Indicator	Annual target 2007	Actual 2007 (Semester 1)	Perspective 2007 (Semester 2)
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	Sustainable use and conservation programs funded and operational in two "sites de conservation"	Finalized the by laws and statutes	Grant manual improved and updated Reinforcement of the new board and executive team
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	One additional mechanism in place and operational by the end of the year	In progress, PES on watershed in Fianarantsoa with WWF in collaboration with CDiFIDE.	Mechanisme in place Final report of possibilities PES on Antongil Bay available National PES network created Negociation of C2D finalized
4.3. Stimulate investment for biodiversity conservation	Increased private sector investment in environmental conservation	One conservation/ecotourism-related business operational and two additional feasibility studies completed	Finalizing the policy letter and legal framework of the concession	Five investment opportunities identified and facilitated Government approval of the policy brief (lettre de politique) on ecotourism concessions within protected areas

VIII. APPENDICES

Durban Vision Group

- *Annex 1: Arrêté de Protection Temporaire du Complexe Mikea*

REPC

- *Annex 2: Self training Modules proposed by PNM ANGAP and to be developed by REPC by the end of December 2007*
- *Annex 3: List of Training modules proposed by DGEEF available for all practitioners in Madagascar*
- *Annex 4 : List of academic modules available for all users in Madagascar(University lecturers and conservation Practitioners)*

APPENDICES

Annex 2: Self training Modules proposed by PNM ANGAP and to be developed by REPC by the end of December 2007

PROFESSIONAL MODULE NAME/ TOPIC	TYPE	STATUS AS OF JUNE 2007
Ecosystem Loss and Fragmentation	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA networks	Adapted to Madagascar	In development
Threats to Biodiversity: An Overview	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Why is Biodiversity Important?	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Characteristics of Endangered Species of Madagascar	Created for Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
GIS and teledetection	Created for Madagascar	In development
Guide for Identifying Priority Areas for Conservation and tools	Created for Madagascar	In development
What is Biodiversity?	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Restoration ecology: Principles and practices	Created for Madagascar	In development
Control of invasive species	Created for Madagascar	In development

Annex 3: List of Training modules proposed by DGEEF available for all practitioners in Madagascar

PROFESSIONAL MODULE NAME/ TOPIC	TYPE	STATUS AS OF JUNE 2007
Principles of sustainable use of natural resources	Created for Madagascar	In development
Sustainable use and management of forest ecosystems and products	Created for Madagascar	In review
Sustainable use and management of wetlands and fishery products	Created for Madagascar	Ready to dissemination
Sustainable management of ecotourism products	Created for Madagascar	In development
Land use planning	Created for Madagascar	Ready to dissemination

Annex 4: List of academic modules available for all users in Madagascar (University lecturers and conservation Practitioners)

PROFESSIONAL MODULE NAME/ TOPIC	TYPE	STATUS AS OF JUNE 2007
Ecosystem Loss and Fragmentation	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
International Treaties Pertaining to Marine Conservation	Adapted to Madagascar	In development
Marine Conservation Policy	Adapted to Madagascar	In review
Introduction to Marine Conservation Biology	Adapted to Madagascar	In review
Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA networks	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Assessing Threats in Conservation Planning and Management	Adapted to Madagascar	About to enter review
Threats to Biodiversity: An Overview	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Why is Biodiversity Important?	Adapted to Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Characteristics of Endangered Species of Madagascar	Created for Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
GIS: Introduction and Application to Conservation	Created for Madagascar	In development
Integrated Management of Coastal Zones	Created for Madagascar	In development
Management of Endangered Species: the Case of Vertebrates	Created for Madagascar	In development
Tools for Identifying Priority Areas for Conservation	Created for Madagascar	Ready for dissemination
Active Teaching Techniques	Translation	Ready for dissemination
Biodiversity and Forest Ecosystem Management	Translation	Translated, translation to be reviewed
Biodiversity and Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs)	Translation	Translated, translation to be reviewed
Classroom Assessment	Translation	Ready for dissemination
What is Biodiversity?	Translation	Ready for dissemination