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USAID HAY TAO ACTIVITY

Quarterly Progress Report

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AD2M	Appui au Développement du Menabe et du Melaky (Support for the Development of Menabe and Melaky)
AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
AJE	Association des Journalistes Environnementaux (Association of Journalists for the Environment)
AMDP	Agence Malagasy de Développement Economique et de Promotion des Entreprises (Malagasy Agency for Economic Development and Business Promotion)
AMELP	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan
APEA	Applied Political Economy Analysis
ARSIE	Association du Réseau des Systèmes d'Information Environnementale (Association of the Network of Environmental Information Systems)
AVG	Alliance Voahary Gasy
AWP	annual work plan
BIANCO	Bureau Indépendant Anti-Corruption (Independent Office of Anti-Corruption)
BIF	Birao Ifoton'ny Fananantany (Land Office)
BIMTT	Birao Ifandraisan'ny Mpampiofana eo anivon'ny Tontolon'ny Tantsaha (Office Coordinating Trainers in the Farmer's World)
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme
BNC REDD+	Bureau National de Coordination REDD+ (National REDD+ Coordination Office of Madagascar)
BNGRC	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes (National Office of Risk and Disaster Management)
CAJAC	Centre d'Assistance Juridique et d'Action Citoyenne (Center for Legal Assistance and Citizen Action)
CAP	capacity action plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	community-based natural resource management
CCI	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (Trade and Industry Chamber)
CCP	Conservation and Communities Project
CEADIR	Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience
CEDD	Cantonement de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Environment and Sustainable Development Cantonment)
CI	Conservation International
CN GIM	Commission Nationale de Gestion Intégrée des Mangroves (National Commission for Integrated Management of Mangroves)
CN RPF	Comité National Restauration des Paysages et des Forêts (National Committee of Landscape and Forest Restoration)
CNKH	Confederation Nationale Kolo Harena (National Kolo Harena Confederation)
CNPE	Coalition Nationale de Plaidoyer Environnemental (National Environmental Advocacy Coalition)

CNSE PNF	Comité National de Suivi-Évaluation du Programme National Foncier (National Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of the National Land Program)
COP	Conference of the Parties
COR	Contract Officer Representative
CR	commune rurale (rural commune)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	civil society organization
CSP	Centre de Surveillance des Pêches (Fisheries Monitoring Center)
DDPE	Direction de Développement du Partenariat Ecologique (Ecological Partnership Development Department)
DFME-PSE	Direction du Mécanisme de Financement Durable et des Paiement des Services Ecosystémiques (Department of the Sustainable Financing Mechanism and Payments for Ecosystem Services)
DGM	Direction Générale de la Météorologie (General Department of Meteorology)
DIDE	Direction de l'Intégration de la Dimension Environnementale (Department for the Integration of the Environmental Dimension)
DRAEP	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (Regional Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries)
DREDD	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Regional Department of Environment and Sustainable Development)
DRTP	Direction Régionale des Travaux Publics (Regional Department of Public Works)
DSAP	Direction du Système des Aires Protégées (Department of Protected Area System)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ELI	Environmental Law Institute
ENCA	Ecosystem Natural Capital Accounting
ESSA	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (Higher School of Agronomic Sciences of the University of Antananarivo)
FAPBM	Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FITAME	Fikambanan'ny Tantsaha Menabe (Farmers' Association in Menabe)
FIVE	Force Instrumentale pour Valoriser Ensemble Menabe
FNRE	Fonds National pour les Ressources en Eau (National Water Resources Fund)
FOSA	Fo Sarotiny amin'ny Ala
FPBA	Fédération des Pêcheurs de la Baie d'Antongil (Federation of Antongil Bay Fishermen)
FTM	Foiben-Taosarintanin'i Madagasikara (Geographical and Hydrographic Institute of Madagascar)
FY	fiscal year
GADM	Database of Global Administrative Areas
GDRE	Gestion Durable des Ressources en Eau (sustainable water resource management)
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program
GERP	Groupe d'Étude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar

GESI	gender equality and social inclusion
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	geographic information system
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLAD	Global Land Analysis & Discovery
GOM	Government of Madagascar
GPS	global positioning system
GT-CECN	Groupe de Travail Comptabilisation Ecosystémique du Capital Naturel (Ecosystem Natural Capital Accounting Working Group)
HR	human resources
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IGA	income-generating activity
IHSM	Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (Institute of Fisheries and Marine Sciences)
ILC	International Land Coalition
INSTAT	Institut National des Statistiques (National Institute of Statistics)
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOGA	Institut et Observatoire de Géophysique d'Antananarivo (Institute and Observatory of Geophysics of Antananarivo of the University of Antananarivo)
IP	implementing partner
ITOCA	Integrated Technical and Organizational Capacity Assessment
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	key biodiversity area
KSA	knowledge, skills, and abilities
LMMA	locally managed marine area
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAEP	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries)
MAPA	Menabe Antimena Protected Area
MAZOTO	MAlagasy Zo Maha Olona no TOavina
MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden
MEDD	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)
MEL	monitoring, evaluation, and learning
MERL	monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MIHARI	Madagascar LMMA network
MNP	Madagascar National Parks
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MRV	monitoring, reporting, and verification
MSIS-Tatao	Multi-Sector Information Service
NCV	Natural Capital Valuation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRM	natural resources management
NSP	network strengthening plan
ONA	Organizational Network Analysis

ONE	Office National pour l'Environnement (National Office for the Environment)
OPI	Organizational Performance Index
OPJ	Officier de Police Judiciaire (Judiciary Police)
OSCIE	Organisation de la Société Civile sur les Industries Extractives (Civil Society Organization on the Extractive Industry)
OSPJ	Officier Supérieur de Police Judiciaire (Superior Judiciary Police)
PA	protected area
PAC	Pole Anti-Corruption (Anti-corruption Pole)
PACJA	PanAfrican Climate Justice Alliance
PADAP	Projet Agriculture Durable par une Approche Paysage (Project of Sustainable Agriculture through a Landscape Approach)
PAG	Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion (management and development plan)
PAP	Plan d'Aménagement des Pêcheries (fisheries management plan)
PAPACO	Program on African Protected Areas & Conservation
PBZT	Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza (Botanic and Zoological Park of Tsimbazaza)
PCD	Plan Communal de Développement (commune development plan)
PCDDBA	Plateforme de Concertation pour le Développement de la Baie d'Antongil (Consultation Platform for the Development of Antongil Bay)
PCV	Peace Corps volunteer
PEER	Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PHE	Population, Health, and Environment
PLOF	Plan Local d'Occupation Foncière (Local Land Occupancy Plan)
PNEFF	Politique Nationale de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle (National Policy of Employment and Professional Training)
PNF	Programme National Foncier (National Land Programme)
PPP	public-private partnership
PPR	performance plan and report
PrAda	Adaptation of Agricultural Value Chains to Climate Change
Q	quarter
RBG Kew	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
REBIOMA	Réseau de la Biodiversité de Madagascar (Madagascar Biodiversity Network)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ReNiAla-CC	Réseau National pour la lutte contre le Changement Climatique (National Network to fight against Climate Change)
REPC	Réseau des Educateurs et Professionnels de la Conservation (Network of Conservation Educators and Professionals)
ROHY	Rindran'ny Olompirenena larovana ny laraha-manana
RRI	Rights Resources Initiative
SA	strategic approach
SAC	Schéma d'Aménagement Communal (Commune Management Plan)
SAPM	Système des Aires Protégées de Madagascar (System of Protected Areas of Madagascar)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIF	Solidarité des Intervenants sur le Foncier

SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SNFAR	National Strategy for Capacity Development in Agriculture and Rural Development
SRFAR	Stratégie Régionale de la Formation Agricole et Rurale (Regional Rural and Agricultural Training Strategy)
STTA	short-term technical assistance
SVIR	Information and Intelligence Monitoring System
SWIOFISH2	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries governance and Shared growth project
TA	technical assistance
TOC	theory of change
TOR	terms of reference
TOT	training of Trainers
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
URI–CRC	University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFTM	Vondron'ny Fikambanana Tantsaha Menabe (Group of Farmers in Menabe)
VOI	Vondron'Olona Ifotony (grassroot community)
VSLA	village savings and loan association
WAVES	Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WIO-COMPAS	Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

I. ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

I.1. Activity Details

Within the framework of USAID/Madagascar's Conservation and Communities Project (CCP), which aims to conserve biodiversity and secure natural resources while promoting resilient livelihoods, the USAID Hay Tao Activity works alongside the site-based USAID Mikajy Activity to enhance and reinforce local-level outcomes by creating an enabling and empowering environment for effective community-based management and protection of biodiversity resources in Madagascar. Pact provides technical leadership for all policy analysis, institutional development, and network strengthening aspects of the project. WRI leads in developing the Portal, enhancing data management and use by stakeholders to improve community based natural resource management (CBNRM) and protected area (PA) management integrating the use of data and technology. URI-CRC leads USAID Hay Tao's activities focused on coastal communities and marine protected areas (MPAs), engaging the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and civil society networks active in the marine and coastal arena, establishing competency-based certification programs for national and community-level PA managers, and improving the policy framework and evidence base for integrated population, health, environment (PHE) efforts. AVG serves as a platform for advocacy, networking, outreach, information dissemination and civil society capacity development, supporting the development of training curricula and identification of good practices for improving biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient livelihoods. SIF plays a key role in improving policy on natural resource and land tenure rights and in supporting policy reviews and analyses, APEA, TA, and advocacy targeting decision-makers.

The Activity's approach and strategy are based on the following Theory of Change (TOC): **IF** evidence-based, sound policy and legal frameworks related to land tenure, wildlife, and natural resources are established and harmonized across sectors and governance levels and **IF** stakeholder (Government of Madagascar [GOM], civil society organizations [CSOs], community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), NGOs, private sector) capacity is strengthened to meaningfully participate in developing and implementing policies and laws at all levels, **THEN** biodiversity will be conserved and natural resources secured while resilient livelihoods will be promoted.

The USAID Hay Tao Activity results framework is aligned to the CCP's overarching development objective and results and illustrates the overall activity logic.

Strategic Approach 1: Support USAID Mikajy and other conservation enterprises on sustainable livelihoods, Protected Area (PA) management, and community-based natural resource management through training and capacity development assumes that stakeholders' capacity and skills need to be improved and strengthened in PA management, CBNRM, sustainable livelihoods, and application of science and technology. An understanding of the dynamics between communities, landscapes and seascapes and of the evolving roles and needs of women and youth also needs to be improved. On an institutional level, stakeholders need financial and human resources bolstered by effective and transparent organizational systems and processes. It is expected through this strategic approach that social enterprises in natural resource management (NRM) will be reinforced, including those owned by youth and women; that target actors have improved capacity for NRM and to support conservation; and specialized training mechanisms on NRM and sustainable livelihoods will be functional.

Strategic Approach 2: Improve and make available data on biodiversity and conservation effectiveness or collaboration, transparency, and decision-making will ensure the access to and effective use of information to support enforcement and legality and accurate, comprehensive data and analysis on the quality, quantity, and economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, grounded in site-level realities and evidenced-based good practices. USAID Hay Tao will develop a state-of-the-art data portal based on World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Global Forest Atlas, and support

stakeholders to effectively manage and use the data. The portal will make data more accessible and underpin incisive analyses that will drive innovative programming and evidence-based policies in the PA management space. Collaboration with institutions will employ cutting-edge information and communications technology that will improve the effectiveness of PA and natural resource management. Through this strategic approach (SA), USAID Hay Tao will incentivize data-sharing, enable a variety of users to contribute data, transform data into useful information, build capacity in better information use for decision-making, and implement a sustainability plan for the portal.

Strategic Approach 3: Identify and foster innovative financing options (payment for ecosystem services [PES], private sector, social enterprise) for conservation: It is essential that tangible, long-term revenues support both conservation and a return to investors to conserve the value of Madagascar's ecosystems. Biodiversity foundations and USAID Mikajy partners will pilot tailored innovative conservation financing activities in USAID Mikajy sites, applying data from the Portal and lessons learned, leveraging activities on natural capital valuation, CBNRM, sustainable livelihoods, and private sector investment. This could include biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, payments for watershed services with their robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system and eco securitization (e.g., private equity forestry funds), coupled with more traditional revenue streams (e.g., conservation trust funds, fish levies, royalties from resource extraction, park entry fees). It is expected that the private sector investment increases in target areas; protected area (PA) managers understand how to leverage and report on use of alternative financing funds; the expertise of key actors is built and improved for working in and accessing alternative financing; institutions will be strengthened for PES; the MRV system is utilized to show investors their return on investment; the system of distribution of PES revenue is put in place and supports PAs and communities; diversified sources of income for conservation are available; and PAs have adequate funding to run effectively.

Strategic Approach 4: Document, disseminate, and/or implement lessons learned and best practices on sustainable livelihoods, protected area management, community-based natural resource management, and population, health, and environment (PHE) will allow stakeholders to challenge and assess prevailing assumptions, pursue and consider new knowledge, and use evidence to drive innovation in the sector. Many models have been employed for PA management and sustainable livelihoods in the Malagasy context to date; a strategic move will be to identify and build on the most successful practices, supporting replication and scale-up in USAID Mikajy sites, while addressing barriers that have previously hindered sustainability and more effectively engaging women and youth. USAID Hay Tao will document lessons and best practices and identify gaps, including from CCP and non-CCP interventions. The Activity will share lessons learned and practices through strategic communications and advocacy initiatives and will support USAID Mikajy and other actors to apply best practices.

Strategic Approach 5: Strengthen Government of Madagascar institutions in policy-making and enforcement of tenure rights and natural resource management through learning: Sound policy and legal frameworks, particularly around issues related to land tenure, wildlife, NRM, and law enforcement, are essential for enhancing climate resilience and ensuring sustainable outcomes that benefit both communities and biodiversity. To be effective, policies and laws must be based in evidence and harmonized across sectors and governance levels. Functional mechanisms for decentralization and safeguards to minimize corruption also must be in place. Government, civil society, community-based natural resource managers, and other key actors need a full range of technical, institutional, adaptive, and relational capacities to enhance decision-making, enforcement, and accountability. Through this SA, USAID Hay Tao will strengthen the capacity of key personnel in GOM institutions in policy-making; effectively train key actors in NRM and land/marine tenure rights, environmental policy, and law; promote joint spatial planning of landscapes and seascapes and a shared vision on land/marine tenure and CBNRM; ensure that all actors are committed to the common good and NRM and marine/land tenure; and enable key actors to implement environmental law and policy effectively and all actors to implement actions according to regulations on NRM and land/marine tenure.

Through *Strategic Approach 6: Strengthen Civil Society Organization networks' capacity for environmental and land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy through constructive engagement*, USAID Hay Tao will promote networking and coalition-building among CSOs so they can serve as more effective advocates and watchdogs and create space for constructive dialogue and joint action with government. Platforms for engagement across sectors promote integrated approaches and strong links between national and local levels; ensure that local context, voices, and lessons are flowed up into policy decisions; and foster upward and downward accountability. Through this SA, the Activity will strengthen CSO networks, facilitate their participation in multi-stakeholder dialogue (with the GOM, CSOs, private sector), help them carry out their watchdog role regarding NRM and land tenure, promote shared commitment for environmental governance, and ensure that all government actors implement actions according to regulations on NRM and land/marine tenure.

Table 1: Activity Details

Activity Name	USAID Hay Tao Activity
Activity Start/End Date	March 6, 2018 to March 5, 2023
Name of Prime Implementing Partner (IP)	Pact, Inc.
Contract Number	72068718C00001
Name of Subcontractors/Sub-Awardees:	World Resources Institute (WRI) University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (URI-CRC) Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG) Solidarité des Intervenants sur le Foncier (SIF)
Geographic Coverage (Governorates/Districts)	Madagascar Regions: Menabe, SAVA, Sofia, Analanjirifo Districts: Morondava, Belon'Il Tsiribihina, Manja, Mahabo, Mananara Avaratra, Maroantsetra, Antalaha, Andapa, Befandriana Avaratra, Mandritsara
Reporting Period	January 1, 2019 to March 1, 2019

1.2. Executive Summary

Short Introduction

In Quarter 2 (Q2) of Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19), USAID Hay Tao continued to implement core activities in addition to a series of assessment and studies which informed the development of strategies, analyses and/or specific action plans in various domains, such as gender and youth integration, CSOs and coalitions, climate change related concepts, innovative financing, and the private sector.

Summary of Results for the Reporting Period and Key Achievements

Strategic Approach I: Support USAID Mikajy and other conservation enterprises on sustainable livelihoods, protected area management, and community-based natural resource management through training and capacity development

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao finalized the gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) analysis by integrating feedback from the team and strategizing next steps forward for USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy. Findings from the GESI analysis allowed the Activity to develop strategies to engage women and youth in NRM in developing a social enterprise model to ensure that income-generating activities (IGAs) are linked to NRM and natural resource restoration. A referral document to implement the social enterprise model linked to NRM was developed in the landscape/seascape of

Menabe and MaMaBay, and women and youth associations and cooperatives identified to be key partners were assessed in their capacity to develop a social enterprise. USAID Hay Tao assessed the knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSA) of identified women and youth associations, cooperatives, and platforms that have the potential to develop social enterprise in NRM. The results of this assessment highlight the gap in capacities for these women and youth organizations on good governance, project and finance management, human resources (HR) management, networking, leadership, advocacy, engagement in NRM, and gender mainstreaming/integration in interventions. These results will help USAID Hay Tao design appropriate capacity development activities to develop social enterprises in Q3, particularly sustainable and resilient livelihood activities for women and youth.

In response to the Department for the Protected Area System (DSAP)'s request to improve PAs management and CBNRM performance, USAID Hay Tao assessed the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and KSA to help PA management. The METT tool is adequate for PAs to self-assess the effectiveness of their management systems. For marine protected area (MPA) management, the lack of knowledge to objectively assess competency at both central and local levels was an important finding. Very few park staff were aware of the existence of the national competency standards for PA management.

USAID Hay Tao conducted a regional stocktaking exercise to determine the status of materials on environment-friendly livelihoods via two missions in MaMaBay and Menabe to meet with several regional partners, including Madagascar National Parks (MNP), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Institute of Fisheries and Marine Sciences (IHSM), Conservation International (CI), World Wide Fund for nature (WWF), Fanamby, and regional CSOs like Fikambanan'ny Tantsaha Menabe (FITAME) and Vondron'ny Fikambanana Tantsaha Menabe (VFTM). This activity informed USAID Hay Tao about the existence of Regional Rural and Agricultural Training Strategies (SRFARs), gaps and opportunities on training centers, and materials for agricultural and marine sectors in USAID Mikajy sites.

USAID Hay Tao developed the terms of reference (TOR) for a national consultant to conduct the climate change vulnerability assessment at the regional level and identified the consultant. This assessment will be conducted in Q3.

USAID Hay Tao continued to reinforce the system to strengthen the capacity of the community to report NRM crimes. In MaMaBay in Q2, the Activity assigned local AVG staff and established the legal clinic; in Menabe, the Activity began recruiting local staff. Tools for community capacity assessments were developed and available, and Judiciary Police (OPJs) and Superior Judiciary Police (OSPJs) in MaMaBay and Menabe were trained in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD).

Finally, USAID Hay Tao focused the certification mechanism on marine domains and explored potential trainers for small-scale fisheries, investigating national and international frameworks, tools, references, standards, and certification programs. Assessed programs included the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS), a certification program for individual MPA staff, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas, a certification program for protected and conserved areas, including community-conserved areas and nature reserves that are effectively managed and governed.

Strategic Approach 2: Improve and make available data on biodiversity and conservation effectiveness for collaboration, transparency, and decision-making

USAID Hay Tao continued to work with partners and USAID Mikajy to elaborate on data inputs, database architecture, and the user interface for the Activity platform/data portal, as well as a sustainability plan to ensure long-term use of the portal. USAID Hay Tao continued to conduct stakeholder consultations on data holdings, needs, and required characteristics of the portal, with

the additional goal of incentivizing data sharing among the stakeholders and encouraging portal buy-in through workshops and individual meetings. A focus was given to USAID Mikajy data collection and training needs. A regional workshop in Menabe brought various stakeholders together to build buy-in and gather information on user's data needs, required type of analysis, different training needs, use of data and information within institutions, and existing data sets to map out the user's need of the portal. USAID Hay Tao continued to support USAID Mikajy with mapping and data analysis for its areas of intervention. During this quarter, URI-CRC also assessed the gaps in the current fisheries and MPA data.

Strategic Approach 3: Identify and foster innovative financing options (payment for ecosystem services, private sector, social enterprise) for conservation

USAID Hay Tao started the private sector landscape assessment with a national consultant. The intermediate report showed four types of actors work around and with the private sector: those working in the essential functions of the value chains, those who directly handle the products (e.g., producers, fishermen, foresters, miners), those with a support function to the actors of the first group (e.g., transporters, freight forwarders, banks, equipment suppliers), and those with a regulatory function, who ensure the regulation of private sector activities through the various policies, social conventions, laws and texts, specifications relating to the management of PAs and NRM (e.g., communes, regions, devolved technical services, court, grassroots communities [VOIs], environmental organizations, consultation structures, CSOs), and actors who intervene in strengthening the three above-mentioned functions (programs/projects and NGOs).

The Activity consulted with ministries in charge of environment, water, energy, and agriculture to collect information on PES. In addition, USAID Hay Tao organized a workshop on PES in collaboration with USAID Mikajy in Maroantsetra to inform actors and stakeholders on its mechanisms and gave them the opportunity to exchange on PES potential in the region.

USAID Hay Tao finalized the recruitment of a national consultant to review reference documents related to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and analyze the place of CBNRM in this mechanism. The results of this activity will help support the GOM in strengthening and improving policies, strategies, and legal frameworks supporting grassroots communities in local NRM.

Furthermore, the Activity finalized the draft versions of the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (FAPBM) and Tany Meva Foundation collaboration agreements. The goal of these collaborations is to support these foundations to develop their financial sustainability strategy, develop a fundraising strategy for Madagascar, and acquire the appropriate skills through training and develop tools to enable them to effectively carry out their mission.

USAID Hay Tao developed the first draft of a document to capitalize on Malagasy experiences in natural capital valuation (NCV), including Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES; 2011–2016) and the Ecosystem Natural Capital Accounting Tool (ENCA; 2015–2019). In addition, the Activity developed the TOR for an international consultant to review and analyze existing legal, policy and institutional frameworks and scenario modelling tools on the economic valuation of natural capital at the national and international levels; this analysis will be conducted in FY19 Q3.

Strategic Approach 4: Document, disseminate, and/or implement lessons learned and best practices on sustainable livelihoods, protected area management, community-based natural resource management, and population, health, and environment

The main activities have been implemented, and most of the outputs planned for FY19 Q2 have all been achieved. For lessons learned and best practices documentation, coordination mechanisms with

USAID Mikajy continue through regular meetings with thematic groups. Links to other local, regional, and global communities of practice were established through USAID Hay Tao participation in different meetings organized by the MEDD, bringing various technical and financial partners and PA managers together on the GOM initiative to reforest and restore landscapes in Madagascar. Links to international networks were also developed through a webinar with the Environmental Law Institute (ELI) to share their experiences on the adaptation of policy and legal frameworks to climate change elsewhere.

Following the identification of best practices in Q1, five best practices were documented during FY19 Q2 on land tenure, dina (customary law), and coastal/marine thematics. The user needs for the USAID Hay Tao data portal have been identified, such as information – education – communication. The elements, such as objectives, messages, channels and targets for the communication plan were collected for Menabe. The strategy on social entrepreneurship development for women and youth associations and cooperatives was developed and tested with seven entities in Menabe and eight in MaMaBay.

To support the outreach campaign, the list of journalist associations to be involved with the USAID Hay Tao activities is currently available. Collaboration agreements with Journalists Association for Environment (AJE) at the national level and one with the journalist association in Menabe were developed in FY19 Q2. The TOR for consultants to produce mini-videos about best practices, success stories, and lessons learned were advertised.

Finally, USAID Hay Tao continued to collaborate with the USAID-funded Mahefa Miraka project alongside additional research with the Madagascar PHE network to understand the status of PHE in Madagascar and evaluate integrated PHE activities.

Strategic Approach 5: Strengthen Government of Madagascar institutions in policy-making and enforcement of tenure rights and natural resource management through learning

USAID Hay Tao continued to conduct mapping as part of the process to achieve the shared vision on land/marine tenure and CBNRM. As a result, the main interests of stakeholders and the different methods to influence government policy were identified in the fields of marine and terrestrial NRM and land management. In addition to the work completed in Q1, USAID Hay Tao has made an inventory of civil society and public sector organizations for Q2 and completed a final stakeholder mapping report. This report will serve in the preparation of the national multi-stakeholder dialogue around current specific issues and funding.

To establish political interchanges, USAID Hay Tao facilitated a multi-stakeholder dialogue focusing on issues related to land tenure, terrestrial PAs (land clearing/illegal logging, illegal trafficking of natural resources), and fisheries, including the regulated fishing zone. Representatives of the GOM, civil society, and the private sector all participated. This engagement resulted in an outlined action plan to be drafted for both regional and national entities (around 60 participants from GOM, CSOs, and NGOs) requiring an implementation and monitoring plan. This draft is currently available.

On the shared vision among stakeholders (GoM, CSOs, NGOs, local authorities and grassroots communities), USAID Hay Tao started to analyze the Dinabe of Menabe and MaMaBay related to natural resource, environmental, and land management aspects. Two Dinabe were assessed during this quarter: the Dinaben'i Menabe and the Dinaben'i Baie d'Antongil. The Activity also developed a toolkit for shared vision integration into NRM-based Dina (community level) and Dinabe (district or regional level).

In keeping with USAID CCP objectives, the CBNRM-based study conducted during FY19 Q2 built on previous, similar experiences and analyses. USAID Hay Tao analyzed existing policies and provided recommendations to address policy gaps and promote better natural resources governance

policies. USAID Hay Tao updated its legal directory with additional policies and laws, such as the legal framework related to the access and benefit sharing of genetic resources. Based on the draft policy mapping, the identification of policy gaps and using the outline produced in FY19 Q1, the Activity developed a guideline for designing policy briefs and prioritized the first three policy briefs to be produced, relating to CBNRM, climate change adaptation policy, and small-scale fisheries.

Strategic Approach 6: Strengthen civil society organization networks' capacity for environmental and land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy through constructive engagement

Interventions to support civil societies focused on implementing Pact's Integrated Technical Organization Capacity Assessment (ITOCA) for Réseau National pour la lutte contre le Changement Climatique (ReNiala-CC) and Tafo Mihaavo and on establishing their respective Capacity Action Plans (CAPs) for FY19 Q2. As a result, these CSOs have submitted an estimated CAP budget to be considered for USAID Hay Tao grants.

To support implementation of the partners' CAP, USAID Hay Tao completed a review with SIF and AVG from January to March 2019 to identify the progress and challenges the two CSOs face in implementing their CAP. In general, CAP implementation has considerably progressed thanks to the General Assembly and the meetings of the Boards of Directors within the respective CSOs, which also enabled the validation of administrative and reference documents for better management of CSOs.

In terms of advocacy on specific themes, USAID Hay Tao continued to collaborate with and support USAID Mikajy on the implementation and updates of the Menabe Antimena advocacy strategy for Q2.

Finally, USAID Hay Tao developed two documents to support strengthening civil society on advocacy: the advocacy guide and the advocacy training module. The presentation and feedback of these two documents were combined with the sharing of best practices during a two-day workshop in Antananarivo. The Activity will finalize and pilot both documents based on recommendations in FY19 Q3.

Problems Encountered and Lessons Learned

After the proclamation of election results leading to changes within the government, leadership changes in partner Ministries led to a delay in the activities involving them. The situation should settle down in the next quarter.

Although some activities are interdependent, the coordination of activities with USAID Mikajy appeared to be very complex due to different timelines and different levels of implementation.

Because of the extent of the work and after conducting pre-assessments, it appears that there was a need to hire consultants with the appropriate expertise to deliver quality results.

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. Progress Narrative

Strategic Approach 1: Support USAID Mikajy and other conservation enterprises on sustainable livelihoods, protected area management, and community-based natural resource management through training and capacity development

Key Result 1.1. Social enterprises in NRM reinforced

Action 1.1.1. Develop capacity of key women and youth networks and associations

Activity 1.1.1.1. Conduct GESI analysis

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao finalized the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) analysis for Menabe and MaMaBay landscapes/seascapes by integrating feedback from the team and the development of the strategy orientation for USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy.

Proposed key strategies were to:

1. Develop the capacity of women and youth in implementing social enterprise(s) linked to NRM
2. Develop the capacity of women and youth in networking, leadership, and advocacy
3. Develop multisectoral partnership to involve women and youth in the sustainable NRM, specifically on the law and regulations on mangroves and crab/fisheries resources
4. Support young people to improve their fishing activities
5. Develop partnerships with PA managers, CBNRM managers and the private sector to involve migrants around PAs in the development of cleared land to stop further destruction of existing forests, in the development of sustainable livelihood activities for these migrants (such as short cycle breeding and beekeeping as a promising sector, which preserves the forest)

Women and youth associations and cooperatives from Menabe and MaMaBay were identified during Q1. Several IGAs were highlighted: beekeeping, ecotourism, handicrafts, short-cycle breeding, fruit and plant nursery, fruit processing, in addition to animal manure processing. In Q2, findings from the GESI analysis (that women and youth are not excluded from the community if they have economic activities and are active in associations, cooperatives or VSLA groups) allowed the USAID Hay Tao Activity to develop strategies to engage women and youth in NRM in developing a social enterprise model to ensure that IGAs are linked to NRM and natural resource restoration. A reference document to implement the social enterprise model linked to NRM was developed and tested in the landscape/seascape of Menabe and MaMaBay with 13 associations and cooperatives and two platforms. The selection of the organization to be strengthened into a social enterprise was based on the following criteria:

- Have a social and/or humanitarian and/or profit-making vocation with a social mission
- Have a legal status as an association, cooperative, local NGO, or within the private sector
- Their social and economic activities are potentially sustainable
- Their social mission is linked to the protection of the environment and/or waste management
- Have sensitivity to climate resilience

The results of this activity showed the following recommendations to strengthen those associations and cooperatives:

- Develop their capacity on governance, HR, leadership, partnership and on developing business plan

- These organizations need to develop strategies adapted to the local context to ensure that the natural resources will be restored and not depleted
- Develop a social enterprise model for for-profit organizations to play a role social enterprise development and ensure that a portion of the revenue from their product or service will return to protecting the environment
- Develop the capacity of these women and youth organizations to ensure that land tenure security issues are addressed through advocacy so that the natural resources will be available for them in the future
- Efforts by CCP to develop partnerships in MaMaBay to accompany these organizations obtain legal status

Activity 1.1.1.2. Identify key women and youth network and association partners

Findings from the GESI analysis identified women and youth associations and cooperatives, whose missions were linked to environmental protection, to be key partners for implementing a social enterprise model. For Q2, their capacity to develop a social enterprise was assessed through a workshop.

For Menabe:

- The MAZOTO Association's economic activity uses natural resources like fruits for processing and raw materials for handicrafts. Becoming a social entrepreneur was an opportunity for them to develop and sell their handicrafts and processed food products. They could renew the natural resources they use by creating and managing plant nurseries.
- The Jeunes Mahery Association, with their experiences in waste management and vegetable gardens, and the Jeunes FOSA Association, with their potential to produce and conserve yams and produce organic fertilizer from animal manure, have the potential to develop into social enterprises as they could enter the market economy while still engaging in the protection of the environment through mangrove conservation and restoration.
- Longo laby Association specializes in vegetable farming, biogas, vermicompost and the growing of some species of plants (neem tree) for biological control. For now, the association implements its activities without selling them but is transferring their knowledge to other organizations and communities. Becoming a social entrepreneur will help this association sell its products and prospects for local and regional clients. This association is also engaged in the protection of biodiversity.
- Beekeeping is a biodiversity-friendly livelihood activity and FITAME, an organization regrouping cooperatives, intends to implement a social enterprise model in developing their economic activities and in preserving a part of their revenue for developing a plant nursery to ensure improved habitat for its bees, and increased sustainability of its business model.
- Fihoaran'Ampelan'I Menabe, a women's association composed of rural farmers from Menabe specializes in agriculture, including rice and market gardening; breeding (small farms: local breed hen) ; processing local fruits (noni, papaya) into jam and juice; processing rice and corn into wine ; processing peanuts into peanut butter ; culture and preservation of mangroves in the coastal area of Belon'i Tsiribihina.

Each of these organizations have the potential to become social entrepreneurs as they could sell their products and a portion of their profits could be reinvested in environmental protection by renewing the resources they use and growing nursery plants.

For MaMaBay, the potential partners to develop the social enterprise model were:

- Youth Conservation Connect, an association of young boys engaged in NRM, performing economic activities (e.g., fish farming, short-cycle breeding of chicken and ducks). It specializes in the environmental education of young people through film editing and screening. The YCON2 Association also has experience in training young people and members of VOI in small livestock development.

- Women's associations specializing in handicrafts, such as FIVAMA, Tsara Mandroso Ambodivoafaho, Fikambanam-behivavy Ankiakandrefana, Vehivavy Fitaratra Amboditsoha. They use local raw materials and sell their product locally.
- Simpona Ecolodge specializing in ecotourism in Makira Park. Created in 2014 and managed by the women's association "Vehivavy miaro ny Simpona Antsahabe", the association is technically and financially supported by WCS.

Other associations such as Groupes des Jeunes Actifs, a youth association, and Ministère des Femmes (MIFEM), an Adventist women's association, were also involved in this activity due to their engagement in raising community awareness on environmental protection. For now, they do not engage in economic activities.

Tafo Mihaavo, a CBNRM platform, and Force Instrumentale pour Valoriser Ensemble Menabe (FIVE), a platform of CSOs, are also involved in the process USAID Hay Tao initiated to ensure the sustainability of the social enterprise activity. Their role will focus on following up on implementation at the local level and supporting these associations and cooperatives to network with other organizations involved in NRM. They could also advocate for the rights of associations and cooperatives regarding land tenure issues or unfair competition and support the good governance of natural resources these organizations use for their economic activities.

In Q3, other workshops will be conducted to strengthen the capacity of these entities to ensure that these natural resource/environmental activities are managed in a way that results in a sustainable and continuous regeneration of resources.

Activity 1.1.1.3. Assess organizational and technical capacity of key networks and associations

In Q2, two social enterprise workshops were conducted to assess and provide technical support to the associations/cooperatives and platforms mentioned in Activity 1.1.1.2. The results showed gaps in technical and organizational capacity, specifically governance, finance management, HR management, networking, advocacy, and leadership. In terms of capacity to develop social enterprise, these structures were able to develop their economic activities in finding partnership, identifying the appropriate clients for their products, and identifying the channel of distribution for these products. These workshops made the women and youth structures aware of the risk of depleting their raw materials and the need to restore these resources.

In Q3, USAID Hay Tao will conduct other workshops with these structures to develop their capacity in implementing a business plan, developing an action plan to restore natural resources, and linking their economic activities to environmental protection.

Activity 1.1.1.4. Improve NRM knowledge, skills and abilities (KSA) for key networks women and youth on NRM and sustainable livelihoods

This activity is a logical follow-up to Activity 1.1.1.4. It is an ongoing process. The identification of KSAs was started during the two missions conducted in Menabe and MaMaBay during the social entrepreneurship orientation mission.

The actual improvement of KSA will take place in Q3 and Q3.

Activity 1.1.1.5. Provide leadership training for trainers, particularly for women and youth

To ensure the link between the activities in SA 1 and involve the associations/cooperatives mentioned in Activity 1.1.1.2 in the development of social enterprise, these associations/cooperatives will receive leadership training in Q3.

Action 1.1.2. Conduct mapping of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) as potential entry point for investment/incubator

Activity 1.1.2.2. Map and analyze best practices on VSLAs

The GESI analysis identified key elements of NGOs supporting VSLAs. In Q2, these elements were factored into a best practices document for the implementation of VSLA activities. This document highlights the different approaches from various projects. Some experiences from USAID Mikajy sites for the women's associations and cooperatives implementing a VSLA model were also capitalized in this document (Fihoaran'Ampelan'I Menabe, Ampela Mihetsika). This document also mapped an overview of USAID VSLA interventions throughout Madagascar, specifically in USAID Mikajy sites in the MaMaBay and Menabe ecoregions. Specifically, this information can support USAID Mikajy to identify potential partnerships for further development. In Q3, USAID Hay Tao will share the document with USAID Mikajy to collect feedback on challenges and lessons learned during the implementation of this approach.

This approach will also be shared with the structures involved in developing social enterprises and help them to:

- Improve financial management
- Strengthen the cohesion and confidence of members
- Share benefits at the end of the cycle (e.g., one year)
- Improve the financial capital formation to make productive investments (e.g., purchase of agricultural equipment and inputs)
- Learn how to diversify their products (handicrafts, agriculture and cash crop, livestock, fisheries) and improve in terms of quality and quantity
- Learn to prospect for market openings

Action 1.1.3. Establish impact investment accelerator/ incubator

Activity 1.1.3.1. Identify and assess strength and weakness of existing/potential social enterprises, especially owned by youth and women

In FY19 Q2, a potential investment accelerator/incubator for youth social entrepreneurship with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and Entreprenre à Madagascar was identified. Collaboration with this ministry supports the process to develop the capacity of youth organizations to become social entrepreneurs and an opportunity of funding for youth social entrepreneurs. During FY19 Q3, partnerships will be reinforced, and workshops will be organized with this ministry to train associations and cooperatives from Menabe and MaMaBay on social entrepreneurship and their capacity to mobilize resources. Collaboration with the potential accelerator/incubator for women's associations and cooperatives will be developed with other investment accelerators/incubators for this next quarter.

Key Result 1.2. Target actors have improved capacity for natural resource management and/or support conservation (USAID Mikajy SA 1)

Action 1.2.1. Assess KSA and key actors' capacity on NRM and sustainable livelihoods

Activity 1.2.1.1. Consolidate performance management tools for CBNRM and PA management

At the request of the System of Protected Areas of Madagascar (SAPM) to improve PA management and CBNRM and performance, USAID Hay Tao carried out multiple PA-related activities during the quarter. A series of meetings, workshops and field visits were organized to assess knowledge and skills of managers in PA management, to conduct management assessment sessions for MPAs and to conduct field verification visits at the MPA level.

During FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao supported the SAPM to test the METT to address urgent needs to improve PA management and completed an assessment of the METT relevance in collaboration with DSAP and USAID Mikajy from March 4–11, 2019 in MaMaBay and March 18–25, 2019 in Menabe. The purpose of the workshop was to analyze the PA management tool and to analyze KSA on PA management through this METT relevance assessment. This process allowed USAID Hay Tao to gather key findings (below). In addition, visits to institutions managing marine areas, based in Antananarivo and in Maroantsetra, were organized, notably with the Masoala National Park staff, representatives of communities and regional officials in charge of PA management.

i) METT relevance assessment

The METT was adapted to the Malagasy context according to the ministry note No. 1258/18/MEEF/SG. The METT was suggested to roll out from 2018 on. The tool was applied to terrestrial PAs and marine parks within MaMaBay (two PAs: the Makira Natural Park, a terrestrial park, and the Masoala National Park, which includes three marine parcels and one island) and Menabe.

The tool is adequate for PAs to self-assess the effectiveness of their management system including context, planning, process and results. To ensure the effective use of the tools at national level, some recommendations were included in the METT guides under development.

- The intent and usage of the government for the METT results should be determined.
- In terms of the tool, a reformulation of assessment questions was needed to ensure common understanding of users, e.g., the quantification methods and the link between work plans, achievements, evidence and score.
- In terms of processes, the principle of self-assessment of the management system should be reinforced, rather than impact assessment in the management system of PAs, and the approach for the assessment session in terms of representativity of participants, including ministries and communities should be reviewed.
- In terms of capacity to use or understand the tool, the capacity of the Regional Department of Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD) need to be developed, as well as the local communities' roles regarding PA management. The application of the METT should specify the role of local communities depending on their involvement in PA management and type of PA governance.
- A different method should be developed to assess the effectiveness of ministries in their role of supervising PA management, as well as developing a participative approach for assessment that engages with representatives from ministries as well as communities.
- Particularly concerning the use of the METT for MPAs, most MPAs in both MaMaBay and Menabe are part of terrestrial PAs because of the mixed PA system in Madagascar. At the operational level, the manager has mixed management structures (sectors) that jointly manage marine and terrestrial areas. With such a management system, there was no need to differentiate METT for MPA and terrestrial PA.

ii) identified issues in PA management through METT evaluation sessions

National and international NGOs displayed differences in capacities in PA management. Similarly, PAs within Category 1 (Strict Nature Reserve) and Category 2 (National Park), established earlier, are better managed than the new PAs, which are mostly Category 5. In terms of PA management, the shared responsibilities were retained: between the delegating manager (the devolved technical services DREDDs and CEDDs), the delegated managers and the subdelegated managers (the VOIs).

The identified weaknesses can be classified as follows for Menabe and MaMaBay sites:

- Lack of accountability of PA managers to the DREDDs and CEDDs, demonstrated by the lack of data and information on the state of natural resources and the implementation of PA management activities (activity reports, study reports, patrol-surveillance reports, work plans, as

well as resource status reports) with MEDD, at both regional and national levels and lack of collaboration for planning and communication;

- Gaps in law enforcement due to insufficient number of OPJs to note and report infractions to DREDD and CEDD levels. For delegated managers, there was a low capacity of sector heads to have a command of prosecution procedures. Therefore, they could not properly support patrollers in preparing compliant declarations. Within local communities, patrollers often had low levels of education and were not familiar with the procedures for reporting infractions;
- Insufficient control of the traceability of wood and non-wood products sold in the cities of Morondava and Maroantsetra was particularly suspicious because of the suspension of cutting permits for timber within Category 2;
- Low financial sustainability of PA management because the park entrance fee and FAPBM funding are currently the main financial support for PAs in Category 2 for the two ecoregions. The funding of PAs through ecotourism and partnership with the private sector were projects with great potential but whose mechanisms had yet to be developed. The Activity will delve deeper in those mechanisms with a national workshop in Q3;
- Non-integration of climate change dimension into PA management in terms of PA design, vulnerability analysis, planning and implementation of adaptation activities, and monitoring of climate change impacts because of the difficulty to accede to knowledge and tools. Only the Makira Natural Park was able to get access to temperature and precipitation monitoring equipment, which were not fully functional;
- Difficulty in managing cohabitation and synergy between development activities and conservation, particularly for the promotion of groundnuts in Menabe Antimena and rice cultivation on slash-and-burn in MaMaBay. The Activity plans to collaborate with ministries to set up national training standards that consider intersectorality in value chain promotion. As national standards, they will reach both positive and negative deviants;
- Missing integration of PA management objectives into local and regional planning and in the consideration of intersectoral characteristics of the system.
- Difficulty for delegated managers to promote tourism and to sell destination to tour operators, e.g., only 6,000 tourists pass through Menabe Antimena among the 20,000 tourists who visit Bemaraha annually

For MPA management, the *lack of knowledge to objectively assess competency at both central and local levels* was the important finding. Very few park staff were aware of the existence of the national competency standard for PA management, nor the IUCN global register of competencies for PA practitioners. At the local level, only one staff of the Masoala National Park out of 64 was certified WIO-COMPAS Level I standard for Marine Field Operations.¹ (See Activity 1.2.1.2.)

Overall, marine field operators are qualified to run MPAs within the current context; they have a sound understanding of MPA governance and the ability to monitor and control despite the lack of resources and know law enforcement and compliance. Most MPA staff have very limited knowledge and skills of biophysical and social environment context and marine conservation. Staff manage to communicate and engage stakeholders but there is a competency gap in resource mobilization. With a limited budget, staff manage to implement activities and to adaptively manage the PAs. Finally, staff have limited access to innovative technology.

In collaboration with DSAP and USAID Mikajy, the KSA in PA management will continue in Q3. Two workshops will be organized to restate KSA results assessment and the METT relevance assessment. USAID Hay Tao will propose opportunities for collaboration with GIZ to give a national dimension since they completed METT assessments in the Boeny, Atsimo Andrefana and Diana regions. The results of the KSA assessments will help USAID Hay Tao identify gaps and establish training materials with partners, For the METT relevance assessment, the goal is to improve the METT to be used by all PA managers in Madagascar.

¹ https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/WIOCOMPAS_Brochure_April2010_FINAL.pdf

Based on desktop research, institutional visits and workshops in Menabe from February 25 to March 1, 2019 in Menabe and in MaMaBay from March 4–12, 2019, USAID Hay Tao is developing an inventory of marine-related capacity development tools and opportunities accessible to Malagasy technicians, including USAID Mikajy technicians and communities (see Activity 1.2.2.3). Key issues with these capacity development tools and opportunities have also been identified, such as:

- The lack of coordination for capacity development initiatives despite the existing strategy
- The inexistence of a common vision of a capacity development program approach among marine domain actors
- Widely diversified initiatives and tools targeting the same stakeholders.

This inventory is expected to be completed in Q3.

Activity 1.2.1.2. Conduct gap analysis on knowledge, skills, and abilities

To begin assessing current skills and knowledge to manage MPAs, USAID Hay Tao organized visits to relevant institutions based in Antananarivo to inquire on current staff capacity. In addition to visits, a field mission was carried out at the Masoala National Park within the MaMaBay site. During the field mission, USAID Hay Tao team collaborated with the USAID Mikajy team, Masoala National Park staff, community representatives, and regional officials in charge of PA management in Maroantsetra on current PA management skills.

An important finding was the lack of tools to objectively assess competency at both central and local levels. Currently, managers assess ability using the number of training sessions organized or attended and number of staff trained. Using this measurement approach, the Masoala National Park estimated that staff had the adequate capacities to run the park since 66% of the staff had received trainings. However, capacities could improve using a competency-based approach to reach the PA objectives of competent management.

To attain a more accurate assessment of PA manager capacity, USAID Hay Tao simplified WIO-COMPAS standards for Level 1 (Marine Field Operation) and Level 2 (Site Management) to coach self-assessment in the seven core areas of competencies identified by WIO-COMPAS.²

Detailed results on KSA on MPA for site managers and marine operators are available in terms of competencies, understanding and ability for core areas such as:

- MPA governance and management in terms of human and financial resources mobilization and management, communication and stakeholder engagement, planning and reporting, monitoring, evaluation and research, and leadership
- Technical aspects like marine conservation, biophysical and social environment context analysis, marine and coastal ecology, fisheries, tourism, socio-economic and cultural context analysis, ethics, and innovation

Basically, both marine field operators and site managers in Masoala National Park had qualifications to run the MPA within the current context: they have a sound understanding of MPA governance and ability to conduct surveillance and control despite the lack of funding and equipment (namely a second surveillance boat) to entirely cover the three marine parcels, and they have the ability to ensure law enforcement and compliance. In general, most MPA staff have very limited knowledge and skills of biophysical and social environment context of marine conservation. While staff manage to communicate and engage stakeholders, they have real competency gaps in fundraising for resources to run patrols to sufficiently cover the full extent of the MPAs. With a limited budget, staff manage to run activities and to adaptively manage the PAs. Finally, staff have limited access to innovative initiatives for managing marine biodiversity and generating revenue for the park, like reef restorations or artificial reefs, developing research stations, and marine tourism. There is a need for

² 1. Policy, legislation and compliance, 2. MPA concepts and establishment, 3. Communications and stakeholder engagement, 4. Financial management and fundraising, 5. Management operations, 6. Biophysical and social environments, 7. Leadership and ethics

exchanges between park staff in different MPAs on innovative approaches and experiences for PA management and partnerships with the private sector.

Action 1.2.2. Conduct participatory review/stocktaking of existing training materials and programs

Activity 1.2.2.1. Identify and contact key stakeholders involved in sustainable livelihoods

During Q2, USAID Hay Tao ran an in-depth review of existing training materials and programs at the regional level. Field trips in Menabe and MaMaBay ecoregions were needed, as described in Activity 1.2.2.3 below.

The Activity initiated an inventory of marine-related local training program materials available for technicians and communities to use in USAID Mikajy sites. Additionally, capacity development tools that are accessible for Malagasy technicians involved in marine conservation and fisheries were identified. Those tools should be completed with the list of training opportunities and materials from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA), IUCN Program on African Protected Areas & Conservation (PAPACO), IHSM, WWF, CétaMada, Blue Ventures, and Durrell.

The Menabe region hosts the Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur du Menabe that offers training for young people at the baccalaureate level to obtain a professional degree in marine science. For Maroantsetra, the open classroom within WCS's Makira office, offers short trainings for community-based organizations.

Activity 1.2.2.3. Conduct review and analyze existing documents and materials on sustainable livelihoods

During Q2 FY19, USAID Hay Tao carried out two missions for the regional stocktaking in February 20–27 in Morondava in coordination with SIF and in March 4–11 in Maroantsetra, in parallel with the METT field trip for MaMaBay. Different regional technical partners were met. Key findings can be summarized in three main points:

1. *The existence of framework and reference documents for agricultural and rural training* for Menabe and Analanjirifo, named SRFAR, which defines the strategic axes of intervention for the rural and agricultural training improvement
2. Despite the existence of this framework, the Activity noted the:
 - a. *Insufficiency of training opportunities for rural trainers*: For Menabe, among the 15 training institutions, only the Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur du Menabe trains technicians in the field of agriculture. For Maroantsetra, a technical and agricultural management high school has just opened in 2016 for a training leading to a diploma in agricultural baccalaureate with five accredited programs including agricultural management, agriculture and livestock.
 - b. *Gaps in considering sensitive area issues, particularly the relationship between agriculture and forest areas*: No response proposal has been developed to address the threat posed by shifting agricultural activities in forest areas. The strategic axes were more oriented towards the needs of agricultural perimeters to the detriment of SRFAR priorities for sensitive areas such as PAs.
 - c. *Lack of training tools on sustainable livelihoods that respond to PA contexts*: For MaMaBay, the focus on the monoculture approach and the lack of integration between agriculture and livestock were noted among the 18 identified training materials. For Menabe, the Activity identified 31 tools related to agricultural and rural training that are mainly designed for agricultural perimeter activities. Tools for stabilizing agricultural activities at the level of customary cropland outside PA units are lacking.
 - d. *Lack of promotion of climate smart agriculture and/or conservation-based agriculture*. Even though climate smart agriculture and conservation-based agriculture are promoted by many actors

in the national level, the training offers relating to this within the training institutions of the two sites do not exist. Some training materials such as sowing under cover and basic techniques in Organic Agriculture have been found with few actors but their use in terms of offering training and support still informal.

3. In marine aspects, the Activity conducted an *inventory of marine-related local training program materials* available for technicians and communities in USAID Mikajy sites. In addition, the capacity development tools accessible for Malagasy technicians involved in marine conservation and fisheries were identified. They should be completed with the list of training opportunities and materials from FAO, BIOPAMA, IUN PAPACO, IHSM, CI, WWF, WCS, CétaMada, Blue Ventures, and Durrell. Concerning *local marine training program opportunities*, Menabe has the Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur du Menabe, which offers training to young people at the baccalaureate level to obtain a professional degree in marine science. For Maroantsetra, the open classroom within WCS Makira office was designed to offer short trainings for community-based organizations.

These findings will help the Activity conduct the national stocktaking workshop on training materials on livelihoods with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAEP) in Q3 and prioritize training material adaptation responding to USAID Mikajy needs.

Action 1.2.3. Identify and capture good practices for improving biodiversity-friendly climate resilient livelihoods

Activity 1.2.3.1. Assess climate change vulnerability and adaptation capacity

A national consultant was identified to conduct the climate change vulnerability assessment at the regional level and will commence their mandate at the beginning of Q3. The analysis will focus on the CCP priority sectors, specifically the forestry and fisheries sectors in the regions covered by the MaMaBay and the Menabe ecoregions.

This specifically means:

- Identifying and analyzing climate risks directly related to the fisheries, forestry, and CBNRM-related sectors (including part of the agricultural sector and livelihoods);
- Understanding the sensitivity of these sectors to climate stresses, impacts, and the different forms of existing adaptation strategies;
- Proposing strategic measures and orientations for adaptation and resilience to climate change in relation to the studied sectors at the regional level. It was agreed during the collaboration with CEADIR that vulnerability assessments at the local level and by value chain will be carried out by USAID Mikajy.

The results of this study, including the identified adaptation measures, will allow USAID Hay Tao to gain insight into climate-resilient livelihoods and to integrate the climate change dimension into the development of the national strategy for the inclusion of women and youth in NRM, the national strategy on mangroves, and in designing tools such as climate-smart PAG (Management and Development Plan of a PA) and training programs. In addition, USAID Mikajy will also validate and use all the results to enhance community resilience.

This study will be combined with another mandate related to REDD+ analysis through Activity 3.4.3.3. In Q3 FY19, the vulnerability analysis will be conducted, and the report will be shared afterwards.

Furthermore, a webinar on climate change adaptation and resilience work at the ELI was held on March 4, 2019 with USAID Hay Tao, and included Carl Bruch, Director of International Programs at ELI, based in the USA, and Jessica Troell, Senior Attorney and ELI Director of International Water Program/Africa Program, based in Zimbabwe. The webinar was an opportunity for ELI to introduce the institute and its work related to the adaptation of biodiversity management to a changing climate, and a two-year study in 2009 that focused on Madagascar as a case study. The legal and policy tools

to adapt biodiversity management to climate change include the Resource Manual and the Strategic Options (2011) and were presented at the webinar along with USAID projects conducted in the Philippines and Kazakhstan on adaptation to climate change and resilience governance. The webinar was also an occasion to learn more about Passive and Active Adaptive Management and Compliance. The Legal Framework Assessment includes the impact of climate change in the vision and planning, the development of resilient conservation policies and objectives, the permits to access and extract natural resources, the PA management (changing boundaries and changing objectives), monitoring, review and evaluation, and especially public participation.

Follow-up activities were discussed and may include the participation and support from ELI during the workshop on adaptation of policies to climate change, planned for FY19 Q4.

Activity 1.2.3.3. Develop collaboration with Direction Générale de la Meteorologie (DGM), Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Fisheries on agrometeorological products and services for agriculture and fishery activities

The collaboration with the technical team of the DGM within the Ministry of Transport and Meteorology has enabled the Activity to identify the products and services aimed at providing and making available climate and agrometeorological information to the partners. The bullet points below are the products available now. USAID Hay Tao periodically shared this information with the entire USAID Mikajy team (central and regional) via email.

- Climate analysis results: historical analysis (e.g., historical trend, analysis of variability, return period of an extreme event, probability of occurrence of a climate event), which can be consulted on Maproom, the website developed by DGM;
- Update of the climate projection in Madagascar (currently being finalized);
- Monthly agrometeorological bulletin at the national level and for some regions;
- Crop calendar planning bulletin according to climate perspectives (in October);
- Weather forecast:
 - Seasonal forecast (for the next six months and with a monthly update)
 - Intra-seasonal forecast (a forecast for the next 15 days).

There are also on-demand products according to the needs of users. Each partner/project can express their request for service and other new products according to their areas of intervention. For example:

- Climate indicators that have recently been included in the environmental dashboard set up by National Office for the Environment (ONE);
- Climatology of PAs (collaboration with the Vahatra NGO);
- Climate indicators as part of the climate risk analysis with the PrAda GIZ project;
- Bioclimatic indexes for conservation sectors (collaboration with WWF);

This information will be included in the USAID Hay Tao portal.

Action 1.2.4. Adapt/translate/develop existing training tools and curricula

Activity 1.2.4.1. Elaborate training curricula on sustainable livelihoods

Due to changes in ministries and the delay in appointing officials, particularly for the Agricultural Training Director position, this activity could not be completed during Q2. However, the conventions for the small-scale fisheries' guidelines elaboration and vanilla guidelines elaboration have been drafted and are pending approval. This activity will be rescheduled following a discussion that will be integrated in the National Stocktaking Workshop in Q3.

Action 1.2.5. Develop training packages

Activity 1.2.5.3. Develop partnership and provide training to University of Antananarivo and Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) and other trainers

During this quarter, through WRI, USAID Hay Tao continued to develop its partnerships with different departments at the University of Antananarivo, specifically the Institute and Observatory of Geophysics of Antananarivo (IOGA) and the Mention Foresterie et Environnement of the Higher School of Agronomic Sciences. With IOGA, the Activity is working with the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery Lab (GLAD) to improve the remote sensing methodology used to estimate forest cover and forest loss in Madagascar (funded by the GEF Global Forest Watch [GFW] grant). Results from this research will be presented at the GFW User Summit in Washington DC, USA (June 18-19, 2019) and at the 56th annual conference of the Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation in Antananarivo (July 30 to August 3, 2019). With the Higher School of Agronomic Sciences of the University of Antananarivo (ESSA) Forêt, WRI is discussing on how to support the collection of biodiversity data related to precious timber species in Madagascar and how this data would eventually be incorporated into the USAID Hay Tao portal. This research is currently supported through a USAID Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) grant to Professor Ravaomanalina Harisoa.

Due to change in leadership within PCVs, the Activity was unable to make progress in collaborating with them.

Action 1.2.6. Develop capacity of community to report NRM crimes

Activity 1.2.6.1. Assess the capacity of community on crime reporting

This activity started in Q1 and continued in Q2. Local staff are already in place for MaMaBay and include:

- 1 technical officer to oversee the coordination of all USAID Hay Tao activities for AVG at the local level;
- 1 lawyer for the functioning of the legal clinic;
- 6 investigators involved in NRM crime reporting.

For Menabe, the recruitment of the lawyer is ongoing. He/she will oversee the coordination of AVG-related activities, including the active legal clinic. Two investigators are already hired in Q2.

Due to improved coordination with USAID Mikajy at the local level and recruitment being completed late in Q2, the community capacity assessment for NRM crime reporting will take place during Q3. Tools for the community capacity assessment were developed and the assessment will be carried out primarily through case studies and focus group evaluations. For this activity, USAID Hay Tao has been considering the value chain of precious wood, mainly rosewood. USAID Mikajy also plans to conduct a value chain assessment, coordination will be highly needed.

Activity 1.2.6.2. Build capacity strengthening plan for communities

Capacity development tools linked to Activity 1.2.6.1., were developed. Recruitment for the local team in MaMaBay has been completed and the local office in Maroantsetra was established. In Morondava, the AVG team will be based in the USAID Hay Tao office rented by SIF and the SIF team will be based in the USAID Hay Tao office rented by AVG in MaMaBay.

Some capacity development needs were identified after the start-up missions, especially on how and why environmental crime reporting is necessary. USAID Hay Tao via AVG (because of its experience on community support to report NRM crime) developed the grievance and denunciation mechanism, which was shared with the USAID Mikajy team during coordination meetings, as there were similarities between both Activities.

Activity 1.2.6.3. Improve the capacity of community on reporting case on wildlife/NRM crime via legal clinics

This activity is linked to Activity 1.2.6.2. Assessment of community capacity to report NRM crime is currently ongoing. Following the coordination meeting between USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy on February 13, 2019, the Activity will conduct a training of trainers (TOT) for community leaders and the locally based USAID Mikajy team, who will ensure roll out to the community living around the Parks of Masoala and Makira.

The legal clinic to be established in Maroantsetra and Morondava will be one tool for communities to report NRM crimes, in addition to its main role of dissemination of law and rights; the autonomous 512 hotline, which will be promoted at the community level, will be another. Community awareness campaigns for promoting all tools for NRM crime reporting will be conducted in close collaboration with the USAID Mikajy team at the local level.

To get more results on increasing the capacity of communities to report NRM crime and with the aim to reduce illicit trafficking of natural resources, USAID Hay Tao will implement an information monitoring system (SVIR) that uses mobile phones for effectiveness and efficiency. Investigators also will use mobile phones to gather proof and apply laws.

Activity 1.2.6.4. Improve the capacity of Judiciary Police (OPJs) on prosecution

Linked to Activity 1.2.6.5. Improve the capacity of Judiciary Police (OPJs) on application of the law via judicial system

This quarter the training module on prosecution and application of the law via the judicial system was updated.

For better results, USAID Hay Tao adopted the participative and sharing approach by integrating OPJs' expertise and experience. The training was focused on exchange and capacity development.

OPJs to be trained were listed before conducting the capacity development and included representatives from the gendarmerie, police and forest agents from Maroantsetra, Mananara Avaratra, and Analanjirofo regions, through the Chief of Control service (as both districts are part of the Analanjirofo region). The OPJ training was completed in Maroantsetra from March 19-20, 2019. The Cantonment Chief from Mananara Avaratra participated in the training as Mananara Avaratra is the main recipient of illegal wood trafficked from Maroantsetra.

The following points were addressed during the exchange in the capacity development training:

- Campaign awareness about conservation challenges on natural resources, especially on fauna and flora;
- General introduction on OPJs and forest infractions;
- Presentation of the OPJs' authority on common law, according to the laws and regulations in force;
- Presentation of the OSPJs' authority on common law, according to the laws and regulations in force;
- Presentation of why it is important to distinguish OPJs' power for effectiveness of the prosecution of NRM crime;
- Wrap-up on fundamental points of law to improve the prosecution on NRM crime
- Introduction and sharing about the Malagasy judiciary system;
- Exchange on the specificity of "Malagasy forest criminal law:" general aspect on the procedure and the independence of the legislation.

Concerning the Procedure Act, participants learned the corollaries of the Malagasy forest criminal law on the judicial system related to competence on ascertain breaches of the law, instruction on NRM crime, and judgment on forest infractions.

Concerning the substantive law (offences and penalties provided by law and ordinance):

- Infractions provided by the Ordonnance No. 60-126 on 10/03/60 which fixed the regime of hunting, fishing and fauna protection;
- Infractions provided by the Ordonnance No. 60-127 on 10/03/60 which fixed the regime of deforestation and wildfires;
- Infractions provided by the Law No. 2005-018 on 10.17/05 related to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- Infractions provided by the Law No. 2015-005 on 02/26/15 about the protected area code (COAP);
- Infractions provided by the Law No. 2005-056 on 02/03/16 about the creation of a special unit combatting the illegal trafficking of rosewood and ebony wood.

Through this training, OPJ learned about:

- Conservation and/or natural resources challenges, especially for fauna and flora;
- The Malagasy forest criminal law, both on the substance and form in both terrestrial and marine aspects;
- Capacity/competency on forests infractions.

This activity was implemented in close partnership with the representatives from the Ministry of Justice and the MEDD; they were the most involved and the tutors of target beneficiaries from this exchange/capacity development. This exchange capacity development was quite new regarding the exchange allowing all OPJs to sit together and discuss how to improve their daily work and better coordinate their activities.

The trainings for Antalaha and Menabe are postponed to Q3 to better coordinate activities with USAID Mikajy. Following this activity, USAID Hay Tao via AVG will produce a booklet on laws that govern fauna and flora, targeting OPJs.

USAID Hay Tao will monitor NRM crimes treatment from their report by communities to prosecution and application of the law via the judicial system.

Key Result 1.3. Functional specialized training mechanism on NRM and sustainable livelihoods

Action 1.3.1. Establish competency-based training program for community-based natural resource managers

Activity 1.3.1.1. Develop guidelines for a performance assessment and recognition program of CBNRM organizations

Measuring the overall impact of capacity development has always being challenging both at individual staff and institutional levels. USAID Hay Tao endeavors to identify and/or to improve **standard systems** for assessing the management of both PAs and CBNRM. These can include:

1. At institution level:
 - Improvements of PA assessment tool using the Protected Area METT and
 - Identification or development of METT equivalent assessments tool for CBNRM
 - Improvements or identification of tool for PAs and CBNRM that help in meeting international standards, such as the IUCN Green List
2. at individual level:
 - Improvement or adaptation of any individual competency certification packages.

During this period, USAID Hay Tao through URI-CRC continued to investigate national and international frameworks and mechanisms that would support a certification program for Malagasy community-based PA managers. All existing national frameworks promoted individual based certification programs:

- The national strategy for capacity development in agriculture and rural development SNFAR, developed and published in 2012, and under revision, which insisted on the establishment of norms, standards and job reference system for any capacity development program in Madagascar;
- The Malagasy National Policy of Employment and Professional Training (PNEFP) published in 2015, promoted the establishment of the system of validation of acquired experiences to offer opportunities to people without diplomas, but with necessary qualifications to get recognition and to officially perform in a sector;
- The ministerial order No. 22.959-2011/METFP, instituted the system of validation of acquired experiences and explained the procedures.

Concerning tools, references, and standards, the following would be valuable for the development of a competency standard for MPAs and community-based areas in Madagascar:

- The national competency standard for PA management, an unpolished working tool developed by the REPC consortium for the system of PAs of Madagascar to support individual staff capacity development;
- The MIHARI guide under final revision, an attempt to develop criteria and standard for locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) in Madagascar;
- Global Register of Competences for Protected Area Practitioners produced by IUCN in 2016, a comprehensive competency reference for all individual PA staff;
- The Indonesian Competency Standards for Marine Protected Area Management Planning, an example for institutions to conduct HR planning.

Concerning the certification programs:

- The WIO-COMPAS is a certification program for individual MPA staff, accessed by Malagasy technicians.
- The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas is a certification program for protected and conserved areas including community-conserved areas, nature reserves that are effectively managed and governed.

Existing materials will serve as a basis for further discussion and development of a system/framework for Madagascar community-based marine conservation areas at both individual and organization level.

Activity 1.3.1.2. Conduct training sessions for trainers on small-scale fisheries certification

During field missions in MaMaBay and Menabe, the Activity explored potential trainers for a small-scale fisheries competency-based training program. Three categories of trainers were identified:

- 2 trainers from a professional training center, not necessarily specializing in fisheries but with experience in competency-based training;
- 2 trainers from civil society organizations, with community training experience;
- Staff from the regional offices of fisheries management (DRAEP), experienced in fisheries but with no background in training.

Strategic Approach 2: Improve and make available data on biodiversity and conservation effectiveness for collaboration, transparency, and decision-making

Key Result 2.1. Data sharing incentivized

Action 2.1.1. Develop and implement consultative process to create incentives and ownership

Activity 2.1.1.1. Conduct stakeholder consultations for input and buy-in through individual institution visits

URI-CRC collaborated with WRI in Q2 on the process of stakeholder consultation and incentivizing data-sharing, including visiting partners and running workshops. (See activity 2.1.1.2.)

Activity 2.1.1.2. Revitalize inter-agency information coordination committees

During this quarter, USAID Hay Tao continued implementing consultative processes to engage stakeholders for input and buy-in to the portal.

In addition to the meetings held with the Madagascar Biodiversity Network (REBIOMA), GIZ, FAO, MIHARI, and ONE in Q1, WRI's stakeholder mapping revealed 25 additional institutions. USAID Hay Tao organized a series of meetings with Durrell, MNP, Vahatra, WCS, Geographical and Hydrographic Institute of Madagascar (FTM), Direction Générale des Forêts (DGF), SIF, CI, Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG), and SAPM. These meetings focused on sharing experiences, best practices, and lessons learned for how a fully functioning data platform might be accomplished and easily adopted by users and stakeholders. The Activity will visit other partners and projects, including Blue Ventures, National Environment Research Center (CNRE), National Ocean Research Center (CNRO), ESSA Forêt, Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza (PBZT), Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG) Kew, WWF, Lemurs Portal, Institut de Recherche et de Développement (IRD), and Institut National des Statistiques (INSTAT), in Q3.

USAID Hay Tao identified existing platforms using environmental data and capitalized all identified data holders and data owners. The purpose of this inventory, which gathered the platform name and URL, a summary description, and themes, was to present the various platforms for interactive visualization of environmental and biodiversity-related geographical data available on the web and including data concerning Madagascar, and to evaluate their possible use. Thus, only platforms that present environmental, interactive, and spatial data have been retained. Unstructured information (e.g., information contained in activity reports, study reports, and other documents) and those not covering Madagascar were not considered in this inventory. To date, the Activity has identified 26 platforms. The main finding was that several platforms deal with the same data and therefore the same themes, such as biodiversity, PAs, climate, forest, and fires. However, the accessibility of the used data may vary depending on the platform.

Based on those different platforms, an analysis of the sources of the data that are used is important. Through the review of existing metadata, an analysis of the structure of usage links between existing data and platforms will be completed, with the purpose to identify and retain significant, reliable data to be input into the USAID Hay Tao portal. A list of the 26 existing platforms using environmental data is included in Table 2.

Table 2: List of existing platforms using environmental data

Online Platform	Theme(s)	Description
Advancing Research and Applications with NASA Climate Model - CREATE V https://cds-cv.nccs.nasa.gov/CREATE-V/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MERRA 2 • MERRA • ERA interim • CFSR • MRE 	NASA's Climate Data Services (CDS) provide a central location for publishing and accessing large, complex climate model data to benefit the climate science community as well as the broader public. CDS provides tools and services to access, visualize, analyze, compare, and publish model data. It aims to give diverse users intuitive interfaces to a complete collection of NASA model data sets. By broadening access to model data, NASA envisions advances in scientific research as well as innovative applications benefitting society.
Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AZE sites 	This map shows the sites that hold the last remaining populations of 1,483 of the Earth's most threatened species.
Atlas de Données Environnementales de l'Office National de l'Environnement (ONE) http://madagascarportal.org/lizmap/lizmap/www/index.php/view/map/?repository=madagascar&project=BLOCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure • Replies impacts • Factors • States land use 	Created in 1990, ONE is a national actor on the chapter of the environment. The purpose of the Environmental Data Atlas is to map environmental data to facilitate their access at all levels
Atlas numérique du système des aires protégées de Madagascar http://atlas.rebioma.net/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watercourse routes • System of PAs of Madagascar • Priority sites • Administrative boundaries 	REBIOMA is an initial project for the creation of a digital atlas of the SAPM and the System of Conservation. sustainable forest management (KoloAla). It described the situation and the distribution of the PAs according to the decision of the State of Madagascar on October 17, 2008 putting in temporary protection the global sites targeted by the State of Madagascar of October 18, 2006 and lifting the suspension the granting of mining and forestry permits for certain sites
Birdlife International Data zone http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/mapsearch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites (IBAs) • IBAs in danger 	BirdLife is the International Thematic Focal Point for birds to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Clearing-House Mechanism which aims to share knowledge and exchange information. This information is made freely available for Governments and other non-commercial users through the BirdLife Data Zone.
Critical Site Network http://critical-sites.wetlands.org/en	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries • Sites • Species 	The Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool is an online resource for the conservation of 294 species of waterbirds and the important sites upon which they depend in Africa and Western Eurasia. The tool makes it easy to obtain information on the sites critical for waterbird species by accessing several independent databases and analyzing information at the biogeographical population level, so providing a comprehensive basis for management and decision making.
Ecoregions 2017: Ecoregion -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecoregion 	This new map offers a depiction of the:

Online Platform	Theme(s)	Description
Biome - Protected https://ecoregions2017.appspot.com/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biome • Pas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 846 ecoregions that represent our living planet: Ecoregions are ecosystems of regional extent. • 14 terrestrial biomes: Seven are forested and seven are not forested. Plant communities in the same biome can appear quite similar in structure but contain very different sets of species. • Intersects the amount of habitat now protected and the amount of unprotected habitat remaining that could be brought under conservation
ESA - Université Catholique de Louvain - GEOMATICS https://maps.elie.ucl.ac.be/geoportail/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GlobCover • SPOT vegetation • Unified cropland layer • Land cover map • MERIS surface reflectance • Waterbodies • Land surface seasonality 	Geomatics is the geoportal of the Laboratory of Environment and Geomatics of the Louvain Catholic University including for download various general and detailed maps, GlobCover, and many other achievements.
European Commission - Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) http://dopa.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/2017ecoregionprcon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madagascar succulent woodlands • Madagascar dry deciduous forests • Madagascar ericoid thickets • Madagascar lowland forests • Madagascar mangroves • Madagascar spiny thickets • Madagascar sub-humid forest 	The DOPA is a set of web services and applications that can be used primarily to assess, monitor, report and possibly forecast the state of and the pressure on PAs at multiple scales. The data, indicators, maps and tools provided by the DOPA are relevant to several end-users including policy makers, funding agencies, PA agencies and managers, researchers and the CBD.
Global Fishing Watch https://globalfishingwatch.org/map/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing effort • Protected Planet World Database on Protected Area (WDPA) and MPAs • Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), a state's sovereign waters, which extend 200 nautical miles from the coast 	The map gives the public a way to see the tracks of commercial fishing vessels at sea in near real-time. Using our freely accessible map, anyone can analyze historical data, dating back to 2012, upload their own datasets to deepen and broaden their own analyses and save and share their work.
Global Forest Watch https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest change • Land cover • Land use • Climate 	GFW is an online platform that provides data and tools for monitoring forests. By harnessing cutting-edge technology, GFW allows anyone to access near real-time information about where and how forests are changing around the world.

Online Platform	Theme(s)	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	
Global Forest Watch Water http://water.globalforestwatch.org/map/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed • Watershed risks 	GFW Water enables anyone with internet access to visualize critical watershed information, identify threats to watershed health, and screen for sustainable natural infrastructure solutions.
Global Freshwater Biodiversity Atlas http://atlas.freshwaterbiodiversity.eu/index.php/maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater biodiversity • Freshwater ecosystem • Freshwater pressures and impacts • Freshwater conservation and management • Species richness • Endemicity of freshwater 	The Global Freshwater Biodiversity Atlas is a collection of published and open access freshwater biodiversity maps in addition to a gateway for geographical information and spatial data at different scales. It offers dynamic online maps accompanied by short articles with background information. It also provides links to publications and data sources related to freshwater biodiversity at the global, continental and local scale
Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) http://www.mountainbiodiversity.org/explore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the mountain species 	The mountain portal is a tool to explore biological richness in the mountains of the world. It provides species lists for more than 1,000 mountain ranges worldwide, global predicted distribution ranges for all listed species, and bioclimatic as well as topographic information for each mountain range.
HHMI Biome Viewer http://media.hhmi.org/biointeractive/biomeviewer_web/index.html?_ga=2.199896877.2061644390.1554209441-2132218118.1554209441	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomes • Anthromes • Temperature • Precipitation • Terrain 	This interactive module explores biomes, climate, biodiversity, and human impacts around the globe and at different times.
IUCN Red List https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species, subspecies and varieties • Featured regions • Taxonomy • Red list category • Land and marine regions • Conservation action needed • Regional assessments 	The IUCN Red List is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity. Far more than a list of species and their status, it is a powerful tool to inform and catalyze action for biodiversity conservation and policy change, critical to protecting the natural resources we need to survive. It provides information about range, population size, habitat and ecology, use and/or trade, threats, and conservation actions that will help inform necessary conservation decisions.
Lemurs Portal https://www.lemursportal.org/spe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps (Species Explorer) • Models 	This online resource is designed to meet the needs and demands of user groups and includes an online forum to promote real-time exchange between different users, a complete species database, ready-to-use visualizations and personalized.

Online Platform	Theme(s)	Description
cies/visualisation?lang=fr		
Map of Life https://mol.org/regions/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of species • Location (political boundaries) • Indicators 	<p>The Map of Life assembles and integrates different sources of data describing species distributions worldwide. These data include expert species range maps, species occurrence points, ecoregions, and PAs from providers like IUCN, WWF, GBIF, and more. All data assets are stored, managed, backed up, and accessed using a hosted cloud instance.</p>
Marine IBA e-Atlas - Birdlife international https://maps.birdlife.org/marinelBAs/default.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species information • Country/territory information • Birdlife country factsheet • EBSA workshop boundaries • Longhurst • MEOW • Pelagic provinces (GOODS) • Marine SPA 	<p>The World Bird Database, maintained by BirdLife, is an authoritative source of high-quality data, amassed by a global conservation partnership of over 120 leading national organizations. This information is made freely available for Governments and other non-commercial users through the BirdLife Data Zone.</p>
Ocean Data Viewer http://data.unep-wcmc.org/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global distribution (coral reefs, coldwater corals, mangroves, seagrass) • Chlorophyll-A concentration (2009–2013) • Marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces of the world • Habitat suitability for coldwater octocorals • Seamounts and knolls • Marine biodiversity • Mean sea surface productivity • Estuary database • Turtles 	<p>The Ocean Data Viewer offers users the opportunity to view and download a range of spatial datasets that are useful for informing decisions regarding the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. These decisions ultimately affect the ocean's health and productivity, which provide the ecosystem services that are necessary for our well-being, livelihoods, and survival.</p>
Resource Watch https://resourcewatch.org/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">• Cities <li style="width: 50%;">• Forests <li style="width: 50%;">• Climate <li style="width: 50%;">• Ocean <li style="width: 50%;">• Energy <li style="width: 50%;">• Society 	<p>WRI and over 30 partners build Resource Watch, a dynamic platform that leverages technology, data, and human networks to bring unprecedented transparency about the planet right now. Resource Watch features hundreds of data sets all in one place on the state of the planet's resources and citizens. Users can visualize challenges facing people and the planet, from climate change to poverty, water risk to state</p>

Online Platform	Theme(s)	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Water 	instability, air pollution to human migration, and more.
Seabird tracking Database - Birdlife international http://seabirdtracking.org/mapper/index.php	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species • Country/site/colony of deployment • Age/status • Device • EEZ 	The Seabird Tracking Database - Tracking Ocean Wanderers - is the largest collection of seabird tracking data in existence. It serves as a central store for seabird tracking data from around the world and aims to help further seabird conservation work and support the tracking community.
The Atlas of Global Conservation of The Nature Conservancy http://maps.tnc.org/globalmaps.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater maps • Marine maps • Terrestrial maps 	These maps are the result of an unprecedented effort by Nature Conservancy scientists, in collaboration with governments, scientists and conservation organizations around the world - over 80 global maps describing the state of terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats. Read more about the Atlas or buy it in book form.
UN Biodiversity Lab https://www.unbiodiversitylab.org/index.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aichi biodiversity targets • Biodiversity • Climate and carbon • Ecosystem services • Human impact • Land cover • Marine • Natural Hazards • PAs • Restoration 	The UN Biodiversity Lab is an online platform that allows policymakers and other partners to access global data layers, upload and manipulate their own datasets, and query multiple datasets to provide key information on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and nature-based Sustainable Development Goals.
World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KBAs • Bird and Biodiversity Areas • AZE Sites 	The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas hosts data on global and regional KBAs, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas identified by the BirdLife International Partnership, AZE sites, KBAs identified through hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, and a small number of other KBAs. The database was developed from the World Bird and Biodiversity Database, managed by BirdLife International.
World Database on Protected Area (WDPA) https://www.protectedplanet.net/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country • Region • IUCN category • Governance 	WDPA is the most comprehensive global database of marine and terrestrial PAs, updated monthly, and is one of the key global biodiversity data sets being widely used by scientists, businesses, governments, International secretariats and others to inform planning, policy decisions and management.

Key Result 2.2. Variety of users able to contribute data

Action 2.2.1. Conduct analysis of existing natural resources related data and identify gaps

Activity 2.2.1.1. Undertake assessment of data owners

USAID Hay Tao continued to visit institutions to identify and assess data owners as potential collaborators for the portal. To define the data held by various institutions, the Activity held a meeting to discuss and develop a roadmap for the portal. This meeting defined the scope of the portal and clarified the priorities of elements to integrate into the portal, based on the different identified data sets. The first step in building the portal for FY19 will focus on the following three themes and specific layers:

- Terrestrial
 - GFW deforestation tool (GEF funded data)
 - PAs (DSAP)
 - Forest resource management transfer (DSAP)
 - PAs zonation (Park Managers)
 - Administrative boundaries (GADM/BNGRC OCHA/FTM)
- Marine
 - Fisheries status (catch, effort, value from MAEP)
 - MPAs (DSAP)
 - IUU (Global Fish Watch)
 - Sea level rise (Global and regional analysis)
 - Fisheries Management Plan areas and regulations (PAP)
 - LMMAs and status (MIHARI)
- Land tenure
 - Land plot

WRI is currently collecting, cleaning, analyzing and formatting the data sets for integration into the portal. More themes and datasets will be added as the Activity receives feedback from users and stakeholders and additional needs for the portal arise.

Following a national workshop organized in December 2018, USAID Hay Tao organized a regional workshop with partners in Menabe, from February 25-27, 2019 to:

- Identify data holders and data users;
- Identify user's needs (i.e., data needed by private sectors in fisheries, types of data required by PA management, the right format of data for CSOs and how the Activity can enhance the civil society use of data, data needs in tenure rights);
- Carry out assessment of data owners, existing datasets and databases;
- Investigate data collection methodology and management, its advantages and limitations.

The main finding for marine areas from the workshop was there are different data needs at local and national levels. The local level required information for operational and everyday work rather than raw data, even though local institutions were collecting the raw data. At the national level, data is analyzed and used for large scale planning, management and reporting.

Activity 2.2.1.2. Identify and integrate links to data/information management systems

During this period, USAID Hay Tao started to reflect on data sharing among partners. Data sharing between institutions for the USAID Hay Tao portal will determine how robust and relevant the portal will be as well as the diversity of stakeholders needing to use the portal. Initially, the Activity will adapt a standard version of WRI's data sharing agreement as they have extensive experience discussing and negotiating how to share data with a myriad of institutions. Before a full understanding of the buy-in and relevance of the portal are established, the importance of using caution when engaging partners to sign data sharing agreements was stressed.

For the long-term sustainability of the portal, a more specific convention for data sharing will be needed. Three complementary options were discussed:

- To seek written permission from data holders to use part of datasets for specific analyses, and for publication on the portal;
- To have a unique data sharing policy for all data contributors;
- And a long-term convention or agreement with data holders aiming to ensure sustainability of the portal.

The following was then recommended:

- Data sharing agreements will be prioritized with the institutions providing data for the USAID Hay Tao portal to keep the agreement specific to the datasets needed and to expediently build the portal;
- Based on the three prioritized themes, develop a data sharing agreement for each institution that manages/maintains the relevant dataset. WRI has a template that will be adapted to suit the needs of USAID Hay Tao and the portal;
- Specify in the agreement how the data will be shared (license type) and how the data will be stored and managed for USAID Hay Tao. To complete the draft in the portal including the three themes by the end of FY19, the data will need to be shared with WRI and temporarily stored on WRI's cloud AWS servers to enable the quick building necessary to meet this deadline;
- Specify in the agreement the sustainability plan has been developed with the necessary infrastructure and the data will be moved from WRI's cloud AWS servers to the relevant servers within the identified Malagasy institutions.

Activity 2.2.1.3. Undertake assessment of data/information gaps

WRI assessed the data and conducted the metadata analysis of existing environmental data and information for Madagascar. The metadata is structured information about any resource which is described, researched and used.

The information and resources presented in this metadata compilation and assessment are from institutional visits, documentation and websites. To provide accurate information, the Activity has described the resources presented using their metadata, which will help to index those metadata accurately.

Two main types of resources have been analyzed:

- Geographic information layers (maps),
- Documents (publications, reports, articles, laws, regulations) in pdf or docx formats.

For geographic data, the content of the metadata is built based on ISO 19115.³ The structures and nomenclatures of the metadata documents were developed based on the Dublin Core standard. The Dublin Core schema⁴ includes 15 elements that identify and describe documentary resources:

- Content: title, description, subject, source, cover, type, relationship;
- Intellectual property: creator, contributor, publisher, rights/copyrights;
- Version: date, format, identifier, language.

Existing metadata for USAID Hay Tao was captured using the following structure and definitions.

³ <https://www.iso.org/fr/standard/53798.html>

⁴ <http://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dces/>

i) *Metadata for Geographic Layers*

Table 3: Metadata for geographic layers

Content	Description
1. Identification	Unique identification number
1.1. Resource locator	This metadata element provides a link to the resource. In addition to other information, this element is expressed as a uniform resource locator (URL)
1.2. Resource title	This element includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title of the resource: The title corresponds to the current name of the resource. • The thematic category: The category of the resource corresponds to the theme of the resource. It allows the classification of the resource facilitating its search. • The key words: The keywords make it possible to facilitate a search by relying on a list of descriptors if possible normed within a thesaurus. They make it possible to refine the research in relation to the thematic classification, of a more general level. • The locality concerned by the resource. • And possibly the name of the object file of the resource.
1.3. Resource description	This element concerns the summary of the resource which is a short text describing the content of the resource.
1.4. Unique Resource Identifier	This is a unique value that identifies the resource. This element can be a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) presented as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) using the http protocol.
1.5. Data format	This element indicates the format and the object file type of the resource as well as its extension.
1.6. Resource language	This element indicates the language (or languages) used to write the textual elements of the resource.
2. Geographic location	This element covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic bounding box: At least one geographical extent must be provided. Each geographic extent is defined by a rectangle encompassing the resource, defined by the westernmost longitude, the easternmost longitude, the northernmost latitude, and the southernmost latitude of the resource. Each latitude and longitude are expressed in a specific geographical system. • A wording of the geographical extent of the resource (Extent description) • The coordinate reference system: This is an identifier of one or more spatial reference systems used in the resource. • Spatial resolution (Scale/Resolution): Spatial resolution is a factor that provides an understanding of the density of data.
3. Temporal reference	These are the dates corresponding to a state of the resource or an event of the life of the resource (i.e., creation, revision, publication).
4. Constraints related to access and use and intellectual property	This is to describe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intellectual property of the resource. This element describes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The creator of the resource, i.e., the person or organization responsible for creating the content of the resource – Quotes – And related documents to the resource. It is any document contributing to the understanding of the resource, including technical specifications, or any documentation describing the resource or its use • Data availability. This element must specify whether there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Restriction of public access to the resource – Conditions of access and use (license, payment of a fee)
5. Data quality	This element concerns the general description of the quality of the resource, the

Content	Description
	sources used for its production and the treatments applied.
6. Responsible organization	<p>This element corresponds to the organizations responsible for establishing, managing, maintaining or distributing the resource. The description of an organization with responsibility for the resource necessarily includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the organization • The address of the organization • The email address of a contact within the organization.

ii) Metadata for Documents

The content of the metadata for document resources is the same as those with geographical references with additional inputs including:

- The information on the text namely: the title of the text, the type of hierarchy (law, decree, order), the number, the object
- The information on its publication in the official documents of the Republic of Madagascar

And without the specific information related to the geographical information:

- The geographical bounding box
- The description of the geographic extent of the resource (Extent description)
- The spatial reference system used in the resource
- The spatial resolution (Scale/Resolution) of the geographical layers

The Activity structured the metadata content in Excel, entered existing metadata resources from the web, and standardized all metadata. 1,212 environmental metadata, with 726 related to document resources, and 486 related to geographic information have compiled and are from the following locations or institutions:

Table 4: Metadata Location

Location/Institution	Number of Documents
Geographical Data and Information	
Global Forest Watch	19
USGS FEWS NET Data Portal	18
Global Forest Watch Water	6
FTM	12
Protected Planet	157
Global Land Analysis and Discovery	30
World Maps of Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification	5
Ramsar Sites Information Service	20
Missouri Botanical Garden	5
Institut de recherché pour le développement	25
Office National pour l'Environnement	14
BCMM	4
Observatoire du foncier	15
SIEREM	1
Royal Botanical Garden Kew	1
European Commission	47
FAO	27

Location/Institution	Number of Documents
Bioscenemada	17
Rebioma GIS Data	12
Rebioma Environmental layers	16
SAPM	19
Watersheds	1
FAO Aquastat	453
WWF Hydrosheds	4
NASA SEDAC	1
Madagascar Livelihood Zone	1
GADM	2
MAPSPAM	5
Document Resources	
Centre National d'Information et de Documentation Législative et Juridique (CNLEGIS)	458
Banque Mondiale	15
Vahatra	152
Convention sur la Diversité Biologique – Madagascar	13
Office National pour l'Environnement	18

iii) *Data Gap Assessment and Analysis*

Based on the findings of the workshop conducted in February 2019 in Menabe, a preliminary analysis was conducted for the data gap analysis and assessment. This entailed assessing the needs of users as well as the relevance of existing data. The last phase was to identify the missing data and actions to needed for their acquisitions.

Based on this workshop, and rigorous analysis and processing operations, the Activity found that the existing data available through its assessments should meet the needs of users. On the other hand, social, economic and legal data are not readily available and more in-depth investigations are needed to understand the needs of USAID Hay Tao users for this data and the time/cost to produce these datasets. For example, data on illegal actions in PAs and real estate/land transactions are all identified as important information to include in the USAID Hay Tao portal, but this information is not systematically collected and/or stored across Madagascar.

The Activity will also improve the questionnaire, mainly based on the assessment of user needs conducted in Menabe during FY19 Q2. To finalize the data gap analysis and assessment, a regional workshop will be conducted in MaMaBay to get the users' needs in terms of analysis and data sets, and to identify existing data and information available in this ecoregion. A report on both regional workshops (Menabe and MaMaBay) will be included with the Q3 report. Then, after analyzing and compiling that information received, a national workshop will be conducted during the next quarter to finalize the compilation and validation of the data assessment.

From February 11–14, 2019, Najih Lazar, URI-CRC expert on fisheries, conducted a scoping visit in Madagascar to discuss the management of fisheries data in Madagascar and their integration into the portal, with ministries and other partners. Based on conversations with the Ministry in charge of fisheries, the fisheries expert found there was generally good fisheries data available that was collected according to FAO standards. Recognizing there are gaps in data collection, he provided additional advice to the Ministry in charge of fisheries on future fisheries data collection and potential support from CRC on frame surveys.

From March 4–8, 2019, a data gap assessment workshop was organized along with the METT evaluation session in MaMaBay. MPA needs in terms of data and gaps have been collected and discussed with the Masoala National Park staff and directors. Among main MPA data gaps was the lack of biological data that allows the assessment of viability of conservation targets.

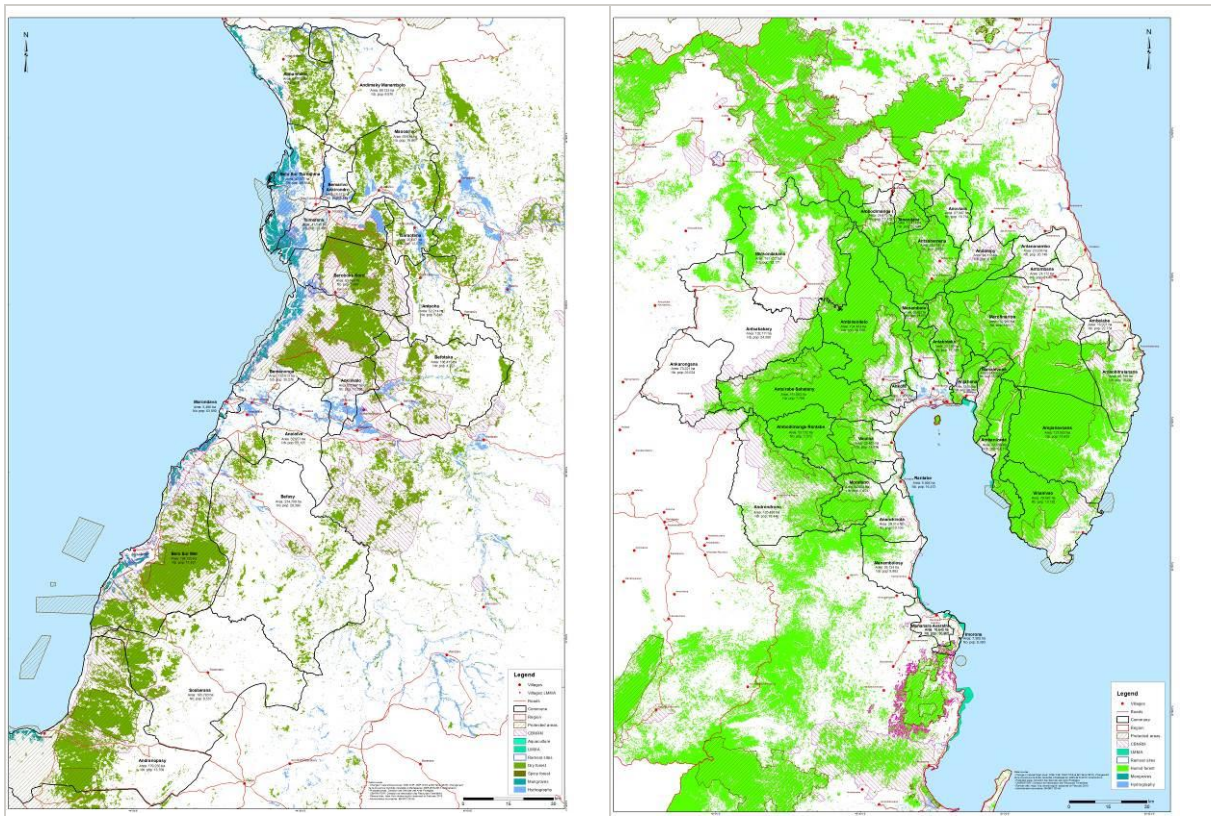
Analysis of information collected from the two workshops in MaMaBay and Menabe and from several institutional visits are ongoing. However, preliminary data gaps in MPAs concern accurate and updated data to feed management plans such as biological and ecological data on conservation targets, socioeconomic data, updated demographic data, data on available grants for PAs; in terms of data assessment, the workshop participants discussed the low quality of data collection by communities and information needed for decision-makers.

Action 2.2.2. Provide TA to USAID Mikajy data needs and incorporate Mikajy data into data platform

Activity 2.2.2.1. Assess Mikajy data collection training needs and provide training as needed to enhance data quality

USAID Hay Tao continued to support USAID Mikajy to site map intervention areas for the CCP. USAID Hay Tao already provided maps to USAID Mikajy, which were updated based on new requests and analysis from USAID Mikajy. The figure below shows the selected communes for both MaMaBay and Menabe sites with 42 communes and 18 communes respectively. The Activity will also include additional elements to the maps (locality of fokontany, update the administrative boundary to 2018 data from FTM) to facilitate the work of the field team of USAID Mikajy for their field work intervention in Q3.

Figure 1: Mapping of USAID Mikajy intervention zones (left map: Menabe, right map: MaMaBay)



Based on the final version of the intervention areas, all the shapefiles will be submitted for the ADS 579 database.

WRI continues to collect data and information on fires for both Menabe and MaMaBay to support USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy programs. This information will eventually be integrated into the USAID Hay Tao portal.

Along with assessment of data owners, USAID Hay Tao identified training needs in terms of data collection and management in the Menabe sites with the results in the table below.

In addition, the USAID Hay Tao team visited the Landscape and Seascap Coordinator of USAID Mikajy in Menabe to consult him on USAID Mikajy needs from and interests in the data portal.

Table 5: Menabe needs for data portal

Data collection methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling methodology, elaboration of data collection form • Use of Open Street Mapper (OSM) tracker tool (smartphone and tablet) during patrol • Use of GPS during data collection • Specific methodology for ecological monitoring and inventory • Use of different collecting materials • Georeferenced data collecting • SMART
Data creation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses of specific database management software Excel and Access, other software • Principle of database creation and management • Online, cloud, shared database
Normalization of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cleaning and treatment • Data harmonization • Georeferenced data
Data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical data • Remote sensing • GIS • Open Fish and other I-fish software for fish stock assessment • Imagery treatment • Spatial modelling

Action 2.2.5. Establish data portal and natural resources related database to support improved management of protected area network

Activity 2.2.5.1. Structure and improve data portal/platform that consolidates and analyzes data

The USAID Hay Tao Program continued to analyze existing environmental data and identify gaps, assess end users' needs, and investigate links between data and information management systems. From February 25 – March 4, 2019, USAID Hay Tao conducted a portal development workshop which focused on portal user's data needs and existing datasets and information, and included the following activities:

- Presentation of the objectives and approaches;
- Presentation of the USAID Hay Tao Activity;
- Demonstration of the USAID Hay Tao portal initiative;
- Working groups on data information needs by sector, scope of work, detailed compulsory activity, detailed needed analysis by activity, detailed type of needed data by activity;
- Working groups on existing data sets, why they were created, how they are maintained, how they can be used, their limits, and access details (such as data owner details, usage restrictions, and service limitations). Available analysis for different categories of users;
- Identification of training needs of managers and data collectors;
- Plenary discussion on gaps and challenges in data management and sharing.

The 30 participants included the public, government, civil society, projects/programs/NGOs, as well as research and training institutions.

Group work was conducted to identify the following users' needs in term of useful themes, based on the principal activity related to the expressed needs to be presented in the portal. Table 2 shows the users' needs in term of analysis and data.

Table 6: Example of data needs identified by users during stakeholder workshops

Terrestrial	Marine	Land Tenure	Advocacy
<p><u>ECOLOGICAL MONITORING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of conservation targets - Abundance of conservation targets - Density of conservation targets - Distribution of conservation targets - Movement or migration of target species - List of habitats in a PA - Area of each habitat - Forest cover - Movement or migration of target species - Climate and weather conditions: temperature, precipitation, etc. <p><u>CONTROL, SURVEILLANCE AND PATROL AND COMMUNITY PATROL OR BY RANGERS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of offences - Violation rate - Infringement zones - Geographical coordinates of infringements - Fire zones - Geographical coordinates of fires - Demographic data <p><u>LANDSCAPE RESTORATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration areas - Habitat types to be restored 	<p><u>IDENTIFICATION OF EXISTING MARKETS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and location of outlets or sales collection points - Mapping / localization of sectors <p><u>PRODUCTION MONITORING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capture per effort unit <p><u>FRAMEWORK SURVEY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete fishing monograph for all the communes of Madagascar <p><u>DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES STATISTICS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing monograph <p><u>FISHERMEN'S CENSUS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of fishermen by category <p><u>IDENTIFICATION OF FISHERMEN</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing monograph <p><u>CONTROL AND MONITORING MISSION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map or location of offences - Identification of offences - Percentage of offences 	<p><u>INFORMATION – EDUCATION – COMMUNICATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of plot censuses with different statuses - Information on existing deeds of sale, inheritance law, title, legal certificate, private property, domain, geometric step <p><u>COASTAL ASSESSMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map of the location of MPA, ZOI, ZOP, EEZ - Limits of the MPAs, ZOI, ZOP, EEZ - Coastal laws and legislation 	<p><u>MOBILIZATION OF ACTORS AND SECTORS TO JOIN IN THE PROTECTION OF MENABE ANTIMENA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of illegal actions and locations - List of perpetrators of unlawful acts - Results of stakeholder analysis - Extent of damage - Effect of destruction - Grievance database or portfolio - Environmental Justice Atlas - Location map of CSO members - Map and location of appropriate bodies to address complaints - Description of the complaint management mechanism

Terrestrial	Marine	Land Tenure	Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of plants used for restoration - Restored area per year - Infringements - Types of threats - Number of fishermen, producers, fishing gears by area - Technical production data (list and number or production area) <p><u>ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on target areas for development and education activities - Number of beneficiaries of development and education activities <p><u>LODGING, CATERING, GUIDANCE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List and location of tourist, ecotourist sites <p><u>EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of tourist tours <p><u>IDENTIFICATION OF TOURIST SITES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitor database - Value of economic benefits - Number of beneficiaries from tourist activities 	<p><u>IDENTIFICATION OF THE STATE OF THE ECOSYSTEM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistic on mangrove restoration rate - List of stakeholders by category in coastal areas - Types of interventions by region and stakeholder category (habitat management, species conservation, fisheries management, community management, capacity building, income-generating activity, health/family planning, food security, Blue Carbon, education, community Dina, management transfer) - List of main coastal and marine activities by region - Number of populations in coastal areas - Household income of coastal communities per year - List of basic needs of coastal communities - Road infrastructure and land, inland waterway and maritime transport services <p><u>SHORELINE WITHDRAWAL</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures to adapt to climate change - Defenses against sedimentation put in place - Defenses against coastal erosion phenomena - Pollution prevention and monitoring systems 		

Additional group work was conducted to identify existing data and information, which are owned by the different participants. Those needs were analyzed and grouped into four thematic areas: terrestrial, marine, land tenure, and advocacy. The table below shows the existing data in Menabe.

Table 7: Existing data available in the Menabe region to meet stakeholder needs

Terrestrial	Marine	Land Tenure	Advocacy
<p><u>DRAEP / Fisheries sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on local consumption of fisheries resources - Framework surveys of fishermen - Production data (CPUE, fishing efforts) - Marketing data for freshwater fisheries resources - Data on freshwater fishing violation <p><u>DREDD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry control - Reforestation - Natural Resources Management Table - Fire spots - Land use planning - Logging operations - Awareness raising <p><u>Saragna NGO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove restoration - Civic education for all <p><u>Jeunes FOSA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Hazomalagny</u> is endangered <p><u>CNFEREF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kirindy forest delimitation - Control and patrol (fire and cutting) - Accreditation of training courses - Zoning <p><u>Durrell</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village patrol data (DSM tracker, SMART) - Data on KMMFA - Fire alert (MODIS, VIIRS) - Monitoring data of 	<p><u>DRAEP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production data (CPUE, fishing effort) - Marketing data for fisheries resources - Local consumption data - National framework survey - Biological and ecosystem data, offence data - Partial data on the distribution of fishing cards and registration of pirogues <p><u>MNP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management and development plan - Marine turtles <p><u>WWF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active restoration of mangrove forests - Village patrol (ecological monitoring) - Partnership / collaboration data <p><u>Blue Ventures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing efforts and catches (Southwestern octopuses, South Menabe and Ambanja) - Southwest reef health data - Data on seaweed and sea cucumber crop data - Crab maturity studies, value chain studies - Socio-economic studies (all intervention areas) <p><u>ICZM regional committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative activities against irrational exploitation of 	<p><u>SIF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fokontany boundaries (MAPA) - Commune boundaries (MAPA), 2018 - MAPA plot state (in progress) <p><u>Code Menabe NGO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of VOIs managing mangrove forests - Education of VOIs “FIVOI” and “COBA” <p><u>VFTM (20 years of presence in Menabe)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of grassroots farmers organization (70) - Cultivated area, crop varieties on an area of 1,600 ha 	<p><u>FIVE (regional)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic information document (health, education, environment, land, mines, security) - Portfolio for issues of public interest (common concern) <p><u>Saragna / WWF / Jeunes Mahery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove restoration - Improved stove use <p><u>MIHARI / WWF / Blue Ventures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of LMMAs / dina (VOIs + fishermen’s association)

Terrestrial	Marine	Land Tenure	Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - target species - Protected areas <p><u>DRAEP / Agriculture sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural production (area, yield, production...) - Number of modern hives and beekeepers - Seed production - Agri-breeding infrastructures - Irrigated perimeters - Data on input shops - Data on manufacturers of agricultural machinery <p><u>SAHANALA (private sector)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity of groundnuts collected from the community in the MAPA - Number of tourists residing at the Camp Amoureux with nationality, Tour operator/travel agency, day/night visit (number of clients who made them) - Number of associations practicing agroecology - Annual number of tourists visiting Kirindy forest - Number of associations in ecotourism in MAPA with Sahanala - Contact information for the site and ecotourism tours of Camp Amoureux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural resources - List of stakeholders in the coastal area of Menabe 		

Detailed information on those users' data needs and existing data are available as Excel files, including the data owners, data holders, data users, data limitations, how to collect the data, how to use the data, and how to share the data.

Key Result 2.3. Data transformed into useful information

Action 2.3.1. Design user focused products and tools: PA managers, communities and researchers

Activity 2.3.1.1. Develop innovative technologies to analyze data and export information

i) Forest Watcher

WRI continues to build its platform and tools for the portal and technologies to be used by USAID Hay Tao and its partners. In February 2019, Liz Bourgault, Forest Watcher⁵ Product Manager, visited and provided an overview of field monitoring and data collection mobile applications to USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy partners, met with key USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy staff to identify additional needs and technological innovations required to support their activities, and to discuss forest cover monitoring tools and general warning systems, including how the Forest Watcher updated mobile app now integrates GLAD weekly deforestation alerts. Both the USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy teams recognized the value of using Forest Watcher for monitoring deforestation, planning patrols in forested areas, and collecting field level data to be incorporated into the USAID Hay Tao portal.

ii) SMART

WRI has joined the SMART Team Madagascar advanced users with WCS, MNP, and Durrell WCT. A meeting was held on March 26, 2019 to discuss the status and the use of SMART, and the technology changes, especially with the soon to be released Version 6, which will be publicly available by the end of April 2019. There will be a significant improvement for field data storage, which will now be visible on the Field Data menu and widen the usefulness of SMART in all data collected in the field. The meeting focused on:

- Sharing experiences on the level of agents/COBAs to use GPS and smartphones in Durrell sites and how to improve their capacity: One of the solutions, shared in Africa is the role of patrol leaders to continue training in the heap (not formal training) with each anomaly detection and how to contextualize this in Madagascar;
- The level of law enforcement is still weak due to the lack of contribution of some entities in the link: One of the solutions will be the training for the OPJ/Tribunal as part of Mikajy - "legal clinic" to be installed in both areas of Mikajy; and periodic sharing of patrol results between partners very encouraged to discuss and make decisions on activities to be done or arrangements to be made;
- The weaknesses in use revolve mainly around the capacity of data collectors (patrollers - COBA);
- The strengths in the use are enhanced collaboration, transparency in management, and mutual understanding;
- Sharing the new functionalities of SMART 6 with various new plugins and links to CyberTracker and eventually Forest Watcher.

iii) USAID Hay Tao portal development

The USAID Hay Tao portal is being developed using WRI's GFW and Forest Atlas platform building tools. Recent development contracts for these tools with Vizuality and Blue Raster (financed by the GEF-GFW grant) have included new features that will support USAID Hay Tao user needs, including:

- Building interactive analysis dashboards that provide deeper insights on key datasets;
- Multi-feature analysis on the map to show analyses of multiple polygons at one time;
- Keyword oriented search functionality to help users find datasets and analyses quicker.

⁵ <https://forestwatcher.globalforestwatch.org/>

Since the geocode for the USAID Hay Tao activity has been updated, there will be more opportunities to fund future development contracts.

Key Result 2.4. Information better used for decision-making

Action 2.4.1. Create and implement strategy to communicate and involve actors, including youth, gender, etc.

Activity 2.4.1.1. Promote existence and value of portal to users

The key points of contact present at each of WRI's institutional visits were informed of the ongoing development of the portal. Additionally, during Q2 the USAID Hay Tao Communication Team developed a strategy and communication plan to disseminate and promote the portal through various methods. Once the draft version of the portal is built, training materials will be developed to guide training sessions and help collect feedback to improve the portal.

Activity 2.4.1.2. Provide technical assistance to promote and communicate information

During the February 2019 workshop in Menabe, the USAID Hay Tao Communication Team started working to create and implement a strategy targeting youth and women. Presentations were conducted about the strategic plan, and the process was started to identify users' needs based on the portal in general, to specify those needs and shape /elaborate support to those potential users, and to communicate and share information on the portal.

Key Result 2.5. Sustainability Plan implemented

Action 2.5.1. Develop and implement exit strategy for long-term portal use

Activity 2.5.1.1. Develop and implement data and information sustainability

i) Elaboration of the Sixth National Report on Biodiversity in Madagascar

The Activity participated in the presentation of the Sixth National Report on Biodiversity in Madagascar; one of the main components focused on biodiversity facts and how to obtain the utmost biodiversity information from different institutions. During the meeting, a template was drawn and showed the different themes relating to biodiversity (invertebrate, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, micro-mammals, carnivores, bats, primates, marine fauna, micro-organisms, flora) and will be shared with all actors to be filled (ASG, Asity, ASPINAL, Mitsinjo Association, Blue Ventures, C3 Madagascar, Freshwater, Entomology, ESSA Drill, GEF SGP, GERP, GS shark - fish saw - ray, GSPM, IHSM, MERREUX Lab , MAVOA, MBEV, MBG, MICET/VALBIO, MNP, MZBA, ONE CHM, PBZT, QMM, Kew RBG, Rebioma, SGFF, TPF, TSA, Mahajanga University, Vahatra, WCS, WWF). This information will also support the development of the biodiversity theme portal for USAID Hay Tao.

All actors mentioned above are owners and holders of biodiversity data. There is the potential for collaboration and the USAID Hay Tao program could provide a potential participation platform focusing on database development to manage all information collected. To enhance sustainability of the portal, biodiversity should be strongly considered as the data and information can be included in the portal, updated, and used as baseline data to report every four years , as this national report should be done at this frequency.

USAID Hay Tao identified key institutions and associations for the sustainability plan for the long-term use of the portal. The Activity is also starting to write a sustainability plan guide.

ii) *Madagascar Biodiversity Metadata Database Final Report for ARSIE*

USAID Hay Tao joined the workshop to present the final results of the BMBM project (Madagascar Biodiversity Metadata Database). This is a metadata database on biodiversity in Madagascar and the six months' worth of work was conducted throughout 2017.

Currently, 32,000 metadata are available, and 9,000 metadata still need to be compiled. Based on lessons learned and achievements from the BMBM project, ARSIE is a potential association/institution which can play important role for the sustainability of the portal. Among the best practices and experiences from this BMBM project, we have identified:

- Percentage of achievements completed to upgrade stakeholder awareness (more than 100%)
 - Awareness
 - Accession of actors
 - Use of the management policy guide and dissemination of information
- Percentage of completions completed for operationalization, online metadata feed (more than 100%)
 - Training
 - Operational metadata database, feeds, accessible
 - Information used by decision makers
- Presentation of the technical statistics (number of visitors, speed of page opening) of the system
 - Use GTmetrix (web page) to test the speed of a website. The ARSIE website opens in less than 5 seconds
- Recommendation for ARSIE commissions

iii) *Training*

During this quarter, USAID Hay Tao also provided a two-day GIS training in Menabe to the CCP partners. The focus was on monitoring and evaluation to develop their capacity to support the integration of GIS data towards data standardization for the Activity to develop and implement an exit strategy for long term portal use.

Several activities were conducted and include:

- Theory of GIS analysis;
- GIS software installation;
- Spatial data preparation;
- Standardize and improve spatial database management to feed the data portal:
 - Spatial data projection and attribute cleaning
 - Build geodatabase
- Monitor changes of tree cover loss within the PA:
 - Raster data processing of annual tree loss (clip, extract attributes, raster to vector)
 - Spatial analysis (union, intersection, attribute export)
 - Data result visualization in Excel using pivot table
- Collect waypoint and track of field data;
- Input collected data into the GIS analysis.

The accomplishments were:

- Understanding the need of different shareholder groups who are the potential data providers and users of the portal;
- A list of existing datasets and information from different actors (government, civil society, NGOs, local communities) which are important to inform the portal.

CCP and partners are aware of the importance of standardization of data sets which will be critical in building the portal.

Activity 2.5.1.2. Identify potential host and champion to motivate and lead coordination

USAID Hay Tao team has met with key institutions to see the capacity to host the portal. One potential collaboration is with the Association of the Network of Environmental Information System (ARSIE). The Activity discussed with ARSIE leaders about the sustainability plan it will be developing, and ARSIE will also share documents on lessons learned and best practices on how they kept running during the last decade. ARSIE members include among others Vahatra, MBG, Asity, Rebioma/WCS, MIHARI, WRI, FAPBM, Lemurs Portal, GERP, GIZ/PAGE, RBG Kew, The Peregrine Fund, WWF, which are also potential data collaborators for the portal.

Strategic Approach 3: Identify and foster innovative financing options (Payment for Ecosystem Services, private sector, social enterprise) for conservation

Key Result 3.1. Private sector investment increased in targeted areas

Action 3.1.1. Conduct private sector landscape assessment in USAID Mikajy sites

Activity 3.1.1.1. Conduct assessment in USAID Mikajy sites through an external consultant

The national consultant, assisted by two regional facilitators, started the private sector landscape assessment to obtain general information on the private sector, the number of main actors, their profile and typology, and to identify investment risk and potential contribution to biodiversity conservation and CBNRM.

At the national level, a desktop review was completed, followed by interviews with national resource contacts from USAID Mikajy, the STAR group and various ministries.

The regional level review focused on the inventory of economic actors and private sector operating in the target areas and the development of data collection tools. Following the review, the first field analysis was conducted in Menabe from March 25-31, 2019.

Four types of actors working in connection with the private sector were identified:

1. Actors working in the essential functions of the value chains: Those who directly handle the products (producers/fishermen/foresters/miners);
2. Actors of the support functions: those who intervene in support of the actors from the first group: They can be from the private sector (CCI, transportation actors, freight forwarders, micro-finance institutions/banks, input/equipment suppliers, etc. or the public sector (DRTP, devolved technical services, municipalities, region);
3. Actors of the regulatory functions: Those who ensure activity regulation in the private sector through various policies, programs, social conventions, laws and texts, specifications relating to the management of PAs and NRM (municipalities, region, devolved technical services, court, VOI and their organizations, environmental organizations, consultation structures, CSOs);
4. Actors who intervene or should intervene to strengthen the three functions mentioned above (Programs/Projects and NGOs).

The analysis of the information collected at the national level and in the Menabe site revealed the preliminary findings:

- In Menabe, private sector actors are generally rare. They are dominated by collectors, largely informal at a low/medium instruction level, and carriers. These collectors are known but not as legal establishments and lack structure
- The existence of non-compliance with the texts, unfair competitions, and the monopoly exercised by some collectors, all at the expense of smallholders (agriculture, fishing, crafts), is generalized. It is these collectors who finance the migrants clearing the forests to grow corn and groundnut.

This situation is exacerbated by corruption, the weakness of the administration, the level of education of the collectors and the lack of structure. Additionally, the decline in production due to climate change and the lack of a clear and strong framework contribute to the current challenges.

A comprehensive analysis will be conducted in MaMaBay in April 2019 and USAID Hay Tao will organize a national workshop to present the results of this assessment to enrich the recommendations (activity 3.1.1.2. Organize workshop to share and disseminate assessment results). The results of the private sector landscape assessment will be used as input for the private sector engagement strategy and the conservation investment risk analysis which will be carried out with the support of international STTA.

Activity 3.1.1.2. Organize workshop to share and disseminate assessment results

This activity will be implemented in FY19 Q3 after the MaMaBay field work is completed and the comprehensive analysis conducted (see Activity 3.1.1.1 above). The workshop is planned for May 2019 with the participation of private sector representatives, Trade and Industry Chamber representatives from MaMaBay and Menabe, government representatives and CSO representatives.

Key Result 3.2. PA Managers understanding improved about how to leverage/use/report on use of alternative financing funds

Action 3.2.1. Support USAID Mikajy to develop partnership

Activity 3.2.1.1. Assess existing financial mechanism of conservation

FY19 Q2 was the starting period for this activity. A meeting with USAID Mikajy was held in March 18 to discuss Mikajy needs and expectations, particularly on the necessity to develop a partnership for PA managers to leverage external funding for PA management. The assessment and analysis will be conducted by an external consultant during FY19 Q3. The results, documentations and analysis results from the implementation of CEADIR on financial mechanisms for conservation will also complement this assessment.

Activity 3.2.1.2. Identify with Mikajy opportunity of partnership on alternative financing funds

This activity is planned for FY19 Q3 and Q4.

Key Result 3.4. Institutions strengthened for conservation finance

Action 3.4.1. Assess cost/benefit, needs assessment Department of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and other government institutions

Activity 3.4.1.1. Analyze existing strategic document on PES and identify the gap for boosting the PES concept and implementation

At the national level, the coordination of the PES mechanism, as a sustainable financing tool, has been institutionalized for the first time since the creation of the Direction de Développement du Partenariat Ecologique (DDPE) within the Ministry in charge of the environment in 2016⁶.

Recently, a Direction du Mécanisme de Financement Durable et des Paiements des Services Écosystémiques (DMFD-PSE) was created in the new organizational chart of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development⁷ to promote innovative financing, including payment for ecosystem services and private sector involvement in environmental actions. Thus, the GOM confirmed its determination to develop the PES mechanism in Madagascar and to further engage the private sector in conservation.

⁶ Decree No. 2016-298 of April 2016 establishing the responsibilities of the Minister of the Environment, Ecology and Forests and the general organization of his Ministry.

⁷ Decree No. 2019-138 of February 20, 2019

The consultations conducted during FY19 Q2 showed that there are currently no PES-specific activities or legal framework within the ministries in charge of water, agriculture, and energy. Ongoing projects link to the protection and maintenance of ecosystem services through their activities and approaches. For instance, there are actions to protect watersheds (lavaka treatment, improved agricultural techniques), to restore forests and to support biodiversity management with the Project of Sustainable Agriculture through a Landscape Approach (PADAP), funded by the World Bank, the French Development Agency (AFD) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and implemented by the three aforementioned ministries. As this project plans to develop a PES scheme on a pilot basis, the PADAP project team will further study and deepen this sub-activity as there is still no clear outlook.

In addition, exchanges and negotiations between ministries and donors have been initiated to develop PES activities.

- For the Ministry in charge of Energy: through the Direction de l'Intégration de la Dimension Environnementale (DIDE), an exchange on future collaboration on hydropower with the Ministry of Environment has been initiated following the establishment of the DDPE without further action. After the various appointments within the GOM, the exchange will resume between the new officials from the two ministries if their vision and willingness to collaborate do not change.
- For the Ministry in charge of Water, the main challenge is the protection of water resources. Hence the promotion of sustainable water resource management (GDRE) within this ministry. With French partners, the Ministry in charge of Water is currently looking for ways to develop the PES of water resources in the context of watersheds. Experiences in the establishment and effectiveness of water resources management structures in various sites should be capitalized. These management structures are supported by research centers. In the case of Itasy, the support of decentralized cooperation in Nouvelle Aquitaine (International Office of Water) was the identification of all the issues, technical assistance in setting up the structure and awareness-raising. The same applies to Matsiatra Ambony, Atsimo Antsinanana with the GRET NGO.

In addition, the DIDE of the Ministry in charge of Water stated that it was crucial to harmonize the water PES with the FNRE (National Water Resources Fund), since the objective of this fund was to protect the watersheds so that they can ensure the availability of water resources in quantity and quality.

During Q2, a regional workshop on the PES mechanism (combined with Activity 5.4.1.2.) was held in Maroantsetra on March 15, 2019. The objective was to inform key actors at the regional level (e.g., representatives of local authorities, devolved technical services, court, gendarmerie, private sector, civil society organizations, grassroot communities) about the PES scheme, share and exchange experiences on PES, jointly identify the region's potential for ecosystem services, and constraints and obstacles to the implementation of the PES scheme.

At the end of this session:

- Key actors at the regional level better understood the importance of the roles and functions of ecosystem services, the payment mechanism for ecosystem services and its functioning; According to the participants, Maroantsetra benefitted from this type of session (training/information on the PES) for the first time, even if some have already heard the concept.
- Concrete cases of PES implemented at the national level were shared and exchanged;
- Regional actors were informed about the PES perspectives of the Ministry of Environment;
- The Analanjirofo region's potential for ecosystem services, constraints and obstacles to the implementation of the PES mechanism were identified through group work, focusing on three types of PES (carbon, water/hydrological services and biodiversity).

The discussion and exchange focused on water PES, carbon PES and biodiversity PES. The MaMaBay landscape, including the district of Maroantsetra, has great potential in relation to these three ecosystem services due to its abundant water resources, its rich forest cover and its biodiversity

wealth. However, the benefits are not tangible for the population and do not contribute to local and regional socio-economic development, according to local perception. Participants were more interested in the distribution of REDD+ benefits, access of local actors and population to the carbon credit market.

In FY19 Q3 a similar regional workshop will be held in Morondava. After the two workshops, a national workshop on the PES mechanism will be co-organized with the MEDD to identify gaps to be filled to strengthen the concept and implementation of PES in Madagascar.

Action 3.4.3. Engage with the REDD+ Office and key actors in natural capital valuation/provide ongoing TA to the REDD+ office

Activity 3.4.3.1. Assess the BNC REDD+ strategy on CBNRM

A national consultant was recruited at the end of FY19 Q2 to review reference documents related to REDD+, including existing strategies and plans available at the Ministry in charge of forests and other pilot projects in Madagascar and to analyze the place of CBNRM in this mechanism. The results of this activity will contribute to the support of the GOM in strengthening and improving policies, strategies and legal frameworks supporting grassroot communities in the local NRM.

At the end of this study, the strengths and major challenges related to the CBNRM aspect in REDD+ reference documents, including strategies and plans available at the level of the Ministry in charge of forests and other pilot projects in Madagascar will be identified and analyzed; and strategic recommendations/guidelines to strengthen the CBNRM aspect in the implementation of REDD+ will be proposed. This study will start in April 2019 and be combined with Activity 1.2.3.1.

Activity 3.4.3.3. Identify the needs of national CSO REDD+ platforms

In March 2019, the implementation of the ITOCA of the REDD+ CSO, ReNiAla-CC made it possible to identify their capacity building needs. ReNiAla-CC is a civil society platform of 26 organizations including AVG, FIVE Menabe and FAMARI Atsimo Andrefana, and has formalized a partnership with BNC-REDD. Its main objectives are to amplify the voice of populations affected by the climate change, to defend the rights of vulnerable populations, and to influence the decision-making at different levels particularly regarding the legislative and regulatory frameworks in Madagascar.

The focus of the assessment was on climate change, as this is the expertise area where ReNiAla-CC will specifically work. In summary, the table below shows the result of the ITOCA for ReNiAla-CC.

Table 8: ReNiAla-CC ITOCA results regarding climate change

Climate Change	Mean	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
ReNiAla-CC has the technical resources to ensure/coordinate advocacy actions related to climate change (adaptation, mitigation [REDD], climate justice, climate finance, technology transfer, etc.)	2.22	10.00%	30.00%	60.00%	0.00%
ReNiAla-CC is able to monitor the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and call on the Government if necessary	1.44	46.15%	30.77%	23.08%	0.00%
ReNiAla-CC ensures that community-based organizations at the regional/local level (including VOI) effectively benefit carbon rent revenues (REDD)	2.00	11.11%	66.67%	0.00%	22.22%
ReNiAla-CC has the resources (human and technical) to carry out awareness raising and communication actions on climate change (adaptation and mitigation actions and measures, fight against deforestation and forest degradation, various legal frameworks, etc.)	2.11	10.53%	42.11%	47.37%	0.00%

Climate Change	Mean	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
ReNiAla-CC carries (e.g., through advocacy) the voices of rural communities, women and other vulnerable groups in the fight against climate change (or in CC advocacy)	2.78	0.00%	24.00%	60.00%	16.00%
ReNiAla-CC has access to information on climate, climate negotiations, REDD+ carbon credit sales contract (including the carbon revenue allocation scheme), etc. to influence CC governance	2.11	10.53%	52.63%	15.79%	21.05%
ReNiAla-CC has access to the CC fund targeting rural communities and key stakeholders at local/regional level	2.11	10.53%	52.63%	15.79%	21.05%
ReNiAla-CC is a recognized and essential CSO in the fight against CC at the national or even international level	1.67	33.33%	26.67%	40.00%	0.00%
ReNiAla-CC actively supports the implementation of adaptation and mitigation activities on CC	1.56	35.71%	42.86%	21.43%	0.00%

These figures concluded the organization was at Level 2, which means further capacity development is needed. Therefore, USAID Hay Tao support will be channeled through a Capacity Action Plan including the following aspects:

- Creation of visibility support for ReNiAla-CC
- Strengthening collaboration with PACJA and other networks
- Capacity building in communication and advocacy on climate change
- Strengthening the technical capacity of members in climate change
- Development of project proposals
- Support the implementation of adaptation and mitigation activities

In FY19 Q3, the Activity will review and finalize the CAP and implement these activities through a small-grant mechanism.

Action 3.4.4. Develop a financial sustainability strategy for foundations

Activity 3.4.4.1. Review and assess the existing financial strategy of Tany Meva Foundation and FAPBM

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao developed and finalized the collaboration agreement for the FAPBM and Tany Meva Foundation.

For FAPBM, the specific objectives of this collaboration are to develop a financial sustainability strategy, develop a fundraising strategy for PA management in Madagascar, and acquire the appropriate skills through training, and development of tools to enable this institution to carry out its mission effectively.

Following the successful recruitment of the Program Officer coordinating with USAID Hay Tao, a meeting was held with the Tany Meva Foundation, on January 11, 2019. The meeting focused on collaboration and potential areas to move forward may include:

- Development of a strategy on financial sustainability of the Foundation considering new sources of funds such as PES, REDD+, carbon credit etc.
- Studies on sustainable financing for conservation in general and community initiatives around specific PAs
- Implementation of pilot actions in a common site and in collaboration with USAID Mikajy on fundraising and sustainable financing of community initiatives around Madagascar's PAs;
- Capitalization of experiences in community approach to sustainable conservation financing in Madagascar.

In Q3, these agreements will be signed and USAID Hay Tao plans to start the capacity and performance assessment activity for these Foundations under Activity 3.4.4.2.

Activity 3.4.4.2. Assess capacity and performance of foundations

Due to the delay of the signed agreement, the capacity assessments for the Foundations will be completed during Q3. A two-day workshop is planned for each institution at the end of June 2019 which will lead to the development of their specific action plans.

Key Result 3.5. MRV system in place to show investors their return on investment

Action 3.5.1. Conduct a participatory review and analysis of policies related to natural capital valuation

Activity 3.5.1.1. Review and analyze policies related to natural capital valuation at national level

During FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao developed a first draft of a document to capitalize on Madagascar's experiences in NCV. The methodology included consultations with the various stakeholders who already have experience in NCV and national experts. The investigation was reinforced by a literature review.

The document provides a historical and current review of Madagascar's experiences with NCV, with the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES – 2011 to 2016) funded by the World Bank as well as the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Biodiversity project (2015 to 2019) funded by the European Union which mobilized the Ecosystem Natural Capital Accounting (ENCA) tool. These programs established working groups in two different periods: GT-WAVES and GT-CECN. However, the GT-CECN has taken care to include some members of the GT-WAVES to enhance the benefits of WAVES. Both programs each established a roadmap: from 2016 to 2020 for WAVES and from 2015 to 2020 for ENCA.

WAVES was intended to have a continuation called WAVES+, which was intended to focus on a regional component with capacity building, South-South learning and networking, in which Madagascar could participate, strengthen its capacities and share its experiences. However, the second phase of WAVES did not occur.

The IOC-Biodiversity project is scheduled to end in April 2019. Following a training of 28 technicians on the ENCA methodology and a practical implementation in the case of Nosy Be in 2016, the ENCA roadmap aims to continue the effective implementation of national ecosystem accounts and to ensure the systematic integration of the value of natural capital into national accounts. This ENCA roadmap also contains a policy mapping of the NCV texts and an initial analysis and review of the related policy and legal frameworks.

Additionally, the TOR for an international consultant to review and analyze existing legal, policy and institutional frameworks and scenario modelling tools on the economic valuation of natural capitals at the national and international level were developed during FY19 Q2; an activity which will be conducted in FY19 Q3 (see Activity 3.5.2.1). The outputs of this analysis should be used at the national level to develop or improve legal, policy and institutional frameworks that support the valuation of natural capital.

Action 3.5.2. Support/enhance economic valuation of nature

Activity 3.5.2.1. Provide technical assistance on natural capital economic valuation for key actors

In addition to Activity 3.5.1.1, the international consultant will train some GOM technicians, USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy in NCV for this Q3. They will also analyze the existing scenario

modelling tools from which recommendations on scenario modelling options and tools adapted to the case of Madagascar for a real enhancement of natural capital will be provided.

Based on these recommendations, another international expert from URI-CRC will test the recommended modelling tools. They will provide technical assistance to targeted stakeholders (scientists and technicians) on the use of tools deemed relevant to effectively account for the selected ecosystems as well as the actual assessment of natural capital at USAID Mikajy intervention sites. The TOR for this technical assistance will be developed in FY19 Q3. URI-CRC is also developing a NCV component with URI faculty expertise to complement activity work on mangroves and small-scale fisheries zones.

Activity 3.5.2.2. Analyze existing scenario modeling tools on natural capital valuation

During FY19 Q2, URI-CRC worked with Pact to define the scope of work to enhance economic valuation of natural capital, and to identify appropriate international experts, including URI experts. URI-CRC initiated a bibliographic review on scenario modelling tools; these approaches will be included in the component under development.

Action 3.5.3. Support partner organizations to implement and integrate MRV systems

Activity 3.5.3.1. Document, synthesize and share key lessons from successful payment for ecosystem services / MRV systems

To complete the above activities, WRI is hiring a full-time research analyst to be based in WRI Washington, D.C., USA offices to conduct these research-based activities with WRI experts in DC and liaising with the USAID Hay Tao team in Madagascar. Currently the Activity is in the final stage of the interview process for this position and anticipates the candidate starting by June 2019. The candidate's first major task will be to lead the qualitative research on MRV systems and PES. S/he will be documenting successful schemes and sharing key lessons specifically for the context of Madagascar.

Strategic Approach 4: Document, disseminate and/or implement lessons learned and best practices on sustainable livelihoods, Protected Area management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Population, Health and Environment

Key Result 4.1. Learned lessons and best practices documented, and gaps identified including from CCP and non-CCP interventions

Action 4.1.1. Establish thematic groups

Activity 4.1.1.2. Conduct regular meetings to share information, develop tools and coordinate interventions

As detailed below, five out of nine thematic groups evolved during Q2.

Thematic group 1: Marine Governance

In collaboration with WWF, USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy continued discussions on how to support the Ministry in charge of Fisheries on the development of the Fisheries Management Plan (PAP) for the Menabe region. The PAP is considered as one of the few options with a clear legal framework and an innovative and promising approach to solving fisheries management problems, though its implementation presents many technical and resource challenges. In addition, the four existing PAPs in Madagascar are still at an early stage and have not benefited from any evaluation process on their effectiveness. The main outcome from the discussion was the importance of developing a guidance manual document for the elaboration and implementation of a Fisheries

Management Plan through the capitalization of best practices and lessons learned from the existing PAPs, which should be drafted by USAID Hay Tao, while USAID Mikajy, in collaboration with regional partners like WWF and Blue Ventures will use the guide in the development and implementation of the Menabe PAP itself.

Thematic group 2: Gender and Youth

During the mission to Morondava and Maroantsetra in March 2019, a meeting was organized with the USAID Mikajy gender and youth focal point to discuss the finalization of the strategic orientations in gender and youth for both Activities, following the GESI analysis. Among the strategies discussed was the identification of women's and youth associations who will participate in the social entrepreneurship orientation workshop. In FY19 Q3, the finalized gender and youth strategy document will be presented to USAID Mikajy to coordinate the implementation of interventions.

Thematic Group 3: Terrestrial Governance and Spatial Planning

In Q2 FY19, two main meetings were held between USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy to prepare for the multi-stakeholder regional dialogues in Maroantsetra and Menabe. The main objective was to improve the complementarity of interventions in the two sites and to promote the sharing of a common vision in the management and governance of natural resources.

In FY19 Q3, pre-workshops to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues at intercommunal and regional level with a focus on the issues of Menabe Antimena PA and a national dialogue to take advocacy to the national level will be held. These workshops will also support coordination between the two Activities.

Thematic Group 4: Data, Information and Communication

Six meetings were held during the second quarter allowing the coordination of the following activities:

- 2.2.1. Conduct analysis of existing natural resources related data and identify gaps
- 4.1.3. Conduct users' needs assessment in collaboration with USAID Mikajy
- 4.2.1. Develop communication plan

All three activities were conducted in collaboration with USAID Mikajy in the Menabe landscape/seascape and identified information needs and gaps for the portal and supported the development of objectives, messages, and timelines.

Results for the Menabe ecoregion will be compiled and reported during FY19 Q3. The same activities will be scheduled for the MaMaBay landscape/seascape for FY19 Q3.

Thematic Group 8: Climate Change

Members of the group, including USAID Madagascar, met in person or virtually to discuss and exchange the continuation of the CEADIR mission in Madagascar. The two main themes addressed were "vulnerability analysis" and "climate finance". Members of this thematic group commented on the draft final report shared by CEADIR. Their findings will help USAID Hay Tao support the GOM addressing climate change related issues.

Action 4.1.2. Establish links to other local, regional and global communities of practice

Activity 4.1.2.1. Identify and bring together institutions, experts and practitioners in various fields to work together for a common vision

USAID Hay Tao actively participated in meetings organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), bringing together various technical and financial partners as well

as PAs managers on the GOM initiative to increase efforts to reforest and restore landscapes in Madagascar. Among the main points raised were (i) the reforestation forecasts for each entity to reach the planned 60,000 ha according to the Minister's directives, (ii) the production of a booklet that summarizes the achievements in terms of PA management, and (iii) whether there is a need to implement an action plan for reforestation and restoration in and around the PA at the national level.

USAID Hay Tao also participated in the Colloquium on the Revitalization of Farmers' Organizations organized by the Higher School of Agronomic Sciences of the University of Antananarivo. This allowed the opportunity to both strengthen relationships with the university's college of researchers, and to exchange views with experts and practitioners, particularly strengthening cooperatives and farmers' organizations and supporting them in setting up social enterprises.

In addition, USAID Hay Tao continues to strengthen its ties with the Madagascar PHE network and its member institutions, especially Mahefa Miaraka.

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao participated in the USAID Gender Working Group meeting, which brought together USAID-funded programs working on gender and youth (USAID Hay Tao, CARE, CRS, PSI, USAID Mikajy, Mahefa Miaraka, ADRA). The objectives of revitalizing this group was to coordinate interventions among members and share experiences in the implementation of gender and youth approaches. For FY19 Q3, USAID Hay Tao will lead the next meeting whose objectives will be to continue coordinating interventions and sharing achievements among members, share gender and youth strategies emerging from the GESI analysis and share work tools. This next meeting will also identify other institutions that may join the group and discuss collaboration with ministries or other partner entities.

Activity 4.1.2.2. Leverage relationship with international communities of practices on CBNRM

As a follow-up to various exchanges with the Environmental Law Institute (ELI), USAID Hay Tao organized a webinar on Adapting Policy and Legal Frameworks to Climate Change. This webinar provided an opportunity to share ELI's experiences in Kazakhstan, Africa and around the world on the adaptation of policy and legal frameworks to climate change. ELI also shared links to relevant documents⁸ and articles.⁹

As part of the National Workshop on Mangrove Management and Governance planned for the celebration of International Mangrove Day, in July 2019, USAID Hay Tao approached the International Union for Conservation and Nature (IUCN) to solicit their participation. Since January 2018, the IUCN Legal Department has been conducting a case study on mangrove governance at the international level through the Save Our Mangroves Now initiative. IUCN has already considered conducting a workshop to present the Madagascar case study and to strengthen the legal capacity of mangrove management in country, hence the opportunity for USAID Hay Tao and IUCN to collaborate further.

Action 4.1.3. Assess users' needs on PHE in USAID Mikajy sites

Activity 4.1.3.1. Conduct users needs assessment in collaboration with USAID Mikajy

The users' needs on PHE were assessed through the activity 2.2.1.3. for the USAID data portal.

Action 4.1.4. Undertake assessment of existing tools and best practices by theme

⁸ <https://www.eli.org/research-report/legal-and-policy-tools-adapt-biodiversity-management-climate-change>

⁹ <https://www.eli.org/research-report/strategic-options-adapting-biodiversity-management-climate-change>

Activity 4.1.4.1. Document tools, success stories, case studies, best practices and lessons learned from existing and other initiatives

The best practices have been documented according to the plan below:

- Date
- Authors
- Geographical coverage
- Partners/stakeholders
- Targeted beneficiaries
- Background information
- Objective
- Approach/methodology
- Results
- Impact
- Key success factors
- Constraints
- Sustainability
- Reproducibility and scale change
- Testimonials
- Other sources
- Contact information

Some practices were identified during a mission in January and February 2019 in Menabe.

A total of five best practices were documented, three in MaMaBay, one in Menabe, and one outside USAID Mikajy sites:

i) Responsible Monitoring and Surveillance for the Sustainable Management of Marine Resources

Initiated by WCS, this practice was documented by the Indian Ocean Commission-GDZCOI project (Sustainable Coastal Zone Management in the Indian Ocean) through the platform it set up on good ICZM practices in the Western Indian Ocean, in its document IOC, 2018, Good Practices for Integrated Coastal Zone Management – Comoros – La Réunion – Madagascar – Mauritius – Seychelles.

These best practices identified existing expertise in the region and facilitated exchanges around ICZM themes. The IOC-GDZCOI platform was intended to be completed throughout the project. One of the practices was “Responsible Monitoring and Surveillance for the sustainable management of Marine Resources”. After the USAID Hay Tao investigation in Maroantsetra, including interviews of main actors (WCS Madagascar, MIHARI, Federation of Antongil Bay Fishermen -FPBA), it was found that the control and monitoring mechanism allowed to:

- Seize non-regulatory fishing gears, which have been burned;
- Place repeat offenders in police custody with the local gendarmerie;
- Seize bags of mangrove coal and bundles;
- Collect fines from offenders, in accordance with dina;
- Seize and confiscate dive tanks used by sea cucumber traffickers;
- Call on fishers / hunters of threatened species;
- Make fishermen aware of the enforced regulations in force (fishing area and period, importance of fishing cards, the types of suitable fishing gears, etc.).

Thus, infringements at site level have relatively decreased. The collected fines strengthened the funds of community associations, allowing them to cover part of their operating costs. In addition, communities have felt the increase in catch size thanks to the respect of fishing areas and periods.

ii) PCDDBA (Consultation Platform for the Development of Antongil Bay), who won the Equator Prize in 2014.

The Equator Initiative within the UNDP biennially awards the Equator Prize to recognize outstanding community efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Sustainable community initiatives are laying the foundation for a global movement of local successes that are collectively contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Equator Prize celebrates local and indigenous groups demonstrating and exemplifying sustainable development on an international stage. Prize winners are selected by an independent technical

advisory committee, which assesses nominations based on several criteria: impact, innovation, scalability and/or replicability, resilience, adaptability and self-sufficiency, reduced inequalities, social inclusion, and gender equality.¹⁰

The USAID Hay Tao investigation in Maroantsetra, included interviews with WCS, MIHARI, and PCDDBA and found that the Platform works in and around Antongil Bay, bringing together a diverse range of stakeholders to encourage the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources. This multi-stakeholder platform is the first of its kind in Madagascar to address conflicts between artisanal and industrial fishing interests, declining fish populations, damage to marine ecosystems from illegal fishing and damaging fishing devices, and the conversion of mangroves to rice fields. PCDDBA facilitates coordinated resource management, successfully addressing many of the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and overexploitation. PCDDBA has been able to implement a new zoning plan for the coastal waters. In partnership with WCS, a network of 28 LMMAs were created, particularly effective at enforcing laws that limit destructive beach practices, including beach seines and trawlers. As results, fish size and abundance has grown (760kg/ha in LMMAs vs. a regional average of 314 kg/ha, a tenfold increase in fish fin between 2013 and 2015), endemic species have reappeared, marine ecosystem functioning has been restored, artisanal fisherfolks have been empowered, local incomes have improved, and a viable conflict resolution mechanism now guides resource access throughout the bay.

iii) Menabe land conflict resolution process

In the Menabe region, the land conflicts have sharply increased due to the demography boom, partly caused by migration flows. The most common conflicts concern the boundaries of the plots and the possible encroachments between them. The practice aims to prevent/resolve land conflicts at all levels:

- A first amicable settlement is attempted at the fokontany level, where the protagonists meet with the Fokontany Chief;
- If not resolved, traditional leaders at the grassroot level enter the arbitration as guardians of the land history;
- If not resolved, protagonists take the case to commune authorities;
- If not resolved, the commune calls the fokonolona for consultation and a field visit; starting here, the process is written;
- If not resolved, the conflict goes to the District Chief level;
- If still not resolved, the conflict eventually goes to court.

Since the adoption of this practice, the number of land disputes has considerably decreased as there is no implementation cost.

iv) Dina Velondriake in the South-West of Madagascar

Before the design of the dina, the following was found in the village of Velondriake in southwest Madagascar:

- Lack of decentralization of natural resources;
- Illegitimacy of the legislation in force in local communities;
- Lack in the management of marine resources, particularly the local management of octopus fishing.

Best practice concerns the process of developing the dina so it can be both legitimate and legal, having been approved by the communities (consultation) and validated by the courts (accreditation). It is an integrated process, both locally and in the various state structures.

¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme. 2016. *Plateforme de Concertation pour le Développement Durable de la Baie d'Antongil, Madagascar*. Equator Initiative Case Study Series. New York, NY

The Velondriake dina was the first dina to be presented to the Ministry of Justice and approved in the Morombe District in 2006. Traditional and artisanal fishermen in Velondriake's 24 villages are the main beneficiaries.

The dina has made it possible to regulate the fishery to make it more sustainable; however, economic data is still lacking to confirm or disprove a financial improvement.

The capture of octopus has thus improved, and the size standards that large collectors, particularly Copefrito, require are respected.

v) *The decree of prohibition of the use of beach seine in Analanjirofo*

The number of beach seiners increased from 25 in 2004 to more than 300 in the early 2000s, leading to the disappearance of juveniles, as it is a non-selective and maximum yield fishery. Due to this situation, regulated fishermen are seeing a decline in catches despite the existence of fishing reserves.

The objective of this best practice is to share information and launch a debate on the usefulness of adopting regional decrees in the sustainable management of natural resources according to the local context, for fishermen in Antongil Bay, in the Analanjirofo region.

To approach the issues, the methodology was a mixed intervention involving the State, NGOs, Federation of Fishermen in the control and seizure of non-regulatory fishing equipment.

The stakeholders are: Ad Hoc committee (Head of district, CRHP, FPBA, PCDBA, gendarmerie), Monitoring and Oversight Committee (Fokontany President, Mayor) as a support structure in some cases.

The promulgation of the Decree made it possible to partially curb the proliferation of beach seines.

It has also created a feeling of the existence of a control authority for coastal fishing despite the difficulties of action of the CSP (Centre de Surveillance de la Pêche), which does not have the means to intervene on the entire Malagasy coast. USAID Hay Tao conducted a workshop to share best practices among civil societies that are engaged in advocacy in Madagascar, including:

- The platforms: AVG, SIF, Tafo Mihaavo, CNPE, ReNiAla-CC, MIHARI, BIMTT, OSCIE;
- International NGOs: Transparency International – Initiative Madagascar, CRS;
- Local NGOs: Youth First.

Each best practice presents the advocacy theme, the steps in a diagram form, the key points in the process, lessons learned, the specific tools used (format, availability and accessibility) and the key messages of the experiences. Through the different sharing, participants agreed that the evidence through the collection of reliable data and coordination to get results is important. In addition, the greatest challenge for civil society lies in assessing the result of their advocacy strategy.

In FY19 Q3, identified best practices and lessons learned will be documented and validated within the Thematic Group 4 including USAID Mikajy.

Activity 4.1.4.2. Identify best practices and lessons learned on networking from other places

The workshop to share best practices among civil societies engaged in advocacy allowed participants to share their strengths in networking, an important part of the advocacy process. In general, the participants, recognized the value of networking, and that it was necessary to connect with international networks to get a result. This was the case of AVG, in the context of a heavy bitumen project in Bemolanga. Their visit to a mining operation in Canada and the use of reliable data allowed them to discourage the exploitation through international networking, resulting in the abandonment

of mining because mining is highly polluting. The “community of practice” set up will be mobilized for the validation of advocacy tools during FY19 Q3.

Action 4.1.5. Undertake assessment PHE initiatives and best practices

Activity 4.1.5.1. Document learning and evidence on integrated PHE programming

USAID Hay Tao continued to develop relationships and partnerships with existing PHE initiatives at national and local levels. On March 5, 2019, USAID Hay Tao hosted the coordination meeting of the Madagascar PHE network including 27 institution members and three ministries. Following the meeting, USAID Hay Tao, USAID Mikajy and Mahefa Miaraka agreed to collaborate and discussed initial areas of synergy. Meanwhile, USAID Hay Tao continued to support the Madagascar PHE network in establishing a database for PHE at the Ministry of Health and in conducting a policy review. URI-CRC continued the bibliographic study on the existing legal framework for PHE in Madagascar and on better ways to evaluate integrated PHE activity to assess evidence on integrated PHE programming. A framework for integrated PHE is under development. Research contact with the University of Antananarivo has been established to hire a student intern to assist with this study.

Activity 4.1.5.2. Support research into links between PHE and NRM outcomes

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao ran bibliographic research on international experiences on the relationships between the results of PHE and those of the NRM.

Key Result 4.2. Lessons learned and best practices shared through communications and advocacy initiatives

Action 4.2.1. Develop communication plan

It was agreed between USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy to develop a joint USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy communication plan.

Activity 4.2.1.1. Define messages, targets, channels and timeframe

The joint communication plan for Menabe will support the Menabe Antimena Emergency Plan. The elements of the communication plan for the Menabe region were collected in a participatory way through a workshop organized in Morondava in February 2019 with all partners (USAID Mikajy, ministries, NGOs, civil societies, private sector, academics).

The agreed upon USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy communication objectives are:

- Publicize the negative results of illegal clearing, cutting and exploitation of forests and animal trafficking;
- Communicate the negative results of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing and fishing gears;
- Disseminate dina content on people and natural resources to all target levels;
- Make known alternatives for income generation, considering the conservation and NRM;
- Communicate the impacts of natural resource destruction and climate change.

It is planned to finalize the communication objectives and messages for Menabe with USAID Mikajy, conduct a similar workshop for the MaMaBay ecoregion and integrate the national themes (e.g. the 512 hotline, USAID Hay Tao data portal, legal clinics, land tenure) during FY19 Q3.

Activity 4.2.1.2. Develop and promote strategies to engage women and youth in biodiversity-friendly livelihoods

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao developed a reference document to test the strategy to develop social entrepreneurship among women and youth associations and cooperatives. Seven entities in Menabe and eight in MaMaBay were involved in this test. This reference document focuses on the implementation of social entrepreneurship, a business model linked to the preservation of the

environment and highlights the criteria for selecting organizations to be considered as social entrepreneurs, the different stages of capacity development to support them in developing social entrepreneurship.

The model consists in assisting the organizations to carry out a self-assessment of their capacities during a workshop. Required areas of competence to strengthen organizational capacity, institutional development and areas of technical competence including social entrepreneurship were assessed in relation to the current situation of the organization. The workshop output identified capacity weaknesses in terms of organizational governance, project and financial management, HR management, CBNRM involvement, advocacy, networking, partnership development and social enterprise development. Other barriers were also identified, such as their weakness in capacity to link the use of existing natural resources to their renewal for the sustainability of their use, the lack of control over the elements of social entrepreneurship (products and services, partnerships, customers, resource renewal, price, income), climate change that affects the crop calendar, land security issues that affect the income of members of these structures.

For FY19 Q3, other workshops related to sustainable livelihood development and environmental conservation will be organized in both landscapes/seascapes to engage women and youth in environmental conservation.

Action 4.2.3. Conduct and/or support outreach campaign

Activity 4.2.3.1. Support outreach campaigns to raise awareness nationally about conservation issues and the benefits of CBNRM

This activity was postponed to Q3, pending the communication plan development.

Activity 4.2.3.2. Engage and support journalists to enhance media coverage of conservation issues

The list of journalist associations to be involved with the USAID Hay Tao activity is currently available. In FY19 Q2, a collaboration agreement was planned between USAID Hay Tao and the Ministry of Communication to engage this ministry to support media in their work covering conservation issues. An agreement was drafted with the previous ministry team, but due to the change in that department, USAID Hay Tao, through AVG, has re-started the process of negotiation. It is expected that this collaboration agreement will be signed in FY19 Q3.

Agreements with the Association des Journalistes Environnementaux (AJE) at the national level and with the Journalist association in Menabe were simultaneously developed during FY19 Q2 and will be finalized in FY19 Q3. Following the discussion with the Media Mahery association in Menabe, the partnership with them will start and will be extended to other media actors for the coming months.

Activity 4.2.3.3. Support multimedia campaigns (radio drama, film, music, etc.)

The TOR of consultants to produce mini-videos about best practices, success stories and lessons learned were finalized and published. The production of the mini-videos was postponed to FY19 Q3 as the best practices, success stories and lessons learned needed validation within the Thematic Group 4, which also includes USAID Mikajy.

For FY19 Q3, a press release on the Menabe Antimena issue will be developed and addressed to the new administration.

The planned activities for FY19 Q2 about CSO media campaign were postponed to Q3 since the new Ministry staff (MEDD and MAEP) were not yet well established. The objective of the contribution to the ReNiAla-CC outreach campaign was to support them to advocate for the official reporting/finding of the COP24 outcomes, particularly Madagascar's NDCs and the CSOs' right to information. Regarding the contribution to the organization of Tafo Mihaavo campaign launching CBNRM vision and strategy, the objective was to recognize that this informational step was

necessary to render into public Tafo Mihaavo advocacy for the natural resource governance law reform that they carried out since 2013.

Strategic Approach 5: Strengthen Government of Madagascar institutions in policymaking and enforcement of tenure rights and natural resource management through learning

Key Result 5.2. Enforcement key actors trained in NRM and land/marine tenure rights, environmental policy and law effectively

Action 5.2.2. Provide support to the National Committee for Mangrove to develop the national strategy on mangrove ecosystem

Activity 5.2.2.1. Revitalize the National Committee for an Integrated Management of Mangroves (CN GIM)

During FY19 Q2, the action to support the National Committee for Mangroves to develop a national strategy was a result of USAID's interest in addressing the situation of the mangroves in Madagascar and realizing they are an ecologically important resource in conjunction with their increasingly alarming degradation and ineffective governance. USAID Hay Tao's intervention started in Q1 FY19 with the preparation of the mangrove technical notes which gave an overview of the situation and context of mangroves in Madagascar.

The following key findings emerged: because of its multifunctionality, mangroves are governed by various regulatory frameworks, while there is an ineffective coordination between the state actors; in addition, apart from the direct factors of mangrove degradation, the fate of this important resource depends on the resolution of other sectoral problems such as the search for alternatives to mangrove charcoal to meet the energy needs of neighboring cities; but also the tenure issues related to the appropriation of mangrove areas for other land uses. In contrast to all of this, a great opportunity has emerged, linked to the existence of a multisectoral and multi-actor integrated mangrove management national Commission (CNGIM) already in place. Under the joint leadership of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Fisheries, the CNGIM was legally created in 2015 by ministerial decree¹¹, involving the other concerned Ministries, international partners and organizations, representatives of research institutions and finally representatives of fishing, aquaculture, salt and wood industry operators, and local communities. Unfortunately, the CNGIM was sidelined because of structural changes at the Ministry level in 2015. Since then, the commission was not operational, and activities were put on standby.

In this context, USAID Hay Tao determined the first step in addressing the mangroves issues would be to revitalize the Commission by convening all members and other relevant stakeholders in a workshop; and secondly, to make the CNGIM operational by updating its legal status and membership; and finally, to work on the development of a national strategy for integrated mangrove management and governance. This work has been done in close collaboration with the responsible ministries to ensure their leadership of the CNGIM and related activities, with the support of the USAID Hay Tao activity.

While the CNGIM Revitalization Workshop was planned for Q2, it was not possible to complete during this period due to the recent ministerial restructuring. The decision of the newly elected President of Madagascar to reduce the number of ministries from 32 to 22 has strongly affected the two lead ministries of the CNGIM. Additionally, there is the delay in appointing the new key position of ministerial Departments, some positions are still vacant to date.

¹¹ Decree n°2015-629 of 07 April 2015

Activity 5.2.2.2. Organize a symposium on mangrove during the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem

This activity is an integral part of the national strategy development process for the integrated management of Madagascar's mangroves and is very complementary to the CNGIM Commission's revitalization activity above (Activity 5.2.2.1). The purpose of this initiative is to create a first opportunity in Madagascar for different stakeholders such as scientists, conservation practitioners, project managers, decision-makers and communities to share their knowledge, exchange experiences and develop a common perspective.

The process adopted by the USAID Hay Tao team consists of: (1) contacting both Ministries in charge of the environment and fisheries to take their lead role in the initiative, (2) creating an organizational committee involving key mangrove stakeholders to prepare and organize in a participatory way the event through regular meetings, (3) taking the lead with the organization of the event with covering the majority of the budget and logistics preparation.

During Q2, first contact with the two ministries was established followed by the first meeting of Key Mangrove Stakeholders on January 31, 2019. Participation included representatives from both ministries, including the mangrove focal point at the Ministry of Environment, as well as relevant NGOs such as WWF, WCS, Conservation International, Blue Ventures and other mangrove-related projects, such as the KfW-funded Pêche Côtière Durable (PCD) Project and GIZ German Cooperation. The outcomes of the first meeting were: to change the format of the event from “symposium” to “workshop” to delve into more detail through an interactive national dialogue building towards the interactive strategy, instead of a symposium that tends towards scientific exchanges. The dates of the workshop have been set from July 23-25, 2019. World Mangrove Day will be celebrated on July 26, 2019, as a part of the workshop events. The organizational committee agreed to hold the workshop in Toliara City, Atsimo Andrefana Region, based on its proximity to mangroves and the importance of the actors working on mangroves in this region. Three sub-committees were created: logistical and organizational preparation to the workshop, components of the workshop related to the biology and ecology of mangroves, and components of the workshop related to mangrove management and governance. Support documents have already been developed to help with the workshop organization: the workshop terms of reference (TOR), list of participants, action plan until the day of event, overall budget, and TOR for recruiting consultants.

Key Result 5.3. Joint spatial planning of landscape/seascape promoted

Action 5.3.1. Natural resource mapping and land/marine tenure rights mapping

Activity 5.3.1.1. Conduct assessment of status of coastal and marine tenure rights

This activity was reframed to identify needs in relation to coastal and marine tenure rights, but also to avoid redundancies with existing information and the role of SIF to carry out a similar activity on terrestrial resources. Thanks to exchanges, it was agreed that SIF will focus on terrestrial resources conducting parcel census' at project site level in Menabe and MaMaBay, while URI-CRC will focus on coastal and marine resources and conduct the assessment at the national level. The process to conduct the assessment of the status of coastal and marine tenure rights started with the elaboration of its scope of work during the FY19 Q2. The actual assessment will be carried out through consultancy work which is planned for Q3 and Q4.

The USAID Hay Tao team received short-term technical assistance (STTA) from URI-CRC's Karen Kent, to define orientation for the assessment to be conducted. After careful consideration, the objective of the work will focus on assessing the status of coastal and marine tenure rights for fisheries within Madagascar EEZ. The fishing sector was chosen because, as the main marine activity, it poses many challenges in terms of tenure rights especially on the occupation, form of use, forms of securing fishing areas and finally in terms of type of governance. The main tasks were to conduct inventory, organization and description of existing studies and information, including key informants

to ensure comprehensive inventory; and conducting a SWOT analysis of fisheries tenure rights through the Commission on the Establishment of Regulated Fishing Zones, including small scale fishing (SSF) reserved zones.

As a next step during Q3, a consultant will be hired to conduct assessment work with the main deliverable of a status document on the fisheries tenure rights. This document will be crucial to support the formulation of recommendations for the establishment of regulated fishing zones in Activity 5.3.1.3.

Another activity related to the natural resource mapping and marine tenure rights mapping has been identified as key for the implementation of the regulated fishing zones. Following the discussion establishing the Menabe Fishery Management Plan (PAP) between USAID Hay Tao, WWF and USAID Mikajy on November 2018 and March 2019, USAID Hay Tao will develop a PAP Guide during FY19 Q3 and Q4. This manual will provide guidance for the elaboration and implementation of a Fishery Management Plan through the capitalization of best practices and lessons learned from the existing PAPs. The PAP Guide will support USAID Mikajy, WWF and Blue Ventures on their initiative to establishing the Menabe PAP, a pilot site for an improved ecosystem-based fishery management plan. The PAP guide hopes to incorporate the USAID Mikajy-funded evaluation of the Antongil Bay PAP. URI-CRC has proposed to support the process of developing a Menabe PAP through a general PAP guide, recognizing the importance that the government owns and leads the PAP process in Menabe to ensure success and sustainability.

On the landscape side, the preliminary study and delimitation of the area for the plot census at the Menabe Antimena level has been conducted by SIF during FY19 Q2. The objectives of this intervention were to conduct a pressure study and delimit the pilot area to conduct the actual plot census around Menabe Antimena, and to collect existing data, information and practices relating to land and NRM at the level of the visited communes.

The tools necessary to delimit the area are being developed to conduct the plot census at and around Menabe Antimena Protected Area (MAPA), and the pressures on the MAPA are have been refined during a fieldwork conducted in January and February 2019.

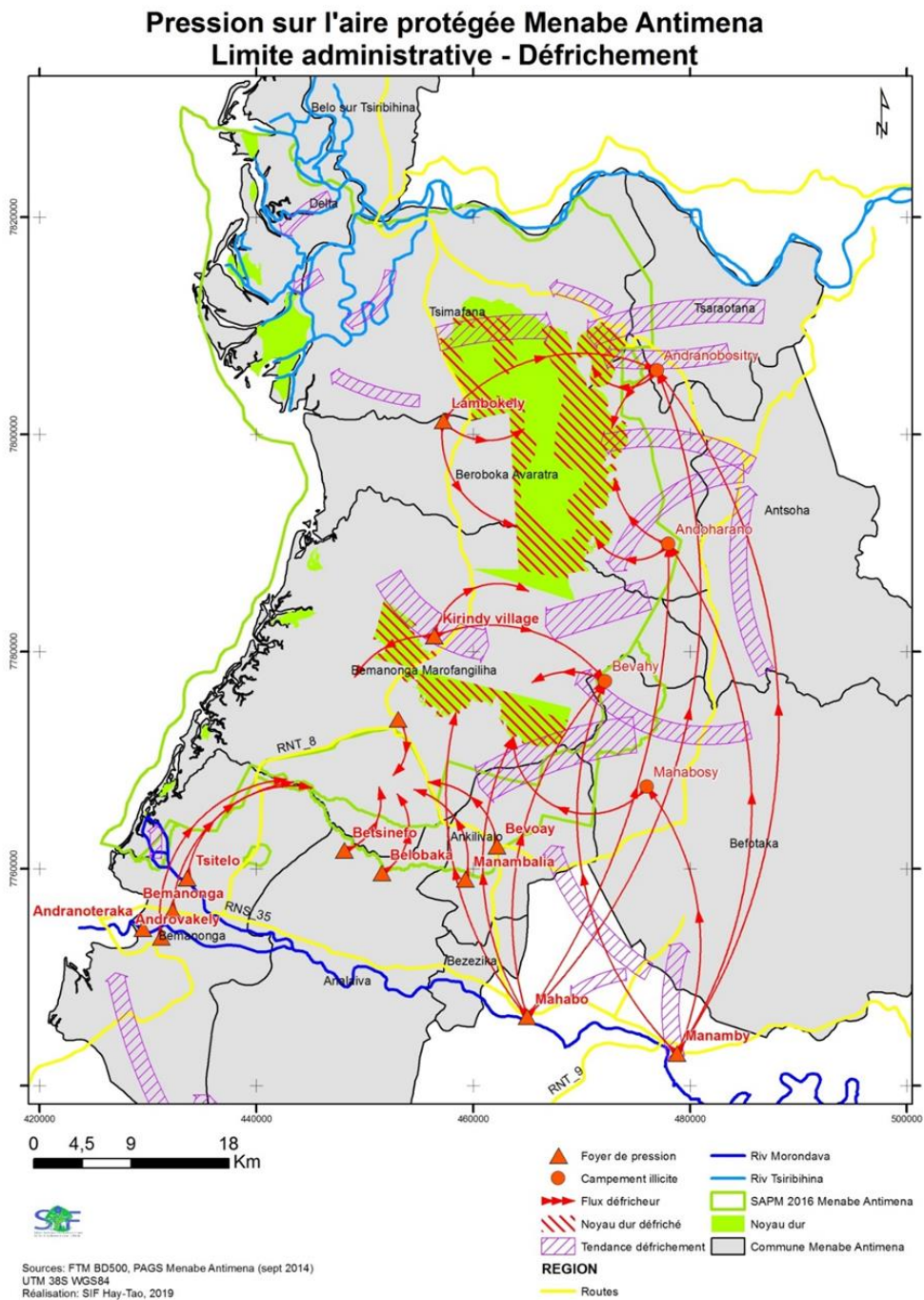
During this fieldwork, 44 people were interviewed within the 11 communes, including 32 people representing the heads of public administration and 12 people in charge of private institutions (technical and financial partners who work for community and environmental development). The below figure shows an updated map of pressures in and around the MAPA.

According to this map, the cleared areas are mainly located on the eastern part of the PA, and mainly around the village of Lambokely and Kirindy village. This phenomenon is currently reaching a considerable surface area in the core areas near Kirindy village, Ampataka, Marofandilia and Ankaraobato, as is the north-eastern part where several illegal camps are located near the PA boundary and in sustainable use areas (SUTs). The most important are in Mahabosy, Bevahy, Andoharano and Andranobositry. On average, a camp accommodates four people. Currently, clearing from the Communes of Befotaka and Antsoha is moving westward because their northward progression is limited by the rice activities of the Commune of Tsaraotana. Tsaraotana clearing actors are also limited by the Tsiribihina in the North and forced to move westward, thus heading directly towards the core area of the PA. The management transfer of this eastern part is now facing a massive penetration of people active in the illegal exploitation of these forest resources, while the 2015 management and development plan (PAG) has not been adapted to this type of migration.

According to the PAG Menabe Antimena, two districts are involved in the PA, including Morondava and Belon'I Tsiribihina (five rural municipalities directly concerned: Bemanonga, Beroboka Avaratra, Tsimafana, Delta and Tsaraotana). But following USAID Hay Tao cross-checking and analysis of data and information, adopting a landscape approach in the parcel census process, it appears that three districts, namely Belon'I Tsiribihina, Mahabo and Morondava, are concerned according to the study conducted in the field and the analysis of existing data of which 11 communes, namely the

Communes of Belon’l Tsiribihina, Delta, Tsaraotana, Antsoha, Tsimafana, Beroboka Avaratra, Marofandilia, Befotaka, Ankilivalo, Analaiva, Bezezika and Bemanonga. The pilot area selected for the SIF plot census covers 3,284 km² within 67 Fokontany.

Figure 2: Pressures on Menabe Antimena Protected Area



Awareness/mobilization/information workshop for communities and local authorities on land rights, the importance of spatial planning and plot census

The objectives were to facilitate the understanding of local authorities (mayors and fokontany chiefs) on the importance of spatial planning and plot census, and to facilitate the involvement of local authorities in mobilizing the community to conduct the plot census.

The achievements are:

- A written support document in Malagasy, as part of the preparation of the sensitization workshop for local authorities on the importance of spatial planning and the plot census,
- An awareness-raising workshop on the importance of spatial planning and land plot census organized on March 25, 2019 at the level of the capital of the district of Belon’I Tsiribihina for the six communes of Antsoha, Belon’I Tsiribihina, Beroboka Avaratra, Delta, Tsaraotana and Tsimafana. 84 people attended this workshop, including one district chief, 6 mayors, 7 presidents and representatives of the municipal Council, 42 fokontany chiefs and 28 opinion leaders representing the community.

Activity 5.3.1.2. Conduct barrier assessment to promote the effective participation of CCP communities in NRM

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao continued to conduct the analysis of the various texts (Land Policy Letter, Land Use Planning Act, strategic documents on land tenure) to identify the opportunities and shortcomings. Particularly, policy analysis on cross-sectoral regulations and key institutions to influence better change in land management related to NRM is carried out; this includes public policies on the organization of the territory, public policies that deal with space, and public policies that govern activities carried out in and/or on the territorial space.

Along with an assessment of coastal and marine tenure rights (Activity 5.3.1.1), this barrier assessment, specifically for coastal and marine resources, will be conducted through consultancy work during Q3 and Q4.

Activity 5.3.1.3. Support the process of establishing regulated fishing zones through the Ministry in charge of fisheries ad hoc commission

During FY19 Q2, the effort on Activity 5.3.1.3 was devoted to finalizing the second step of the process to have two Ministerial Orders establish the Commission and formally appoint its members. In addition, the third step to get approved by the Commission on its roadmap was developed in a participatory way.

The progress of this activity during Q2 was marked by the official release of the ministerial decree creating the Commission and thus marking its legal status. However, the other ministerial decree appointing members of the Commission has not yet been released, as there continues to be a delay for the new administration to resume with its usual functioning after the presidential election. Apart from this, during Q2, the Commission’s roadmap was planned to be finalized and validated by the members of the Commission through a workshop. A sub-committee constituted by the Ministry of Fisheries, MIHARI Network, and GAPCM shrimp fishing group with USAID Hay Tao acting as a facilitator, has been mandated to consolidate the roadmap which can be submitted to the whole Commission membership for validation. Unfortunately, this process has not yet been completed because the Ministry in charge of Fisheries was reduced to a Department General within another Ministry. This change has had a dramatic impact on the Ministry with the number of key positions decreased, including several directors who were involved in the initiative. The initiative has only recently resumed following a courtesy visit by the USAID Hay Tao team to the top Ministry representatives during the first week of April 2019.

Action 5.3.2. Train leaders for spatial planning tool

Activity 5.3.2.1. Assess leaders’ training needs and conduct training

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao organized an awareness-mobilization-information workshop for communities and local authorities on land rights, the importance of spatial planning and plot census in the Menabe region on March 25, 2019, for 6 Communes of Belon’I Tsiribihina in Morondava, and on March 27, 2019 for 5 Communes of the Districts of Mahabo and Morondava. This activity aims to improve the understanding of local authorities (mayors and fokontany chiefs) on the importance of spatial planning and plot census and facilitate the involvement of local authorities in mobilizing the community to conduct the plot census. Visual and written support documents in Malagasy were

developed as part of the preparation of the sensitization workshop; in total, 129 of the expected 136 people attended this informative training session (94.85%).

Action 5.3.3. Create/adapt spatial planning tool

Activity 5.3.3.1. Create and adapt spatial planning tool

In FY19 Q2, through SIF, USAID Hay Tao, prepared the questionnaire for data collection in preparation of the plot census of the 11 selected communes. The objective of this activity is to conduct a process that will help better understand the relationship between land tenure systems and their impact on the NR management and socio-economic factors. Note that only the Bemanonga commune has a Commune Management Plan (SAC) among the 11 selected communes in Menabe.

The table below shows a summary of land management tools available at the commune level.

Table 9: Land management situation in the communes at the MAPA level

District	Commune	Planning Tool			BIF/ Land Office		PLOF ¹² Situation		
		Type	Status	Date of issuance	Exist	Functional	Existence	State	Last update
Belon'i Tsiribihina	Antsoha	No document	Ongoing PCD and SAC (in partnership with AD2M)	-	Yes	No	Yes	Not found	-
	Belon'i Tsiribihina	PCD	Not found		Yes	No	Yes	Not found	-
	Beroboka Avaratra	No document	Ongoing PCD (in partnership with Fanamby)	-	Yes	No	No (missing)	Not found	-
	Delta	No document	-	-	No	No	No	Not found	-
	Tsaraotana (Antsiraraka)	No document	Ongoing PCD and SAC (in partnership with AD2M)	-	Yes	No	No	Not found	-
	Tsimafana	No document	Ongoing PCD and SAC (in partnership with AD2M)	-	No	No	Yes	Not found	-
Mahabo	Ankilivalo	PCD	Not found	-	Yes	No	Yes	Shape file	2012
	Befotaka (Ankiliabo)	PCD	Not found	-	Yes	No	Yes	Shape file	2012
Morondava	Analaiva	PCD	Not found	-	Yes	No	Yes	Not found	-
	Bemanonga	SAC	Good condition	2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shape file	2018
	Marofandilia	No document	-	-	No (with Bemanonga)	No	No (attached to the CR Bemanonga)	At the CR Bemanonga level	-

¹² Local Land Occupancy Plan

Key Result 5.4. Shared vision on land/marine tenure and CBNRM

Action 5.4.1. Establish political dialogue focused on CBNRM shared vision

Activity 5.4.1.1. Stakeholder mapping coalitions and power

Regarding the stakeholder analysis relating to the small-scale fisheries fishing zones initiative, this activity is related to Activity 5.3.1.3. For Q2, the stakeholder analysis was put on hold because it had to wait for the roadmap of the ad hoc Commission of the Ministry in charge of Fisheries to be validated.

Activity 5.4.1.2. Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue based on pre-identified issues by supporting drafting of action plan for the dialogue for Menabe region and MaMaBay ecoregion

These dialogues aim to bring the various actors together to build and share a common vision for a better governance of natural resources. AVG and SIF oversaw identifying key stakeholders to be part of the dialogue which include representatives from GOM, CSOs and the private sector. A pre-workshop was conducted on March 6, 2019, between AVG, SIF and Pact to finalize the TOR of the dialogue and to discuss the logistics and financial aspects of the multi-stakeholder dialogue. The output of this pre-workshop also included the definition of the three main topics to be discussed during the multi-stakeholder dialogue, which are:

- Land management and plots censuses;
- Terrestrial PAs: deforestation and illegal trafficking of natural resources, and;
- Fisheries: regulated fishing zones.

The multi-stakeholder dialogue in Maroantsetra was jointly carried out on March 13-15, 2019, by USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy, and the following points and recommendations were formulated:

On land management:

- Installation of Pole Anti-Corruption (PAC), a branch of BIANCO is an urgent need to manage corruption and illegal trafficking of natural resources. A negotiation with BIANCO headquarters is necessary to install the PAC at local level;
- Coordination meetings with Domain Service and Land Service is needed, especially on land title delivery. A roundtable between PA managers and Land Service units is essential;
- Legal literacy to the whole community through different channels and tools must be promoted, particularly through the installation of Centre d'Assistance Juridique et d'Action Citoyenne (CAJAC).

On terrestrial PAs: deforestation and illegal trafficking of natural resources

- Necessity to install the PAC locally;
- Discuss the issue of influence peddling during the multi-stakeholder dialogue at national level.
- Necessity to reopen the Customs service in Maroantsetra;
- Strengthen capacity of OPJ and OSPJ on environmental law, prosecution and application of laws, especially about fauna and flora;
- Promote legal literacy through CAJAC;
- Strengthen capacity of communities to report NRM crimes through different mechanisms and tools.

On fisheries: regulated fishing zone

- Support and advocate for the homologation of Dinabe and its application within the Analanjirofo region;
- Coordinate USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy activities with SWIOFISH2 for complementarity and synergy.

For Q3 FY19, USAID Hay Tao will conduct multi-stakeholder dialogues at different scales, with the support of USAID Mikajy: USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy will co-organize the next multi-stakeholder dialogue to be held in the Menabe and at national level. USAID Mikajy is currently conducting inter-communal consultations in Menabe region and it is essential to validate the outputs of these sessions during the regional dialogue. It is expected that the regional dialogue in Menabe will focus on the Menabe-Antimena case and on sustainable mangrove management.

The national dialogue will bring together national and regional decision-makers, civil society actors, the private sector and other technical and financial partners to jointly develop a national action plan to address natural resource governance issues within each theme and to further develop advocacy using the Menabe Antimena case as an entry point for discussions and exchanges.

To carry out the dialogues, an in-depth analysis of the national and regional actors involved in the Menabe Antimena emergency plan is a prerequisite at the beginning of Q3.

Action 5.4.2. Develop toolkit to facilitate integration of shared vision into the NRM-based Dina and Dinabe

Activity 5.4.2.1. Identify and assess potential Dina and Dinabe considering the shared vision (pilot zone)

The objective of this activity is to get a common vision integrated in the NRM into the Dina/Dinabe.

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao worked in identifying and collecting the Dina existing in the CCP intervention areas. The Dina of Menabe, the Dina of Antongil Bay on the exploitation of fish and coastal resources in Antongil Bay and the Dina of Sofia were collected. Research continues to see if other potential Dina exist on the land aspect, to develop recommendations related to land management.

Following the coordination meeting between USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy on February 28, 2019 it was agreed that USAID Hay Tao will focus on the analysis of Dinabe (more regional) and USAID Mikajy on Dina (local customary law). This was in response to realizing USAID Mikajy also plans to analyze Dina and ensuring there is not a duplication of efforts between the two activities. However, USAID Mikajy will provide recommendations collected at the grassroots level to be integrated and considered into the Dinabe.

Two Dinabe are being assessed: Dina of Menabe and Dina of Antongil Bay. The Dinabe analysis is halfway complete and the following points were raised:

- Redefinition of the term “decentralization,” which will focus on community-based management, rather than the devolution of State’s power at the local level;
- Support to local platforms and/or federations active in the development and application of the Dinabe;
- The areas of application of the Dinabe should be well defined, but not necessarily cover the whole region/ecoregion. In addition, there is a difference between coastal zones and terrestrial PAs, and concerns for farmers and cattle breeders are not the same. The challenge lies in how the Dinabe can cover everyone’s expectations (e.g., farmers, traders, livestock breeders, fishermen);
- As the main recommendation, the environmental aspects (e.g., conservation, illicit trafficking of natural resources) and land management should be included and considered in the Dinabe. Most of them just consider security and other aspects which the concerned region pondered as important in their territory (for instance, only on ocean management or on one key product).
- The gender aspect is not well considered both in the Dina of Menabe and in the Dina of Antongil Bay, but should be addressed;
- However, the Dina of Antongil Bay proposes some innovative solutions, as on how to control migration and how to share responsibilities between migrants and native people. Similarly, for the professionalization of fishing activities by providing a license to fishermen and allowing them

access to the fisheries reserve. Fishermen parents also have the responsibility to monitor their children activities in terms of fishing. The Dina of Menabe also introduces some innovative aspects such as the increased accountability of communal structures and the few considerations of environmental aspects.

In FY19 Q3, recommendations will be provided to improve the content of the Dina/Dinabe to enforce them.

Activity 5.4.2.2. Design the toolkit facilitating integration of the shared vision in collaboration with GOM

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao developed a toolkit to integrate a shared vision on NRM into Dina and Dinabe. The toolkit contents include the identification of the issue that needs to be addressed and through a shared vision within the community, the definition of the object of the Dina, the community involvement in drafting the Dina, the integrated approach during the Dina drafting and the process of drafting the Dina through the court approval. For FY19 Q3, the toolkit will be validated at the national and regional levels.

Key Result 5.5. All actors committed regarding common goods, NRM and marine/land tenure

Action 5.5.1. Support empowerment of technical staff in environment units of Ministries

Activity 5.5.1.1. Develop capacity of technical staff in environment units of Ministries

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao initiated the evaluation of the capacity of technical staff in environment units of ministries at the national level. The consultant conducting this activity has been recruited and is working on collecting the list of the technical staff ministerial environmental units, and making capacity needs assessment of these staff in order to prepare the capacity development.

This activity will continue in FY19 Q3 and the expected outputs are:

- The list of the technical staff in the environment units of each Ministry, available with their contact to prepare the training to be held in 2020,
- The curricula of training through capacity needs assessments, proposed and established.

Action 5.5.2. Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to enforce laws and policies that protect natural resources

Activity 5.5.2.2. Support emergency initiatives

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao participated in the general effort led by the Ministry in charge of the environment to support the Menabe Antimena Emergency Plan. The Chief of Staff and Secretary General of this ministry called meetings with actors in this region and financial and technical partners to discuss the issue and develop a short-term action plan. USAID Hay Tao, working with CSOs conducted a thorough investigation and analysis of the situation to conduct a more evidence-based advocacy soon.

In collaboration with CSOs, USAID Hay Tao also continued to gather information on the Malagasy Agency for Economic Development and Enterprise Promotion (AMDP) which supposedly signed a contract with the Tahie Century Investment Co. Ltd., a Chinese consortium. This contract planned to invest more than 3 billion USD and use 330 fishing boats.

Key Result 5.6. Enforcement key actors implement environmental law and policy effectively

Action 5.6.1. Conduct Applied Political Economy Analysis (APEA)

Activity 5.6.1.1. analyze existing policies, tools, benefit sharing mechanisms, decentralization processes, entry points, stakeholders, etc.

Grounded on the USAID CCP, a CBNRM-based study was conducted based on similar previous experiences and analyses. The analysis capitalizes on previous studies that focused on the effectiveness of CBNRM in Madagascar for the last 20 years, considering the origin and history of natural resources governance in Madagascar.¹³ The findings of previous studies allowed the recognition that through the history of Madagascar, the grassroots communities have always taken their responsibilities and are efficient actors in NRM as they are a pillar of the basic structures for sustainable development.

The transfer of NRM through GELOSE Law alone is no longer enough. A governance system which ensures equity in power and responsibility distribution between the authorities, the local/grassroots communities, the private sector and the civil society must be set up for the sake of future generations. The contents of the policies and laws related to natural resources governance were analyzed to identify their effectiveness and the gaps.¹⁴

In addition, USAID Hay Tao analysis considered the previous CBNRM-related APEA conducted by Pact in 2016¹⁵ and the fisheries-related PEA conducted by USAID in 2016¹⁶. Recommendations were provided to address the policy gaps and better natural resources governance policies.

For Q3, the results analysis will be used to justify the choice of other policy briefs and to address other recommendations for a better governance policy to meet the CCP objectives.

Activity 5.6.1.3. Conduct policy and regulations mapping analysis

A draft policy mapping was carried out in Q1 FY19 to provide the basis for the orientation and the APEA to be conducted in Q3. In addition, the policy mapping also contributed to the updating of USAID Hay Tao legal directory, with additional policies and laws such as the legal framework related to the Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic resources (APA). For Q2 FY19, USAID Hay Tao developed the TOR for the APEA consultant to identify the APEA involved partners and clarify the topics that are of importance to USAID Hay Tao, such as the specific focus on coastal and marine ecosystems and the policy aspects for mangrove governance in Madagascar.

Action 5.6.2. Develop policy briefs

Activity 5.6.2.1. Design the policy briefs and identify the targets

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao developed and finalized the guideline for designing policy briefs. The guideline includes the orientation related to the description of a policy brief, the identification of key messages, the policy makers who are the targets of the policy briefs, the expectations of policy makers, the tips for strong policy briefs, the standard outline for policy briefs, and the strategy on how to make an impact with policy briefs.

Based on the policy mapping, the identification of policy gaps and using the outline produced in Q1 describing the steps for the development of briefs, USAID Hay Tao started to prioritize the first three policy briefs to be produced. Those prioritized were related to CBNRM, Climate Change Adaptation Policy, and Small-Scale Fisheries.

¹³ Consortium SAGE, DELC, C3EDM, Appui au groupe d'intérêt public pour la gestion et la gouvernance des ressources naturelles : capitalisation et proposition d'orientations stratégiques nationales pour Madagascar, Rapport Final, 2010

¹⁴ USAID, Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries in Madagascar: A biodiversity and extractives political economy assessment, Report by Integra Government Services International, September 2016

¹⁵ Pact Institute, The State of Environmental Governance in Madagascar. Report, Pact Governance and Natural Resources Management, Washington, D.C., February 2016

¹⁶ USAID, Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries in Madagascar: A biodiversity and extractives political economy assessment, Report by Integra Government Services International, September 2016

Activity 5.6.2.2. Validate the policy briefs

For Q3, USAID Hay Tao will validate the three policy briefs on CBNRM, Climate Change Adaptation Policy, and Small-Scale Fisheries.

Strategic Approach 6: Strengthen Civil Society Organization networks' capacity for environmental and land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy through constructive engagement

Key Result 6.1. Stronger CSO networks

Action 6.1.1. Provide capacity development programs for CSOs (organizational development/communication/use of information/information sharing/advocacy)

Activity 6.1.1.3. Analyze capacities of key CSOs and key coalitions/networks that are part of the identified networks (ITOCA/OPI/ONA): support CSO to develop advocate for changes

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao conducted the capacity assessment and developed the Capacity Action Plan (CAP) for ReNiAla-CC and Tafo Mihaavo using the ITOCA tool. This tool uses a participatory process and a co-construction approach, and although each organization may have its specificity, a dozen of capacity areas per institution were agreed to be addressed, composed of Organizational areas (governance, planning and objective, finance and accounting, fund and project management, HR management) and technical areas (NR governance, advocacy, networking, gender and youth, climate change, monitoring and evaluation). The following figures give an illustration of ITOCA results applied to ReNiAla-CC and Tafo Mihaavo:

Figure 3: ReNiAla-CC ITOCA results from Capacity Solutions Platform

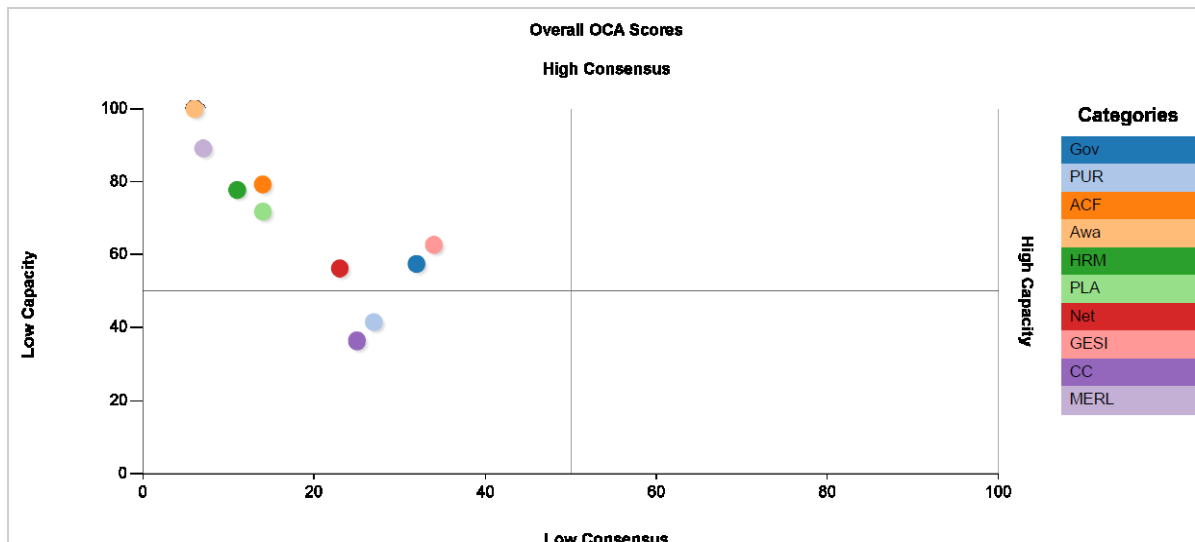
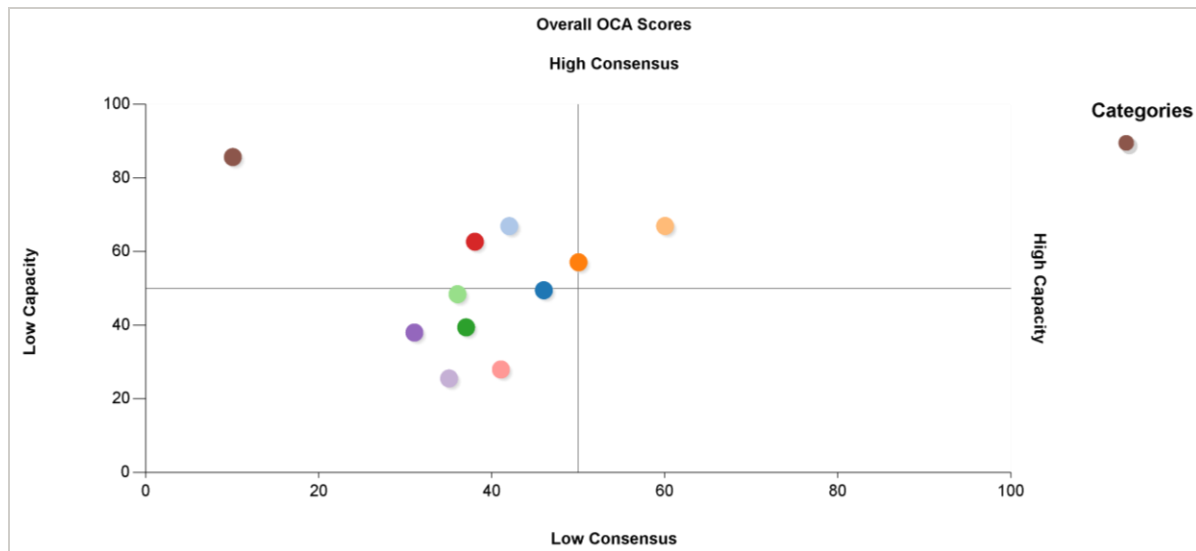


Figure 4: Tafo Mihaavo ITOCA results from Capacity Solutions Platform



ReNiAla-CC is the only recognized national civil society coalition working on climate change, and based on these results, ReNiAla-CC shows a “high” consensus and a “low” capacity. The high consensus shows the maturity of member organizations, but the low capacity reflects the fact that this organization only existed for a year and is still at the starting phase of its expertise development. ReNiAla-CC is an emerging organization. A possible cost-sharing with other donors to implement the CAP is negotiated (GIZ and the World Bank).

Tafo Mihaavo is a coalition of 532 local community organizations that uses and manage natural resources, promoting Fokonolona engagement. The Fokonolona is a group of interacting people who share the same land and ensure the preservation of common goods. Its “low to medium level” of capacity reflects a long collaboration with the GEF Small Grants Program (GEF SGP) which has enabled it to have a good financial management capacity. GIZ is planning to support some of the CAP implementation cost regarding climate change.

During this period, USAID Hay Tao expanded on the collaboration with the MIHARI Network to reinforce their institutional structure and sustainability, by supporting the establishment of their new regional structure as well as the capacity of their national secretariat through financing a series of workshops and trainings. As a part of these activities, URI-CRC requested that the MIHARI Network organize a meeting of funders to ensure that MIHARI-funding agencies and projects have a shared vision and understanding of the way forward for MIHARI and the roles of the various funders to ensure coordination. In addition, the initiative to secure the fishing zones of small-scale fishermen was initially led by the MIHARI Network and USAID Hay Tao’s support of the Ad Hoc Commission as mentioned in Activity 5.3.1.3

For Q3, it is planned that USAID Hay Tao will conduct a capacity assessment of MIHARI Network.

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy started a harmonization exercise for CSO diagnosis and capacity needs assessment. A couple of assessment tools are currently used by Pact, AVG, SIF, MSIS and WCS, and it has been agreed that ITOCA and TAFITA, the tools used respectively by USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy, will be consolidated into one.

In terms of CSO diagnoses and defining intervention areas, MSIS-Tatao will assess all CSOs at the local level (commune and fokontany). SIF, AVG and MSIS will work together for the regional CSOs and USAID Hay Tao will lead for those at national level. The common tool will be approved during the meeting scheduled for April 2019. The CSOs diagnosis itself will be run from mid-April to the end of May, both for Menabe and MaMaBay. The restitution of the CSO diagnosis is planned for June

2019. The CSO capacity needs and advocacy capacity assessment will be combined with this diagnosis.

Following this, an information exchange mechanism between regional and national CSOs will be developed so that CSOs will be well organized, engaged and motivated into the conservation aspects. They would also be able to raise their voices and meet their challenges. By the end of Q3, all concerned CSOs will be identified, as well as their capacity needs and advocacy capacities. Immediately afterwards, AVG, SIF and MSIS Tatao will work closely for training modules and the planning design for the CSO capacity development. A draft document on how to conduct a dialogue will be discussed and produced by AVG in partnership with SIF, with the aim that all locally-based stakeholders have a common vision.

6.1.1.4. Design capacity development programs for CSOs (organizational development/communication/use of information/information sharing/advocacy - CAP NSP)

For both Tafo Mihaavo and ReNiAla-CC, a CAP was established in FY19 Q2. To demonstrate ownership, the implementation of the CAP was financially supported by CSOs themselves. However, as both organizations have a low capacity in relation to their missions, their respective CAP presented a very large array of interventions for a two-year period. USAID Hay Tao will consider supporting these organizations through a small-grant mechanism to ensure their capacity building.

For Tafo Mihaavo, prioritized actions were more on technical capacities, such as governance and monitoring and evaluation. Key results within the two years of the CAP will be the establishment of a communication strategy for vertical and horizontal information sharing and advocacy against injustices at the local level, the strengthening of regional and national representations, the increase of participation in natural resource governance issues, the strengthening of the visibility of good practices in terms of traditional natural resource conservation practices, the contribution of local communities in the protection of sensitive areas and high conservation values and the setting up of a MERL system.

For ReNiAla-CC, their priorities are focused on two technical capacities of climate change and advocacy. Those technical areas were the keys, considering that they work for climate justice. In addition, they required data collection about carbon revenue and the network around the climate change at national and international level. Then, some complementary activities should be carried out without partner funding, such as visibility and sharing of information and opportunities with members.

For Q3, USAID Hay Tao will support CSOs to revise their respective budget, considering grants availability. The effective implementation of their CAP will start after the signature of the grant convention.

Activity 6.1.1.5. Implement capacity development program for CSOs

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao continued to support AVG and SIF in the third quarter of their CAP implementation. Support provided by USAID Hay Tao has strengthened the technical capacity of SIF and AVG staff in terms of MERL and gender and youth.

Regarding SIF, efforts for this quarter were focused on strengthening governance, networking and the monitoring and evaluation system. SIF has set up a control committee among its bodies. Similarly, SIF has clarified the mandate of the members of its Board of Directors and has established an executive body within its Board to better support the National Coordination. In terms of networking, SIF continues to enhance its position through participation in multi-level dynamics such as its participation in the meeting of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CNSE) of the Programme National Foncier (PNF) as a permanent member and the participation in the drafting of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) with the United Nations. By its own initiative, SIF has

submitted a proposal for a manual of procedures for monitoring the consideration of revisions to land texts in the Land Text Review Committee. In addition, a MEL plan for SIF is being developed and the MEL Officer has just been equipped with a laptop.

For this quarter, the most important changes led by AVG within their CAP are those related to member support, improving existing systems for financial and HR management, increasing advocacy and networking capacity, gender mainstreaming, infrastructure strengthening for the NRM and MERL. Following the members' visits conducted during the previous quarter, AVG has developed a member support plan co-created with its members. AVG procedures manual has also been updated to include the management of small grants, management of voided financial documents and the cost-sharing policy. For HR management, AVG updated the organization chart of the national coordination and operationalized the periodic staff performance assessment system. Adding to it, a part-time HR Manager has also just been recruited. For the advocacy, a SVIR has just been set up for Menabe and MaMaBay. After the recruitment of a Communication Officer, AVG implemented a communication plan by developing public relations and visibility kits. For the gender aspect, AVG has integrated gender and youth aspects into their strategic plan and AWP for all their ongoing projects. Concerning the NRM, a denunciation mechanism for NRM crime has just been developed.

Action 6.1.3. Support CSO network to mobilize resources for advocacy

Activity 6.1.3.2. Strengthen CSO advocacy to raise community voices, challenges and issues

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao continued to collaborate with and support USAID Mikajy on the implementation and update of the Menabe Antimena advocacy strategy for Q2. The Menabe region was prioritized because of the urgency on the destruction of the Menabe Antimena PA. Before strengthening civil society to lead the way for communities, it is essential to identify the different sources of the problem of the destruction of the Menabe Antimena PA. Through the consultation of the various stakeholders during the workshop on the communication plan in March 2019, USAID Hay Tao was able to identify the causes of destruction of the MAPA, which are listed below:

- Shirking responsibility at all levels for the protection of natural resources;
- Lack of law enforcement, protection and impunity of the perpetrators of the destruction;
- Political use of the destruction of the Menabe Antimena PA;
- Existence of sponsors to disrupt the PA;
- Complicity of some authorities in the destruction of the PA;
- Sale of land and forests protected by authorities and by private citizens;
- Insecurity in relation to dahalo phenomena that reduce household incomes around PAs;
- Insecurity that makes it difficult to control and monitor the PA on the ground;
- Demotivation of local patrollers to work in the PA due to insecurity;
- Population boom around the PA that is linked to the massive migration from the South;
- Lack of migration control around and within the PA;
- Lack of social and health infrastructure: hydro-agricultural dams and irrigation canals;
- Lack of personal, financial, and material resources for the DREDD;
- Inadequacy of laws, especially on CBNRM;
- Corn and groundnut cultivation in the hard core of the PA by migrants, some authorities, and locals;
- Illegal exploitation of precious woods in the Menabe Antimena PA.

Discussion was also initiated with ROHY about what CSO coalitions can do, not only for advocacy but also in terms of actions that should be done. An advocacy strategy will be developed in Q3, considering all the resolutions proposed by all the technical and financial partners since last year.

Following activities done in Q1 around advocacy, USAID Hay Tao is designing a partnership agreement to be proposed to the Ministry of Environment. Following a meeting, both parties agreed that making a partnership agreement was necessary, in which AVG would lead a coalition of CSOs,

among others, Transparency International – Initiative Madagascar, SIF and MSIS-Tatao. On another side, the Ministry of Environment will bring together the Ministry in charge of Finance and Budget, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Decentralization, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Madagascar Secretary of Gendarmerie. After the agreement is finalized, a workplan with clear indicators will be developed and results and/or evolution will be measured every year. For Q3, USAID Hay Tao will conduct a stakeholder analysis on the Menabe Antimena issue. The results of these two analyses on the issues and the actors will be used to organize a national workshop on the case of this PA. Developing strategies and supporting the implementation of these strategies are also planned for Q3.

Activity 6.1.3.4. Identify international alliances / coalitions / networks in NRM and land/marine tenure

In FY19 Q2, SIF intensified its relationship with International Land Coalition (ILC) and Rights Resources Initiative (RRI) and collaborated to prepare and organize an upcoming regional workshop on land tenure reform, scheduled in Q3. The workshop plans to assess the legislative gains and expansion of tenure rights for women, local communities and indigenous people, as well as determine new opportunities to scale up previous efforts and the challenges that could hinder these efforts.

Key Result 6.2. CSO networks participate in multi-stakeholder dialogue (GOM, CSOs, Private Sector)

Action 6.2.1. Convene working groups around specific identified issues

Activity 6.2.1.1. Support drafting action plan for working groups around specific issues

For FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao conducted the following activities to support the development of an action plan for working groups on specific issues:

- Collection of data and information on existing key CSOs in the USAID Mikajy sites. The collected information showed that FIVE and FVTM were the key CSOs for Menabe and Lampogno for MaMaBay;
- Collaboration with USAID Mikajy on the development of a common CSO assessment tool: a series of meetings were held to ensure that all organizations (SIF, AVG, MSIS) were involved.

In parallel, AVG and SIF are continuing to monitor information with the support of Pact, both at national and regional levels on the Chinese 330 fishing boats and Menabe Antimena concerns, especially on the update of an action plan and advocacy strategy with key stakeholders, to be continued in Q3.

Activity 6.2.1.2. Support implementing action plan on specific issues

Linked to Activity 5.4.1.2. on multi-stakeholder dialogue, this activity is pending the completion of the CSOs diagnosis and capacity needs assessment in Action 6.1.1. to follow with the CSOs action plans.

Action 6.2.2. Support CSO networks to develop a communication strategy for the dialogue

Activity 6.2.2.3. Establish and use autonomous hotline

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao drafted the TOR for the redesign of the 512 autonomous hotline to be user-friendly for local communities. The autonomous hotline is one of the tools that the local communities can use to report NRM crimes. A database setup is necessary and AVG is working on it. Similarly, AVG is redesigning the AVG 512 hotline to be user-friendly for the local communities.

In this respect, the 512 database was capitalized: the subjects and the frequently asked questions were reentered. A promotion of the 512 autonomous hotline is needed, especially in Menabe and

MaMaBay (through flyers and radio). The process of recruiting printing companies and audio producers will be published in Q3, the development of flyers and banners for 512 promotion is ongoing, and the brief creative for 512 kit is already developed, and ready to be validated.

As USAID Mikajy also has a similar activity, a coordination meeting will be organized to complement the two tools and identify areas of synergy between AVG's autonomous hotline and the one USAID Mikajy intends to develop and promote.

Key Result 6.4. Shared commitment (alignment) for environmental governance

Action 6.4.2. Train stakeholders in leadership, engagement and advocacy

Activity 6.4.2.1. Identify and select key stakeholders committed in environmental governance

In link with the cross-cutting activity 'development of the advocacy training guide and module', this activity is ongoing throughout FY 19. For a better coordination with USAID Mikajy on leadership training, it is pending alignment of tools and methods between both Activities.

Activity 6.4.2.2. Train key stakeholders in leadership, engagement and advocacy

This activity is associated with the activity 6.4.2.1.

Action 6.4.3. Support key stakeholders' initiatives to promote laws and policies that protect fauna and flora

Activity 6.4.3.1. Develop and use communication kit to promote laws that protect fauna and flora

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao developed a common methodology on law analysis and a communication kit to promote laws that mainly protect fauna and flora, as well as the one directed to the OPJ and OSPJ. This latter is ongoing and will be shared to the key stakeholders, especially the targeted partners, for comments with the aim that the developed tool will suit their expectations and needs. Two mini-booklets will be produced, one being a reference about the usual case studies within the MaMaBay and Menabe contexts with the laws and key points that concern each case study, the other about the full laws to protect fauna and flora and which the OPJ could use for reference.

A brief creative for all the tools and the terms of reference of the cartoonist are being developed.

As a way forward, the communication kit to promote laws that protect fauna and flora: poster and banner will be developed in Q3.

Cross-Cutting Activities

Participatory Capacity Development Tool Development

Development of Capacity Development Tools in Different Thematic Adapted to the Context

During Q2 FY19, USAID Hay Tao collaborated with different professional actors to contextualize tools based on user needs and to obtain validation. To do so, the Activity organized meetings and workshops with CSO partners for ITOCA tool design, and with CSOs and NGOs to participate in the Advocacy Expert Series adaptation.

- ITOCA tools for were developed for ReNiAla-CC and Tafo Mihaavo allowing their institutional profiles, capacity area designs, and grid assessments to be completed. ITOCA assessments for ReNiAla-CC and Tafo Mihaavo were completed during workshops held in Antananarivo in January and February 2019.

- A discussion with the President of the Confédération Nationale Kolo Harena (CNKH), allowed the Activity to establish an institutional profile and technical note to define areas of collaboration. The ITOCA tool for KoloHarena will be developed and adapted in Q3.
- The advocacy guide for professionals and the training module on advocacy was finalized by adapting from the Pact Advocacy Expert Series. The approach focused on co-creation with AVG, SIF and partners such as Transparency International Initiative Madagascar, CRS, BIMTT, and CSOs like Tafo Mihaavo, FIVE, OSCIE, and CNPE, in a workshop held in Antananarivo in March. For Q3, the Advocacy Expert Series (advocacy guide and advocacy training module) will be tested.

A leadership training module will also be developed and the Organizational Network Analysis (ONA) adapted for SIF and AVG. The module will be used to train regional and national CSOs, especially women and youth CSOs.

Development of the Advocacy Training Guide and Module

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao started to develop advocacy tool/guideline (Advocacy Expert Series) and a training module for the advocacy trainer group. These products were presented to CSOs and advocacy practitioners including AVG, FIVE, Tafo Mihaavo, SIF, CRS, Youth First, CNPE and TI-IM, during a workshop held on March 27 and 28, 2019, and feedback was collected to be considered and integrated in the final versions of the tools..

This workshop was also an opportunity for participants to share experiences and best practices on advocacy processes.

For FY19 Q3, USAID Hay Tao will finalize the advocacy tools (guidelines and module), integrate best practices as illustrations into the Advocacy Expert Series and validate them.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning (MERL)

Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (AMELP)

Following USAID recommendations, one indicator was updated (SA6-2: number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in environmental advocacy interventions), and two other indicators were added (SA1-3: number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (USAID EG.10.2-4) and SA 5-5: number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG. 10.2-6. All three indicators feed into USAID Performance Plan and Report (PPR).

Baseline Assessment

The situational analysis continued in February and March 2019 in the Analanjirofo region (Fenoarivo Atsinanana and Maroantsetra). It involved a systematic collection and study of data, as well as an analysis of the findings and other contextual information to grasp the specific issues to be addressed by USAID Hay Tao. It examined the status of the issues as well as the social, economic, political and environmental context in which the issues exist.

The assessment from the previous quarter covered the Sofia region (Antsohihy, Mandritsara and Befandriana) and part of Menabe region (Morondava and Belon’l Tsiribihina). The remaining districts will be assessed in FY 19 Q3 and Q4 to fully cover the whole CCP landscapes/seascapes (Manja and Mahabo for Menabe, and Sambava, Andapa, Antalaha and Mananara Avaratra for MaMaBay).

During Q2, AVG started to conduct a communication baseline analysis to inform the regional communication plan in Menabe. The communication baseline will establish the knowledge of communities and local stakeholders about the thematic defined during the regional communication plan, mainly conservation, environmental justice, application of laws, terrestrial and MPAs, regulated fisheries, etc. Similarly, the baseline on advocacy is being discussed with Pact, SIF and MSIS.

The communication baseline will be conducted in MaMaBay in Q3.

Quarterly Learning Review

A quarterly learning review was conducted on March 21, 2019 by the USAID Hay Tao programmatic team to review the current period of performance. Progress on activities, lessons learned, challenges and suggested solutions were discussed: the activity achievement compared to expected results, covering learning questions activities such as 6.1.1.4. Design capacity development programs for CSOs (organizational development/communication/use of information/information sharing/advocacy CAP NSP). It was also an opportunity to reflect on challenges and propose solutions. The review was attended by 19 staff members, including 8 female members.

M&E Training for Partners

In conjunction with Activity 2.5.1, a session of GIS training was conducted in Morondava in March 2019 to develop the capacities of CCP partners to provide activity location data and for data standardization. The modules included GIS analysis theory, spatial data preparation, spatial data projection and attribute cleaning, geospatial database development, raster data processing of annual forest loss (clip, attribute extraction, raster to vector), spatial analysis (union, intersection, attribute export), visualization of data results in Excel, use of pivot tables, practice of data collection of waypoints and field monitoring, data entry of collected data in GIS analysis.

Two co-trainers supported by three facilitators from USAID Hay Tao collaborated to successfully deliver this training. A similar training is planned for CCP partners in Maroantsetra in Q3.

2.2 Reporting Data and Database

Annex Ib includes the data reported on PPR.

2.3. Implementation Challenges and Modifications Made/Issues Addressed from Last Quarterly Report

The main challenge during this quarter is a result of leadership changes in partner Ministries after the proclamation of election results and changes within the government. It is expected operations will be normalized in the next quarter.

Another challenge was the change in leadership within PCVs which led to a delay in the collaboration.

Another issue was the coordination of activities with USAID Mikajy which appeared to be very complex due to different timelines and different levels of implementation, although some activities are interdependent. Communication is ongoing between both Activities.

Because of the extent of the work, the limited time and after conducting pre-assessments, it appears that there was a need to hire consultants with the appropriate expertise to deliver quality results.

To cover more districts within the CCP landscapes/seascapes and obtain more data from more stakeholders, the team took more time during Q2 to conduct the baseline assessment for MaMaBay (Analanjirofo region). Five districts out of ten have been assessed, as well as three regional capital cities. Four more districts and the last regional capital city will be visited in the next quarter.

3. COLLABORATING AND/OR KNOWLEDGE SHARING

3.1. Collaboration and/or Knowledge Sharing with Other USAID Activities

Collaboration with USAID Mikajy

USAID Hay Tao strived to work closely with the USAID Mikajy team by coordinating missions to Mikajy sites, communicating national terrestrial, marine and coastal work of relevance to the sites, and assisting the USAID Mikajy sites with terrestrial, coastal and marine issues of concern (such as the data portal, the small-scale fishing zones and the PAP).

Five thematic groups (marine governance, gender and youth, terrestrial governance and spatial planning, data, information and communication, and climate change) also continued to share information, develop tools and coordinate interventions.

PHE Collaboration

Collaboration work with the PHE project of Mahefa Miraka, ending in April 2019, ensures the follow-up and connectivity with the PHE component.

USAID Gender Working Group

USAID Hay Tao participated in the USAID Gender Working Group meeting, whose objective is to coordinate interventions among members from USAID-funded programs and share experiences in the implementation of gender and youth approaches.

USAID Communication Working Group

USAID Hay Tao participated in the USAID Communication Working Group where three USAID/State Department policies/strategies and their impact on communication were shared: Journey to Self-Reliance, Private Sector Engagement Policy and Prosper Africa. This is in addition to the usual sharing of success and challenges from USAID-funded programs.

3.2. Collaboration and/or Knowledge Sharing with Partner Entities in Host Government and Other Donor Agencies

Collaboration with the DSAP within MEDD

During Q2, collaboration with DSAP and USAID Mikajy was developed for the METT relevance assessment as a result of the MEDD's request to improve the PA management system and implementation at different levels. It concerned the operation and implementation at site level and the improvement of strategy at national level.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the MEDD

The training of OPJs on prosecution and application of the law via the judicial system was conducted in close collaboration with representatives of both ministries, which were heavily involved in the topic of NRM crimes and where the OPJs were working.

Collaboration with the CN RPF

USAID Hay Tao actively participated in meetings organized by the National Committee of Landscape and Forest Restoration of the MEDD on the GOM initiative to increase efforts to reforest and restore landscapes in Madagascar. Those meetings were attended by various technical and financial partners as well as PA managers. The key themes were:

- Reforestation estimates for each entity to reach the planned 60,000 ha according to the Minister's directives;
- Production of a booklet that summarizes the achievements of PA management;
- Assessing the need to implement an action plan for reforestation and restoration in and around the PA at the national level.

Collaboration with the MAEP to Develop Training Packages for Small-Scale Fishermen

Recognizing the importance and relevance of the activity, URI-CRC has been working to summarize the status of knowledge and address issues on integrated mangrove management with partner entities in Madagascar.

In addition, USAID Hay Tao, aware of the major influx of funding in small-scale fisheries, is coordinating with the SWIOFish2 and PCD projects relating to PA management, LMMAs, and sustainability of the MIHARI network.

4. ASSESSMENTS, EVALUATIONS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND BEST PRACTICES

4.1. Major Assessments / Internal Evaluations and Lessons Learned/ Best Practices

GESI Analysis

The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) analysis conducted in Menabe and MaMaBay ecoregions stressed key elements that contribute to the social inclusion or exclusion of categories of population, affecting their access to and control over natural resources and their economic activities (crab, seaweed, vanilla, rice, corn, groundnut, beekeeping, handicrafts, hotels and tourism, market gardening culture). The GESI analysis also highlighted the importance of women and youth to be integrated in a structure where they are able to express themselves.

Strategies were oriented to address the different issues and to enhance the participation of women and youth in developing biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities.

Gaps in PA Management Capacities Assessment for Menabe and MaMaBay Sites

USAID Hay Tao has identified the main capacity gaps for PA managers through a series of workshops using the METT and interviews with resource persons during the missions of March 4-11, 2019 for MaMaBay and March 18-25, 2019 for Menabe.

The objective was to get an overview of major gaps related to PA management functions and an overview of the main weaknesses to be addressed in relation to the PA management functions at both sites. In summary, the gaps are more related to the financial sustainability aspects of conservation, consideration of the climate change dimension, law enforcement and collaboration among stakeholders.

Baseline Assessment

Following the two field trips of the previous quarter related to the baseline assessment, two other field trips were conducted to complete the situational analysis. A methodical gathering and study of data, analysis of findings and other background materials were involved to get a better insight of the specific topics to be addressed by USAID Hay Tao. The status of the topics as well as the social, economic, political and environmental setting in which the topics happen were also considered. The research was done through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, using a checklist: devolved technical services, decentralized territorial collectivities, representatives of civil society, media personnel, grass root community representatives, private sector representatives, training institutions representatives as well as institutions supporting biodiversity conservation, natural resources securing and resilient livelihoods promotion. Other team members' field reports and a desk review also helped in this situational analysis.

Lessons Learned on Engagement of Stakeholders across the Fisheries Sector

In terms of time and resources, participation of LMMA members from coastal areas in Antananarivo present a continuous challenge to ensure good representation throughout the initiative. Apart from that, the artisanal fisheries sub-sector does not have an active group to ensure their representation

in the Commission on Regulated Fisheries Zones. To overcome this, the fishery category will be initially considered at the same level as small-scale fisheries in terms of activities within the roadmap, so that the recommendations formulated by the Commission can be applied to the entire marine fisheries sector in Madagascar.

4.2. Actions and Way Forward

In FY19 Q3, workshops will be conducted to strengthen the capacity of the structures identified in the GESI analysis to ensure that their natural resource/environmental activities are managed in a way to allow continuous and sustainable regeneration of resources.

In collaboration with DSAP and USAID Mikajy, two workshops will restate KSA assessment results and a METT relevance assessment. A collaboration with GIZ will be initiated for its METT work in other regions. Training materials will be designed based on the identified gaps.

In Q3, the baseline assessment will continue in SAVA as well as in the remaining districts not covered yet in Menabe (Mahabo and Manja).

5. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

5.1. Proposed Tasks and Activities for the Next Quarter

Table 10: USAID Hay Tao quarterly work plan

CROSS-CUTTING

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
Quarterly learning reviews	Structured review of project implementation during the past two quarters	Compare intended vs. actual results achieved	Learning review report	Program coordinated with other stakeholders, grounded in a strong evidence base, and iteratively adapted to remain relevant throughout implementation	Pact
M&E training for partners	Provide MERL training for USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy staff	Train MERL team and USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy programmatic team on Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning	USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy team trained on MERL	Harmonized MERL procedures for USAID Hay Tao and Mikajy	Pact
GPI of key government stakeholders	Organize session to assess 2 key agencies	Apply the GPI tool with MEEF and MRHP agencies	GPI score for 2 key agencies documented	GPI increased	Pact
MEEF Activities	Support MEEF in event organization	Celebration of international days on thematic related to conservation and NRM	Reports on contributions in event organized by MEEF	USAID Hay Tao visibility increased	Pact

STRATEGIC APPROACH I

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
I.1. Social enterprises in NRM reinforced	I.1.1. Develop capacity of key women and youth networks and associations	I.1.1.4. Improve NRM knowledge, skills and abilities (KSA) for key networks women and youth on NRM and sustainable livelihoods,	NRM KSA for key networks women and youth on NRM and sustainable livelihoods, improved.	Social enterprise in NRM sector owned by youth and women promoted	Pact
			2 missions and 2 workshops realised in Menabe and MaMaBay		Pact
		I.1.1.5. Provide leadership training for trainers, particularly for women and youth	Report on leadership training for trainers for women and youth members of key coalitions available.		Pact
			2 missions and 2 workshops realised in Menabe and MaMaBay		Pact
	I.1.2. Conduct mapping of VSLAs as potential entry point for investment / incubator	I.1.2.3. Assess the feasibility of best practices on VSLA as a potential point of investment / incubator for Mikajy sites	Report on feasibility of best practices on VSLA as a potential point of investment / incubator for Mikajy sites produced		Pact
		I.1.2.4. Identify and analyze types of livelihood showing promise meeting biodiversity and climate resilience around PA	Report on types of Livelihoods and climate resilience behaviour available		Pact
	I.1.3. Establish impact investment accelerator/	I.1.3.1. Identify and assess strength and weakness of existing/potential social enterprises, especially owned by	Report on social enterprises in NRM sector identification and capacity assessment available		Pact

	incubator	youth and women			
		1.1.3.2. Identify and assess potential existing incubators	Report on incubators identification and assessment available		Pact
I.2. Target actors have improved capacity for NRM and or support conservation (M.SA.1)	1.2.1. Assess KSA, and key actors capacity on NRM and sustainable livelihood	1.2.1.2. Conduct gap analysis on knowledge, skills and abilities	Report on Gap of knowledge, skills and abilities on PA management produced	Key actors improve their KAS through good practice learning	Pact-CRC
		1.2.1.3. Conduct ToT on consolidated PA performance management tool	ToT sessions on the use of METT conducted in Mikajy sites		Pact-CRC
	1.2.2. Conduct participatory review - stocktaking of existing training materials and programs	1.2.2.1. Identify and contact key stakeholders involved in sustainable livelihoods	Key stakeholders involved in sustainable livelihoods contacted		Pact-CRC
		1.2.2.2. Set up steering committee for stock tacking	A steering committee for stocktaking set up from USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy training thematic group		Pact-CRC
		1.2.2.3. Conduct review and analyze existing documents and materials on sustainable livelihoods	Report on compilation and review of documents and materials on sustainable livelihoods produced		Pact-CRC
			3 workshops and 2 missions realized		Pact-CRC

	I.2.3. Identify and capture good practices for improving biodiversity friendly climate resilient livelihoods	I.2.3.1. Assess CC vulnerability and adaptation capacity	TOT workshop related to climate change adaptation and vulnerability assessment conducted in Antananarivo (CEADIR)		Pact
			- 2 workshop related to regional climate vulnerability assessment conducted (vulnerability, policies)		Pact
			- CC vulnerability assessment report produced (national consultant)		Pact
			- Exchange workshop on adaptation of climate change policy (eg. Presentation of manual,...) with BNCCC, ELI (via webinar/ DVC)		Pact
		I.2.3.2. Develop guidelines to mainstream CC into PA management tools	Guideline on climate smart PAG produced		Pact
		I.2.3.3 Develop collaboration with Direction Générale de la Météorologie, Ministry of agriculture and Ministry of fishery on agrometeorological products and services for agriculture and fishery activities	Situation of the availability of agrometeorological informations by region and/or district.		Pact
			Specific technical tools related to agrometeorological information by value chain available.		Pact
			List of agrometeorological products and services shared to		Pact

			Mikajy		
	I.2.5. Conduct training sessions	I.2.5.1. Identify participant in ToT in and outside Mikajy site	List of Participants in ToT established		Pact-CRC
		I.2.5.2. Improve NRM knowledge, skills and abilities for CBNRM, PA manager and NGOs, on NRM and sustainable livelihoods,	3 workshops training on the use of referential		Pact-CRC
		I.2.5.3. Develop partnership and provide training to Peace Corps Volunteers and others trainers	1 training session conducted for 30 volunteers within agricultural department of Peace Corps Volunteers		Pact-CRC
	I.2.6. Develop capacity of community to report NR crimes	I.2.6.1. Assess the capacity of community on crime reporting	1 assessment reporting of the Capacity of communities on crime reporting	Number of cases reported accurately	AVG
I.3. Functional specialized training mechanism on NRM and sustainable livelihoods	I.3.1. Establish certification program for community-based natural resource managers	I.3.1.1. Develop guidelines for a performance assessment and recognition program of CBNRM organizations	Certification program for small scale fisheries developed and validated	Competency-based training program for CBNRM established and use by actors	CRC-Pact
			Existing performance assessment systems identified and analyzed		CRC-Pact
		I.3.1.2. Conduct training sessions for assessors on small scale fisheries certification	2 regional workshops		CRC-Pact
			15 assessors trained		CRC-Pact

STRATEGIC APPROACH 2

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
2.1 Data sharing incentivized	2.1.1 Develop and implement consultative process to create incentives and ownership	2.1.1.1. Conduct stakeholder consultations for input and buy-in	Signed documents and/or MoU developed. Sharing framework in place	Partners contribute to the portal	WRI
		2.1.1.2. Revitalize inter-agency information coordination committees	inter-agency information coordination committees dynamized		WRI
2.2 Variety of users able to contribute data	2.2.1 Conduct analysis of existing Natural Resources related data and identify gaps	2.2.1.1. Undertake assessment of data owners	A document analysis of	Portal used by the target audience	WRI-CRC
		2.2.1.2. Identify and integrate links to data/information management systems	existing data, methodologies, quality, quantity, metadata, management rules and gaps available.		WRI-CRC
		2.2.1.3. Undertake assessment of data/information gaps	Opportunities and gaps identified with the current terrestrial coastal and marine biodiversity data		WRI-CRC
	2.2.2 Provide TA to Mikajy to identify Mikajy data needs and incorporate Mikajy data into data platform	2.2.2.1. Assess Mikajy data collection training needs and provide training as needed to enhance data quality	Mikajy data needs identified (prioritized)	WRI-CRC	
2.2.5 Establish data	2.2.5.1. Structure and	Multisectoral data portal	WRI		

	portal and Natural Resources related database to support improved management of protected area network	Improve data portal/platform that consolidates and analyzes data	prototype available. Data consolidated and accessible; Data is more standardized; Data quality is assured /improved; Data security is maintained/ improved.		WRI
2.3 Data transformed into useful information	2.3.1 Design user focused products and tools: PA managers, Communities and Researchers	2.3.1.1. Develop Innovative technologies to analyze data and export information	Information is useful for field level planning and land/marine management; Information is useful for advocacy; Information useful for investment decision making; Information useful for policy making.	Useful information used by end user for any analysis and decision making purposes.	WRI
2.4 Information better used for decision-making	2.4.1 Create and implement strategy to communicate and involve, actors including youth, gender, etc.	2.4.1.1. Promote existence and value of portal to users	Portal promotion plan (communication plan) elaborated.	Evidence-informed strategic decisions making adopted.	WRI-CRC
		2.4.1.2. Provide Technical assistance to promote and communicate information			WRI
2.5 Sustainability plan implemented	2.5.1 Develop and Implement exit strategy for long term portal use	2.5.1.1. Develop and implement data and information sustainability plan	Ranking table of potential hosts.	Data and information availability is sustained over time.	WRI

		2.5.1.2. Identify potential host and champion to motivate and lead coordination.	Sustainability plan developed.		WRI
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STRATEGIC APPROACH 3

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
3.1. Private sector investment increased in target area	3.1.1. Conduct private sector landscape assessment in Mikajy sites	3.1.1.1. Conduct assessment in Mikajy sites through an external consultant	Document on private sector landscape assessment in Mikajy sites produced	Private sector involvement in conservation increased	Pact
	3.1.2. Identify and implement risk-reduction strategies for investors	3.1.2.1. Conduct an analyse on investment risk in PA/High biodiversity value zone	Risk analysis for investors in PA documented		Pact
		3.1.2.2. Built strategy to reduce the risk with private sector and enterprise department	Risk-reduction strategy produced		Pact
		3.1.2.3. Develop engagement strategy	Private sector engagement strategy produced		Pact
3.2. PA Managers understanding improved about how to leverage/ use/ report on use of alternative financing funds	3.2.1. Support Mikajy to Develop partnership	3.2.1.1. Assess existing financial mechanism of conservation	Result of study and analyze of existing financial mechanism of conservation documented	PA managers ability working on alternative funds improved	Pact
		3.2.1.2. Identify with Mikajy opportunity of partnership on alternative financing funds	Report on identified partnership opportunity available		Pact
3.4. Institutions strengthened for	3.4.3. Engage with the REDD+ office and key	3.4.3.1. Assess the BNC/REDD+ strategy on	One workshop on BNC/REDD+ CBNRM		Pact

conservation finance	actors in natural capital valuation/ Provide ongoing TA to the REDD+ office	CBNRM	strategy organized ;		
			Analysis report on the strenghts and weaknesses related to the CBNRM aspect within existing REDD+ strategy and plans		
	3.4.4. Develop a financial sustainability strategy for Foundations	3.4.4.1. Review and assess the existing financial strategy of Tany Meva Foundation and FAPBM	Challenges on financial sustainability for the two foundations are identified		Pact
	3.4.4.2. Assess capacity and performance of foundations				Pact
3.5. MRV system in place to show investors their return on investment	3.5.2. Support/ enhance economic valuation of nature	3.5.2.3. Organize training of trainers on economic valuation of natural capital for key stakeholders	Key stakeholders' capacity built in natural capital valuation.		Pact
			2 workshops organized.		
	3.5.1. Conduct a participatory review and analysis of policies related to natural capital valuation	3.5.1.1. Review and analyze policies related to natural capital valuation at national level	PA managers understanding improved about how to leverage/ use PES.	Economic valuation of natural capital enhanced. MRV system implemented and effective.	Pact
			1 national workshop and 2 regional workshops on natural capital valuation organized.		

	3.5.2. Support/enhance economic valuation of nature	3.5.2.1. Provide technical assistance on natural capital economic valuation for key actors	Hay Tao Team and key actors knowledge improved about natural capital economic valuation.		Pact
			2 workshops organized.		
	3.5.2.2. Analyze existing scenario modeling tools on natural capital valuation	Scenario modeling tools available.	WRI		
	3.5.3. Support partner organisations to implement and integrate MRV systems	3.5.3.1. Document, synthesize and share key lessons from successful payment for ecosystem services / MRV systems	Stocktaking on successful PES/MRV system documented.		WRI
			1 workshop on successful PES / MRV systems organized.		

STRATEGIC APPROACH 4

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
4.1. Lessons and best practices documented, and gaps identified including from CCP and non- CCP interventions	4.1.1. Establish thematic groups	4.1.1.2. Conduct regular meetings to share information, develop tools and coordinate interventions.		Lessons learned and best practices adopted	Pact
	4.1.2. Establish links to other local, regional and global communities of practice	4.1.2.1. Identify and bring together institutions, experts and practitioners in various fields to work together for a common vision	Links established to other local, regional and global communities of practice		Pact
		4.1.2.2. Leverage relationship with international communities of practices on CBNRM	International network developed (ELI, ELAW, PACJA)		Pact
	4.1.3. Assess users needs on sustainable livelihoods, PA management, CBNRM and PHE	4.1.3.1. Conduct users needs assessment in collaboration with Mikajy	Users needs identified		Pact
	4.1.4. Undertake assessment of existing tools and best practices by theme	4.1.4.1. Document tools, success stories, case studies, best practices and lessons learned from	01 national workshop to collect best practices, lessons learned and tools documented on:		Pact

		existing and other initiatives	- economic valuation of natural capital		Pact
			- PES/MRV (REDD+)		Pact
			- diversification of income sources for conservation		Pact
			- VSLA		Pact
			- social enterprises in NRM sector owned by youth and women		Pact
			Best practices, lessons learned and tools on biodiversity friendly and climate resilient livelihood identified		Pact-CRC

			Best practices, lessons learned and tools on land/marine tenure and rights documented within Mikajy and other related programs		SIF-CRC
			3 best practices, lessons learned and tools related to local customary law on natural resources tenure right documented		SIF-CRC-AVG
		4.1.4.2. Identify best practices and lessons learned on networking from other places	Best practices and lessons learned on networking from other places gathered and shared		Pact
	4.1.5. Undertake assessment PHE initiatives and best practices	4.1.5.1. Document learning and evidence on integrated PHE programming	- Criteria for assessing PHE integrated approach developed.		Pact-CRC
			- PHE Indicators documented.		Pact-CRC
			- PHE lessons learned and tools documented.		Pact-CRC

		4.1.5.2. Support research into links between PHE and NRM outcomes	Links between PHE and NRM documented and analyzed by research partnership with Universities or other institutions		CRC-Pact
4.2. Lessons and practices shared through communications and advocacy initiatives	4.2.1. Develop communication plan	4.2.1.1. Define messages, targets, channels and timeframe	Messages, targets, channels and calendar determined through 2 workshops for communication plan elaboration in Mamabay and Menabe	Key messages assimilated by targets	Pact, AVG
		4.2.1.2. Develop and promote strategies to engage women and youth in biodiversity-friendly livelihoods	Dissemination tools and channels defined based on different users		WRI-CRC
			2 AVG Lessons and Practices incorporated into communication and advocacy initiatives and disseminated via communications and/or built into advocacy efforts.		Pact-AVG

			Strategies to engage women and youth in biodiversity-friendly livelihoods		Pact
	4.2.2. Implement communication plan	4.2.2.1. Incorporate lessons and practices into advocacy initiatives (including media/journalism)	- Habit and practices of enhancing advocacy by evidence-based from lessons learned developed		Pact
			- Lessons and practices incorporated into advocacy		
		4.2.2.2. Incorporate lessons and practices into Hay Tao's training program that Mikajy delivers	Lessons learned and practices incorporated into Hay Tao's training program that Mikajy delivers		Pact
		4.2.2.3. Convene forums, workshops and exchange visits	01 exchange visit organized		Pact
	4.2.3. Conduct and/or support outreach campaigns	4.2.3.1. Support outreach campaigns to raise awareness nationally about conservation issues and the benefits of CBNRM	2 national outreach campaigns launched through CSO networks	Public awareness raised about conservation issues and the benefits of CBNRM	Pact

		4.2.3.2. Engage and support journalists to enhance media coverage of conservation issues	Journalists motivated and committed to report CBNRM issues.		AVG
			1 MOU established between USAID Hay Tao, the Ministry of Communication, AVG and Journalists.		AVG
			3 MOU established with the journalists (1 AJE, 1 Menabe and 1 in MaMaBay).		AVG
			1 curricula on media coverage of conservation issues available.		AVG
			30 Journalists trained to effectively report on CBNRM issues		AVG
			4 reports awareness published on CBNRM issues.		AVG
		4.2.3.3. Support multi-media campaigns (radio drama, film, music, etc.)	2 mini videos on success stories and lessons learned		AVG

STRATEGIC APPROACH 5

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
5.1. Key personnel in GOM institutions strengthened regarding policy making	5.1.1. Provide training for key personnel in GOM in NRM policy making	5.1.1.1. Train key personnel in GOM in NRM, land/marine tenure, rights and responsibility	- Series of training tools available	Key personal in GOM use data to take right decision on policy and strategy making on land and marine resources tenure	Pact-CRC
			- 01 national workshop to provide training for key personnel in GOM on NRM, land/marine tenure, rights and responsibility		Pact-CRC
			- 01 Manual for NRM Policy making produced		Pact-CRC
5.2. Enforcement key actors trained in NRM and land/marine tenure rights, environmental policy and law effectively	5.2.1. Promote legal literacy	5.2.1.1. Provide training for enforcement key actors in NRM and land/marine tenure rights	Enforcement key actors / key stakeholders trained in NRM and land/marine tenure rights and responsibilities through:	All stakeholders apply the regulations for NRM and land/marine tenure rights	Pact-CRC
			- 1 national workshops on land/marine tenure rights		Pact-CRC

		5.2.1.2. Educate stakeholders about their rights and responsibilities in NRM land/marine tenure rights	- 2 regional workshops in Mamabay and Menabe		Pact-CRC
5.2. Enforcement key actors trained in NRM and land/marine tenure rights, environmental policy and law effectively	5.2.2 Provide support to the National Committee for Mangrove to develop the national strategy on mangrove ecosystem	5.2.2.1. Revitalize the National Committee for an Integrated Management of Mangroves (CNGIM)	CNGIM intersectoral order updated through 03 national workshops (1/3 national workshop with travel needs)		Pact-CRC
		5.2.2.2 Organize a national workshop on mangrove during the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem	- 01 national workshop on mangrove realized.		Pact-CRC
			- Road map produced to develop the national strategy on mangrove ecosystem.		Pact-CRC
			- Mangroves International Day celebrated.		Pact-CRC
5.3. Joint spatial planning of landscape/seascapes promoted	5.3.1. Natural resource mapping and land/marine tenure rights mapping	5.3.1.1. Conduct assessment of status of coastal and marine tenure rights	NR and land and coastal tenure of pilote zone mapped	Communities empowered and conduct advocacy activities for their land and marine tenure rights	SIF-CRC

		5.3.1.3 Support the process of establishing regulated fishing zones through the MRHP ad hoc commission.	03 national workshops to establish and validate the road map for the MRHP ad hoc commission	Regulated fishing zones in place and implemented by all actors.	CRC-SIF
	5.3.2. Train leaders for spatial planning tool	5.3.2.1. Assess leaders' training needs and conduct training	Leaders at pilote zone level trained on land use planning	Leaders use the spatial planning tool	CRC-SIF
5.4. Shared vision on land/marine tenure and CBNRM	5.4.1. Establish political dialogue focused on CBNRM shared vision	5.4.1.2. Facilitate multistakeholders dialogue based on pre-identified issues by supporting drafting of action plan for the dialogue for Menabe region and Mamabay region	Continuous dialogue on NRM established (land tenure, traffic, migration)	Shared vision promoted among sectors	SIF-AVG
	5.4.2. Develop toolkit to facilitate integration of shared vision into the NRM-based Dina and Dinabe	5.4.2.1. Identify and assess potential Dina and Dinabe considering the shared vision (pilote zone)	Toolkit for shared vision integration into NRM-based Dina and Dinabe developed		AVG
		5.4.2.2. Design the toolkit facilitating integration of the shared vision in collaboration with GoM			Pact

5.5. All actors committed regarding common goods, NRM and marine/land tenure	5.5.2. Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to enforce laws and policies that protect natural resources	5.5.2.1. Develop capacity of OPJ (Officiers de Police Judiciaires) and OSPJ (Officiers Supérieurs de Police Judiciaire) in environmental laws and rights particularly in fauna and flora protection.	Capacity of OPJ (Officiers de Police Judiciaires) and OSPJ (Officiers Supérieurs de Police Judiciaire) in environmental law in particular natural resources-based rights and obligations developed	Environmental laws and rights implemented by OPJ and OSPJ	AVG
		5.5.2.2. Support emergency initiatives	Technical and strategic notes in support to Menabe Antimena emergency plan	Pressure reduction in Menabe Antimena forest	Pact-AVG-SIF-WRI-CRC
5.6. Enforcement key actors implement environmental law and policy effectively	5.6.1. Conduct Applied Political Economy Analysis (APEA)	5.6.1.1. Analyze existing policies, tools, benefit sharing mechanisms, decentralization processes, entry points, stakeholders, etc.	Data on existing NRM based policies collected and APEA results available	Document on opportunities and challenges to advancing policies and enable effective co-management used	Pact
		5.6.1.2. Train key stakeholders on APEA	Key stakeholders are trained on APEA	Key stakeholders use APEA to conduct assessments	Pact
		5.6.1.3. Conduct Policy and regulations mapping analysis	NRM-based existing policy and regulations are assessed	APEA results are used as reference to realize Hay Tao work plan	Pact

			Legal directory available		Pact
			Regulatory gaps on policy related to sustainable livelihoods, climate change, PA management, CBNRM and PHE identified		Pact
	5.6.2. Develop policy briefs	5.6.2.1. Design the policy briefs and identify the targets	01 guideline on policy brief development	Change in political will	Pact
			Policy briefs drafted		Pact
		5.6.2.2. Validate the policy briefs	4 Policy briefs produced related to fisheries, CBNRM, climate change and reforestation.		Pact
			3 workshops to validate the policy briefs with stakeholders		Pact

STRATEGIC APPROACH 6

RESULT	ACTION	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	LEAD
6.1. Stronger CSO networks	6.1.1. Provide capacity development programs for CSOs (organizational development / communication / use of information/information sharing / advocacy)	6.1.1.3. Analyze capacities of key CSOs and key coalitions/networks that are part of the identified networks (ITOCA/OPI/ONA)	ITOCA and OPI results analyzed and shared.		Pact
			6 workshops conducted.		Pact
			2 missions conducted.		Pact
		6.1.1.4. Design capacity development programs for CSOs (CAP and NSP) on organizational development, communication, use of information, information sharing, advocacy etc.	CAP and NSP finalized for 6 coalitions and networks.		Pact
			6 workshops conducted.		Pact
			The Advocacy Expert Series Tools available.		Pact
	6.1.2. Strengthen and support civil society organizations advocacy and information sharing	6.1.2.2. Provide advocacy capacity development using Advocacy Expert Series Tools	CD activities carried out for 6 coalitions and networks.		Pact
			3 Strategic plan for advocacy for CSO elaborated.		Pact
	6.1.3. Support CSO networks to mobilize resources for advocacy	6.1.3.2. Strengthen CSO advocacy to raise community voices, challenges and issues	CSO work includes community level voices, challenges and issues		Pact

		6.1.3.4. Identify international alliances / coalitions / networks in NRM and land/marine tenure	Communication enhanced between CSO networks in Madagascar and international networks		Pact
6.2. CSO networks participate in multi-stakeholder dialogue (GOM, CSO's, Private Sector)	6.2.1. Convene working groups around specific identified issues	6.2.1.2. Support implementing action plan on specific issues			SIF-AVG
6.4. Shared commitment for environmental governance	6.4.2. Train stakeholders in leadership, engagement and advocacy	6.4.2.1. Identify and select key stakeholders committed in environmental governance	Leadership training for Women and youth members of Key coalitions organized	Effective implementation of NR management measures	AVG
		6.4.2.2. Train key stakeholders in leadership, engagement and advocacy			AVG
	6.4.1. Strengthen network of Conservation Educators and Professional (NCEP)	6.4.1.1. Accompany implementation of ISP	NCEP active in multi-actor dialogues and sharing experiences and expertise		AVG
		6.4.1.2. Promote partnership with CBNRM and PA Managers and other institutions/program on NRM			AVG

5.2. List of Upcoming Events

Table 11: Events Planned for the Next Quarter

Event Title	Type of Event	Nature of involvement	Date	Environmental Status Report	USAID involvement required
National land institutions regional workshop to secure community land rights in Africa	International workshop	Contribution, in collaboration with ILC Africa and Rights and Resources Initiatives (RRI)	Week of May 21-23	N/A	Participation
CNGIM revitalization workshop	Workshop	In collaboration with MEDD and MAEP	Week of May 6	N/A	Participation
Organize workshop to share and disseminate private sector assessment results	Workshop		Week of June 3	N/A	Yes
Capitalization workshop on reforestation tools and manuals	Technical workshop	In collaboration with MEDD	May 2 and 3	N/A	Yes
International Day for Biodiversity	Celebration	Contribute	May 22-24	N/A	Participation
National multi-actor dialog	Workshop	Organizer	Week of June 10	N/A	Participation
Restitution workshop of NR and land/marine tenure rights	Workshop	Organizer	Week of May 13	N/A	Participation
Workshop on land tenure awareness and information	Workshop	Organizer	Week of March 18	N/A	No

5.3. List of Staff and Consultants

Table 12: Staff and Consultant International Travel Planned for the Next Quarter

Traveler Name	Purpose of the Trip	Origin and Destination	Dates of Travel
Glenn Ricci (URI-CRC HQ support)	Capacity development and certification programs orientations (Action 1.3.1)	Antananarivo, Madagascar	June
Lawrence Sisitka (URI-CRC HQ support)	Capacity development related to establishing the certification program for community managed PAs	Antananarivo	May-June
Tiana Rahagalala, URI-CRC	WRI Global Forest Watch Summit	Antananarivo - Washington, D.C. and Narragansett, RI	June
Kevin Faragher (WRI Grants and Finance)	Provide operations support to WRI staff working on USAID Hay Tao	Antananarivo, Madagascar	Q3

Traveler Name	Purpose of the Trip	Origin and Destination	Dates of Travel
Associate)			
Mason Ingram (Pact Technical Advisor, Governance)	Lead APEA and train staff / researchers on APEA methodology, support policy analyses (Action 5.6.1)	Antananarivo Madagascar	Q3
Katherine Halaran (Pact Technical Advisor, Private Sector Engagement)	Built strategy to reduce the risk with private sector and enterprise department (Action 3.1.2)	Antananarivo, Madagascar	Q3
TBD (Natural Capital Valuation Specialist)	Review and analyze policies related to natural capital valuation at national level (Action 3.5.2)	MaMaBay and Menabe	Q3

6. BRANDING COMMUNICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

6.1. Key Communication Activities - Specific Activities That Reflect Branding Awareness for USAID

No communication activities to report.

6.2. Branding

Nothing to report.

6.3. Calendar of Planned Outreach and Communication Events for Next Quarter

Table 13: Planned Communication Events for Q3 FY19

Name of event	Date	Objective of event	Level of participation
Let's Celebrate our Biodiversity: Celebrate and Stand	May 25, 2019	Celebration of International Day for Biological Biodiversity	Lead by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Celebration	June 5, 2019	Celebration of World Environment Day	In collaboration with USAID Mikajy

7. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY

In FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao made the effort to contact and work with different technical departments and officials in the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery (MAEP), and with CSO partners. The main objective is to involve them in the development and implementation of the activities in the work plan; which is the best way to build and develop their capacity, will ensure ownership and their buy-in, and optimize and sustain the results and impacts of the project.

On CSOs capacity development, a small-grants mechanism is currently under development, which will allow USAID Hay Tao to work in collaboration with selected and targeted organizations to start conducting specific activities contributing to USAID Hay Tao objectives.

On the portal, USAID Hay Tao started to develop a sustainability plan and to identify organizations that could be involved in managing the portal components (e.g., databases, applications, promotion).

8. ANNEXES

Annex Ia: Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Table 14: Indicator Performance Tracking Table

#	Indicators	Disaggregation	Baseline Year (USFY)	Baseline Value	Reporting Quarter	Reporting Quarter Comments	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	Life of Project Target	Actual to Date
Strategic Approach 1: Support Mikajy and other conservation enterprise on sustainable livelihoods, PA management and CBNRM through Training & Capacity development										
SA1-1	# of NRM/biodiversity conservation-friendly social enterprises receiving support from USG	Type, sex of leadership, age group of leadership	2018	0	0	Awareness-raising carried out for the orientation of different types of groups to develop into social enterprises	4	0	10	0
SA1-2	% of lead trainers certified	Sex, age group, thematic	2018	0%	0%	Training guidelines are being developed	0%	0%	90%	0%
SA1-3	# of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (USAID EG.10.2-4)		2018	0	19	19 people trained on environmental justice (prosecution and law enforcement)	30	19	90	19
Strategic Approach 2: Improve and make available data on biodiversity and conservation effectiveness for collaboration, transparency, and decision making										
SA2-1	# of users contributing data to the portal	Thematic	2018	0	3	WCS, REBIOMA and MNP	5	3	15	3
SA2-2	# of downloads	Thematic	2018	0	0	Portal not yet operational	50	0	1350	0

#	Indicators	Disaggregation	Baseline Year (USFY)	Baseline Value	Reporting Quarter	Reporting Quarter Comments	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	Life of Project Target	Actual to Date
SA2-3	# of institutions committed to host the data portal	Area of activity	2018	0	0	Activity in its beginning stage	0	0	1	0
Strategic Approach 3: Identify and foster innovative financing options (PES, Private sector, Social enterprise) for conservation										
SA3-1	# of institutions that use new or improved alternative financing as a result of USG (or leveraged partner project) support	Type	2018	0	0	Activity not yet started	2	0	7	0
SA3-2	# of sources of funding for conservation	Type of funding	2018	0	0	2 identified	0	0	3	0
SA3-3	% of PA business plan budgets funded		2018	TBD		Data being processed	TBD		TBD	%
Strategic Approach 4: Document, disseminate and/or implement lessons learned and best practices on sustainable livelihoods, PA management, CBNRM and PHE										
SA4-1	# of lessons learned and best practices identified and documented as a result of USG assistance	Type, status	2018	0	5	20 identified, 5 documented	5	5	30	5
SA4-2	% of people reached with key messages	Thematic	2018	0%	0%	Communication plan being developed	45%	0%	54%	0%
SA4-3	% of best practices applied among disseminated	Type	2018	0%	0%	Activity dependent on communication plan	50%	0%	50%	0%
Strategic Approach 5: Strengthen GOM institutions in policy making and enforcement of tenure rights and natural resource management through learning										
SA5-1	# of spatial use plans developed through USG support	Location, type	2018	0	0	Activity in its beginning stage	0	0	3	0
SA5-2	% of identified actors that can identify their responsibilities and benefits regarding the common-pool resources	Location	2018	0%	0%	Activity in its beginning stage	0%	0%	80%	0%

#	Indicators	Disaggregation	Baseline Year (USFY)	Baseline Value	Reporting Quarter	Reporting Quarter Comments	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	Life of Project Target	Actual to Date
SA5-3	# of actions implemented according to the regulations regarding NRM and tenure rights	Thematic	2018	0	0	Training on environmental justice (prosecution and law enforcement) carried out	0	0	30	0
SA5-4	% of personnel in the group receiving capacity-building assistance that successfully carry out targeted compliance and enforcement actions (USAID Combat Wildlife Crime indicator)	Step in the enforcement-prosecution chain that the targeted actions contribute to, position of personnel in the group, sex of personnel in the group, age group of personnel	2018	0%	0%	Pending capacity-building activity	35%	0%	50%	0%
SA 5-5	# of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG. 10.2-6)		2018		0	Training on environmental justice (prosecution and law enforcement) carried out	10	0	45	0
Strategic Approach 6: Strengthen CSO networks' capacity for environmental and land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy through Constructive Engagement										
SA6-1	Augmentation in Network density		2019	TBD	0%	Activity to begin in Q3	TBD	0	TBD	0
SA6-2	# of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in environmental advocacy interventions.	Type of CSO	2018	0	4	AVG SIF Tafo Mihaavo Transparency International – Initiative Madagascar	6	4	10	4

#	Indicators	Disaggregation	Baseline Year (USFY)	Baseline Value	Reporting Quarter	Reporting Quarter Comments	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	Life of Project Target	Actual to Date
SA6-3	Augmentation in Advocacy Index scoring		2019	TBD	0	Activity to begin in Q4	TBD	0	TBD	0
SA6-4	# of action plans from platform that are implemented	Thematic	2018	0	0	Activity in its beginning stage	0	0	6	0
Cross-cutting indicators										
CrC1	# of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance (USAID EG.11-3)	Status, level, sector	2018	0	4	Draft legislation on the national PHE policy prepared	4	0	15	0
CrC2	# of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change (and/or biodiversity conservation) issues as a result of USG assistance (USAID EG.11-2)	Level, type	2018	0	0	Activity in its beginning stage	10	0	30	0
CrC3	# of scientific and technology innovations supported through USG assistance (USAID STIR-10)	Status	2018	0	1	Forest Watcher apps	2	1	5	1
CrC4	% of individuals trained in land/marine tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training (USAID EG.10.4-2)	Sex, age group	2018	0%	0%	Pending capacity-building activity	30%	0%	60%	0%

Annex Ib. PIMS Tracking Table

Table 15: Performance Plan and Report Tracking table

Indicator Number	Indicator Title	Breakdown Title	Result	Unit Measure	Period	Year	Implementing Partner Name	Performance Analysis	Narrative Deviation
USAID Combat Wildlife Trafficking	Percent of personnel in the group receiving capacity-building assistance that successfully carry out targeted compliance and enforcement actions.	All	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Detection	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Arrest	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Prosecution	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Conviction	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Penalty	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Ranger	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Judge	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Customs Officer	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Community Patrol Member	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Police Officer	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Gendarme	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Ministry staff	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Journalist	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Female	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Male	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		15–19	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		20–24	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		25–29	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		30–34	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
35–39	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao				

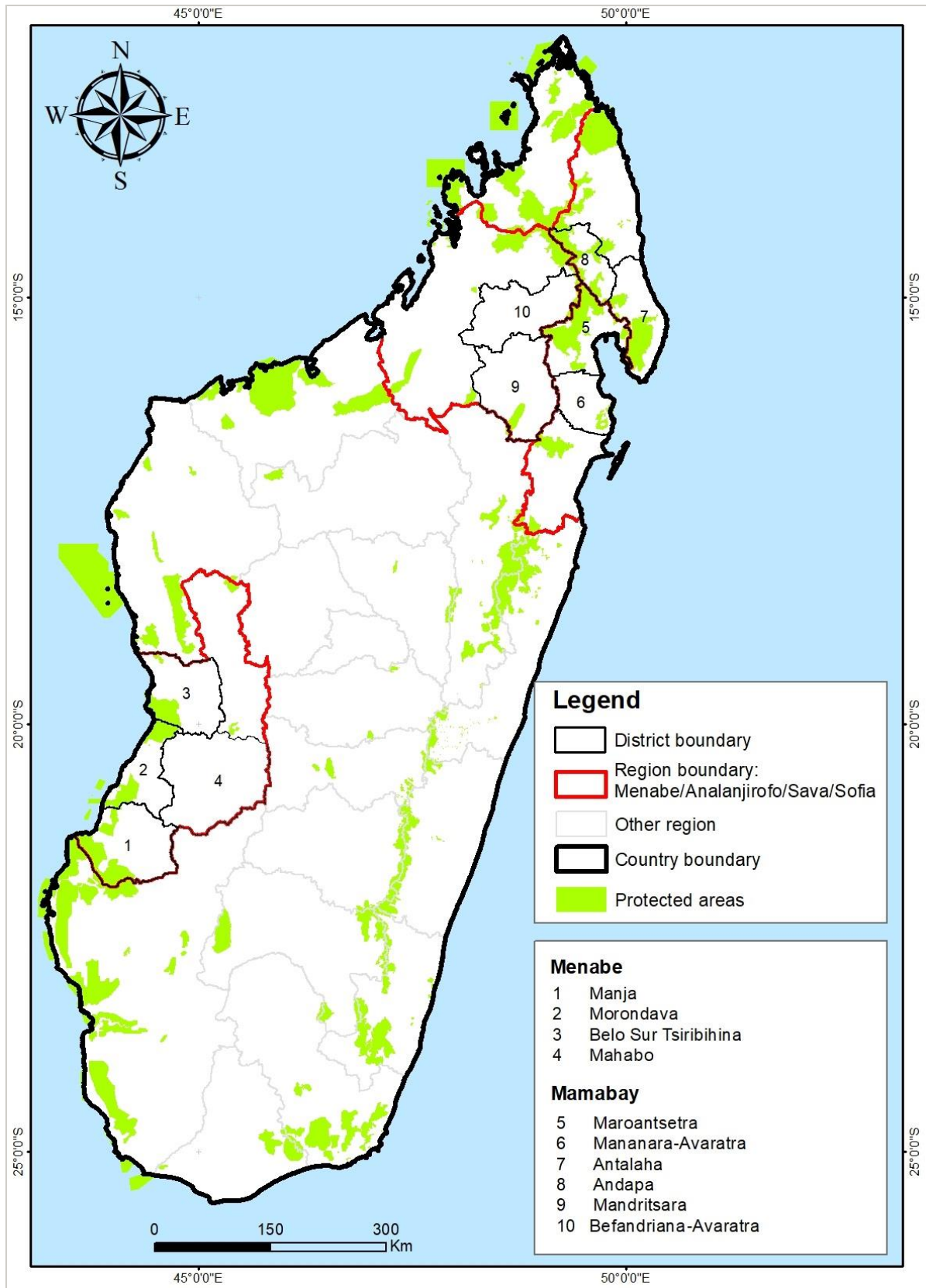
Indicator Number	Indicator Title	Breakdown Title	Result	Unit Measure	Period	Year	Implementing Partner Name	Performance Analysis	Narrative Deviation
		40-44	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		45-49	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		50-54	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		55-59	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		60-64	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		65 and above	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
Custom	Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in environmental advocacy interventions.	All	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		NGO	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Professional association	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Social enterprise	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
EG.II-3	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance	All	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Proposed	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Adopted	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Implemented	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		National	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Regional	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		District	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Municipal	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Community	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Biodiversity conservation	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Climate Change	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		NRM governance	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		land/marine tenure	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
EG.II-2	Number of institutions	All	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		

Indicator Number	Indicator Title	Breakdown Title	Result	Unit Measure	Period	Year	Implementing Partner Name	Performance Analysis	Narrative Deviation
	with improved capacity to address climate change (and/or biodiversity conservation) issues as a result of USG assistance	National	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Regional	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		District	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Municipal	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Community	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Government	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		CSO	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
STIR-10	Number of scientific and technology innovations supported through USG assistance	All	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		New this period	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Ongoing this period	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
EG.10.4-2	Percent of individuals trained in land/marine tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training	All	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Female	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Male	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		15-19	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		20-24	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		25-29	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		30-34	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		35-39	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		40-44	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		45-49	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		50-54	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		55-59	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		60-64	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		65 and above	0	Percent	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		

Indicator Number	Indicator Title	Breakdown Title	Result	Unit Measure	Period	Year	Implementing Partner Name	Performance Analysis	Narrative Deviation
EG.10.2-4	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	All	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Wildlife trafficking	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Illegal logging and associated trade	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
EG.10.2-6	Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	All	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Wildlife trafficking	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Illegal logging and associated trade	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		
		Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing	0	Number	FY	2018	USAID Hay Tao		

Annex II Geographic Data Reporting – GIS

Figure 5: CCP intervention area



Annex III Success Stories

Key Achievement 1: The gender equality and social inclusion analysis

Gender equality and women's empowerment are now recognized globally as among the SDGs, fundamental to the realization of human rights and essential for effective and sustainable development. At the international level, many countries have made efforts to reduce inequalities and injustices between men and women through international conventions and programs for the empowerment of women and youth in all areas: social, cultural, civil, political and economic empowerment.

Madagascar, with 32% of young people aged 15 to 24, 50% of young people under 20, 50.6% of women and 78% of the rural population (INSTAT), women and young people play an important role in the social and economic life of the country, particularly in the use of natural resources. But gender inequality and inequity remain the barriers to their participation in decision-making, in the NRM and in their access to economic development.

Considering this context, USAID Hay Tao conducted a Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) analysis for Menabe and MaMaBay landscapes/seascapes at the beginning of its interventions. This analysis focused on gender roles in NRM, the decision-making power that affects the use of resources. The social inclusion analysis put emphasis on the participation of men, women and youth in NRM and the development of sustainable livelihood activities. As key findings, women and youth are not excluded from community if they have economic activities and are active in associations, cooperatives or VSLA groups. In other words, they gain a community's consideration if they have income generating activities and contribute to the household. Young people outside these structures and practicing harmful behavior against NR such as extracting precious woods and using toxic material in fisheries are considered as delinquent by the community.

Migrants are also excluded by the community; usually, this group of population is practicing extended slash and burn and deforestation activities, monopolizing lands and destroying resources are discriminated by the local community. On marine resources, findings showed that women and youth do not have access nor control over these resources if they are not incorporated in strong social structures such as a federation to advocate for their rights. In the case that women are members of institutions such as the Chamber of Trade, they can easily find the way to sell their products.

Strategic orientations were developed to address the needs of women and youth in the NRM and development of sustainable livelihood activities. This analysis was finalized in FY19 Q2 and present strategy orientations for USAID Hay Tao and USAID Mikajy:

- Develop the capacity of women and youth in implementing social enterprise(s) linked to NRM;
- Develop the capacity of women and youth in networking, leadership and advocacy;
- Develop multisectoral partnership to involve women and youth in the sustainable NRM, on the law and regulations on mangroves and crab/fisheries resources;
- Support young people to professionalize their fishing activities;
- Develop partnerships with PA managers, CBNRM managers and the private sector to involve migrants around PAs in the degraded areas after clearing to stop further destruction of existing forests, in the development of sustainable livelihood activities for these migrants such as short cycle breeding, beekeeping as a promising sector, which preserves the forest.

Key Achievement 2: A new impetus to secure the future of maritime fisheries in Madagascar thanks to the granting of legal status to the Commission for the establishment of regulated fishing areas

Obtaining legal status is a very important step in a long-term initiative that addresses a complex and conflictual situation involving diverse actors with divergent interests. This was the case for the Ad Hoc Commission in the establishment of Regulated Fishing Zones including Reserved Fishing Zones for Small-scale Fisheries, for protecting resources. As a reminder, this initiative was launched during the Quarter 4 of the Fiscal Year 2018 when the fishing communities grouping in the MIHARI LMMA network requested from the Ministry in charge of Fisheries to delimit the exclusive fishing zone for small-scale fishing, given the escalation of conflicts of use and interest, especially with industrial fishermen, while fishing resources are dangerously tending towards exhaustion. The situation was likely to be complex for the Ministry, especially since small-scale fisheries was beyond the Ministry's control because of the lack of resources and relevant information on it, while on the other hand, industrial fishing did contribute to the State's revenue, but their interventions were undermined by the frequent complaints made by small-scale fishermen against them. In addition, there are other challenges with other sectors that use the sea, such as maritime transport and tourism. This is why USAID Hay Tao, as a facilitator, has taken the initiative to support the Ministry in resolving this complex situation through the establishment of this multisectoral and multidisciplinary Commission whose main mission is to propose recommendations contributing to the equitable, responsible and sustainable management of fisheries resources between the different categories of fisheries in Madagascar using a participatory and inclusive approach; and to define the areas reserved for small-scale fisheries. The roadmap to achieve this objective is being developed within the Commission.

To give the Commission a firm foothold, the development of a legal framework was one of the top priorities. This is even expected to be crucial during the last quarter of 2018 when Madagascar was in the middle of a presidential election period and the administrative machinery is on standby. In addition, there were changes in the personnel of the Ministries, which risked overturning the entire initiative if the new leaders did not want to align themselves with the initiative for various reasons, considering that the fisheries sector is one of the most coveted and corrupted sectors in this case of the various scandals surrounding the questionable issuance of fishing licenses.

Nevertheless, thanks to the joint efforts of the members of the Commission, accompanied by good leadership from the Ministry, the draft ministerial order establishing the Commission was validated and the Ministerial Order N°1208/2019 officially came out on 17 January 2019, thus giving the Commission a legal status and a comfortable situation to continue its commitment until the fulfilment of its mission to set up a regulated fishing zone and to harmonize the interventions of the various actors in the fisheries sector.

Annex IV Training Report

The training sessions conducted by USAID Hay Tao during the second quarter of FY 2019 are listed below:

Table 16: List of trainings

Training	Trainer	Date	Location	Participants
GIS training	USAID Hay Tao	March 1–2, 2019	Morondava	CCP partners in Menabe 16 people, including 1 woman
Investigators training (investigation technique, best practice collection)	USAID Hay Tao	March 15, 2019	Maroantsetra	6 people
Orientation on social	USAID Hay	March 20, 2019	Morondava	Women and youth

Training	Trainer	Date	Location	Participants
enterprise	Tao			CSOs 13 participants
Environmental justice training (prosecution and law enforcement)	USAID Hay Tao	March 21–22, 2019	Maroantsetra	13 people, including 10 OPJs
Initiation and information on the importance of spatial planning, land use planning and land rights	USAID Hay Tao	March 25, 2019	Belon'Il Tsiribihina	84 participants, including 1 woman
Initiation and information on the importance of spatial planning, land use planning and land rights	USAID Hay Tao	March 27, 2019	Morondava	45 participants, including 5 women
Orientation on social enterprise	USAID Hay Tao	March 28, 2019	Maroantsetra	Women and youth CSOs + authorities, USAID Mikajy 20 participants

Annex V Pictures



Group work during the ITOCA of Tafo Mihaavo in Antananarivo (February 2019)



Workshop on the development of ReNiAla-CC capacity areas in Antananarivo (February 2019)



Animation during the ReNiAla-CC ITOCA in Antananarivo (February 2019)



Extract from the results of the group work for capacity and data needs for the data portal, Morondava (February 2019)



Group work for the identification of targets, messages, channels for the communication plan in Morondava (February 2019)



GIS training to prepare partners to feed the portal in Morondava (March 2019)



Group works during the multi-stakeholder dialogue in Maroantsetra (March 2019)



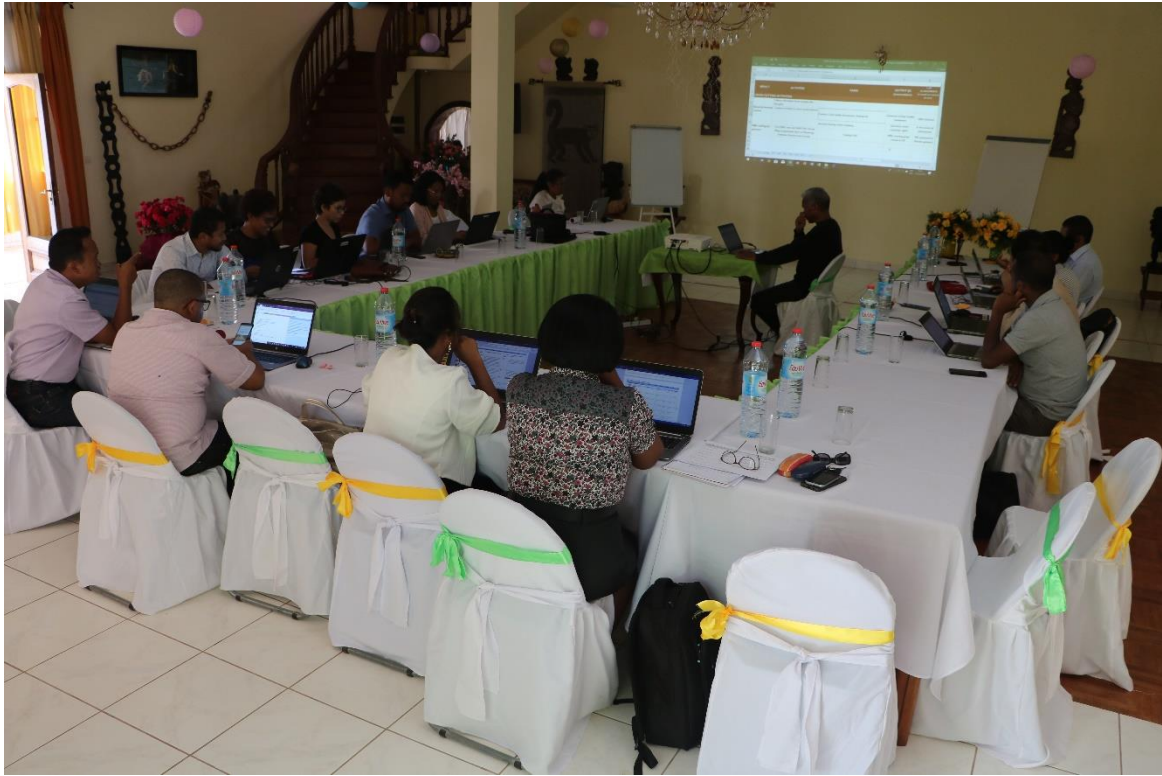
Interview with the President of PCDDBA (Consultation Platform for the Development of Antongil Bay) for the collection of good practices in Maroantsetra (March 2019)



Interview with the Vice-President of the Federation of Antongil Bay Fishermen for the collection of good practices in Maroantsetra (March 2019)



Interview with the MNP Masoala Director for the baseline assessment in Maroantsetra (March 2019)



Quarterly Learning Review in Antananarivo (March 2019)

Annex VI Sub-Grants Under the Activity

Table 17: USAID Hay Tao sub-grants

Type of Agreement	Sub-Grant Name	Duration	Program Description	Geographic Information	Contact Information
Cost Reimbursable Grant	Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG)	May 1, 2018 to September 30, 2022	<p>SA 4: Document, disseminate and/or implement lessons learned and best practices on sustainable livelihoods, PA management, CBNRM and PHE</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <p>4.1.4. Undertake assessment of existing tools and best practices by theme</p> <p>4.2.3. Conduct and/or support outreach campaigns</p> <p>SA 5: Strengthen GoM institutions in policy making and enforcement of land/marine tenure rights and natural resource management through learning</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <p>5.4.1. Establish political dialogue focused on CBNRM shared vision</p> <p>5.4.2. Develop toolkit to facilitate integration of shared vision into the NRM-based Dina and Dinabe</p> <p>5.5.1. Support empowerment of technical staff in environment units of Ministries</p> <p>5.5.2. Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to enforce laws and policies that protect natural resources</p>	<p>Madagascar</p> <p>Regions: Menabe, SAVA, Sofia and Analanjirofo</p> <p>Districts: Morondava, Belon'ï Tsiribihina, Manja, Mahabo, Mananara Avaratra, Maroantsetra, Antalaha, Andapa, Befandriana Avaratra, Mandritsara</p>	

			<p>SA 6: Strengthen CSO networks' capacity for environmental and land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy through Constructive Engagement</p> <p>6.1.2. Strengthen and support civil society organizations advocacy and information sharing</p> <p>6.2.1. Convene working groups around specific identified issues</p> <p>6.4.1. Strengthen network of Conservation Educators and Professional (REPC)</p> <p>6.4.2. Train stakeholders in leadership, engagement and advocacy</p> <p>6.4.3. Support key stakeholders' initiatives to promote laws and policies that protect fauna and flora</p>		
Cost Reimbursable Grant	Solidarite Des Intervenants Sur Le Foncier (SIF)	Until March 5, 2023	<p>SA 4: Document, disseminate and/or implement lessons learned and best practices on sustainable livelihoods, PA management, CBNRM and PHE</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <p>4.1.4. Undertake assessment of existing tools and best practices by theme</p> <p>SA 5: Strengthen GoM institutions in policy making and enforcement of land/marine tenure rights and natural resource management through</p>	<p>Madagascar</p> <p>Regions: Menabe, SAVA, Sofia and Analanjirofo</p> <p>Districts: Morondava, Belon'Il Tsiribihina, Manja, Mahabo, Mananara Avaratra, Maroantsetra, Antalaha, Andapa, Befandriana Avaratra, Mandritsara</p>	

			<p>learning</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <p>5.3.1. Natural resource mapping and land/marine tenure rights mapping</p> <p>5.3.2. Train leaders for spatial planning tool</p> <p>5.3.3. Create/ adapt spatial planning tool</p> <p>5.4.1. Establish political dialogue focused on CBNRM shared vision</p> <p>5.5.2. Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to enforce laws and policies that protect natural resources</p> <p>SA 6: Strengthen CSO networks' capacity for environmental and land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy through Constructive Engagement</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <p>6.1.2. Strengthen and support civil society organizations advocacy and information sharing</p> <p>6.2.1. Convene working groups around specific identified issues</p>		
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Annex VII Integration of Cross-Cutting Issues and Guiding Principles

(a) Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

In Q2, the capacity of women’s associations and cooperatives specializing in ecotourism, handicrafts, fruit processing, and beekeeping, were strengthened to develop social enterprise models to ensure their IGAs are linked with NRM and natural resources restoration.

Social enterprise is one strategy that strengthens the capacity of women to engage in economic empowerment and develop sustainable livelihoods while renewing natural resources for the durability of their economic activities. These entities are potential partners to participate in environmental protection and in FY19 Q3, additional workshops will be conducted to strengthen their development of social enterprise linked to NRM and natural resources restoration.

For Menabe:

- The MAZOTO Association specializes in using natural resources such as fruits for processing, and raw materials for handicrafts;
- The Longo Laby Association has experience in market gardening culture, biogas, vermicompost and culture of species of plants (neem tree) for biological control;
- FITAME, an organization which regroups cooperatives intended to implement a social enterprise model in developing beekeeping as a biodiversity-friendly livelihood activity, starting in Q3;
- Fivoaran'Amplela Tantsahan'I Menabe is a women's association composed of rural farmers that have specialty in agriculture (rice, corn and groundnuts), processing rice into wine, market gardening, fruit processing (noni, papaya), processing peanuts into peanut butter, culture and preservation of mangroves in the coastal area of Belon'i Tsiribihina.

For MaMaBay:

- Four women's associations specialize in handicrafts: FIVAMA, Tsara Mandroso Ambodivoafaho, Fikambanam-behivavy Ankiakandrefana, Vehivavy Fitaratra Amboditsoha;
- The Simpona Ecolodge has ecotourism experience in Makira Park and the potentiality to develop a social enterprise model for this landscape; MIFEM, an Adventist women's association, were also involved in this activity through sensitizing communities on environmental protection.

(b) Institutional Strengthening and Local Capacity Building

During FY19 Q2, USAID Hay Tao collaborated with different professional actors to endorse capacity development assessment tools contextualized to user needs. To do so, the USAID Hay Tao Activity organized meetings and workshops with partner CSOs such as ReNiAla-CC and Tafo Mihaavo to design their ITOCA tool. Further, ReNiAla-CC and Tafo Mihaavo CAPs were developed and budgeted, including prioritizing capacity development activities. For local partners, AVG and SIF, the capacity development results were average: acceptable for Q2 for a second quarter of their CAP implementation due to the lack of budget. Discussions are planned within USAID Hay Tao to address this issue.

For the Advocacy Experts Series adaptation, USAID Hay Tao worked with CSOs and NGOs such as Transparency International Initiative Madagascar, CRS, BIMTT, and CSOs like SIF, Tafo Mihaavo, FIVE, OSCIE, CNPE.

For youth and women network capacity development, their technical and organizational capacity to develop a social enterprise was assessed through workshops for Menabe and for MaMaBay.

To ensure capacity development of PA managers, USAID Hay Tao carried out the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) relevance assessment in collaboration with DSAP and USAID Mikajy from March 4–11, 2019, in MaMaBay and March 18–25, 2019, for Menabe. The purpose of the workshop was to analyze the PA management tool KSA on PA management. This process allowed the USAID Hay Tao Activity to identify a number of weaknesses. In addition, visits to institutions managing marine areas and field missions were organized in the Masoala National Park with the park staff, representatives of communities and regional officials in charge of PA management in Maroantsetra. In parallel with METT and KSA workshops, USAID Hay Tao completed an in-depth review of existing training materials and programs at the regional level with partners, such as BIOPAMA, IUCN, PAPACO, IHSM, CI, WWF, WCS, and CétaMada. The review identified the existing framework and reference documents for agricultural and rural training, training opportunities for rural trainers, and training tools on sustainable livelihoods that match both marine and terrestrial PAs contexts.

The assessment of communities to report NRM crimes and trafficking is ongoing. During Q2, there was a focus on establishing a capacity strengthening plan for communities via legal clinics. An updated training module on prosecution and application of the law via judicial system was also carried out,

followed by an OPJ training in Maroantsetra, including representatives from gendarmerie, police and forest agents, in addition to the forest cantonment chief.

(c) Youth

To empower youth engagement in NRM develop sustainable livelihood activities, associations from Menabe and MaMaBay were trained to develop social enterprise model.

- In Menabe, the two youth associations, Jeunes Mahery and Jeunes FOSA, with their experience in waste management and vegetable gardens, have the potential to produce and conserve yams and process animal manure.
- In MaMaBay, Youth Conservation Connect, an association of young boys engaged in NRM and economic activities (fish farming, short-cycle breeding) and Groupe des Jeunes Actifs, an association of young boys experienced in environmental protection.

The continued implementation of these activities would allow these associations to contribute further to environmental protection. These entities will be potential partners to support reforestation, restore natural resources and develop a social enterprise model. Other workshops will be conducted in Q3 to strengthen their capacity and ensure these natural resource/environmental activities are sustainably managed and there is a continuous regeneration of resources.

(d) Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

For Q2, the PPP activity focused on promoting and facilitating the discussion between two entities during the private sector landscape assessment. At the regional level, mini workshops were organized with the participation of both the private sector and public sector to analyze:

- Public sector roles and responsibilities to promote private sector engagement in terms of conservation investment,
- Private sector expectations and constraints regarding public sector roles and responsibilities.

(e) Science, Technology, and Innovation

Stakeholder consultations continued during this period to evaluate the type of datasets and data information management systems available to support the USAID Hay Tao portal. The USAID Hay Tao activity organized a workshop targeting regional stakeholders in Menabe to ensure their needs for the portal will be met.

(f) Policy and Regulatory Reform

During FY19 Q2, in close collaboration with Mahefa Miraka and the Madagascar PHE Network, USAID Hay Tao supported the GOM; especially the Ministry of Public Health; the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women; and the Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbons to prepare a draft law on PHE. This text is related to the integration of the PHE dimension/approach in all development sectors and is led by the Ministry of Public Health and follows the training on rapid advocacy for PHE in which the USAID Hay Tao team participated in FY19 Q1.

USAID Hay Tao facilitated a multi-stakeholder commission on regulated zones for small-scale fisheries, including the ministry in charge of Fisheries, representatives of different actors in the fisheries sector and relevant NGOs. Likewise, the USAID Hay Activity has reacted to USAID request to work on integrated management of mangroves by revitalizing the CNGIM and organizing a National Mangrove Workshop to be held in July 2019. This activity engagement demonstrates appropriate application and reaction of project goals to stakeholder requests in the current national context.

(g) Population, Health, and Environment (PHE)

The USAID Hay Tao Activity engaged with the Madagascar PHE network to begin understanding the status of PHE in Madagascar. Cooperation with the USAID-funded Community Capacity for Health program (Mahefa Miaraka) was developed to ensure continuity and coherence.

Annex VIII Environmental and Climate Risk Management Compliance

As per the CCP IEE and CRM, a complete Environmental and climate risk management Mitigation and Monitoring Report – EMMR/CRMP – is to be submitted annually. This annual EMMR/Climate Risk Management Plan (CRMP) comprises several sections. To prepare this annual EMMR/CRMP, the following tables will be submitted on a quarterly basis:

Table 18. Activities under categorical exclusion

Classes of actions as per 22 CFR 216.2(c) (2); ADS 201	Actions implemented	Remarks
(i) Education, technical assistance, or training programs	List of achievements that fit to this class	Any pertinent green activities? See green meeting checklist. Any pertinent climate risk measure taken?
(iii) Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings		

Table 19. Activities under negative determination with conditions

Planned activities	Recommended mitigation actions	Status of mitigative measures/Actions taken	Any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
Refer to the EMMP/ CRMP	Refer to the EMMP/ CRMP	Mitigative measures that were put in place, climate risk mitigation measure were put in place.	If mitigative measures were not successful or not implemented, why?	Any follow-up actions/recommendations to meet these environmental and climate risk management requirements?

Climate risk management and MEL are both processes that occur throughout the USAID Hay Tao Program Cycle. Therefore, MEL can support CRM by providing information regarding assumptions, documenting progress, and facilitating adaptive management. Incorporating climate risk management in MEL fosters continuous improvement to strategies and actions aimed at addressing climate risks and building climate resilience for USAID Hay Tao program and activities.

Annex IX Financial Information

A separate report is developed and submitted for financial information. The table below presents the list of procurement implemented during Q2FY19.

Table 20. List of procured equipment

Item Description	Amount USD	Vendor	Country
TOTAL	22,117		
EQUIPMENT	8,595		

Item Description	Amount USD	Vendor	Country
KIT ANTI-DELESTAGE 10 KVA - 8 BATTERIES	8,595	TRIPHASE	MADAGASCAR
SUPPLIES		13,522	
ACHAT SERVEUR FUJITSU PY RX2530 M4	8,602	TECHNOLOGIE & SERVICE	MADAGASCAR
HDD Network Attached Storage CLOUD EX2 ULTRA-2 BAIES 10/100/100 RED SATA III-6GO/S-5400-64 MO RED SATA III-6GO/S-5400-64MO	596	ALL INFO	MADAGASCAR
CSP License expense	2,396	WASHINGTON DC	WASHINGTON DC
OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,928	BUCOMAD/ETB MITSINJO/SHOPRITE/MAG HAJATIANA/IB SERVICES/SODIM	MADAGASCAR

Annex X Management and Administrative Issues

(a) Constraints and Critical Issues

Nothing to report.

(b) Personnel

Nothing to report.

(c) Adaptation of the Activity

Nothing to report.

(d) Modifications and Amendments

During Q2, USAID issued Modification Three to the USAID Hay Tao Activity. The purpose of the modification was to: 1) correct the AIDAR clause number “725.7003”, Documentation for payment, and replace with “AIDAR 752.7003” under table of content and section I.6 of the contract; 2) approve Branding Implementation Plan (BIP) and Marking Plan (MP) for the USAID Hay Tao Activity and incorporate it into the contract as required by ADS 320; and change the geographic code from 937 to 935.

These changes were also flowed down to AVG, SIF, URI-CRC and WRI.