

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

GEF Project Document

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar

Boeny Region, Madagascar

8 February, 2019

PROJECT INFORMATION			
PROJECT TITLE:	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar		
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Northwestern landscape of Madagascar		
PROJECT OUTCOMES:	1.1. Increased management effectiveness of 5 targeted protected areas of the Northwestern landscape; 1.2. Improved financial sustainability of 5 targeted protected areas; 2.1. Key local communities around targeted protected areas adopt sustainable production practices;		
COUNTRY(IES):	Madagascar	GEF ID:	9606
GEF AGENCY(IES):	CI	CI CONTRACT ID:	
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:	General Directorate for the Environment, Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (FAPBM), Directorate of the Protected Area System, and CI-Madagascar	DURATION IN MONTHS:	36
GEF FOCAL AREA(S):	Biodiversity	START DATE (mm/yyyy):	05/2019
INTEGRATED APPROACH PILOT:		END DATE (mm/yyyy):	04/2022
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM:		PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE:	15 January, 2019
RE-SUBMISSION DATE(S):	8 th February, 2019 13 th March, 2019		

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT (USD)
GEF PROJECT FUNDING:	6,817,431
PPG FUNDING:	100,000
TOTAL GEF GRANT:	6,917,431
MADAGASCAR BIODIVERSITY TRUST FUND (FAPBM)	4,750,154
MADAGASCAR NATIONAL PARKS	1,402,022
ASITY MADAGASCAR	845,000
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	289,754
GIZ	135,000
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL	1,572,938
DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (DGE)	350,000
DIRECTION DU SYSTEME DES AIRES PROTEGEES, (DSAP)	375,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING:	9,719,868
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	16,637,299

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AKF:	<i>Ankarafantsika National Park</i>
AMI	<i>Antrema Miray, the local management committee of the Antrema Biocultural Site</i>
BMZ	<i>Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>
CI	<i>Conservation International</i>
CLP	<i>Comité Local du Parc, Local Park Committees at Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay National Parks</i>
CMK:	<i>Complexe Mahavavy-Kinkony Reserve/ Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex Reserve</i>
CTD	<i>Collectivités Techniques Décentralisées.</i>
DELC	<i>The Development and Environmental Law Center (DELC) is a public interest environmental law group in Madagascar which works to promote environmental justice. DELC has management responsibility for the recently created Bombetoka-Beloboka protected area.</i>
DGE	<i>Direction Générale de l’Environnement. The General Directorate for the Environment</i>
DREEF	<i>Direction Regionale de l’Environnement, Ecologie et Forêts. The Regional (Boeny-based) service responsible for the Environment and Forestry.</i>
DSAP	<i>Direction du Système des Aires Protégée. Madagascar’s directorate for protected areas</i>
DWCT	<i>Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust</i>
EN:	<i>Endangered (threat level following IUCN Red List definitions)</i>
ESIA	<i>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</i>
ESMF	<i>Environmental and Social Management Framework</i>
FAPBM	<i>Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar. Known as the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund in English.</i>
GIS	<i>Geographic Information System</i>
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. GIZ is a German development agency that provides services in the field of international development cooperation.</i>
GMP:	<i>Gender Mainstreaming Plan</i>
GoM	<i>Government of Madagascar</i>
GPT	<i>Gestion Participative du Terroir at Ankarafantsika, where the whole population of a Fokontany is a member</i>

IRD	<i>Institut de Recherche pour le Développement</i>
LC:	<i>Least Concern (threat level following IUCN Red List definitions)</i>
M2PATE	Ministère auprès de la Présidence en charge des Projets Présidentiels de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Équipement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEEF	Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forestry (MEEF)
MMZ	<i>Marambitsy Miaro ny Zavaboary, for the Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony. MMZ is a platform that regroups all the associations existing around the PA.</i>
MNHN:	<i>Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, France's National Natural History Museum in Paris.</i>
MNP	<i>Madagascar National Parks manage Ankarafantsika and Baie de Baly National Parks.</i>
MPRH	<i>Ministère des Ressources Halieutiques et de la Pêche</i>
MRPA	<i>Managed Resources Protected Area Project. A previous GEF project led by UNDP to create new PAs in Madagascar</i>
NGO	<i>Non Governmental Organization</i>
ONE	<i>Office National pour l'Environnement. The National Environment Office</i>
OPCI	<i>Organisme Public de Cooperation Intercommunale. Inter Municipality Organisations/Committees established to promote collaboration and address common issues for neighbouring municipalities.</i>
PA	<i>Protected Area</i>
PAGE	<i>Programme d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement. A GIZ implemented development program focused on 3 Regions of Madagascar, including Boeny</i>
PCD	<i>Plan Communal de Développement. A Municipality Development Plan</i>
PIR	<i>Project Implementation Report</i>
PMU	<i>Project Management Unit</i>
PND	<i>Programme National de Développement, the National Development Program.</i>
PPG	<i>Project Preparation Grant</i>
PSC	<i>Project Steering Committee</i>
PSSE:	<i>Plan de Sauvegarde Sociale et Environnementale, PSSE. Environmental and Social Safeguard Plans are documents developed as part of the process of creating new PAs. They identify</i>

	<i>people/groups negatively impacted by PAs and define mitigation and compensation actions needed.</i>
SAC:	<i>Schema d'Amenagement Communal, SAC. Municipality Management Schemes</i>
SAPM	<i>Système d'Aires Protégées de Madagascar ; Madagascar's protected areas system</i>
SEP	<i>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</i>
SNAT	<i>Schéma National D'Aménagement du Territoire. This is the National Management Scheme that provides a vision for future land use management priorities for Madagascar.</i>
SRAT:	<i>Schéma Régional d'Aménagement du Territoire. This is the Regional Management Scheme that provides a vision for future land use management priorities for the Region.</i>
STD	<i>Services Techniques Déconcentrés. The regional branches of government services (e.g. forestry, agriculture, fisheries, etc.)</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Program</i>
UNEP	<i>United Nations Environment Program</i>
VOI	<i>Vondron'Olon'Ifotony, these are community associations for natural resource management, usually for community forest management.</i>

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<i>Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar/Madagascar Biodiversity Fund</i>	<i>This private foundation, created in 2005, strives for the financial sustainability of Madagascar's Protected Areas and Biodiversity conservation</i>
<i>Organisme Public de Cooperation Intercommunale</i>	<i>Inter Municipality Organisations/Committees established to promote collaboration and address common issues for neighbouring municipalities.</i>
<i>Protected Area</i>	<i>A Protected Area (PA) is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Madagascar has several different categories of PA within the Madagascar Protected Area System (known by its French name and abbreviation - Système des Aires Protégées, SAPM)</i>
<i>Plan de Sauvegarde Sociale et Environnementale, PSSE</i>	<i>Environmental and Social Safeguard Plans are documents developed as part of the process of creating new PAs. They identify people/groups negatively impacted by PAs and define mitigation and compensation actions needed.</i>
<i>Schema d'Amenagement Communal, SAC</i>	<i>SACs are the Municipality Management Schemes that provide a vision for current and future land-use management for each of the Municipalities (Communes).</i>

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. The Boeny region of Northwestern Madagascar is exceptionally important for biodiversity but also under intense threat, mainly in the form of habitat loss. Land conversion for subsistence agriculture, fires and removal of trees for charcoal production remain the greatest threats. To address these threats, the project's first component will strengthen the management of the 5 protected areas¹ (PAs) in the region that together cover 588,494 hectares or 20% of the region's territory. Over the three years of the project (estimated May 2019 to May 2022), the project is expected to make an important contribution to improving management effectiveness of the PAs and increase collaboration and knowledge exchange between PA managers within the region.
2. Financial sustainability of PAs is low and currently there are very limited long-term funding opportunities for the 5 PAs in Boeny. However, over recent years the Madagascar Biodiversity Foundation (Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar, FAPBM) has been investing an average of USD 195,000 per year to the PAs in the region. As part of the project, an additional USD 4.5M contribution to FAPBM's Trust Fund capital is proposed that will be specifically earmarked for the Boeny PAs. An estimated USD 137,000 annually generated from interest on the USD 4.5M will contribute to the recurring costs of the PAs in addition to FAPBM's current contributions.
3. The Boeny region is one of Madagascar's pilot regions for the development of a regional land-use plan (the Schéma Régional d'Aménagement du Territoire, SRAT). The SRAT will ultimately be used across all of Madagascar's 22 regions. Boeny is therefore an important test case for ensuring that PAs are included in the future land use management priorities for the region. The SRAT is now complete and municipalities within the Region are developing their own similar plans, the Schema d'Amenagement Communal, SAC). The second component of the project will focus on ensuring that the PAs play a role in supporting the SRAT and SAC by encouraging sustainable production by local communities around the targeted PAs. Over the life of the project, 2600 beneficiaries² (from an estimated 2000 households) will be supported and 500 hectares of habitats outside of PAs are expected to be managed using sustainable production practices.
4. The project execution will be led by CI-Madagascar with important roles for FAPBM and the two government agencies with most direct responsibility for terrestrial conservation: the General Directorate of the Environment (DGE) and the Directorate for the national System of Protected Areas (DSAP). Grants will be provided to the four organizations with direct protected area management responsibility at the 5 PAs (Madagascar National Parks (for two of the PAs), Asity Madagascar, The Development and Environmental Law Center (DELC), and the Natural History

¹ For simplicity, we refer to 5 protected areas throughout the documents as there are 5 distinct management teams responsible for different protected areas. However, the *Baie de Baly* National Park management unit also includes the Namoroka National Park, which is managed by the same management team. Therefore the project actually targets 6 legally gazetted protected areas.

² Estimated as 1300 women and 1300 men.

Museum of Paris (MNHN). The regional representatives of the environment and forestry departments (the Direction Regionale de l'Environnement, Ecologie et Forêts, DREEF) will also play an important local role in supporting the PAs and enforcing legislation.

SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Geographic Scope

5. Madagascar, the fourth largest island on Earth, is a tropical country with a land surface area of 587,295 km². Renowned for its high level of biodiversity endemism, Madagascar is recognized as a biodiversity hotspot³ and has been ranked among seventeen mega diverse states that harbor up to three quarters of the Earth's estimated species⁴. Although well-endowed with natural resources, the combination of political instability, extreme poverty, and a growing population has led to significant loss of biodiversity. Approximately 10 percent of the island's land area retains native forests, much of which has been degraded. Threats have intensified in the past 50 years, culminating in widespread deforestation.
6. Livelihood activities in rural areas continue to threaten the conservation of biodiversity. The rural poor's livelihoods almost exclusively depend on agriculture and other natural resource-based activities. Land conversion for subsistence agriculture has comprised the greatest threat to biodiversity. Uncontrolled fires that are started in grasslands to encourage regrowth of grass for pasture are also an important threat to forests. Localized deforestation through the development of large-scale projects such as road construction, irrigation networks, commercial agriculture, logging, and extractive industries can also be locally important.

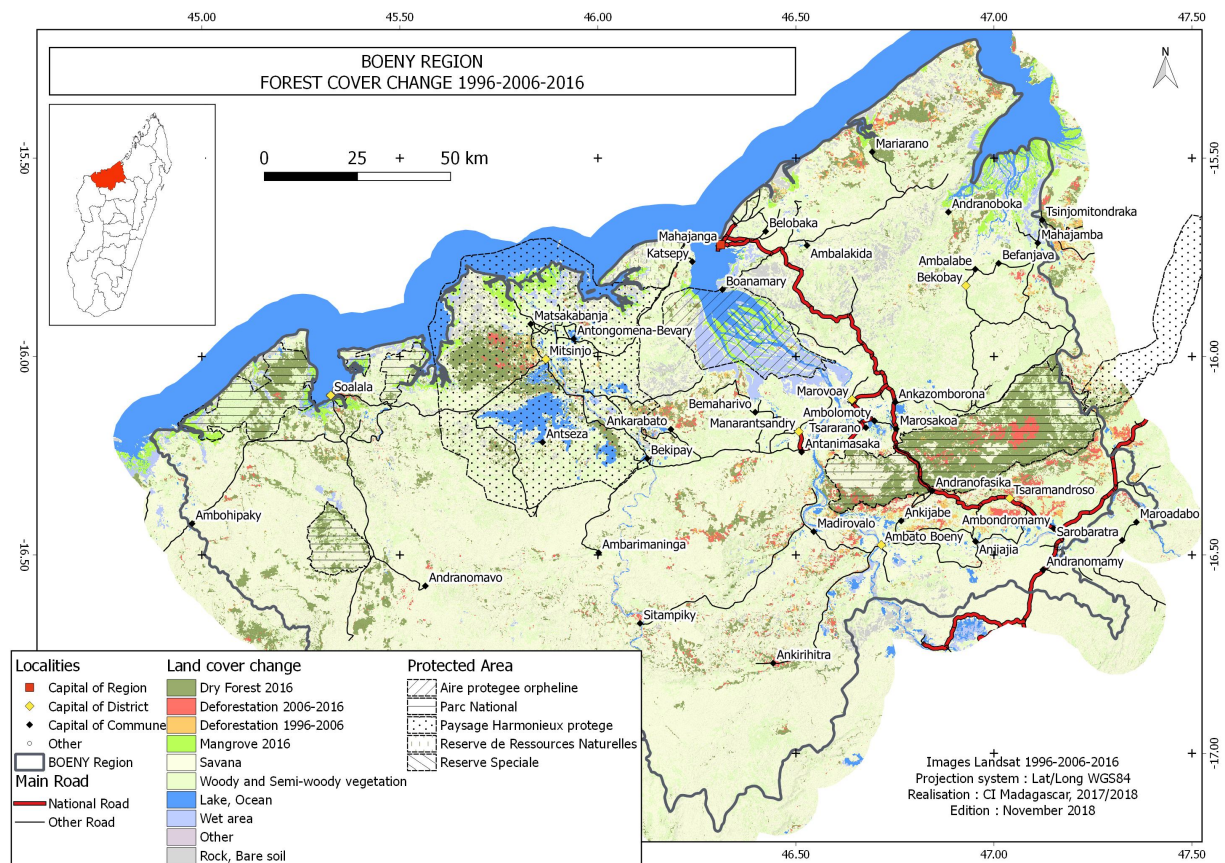
Project area

7. The Boeny region, with a total area of 30,000 km², is located in the Madagascar West Biome (see Figure 1).
8. The region has a particularly dense river network, giving it significant water resources, including large lakes, such as the Kinkony Lake, the second largest lake in the country. This western region harbors dry forest habitats that rank among the most distinctive ecosystems in Madagascar, and is home to several lemur species of global significance. The large areas of wetland habitats and lakes support important populations of birds and fish and freshwater turtles. The region also harbors the only population of the critically endangered ploughshare tortoise, *Astrochelys yniphora*. The region's natural habitats face the same accelerating anthropogenic pressures observed nationally.

³ Mittermeier R.A., Robles G.P., Hoffmann M., Pilgrim J., Brooks T., Mittermeier C.G., Lamoreux J. and Fonseca G.A.B., 2004. Hotspots revisited: Earth's biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions. Cemex, Mexico City, Mexico.

⁴ Mittermeier R.A., Gil P.R., Mittermeier C.G., 1997. Megadiversity : Earth's Biologically Wealthiest Nations

9. Compared to the other 21 regions of Madagascar, the dry forests located in the Boeny region are among the most threatened by deforestation and forest degradation⁵ (see Figure 1). According to the National Office for the Environment, with the recent decrease of natural ecosystem areas, notably the dry forests and the increased number of threatened species, the pressures on biodiversity in the Boeny region are “alarming.”⁶ According to a 2017 analysis of deforestation in the region conducted for the PAGE/GIZ project, the dry forest cover reduced from 456,221 hectares in 2010 to 423,063 hectares in 2014. This represents a loss of 33,158 hectares over the period and an annual deforestation rate of 1.4% per year⁷.
10. Under the National Development Program (*Programme National de Développement* or PND), the Boeny region has been identified as one of the key regions for achieving Madagascar’s 2020 goals for economic growth. The aim of the PND is to increase the Boeny region’s contribution to the national GDP from 3.6 percent to 4.3 percent by investing in large-scale projects such as road and port construction, hydropower dams, and commercial agriculture (e.g. rice farming).⁸ These investments represent potential new threats to biodiversity conservation though they are localized to specific areas.



⁵ National Office for the Environment, Madagascar National Parks, *Foibe Taontsaritanin'i Madagasikara*, Conservation International (2013): “Évolution de la couverture des forêts naturelles à Madagascar 2005-2010”

⁶ National Office for the Environment (2015) : “Résumé du Tableau de Bord Environnemental- Région BOENY”

⁷ PAGE/GIZ 2017. Analyse de l'Évolution du Couvert Forestier dans les zones d'intervention du PAGE/GIZ

⁸ *Kit d'information PNAT-SNAT*, UN Habitat, UNDP, 2010

Figure 1: Deforestation in the project area from 1996-2016

B. Environmental Context and Global Significance

Protected Areas in the North-western Landscape

- The Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) includes five protected areas (Ankarafantsika National Park, Biocultural Site of Antrema, Mahavavy Kinkony Complex, Baly Bay National Park⁹, and Bombetoka-Beloboka (see Figure 3). These five protected areas (PAs) belong to different IUCN PA categories: 2 PAs are of IUCN category II, 2 PAs are of IUCN category V and one PA is of IUCN category VI.

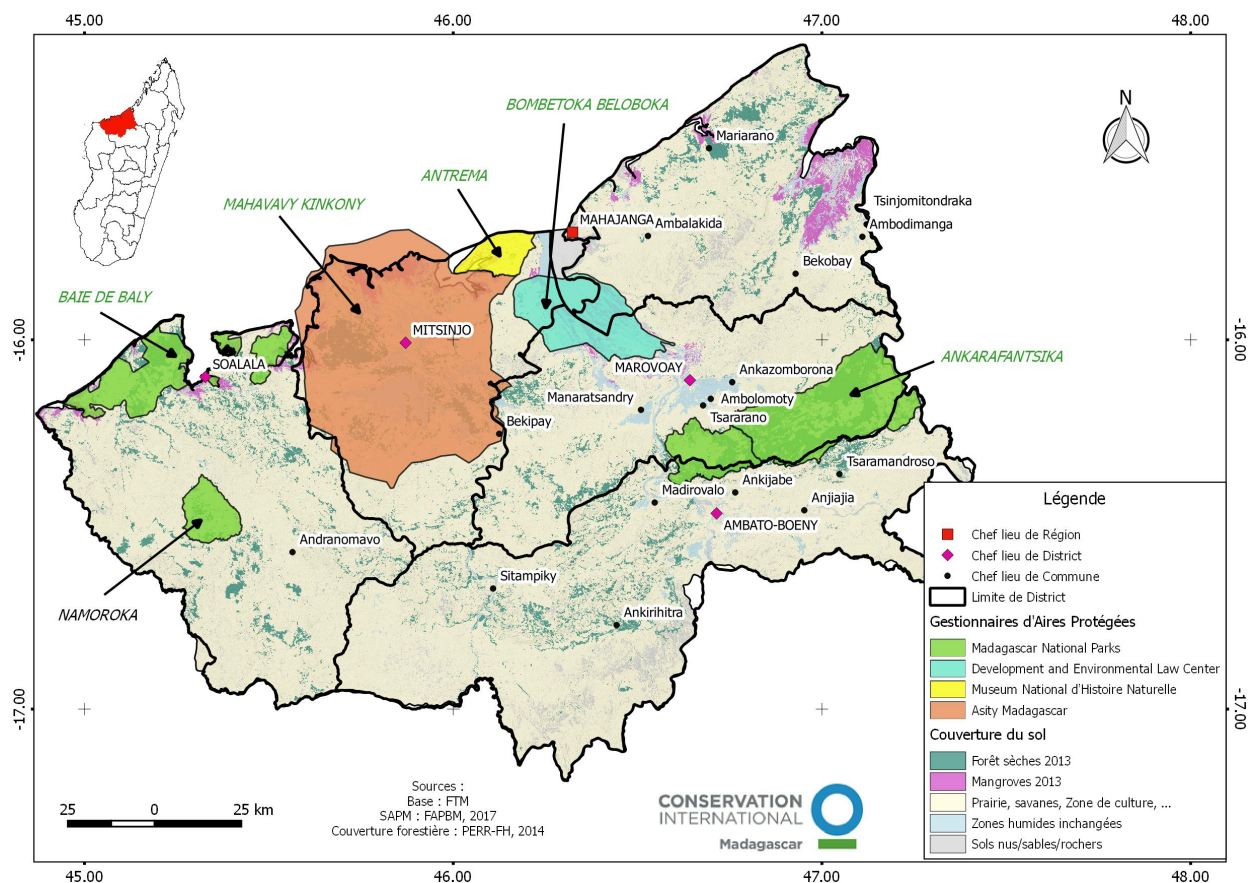


Figure 2: Location of the 5 Protected Areas in the northwestern landscape

Green-shaded areas represent the established protected areas managed by Madagascar National Parks (Ankarafantsika National Park and Baly Bay National Park). The three newer protected areas created

⁹ Baly Bay National Park is managed together with the limestone Karst dominated Namoroka National Park.

Throughout this document we have counted Baly Bay and Namoroka as a single protected area since they are managed together as a single PA unit.

since 2000 are indicated in orange (*Complexe Mahavavy-Kinkony*; managed by Asity Madagascar), yellow (*Antrema*; managed by MNHN) and blue (*Bombetoka-Beloboka*; managed by DELC).

I. Ankarafantsika National Park

10. Ankarafantsika is a national park with a land area of 136,513 ha and classified as IUCN Category II. This PA contains a unique composition of flora on sandy soils and several fauna species are endemic and not represented in other protected areas. It is characterized by a dry, dense forest on sand; swamp forests; riparian forests and permanent lakes. 850 species of plants have been recorded, 86% of which are endemic to Madagascar with 16 of them being endemic to the area. Ankarafantsika is a key PA for lemurs and bird species. Eight species of lemurs have been recorded in Ankarafantsika: the Coquerel's sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi coquereli*, EN); the mongoose lemur (*Eulemur mongoz*, CR); the brown lemur (*Eulemur fulvus fulvus*, NT); and five typically nocturnal lemur species. In addition, 141 bird species (58% Malagasy endemics) are found in the forests of Ankarafantsika. Ankarafantsika protects the Madagascar fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vociferoides*), an endemic and the only diurnal raptor listed as critically endangered (CR) by IUCN in Africa since 2008. Finally, Ankarafantsika also protects local endemic reptiles (75 species), including chameleons, iguanas, snakes and freshwater turtles. 14 species of amphibians and 18 species of fish have been recorded. Ankarafantsika National Park is managed by Madagascar National Parks.

II. Baly Bay National Park

11. Baly Bay is located 150 km from Mahajanga in the municipalities of Soalala and Ambohipaky and is home to 15,272 residents. The national park, classified as IUCN Category II, is of specific importance in terms of biodiversity and houses a water reservoir for the entire region. Established in 1997, the PA covers 57,418 ha and is composed of semi-deciduous dry forests, the karst limestone "Tsingy", mangroves and savannahs, drought-resistant bushes and lakes. The karst limestone area is legally recognized as a separate protected area, Namoroka National Park, but is managed together with Baly Bay as a single "PA management unit". Baly Bay is best known for the critically endangered Angonka giant turtle (*Astrochelys yniphora*, CR) that is locally endemic to Soalala and found in bamboo thickets (*Perrierbambos madagascariensis*). The Sariaka Lake is a nesting site for large migratory water birds and the threatened freshwater Madagascar big-headed turtle (*Erymnochelys madagascariensis*, CR). The forests and savannahs are the habitats of the Koumanga tree (*Erythrophleum couminga*), which is an important timber species. Another feature is the presence of an endangered marine mammal, the Dugong or Sea Cow (*Dugong dugong*, VU). The forest is home to 13 species of mammals including six species of primates, four species of rodents, and two species of carnivores, 37 species of reptiles, eight species of amphibians and 122 species of bird, including 55 species of water birds. At least 129 plant species have been recorded for the area. Baly Bay National Park is managed by Madagascar National Parks.

III. Biocultural Site of Antrema

12. The 20,620-ha new PA of Antrema is located on a peninsula in the Boeny region. It is populated by 1000 residents. The Forest Station of Antrema is the first Malagasy biocultural site, created in 2000, and was gazetted as a Natural Resource Reserve (IUCN Category VI) in 2015. This site covers several typical ecosystems of the northwest coast of Madagascar. Mainly dominated by palm species (*Bismarckia spp.*), there are also mangroves and dry forests that are home to several lemur species. The biodiversity of this PA consists of approximately 150 plant species (75 percent are endemic), 23

species of amphibian and reptile species, 77 bird species and seven lemur species, including the locally endemic crowned sifaka (*Propithecus coronatus*, EN). The crowned sifaka is considered by the Sakalava of Antrema as representatives of their ancestors. Antrema protects the most important remaining, and possibly the only viable, population of crowned sifaka. They remain traditionally protected and under the supervision of Prince Tsimanendry. In addition, the wetlands are home to various marine, freshwater, and brackish-water fish species. In collaboration with the University of Antananarivo, this PA is currently administered by the National Museum of Natural History (MNHN) of Paris in partnership with the French NGO, Identi'terre, which provides technical and financial support.

IV. Complex Mahavavy Kinkony

13. The Complex Mahavavy Kinkony (CMK) is located in the province of Mahajanga. The site covers a total area of 302,000 ha, including different types of natural ecosystems such as the Mahavavy River, the Kinkony Lake and its satellites lakes, mangroves, coastal beaches, marshes, the dry Tsiombikibo Forest, riverine gallery forests and palm savannahs. This PA is classified as an IUCN Category V. Since 2002, the NGO Asity Madagascar has been responsible for the conservation and management of CMK. The main objective of this protected area is to maintain the biodiversity and protect the wetlands. About 246 species of plants were inventoried in CMK, including the legume *Milletia aurea* (EN) and the palm tree *Borassus madagascariensis* (EN), which constitutes a suitable habitat for bats such as the Trouessart's triden bat (*Triaenops furculus*, LC), the eastern sucker-footed bat (*Myzopoda aurita*, LC), and the Madagascan flying fox (*Pteropus rufus*, VU). The site has 18 species of primates including Decken's sifaka (*Propithecus deckenii*, EN), the mongoose lemur (*Eulemur mongoz*, CR) and also several species of mouse lemurs (*Microcebus*). The Complex Mahavavy Kinkony is well-known for its richness in bird species: 131 species, which includes the Madagascar plover (*Charadrius thoracicus*, VU), Olivier's rail (*Zapornia olivieri*, EN) and the Madagascar fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vociferoides*, CR). Moreover, 30 species of fish such as *Paretroplus petiti* (DD) and the kotsovato cichlid (*Paretroplus kieneri*, VU) and 37 species of herpetofauna such as the Madagascar big-headed turtle (*Erymnochelys madagascariensis*, CR) have been recorded here. The Mahavavy Kinkony Complex Reserve is managed by a national NGO, Asity Madagascar (Asity). The Mahavavy Kinkony Complex received support for some of the PA creation and initial management activities as part of the GEF-supported *Managed Resource Protected Areas* (MRPA) project (2013-2017).

V. Bombetoka Beloboka

14. With a total area of 71,943 ha and an IUCN Category V classification, this PA was created in 2015. Bombetoka Bay forms the meeting point between freshwater from the Betsiboka River and salt water from the Mozambique Channel in the Boeny region. The main habitats of this PA are the largest system of mangroves in Madagascar, dry forests and a wide estuary. In terms of plant biodiversity, the mangrove is dominated by gray mangrove (*Avicennia acanthaceae*, LC). One hundred and twelve tree species were identified in the most recent inventory of its dry forests. The estuary is occupied by 20 mangrove islands, which serve as migration and nesting sites for water birds of international importance. These mangroves are home to rare species and highly threatened endemic birds such as the Madagascar teal (*Anas bernieri*, EN), the Madagascar fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vociferoides*, CR), Madagascar plover (*Charadrius thoracicus*, VU), and the Madagascar sacred ibis (*Threskiornis bernieri*, EN). In addition, these islands are used as roosting sites by the Madagascar flying fox (*Pteropus rufus*, VU) and the intermediate channels are visited seasonally by

dugongs or sea cows (*Dugong dugong*, VU) and are also a spawning ground for shrimp, crabs and damba fish (*Menarambo spp.*). The strips of dry forests on both banks of the river are home to lemurs such as the crowned sifaka (*Propithecus coronatus*, EN), the mongoose lemur (*Eulemur mongoz*, CR), and the Audebert's brown lemur (*Eulemur rufus*, VU), as well as species of the nocturnal mouse lemurs (*Microcebus*) and sportive lemurs (*Lepilemur*). The Bombetoka Beloboka Reserve is managed by the Development and Environmental Law Center (DELC). Bombetoka Beloboka is receiving some limited support for its creation from a current GEF project (entitled “Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar”) which supports a number of PAs across Madagascar. The activities currently being supported are intended as preparatory activities, such as development of the management plan, in anticipation of this new project starting.

C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

15. The five target PAs of the project lie within all 6 districts of the Region of Boeny and within 24 Municipalities (known as Communes in Madagascar). The Region has a population of approximately 1,150,000¹⁰, including 259,000 living in the regional capital, the city of Mahajanga. The Boeny Region *Schéma Régional d’Aménagement du Territoire*, SRAT, projects that the region’s population will rise to approximately 1,497,000 by 2025 and to 2,000,000 by 2036 based on the annual population growth rate of 2.7%.
16. According to the SRAT, agriculture (including cattle rearing) is the main economic activity in the Boeny region, with 76% of the population engaged in it and it accounts for 36% of the Region’s GDP. Industrial output is mainly limited to major urban areas, in particular the regional capital of Mahajanga. In the rural areas where the project is located, fishing is an important activity in some localities (utilizing both marine and inland fisheries) and tourism can be locally important (for example at Ankarafantiska NP and coastal areas near Mahajanga). Production of charcoal to provide cooking fuel for urban areas is particularly important in areas near roads and historically has been an important source of deforestation though now much of the charcoal provision is from plantation forests.
17. The SRAT identifies 4 socio-economic “zones” within the Region and the project will work in 2 of these. The most important zone economically, and where the majority of the population lives, covers the municipalities immediately around the national road linking Mahajanga to the capital, Antananarivo. This zone is considered to be the “economic backbone” of the Region and it includes the Ankarafantiska National Park and the eastern side of the newly created Bombetoka-Beloboka Reserve. The other PAs targeted in the project lie within the zone identified by the Region as the municipalities lying to the western side of the Betsiboka river. This zone has more limited accessibility because the roads are poor and vehicles have to cross an unreliable ferry over the Betsiboka. This zone is less populated but there are still relatively large towns such as Soalala and Mitsinjo. Agricultural activity in this area is typically less intense and the presence of important wetland areas and costal ecosystems mean that large parts of the population are engaged in fishing for their livelihoods.

Table 1. Municipalities and socio-economic and cultural context of each protected area in Boeny

Protected Area	Municipalities	Socio-economic and cultural context
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¹⁰ 2015 data according to the SRAT for the Boeny Region.

Ankarafantsika National Park	Ankazomborona, Marosakoa, Ambolomoty, Tsararano, Anosinalainolona, Marovoay II, Madirovalo, Ankijabe, Andranofasika, Tsaramandroso, Anjiajia, Ambondromamy, Manerinerina	Several municipalities have relatively good access to a national road and therefore opportunities to easily access regional and national markets for produce. Significant charcoal production occurs in the buffer zone of the park for provisioning the regional capital of Mahajanga.
Baly Bay National Park	Soalala, Antsakoamileka, Ambohipaky, Andranomavo	In addition to the current threats to the PA, a major iron ore deposit has been identified near the national park that is likely to be exploited at some point in the future.
Biocultural Site of Antrema	Katsepy	The local population is dominated by people of the Sakalava – Marambitsy ethnic group. Cultural beliefs are important for the protection of Antrema, specifically the belief that the crowned sifaka are the incarnation of the local population's ancestors. Nearly 99 percent of the active population depends on agriculture, livestock, fisheries and mining. In 2014, this municipality adopted its municipality planning scheme, providing a great decision tool for future investments and development projects. The municipality aims to promote ecotourism, promote sustainable fishing, and support the promotion and packaging of fish products. Creation of basketry products from palm and Raphia leaves is an important source of income for women.
Complex Mahavavy Kinkony	Antongomena Bevary, Antseza, Bekipay, Katsepy, Matsakabanja, Mitsinjo	The population depends on agriculture (culture of rice, corn, and cassava). Recent agricultural expansion due to immigration into the CMK reserve is a major threat to the reserve.
Bombetoka Beloboka	Boanamary, Katsepy	Ecotourism constitutes an important source of revenue for the inhabitants of the municipality of Boanamary

D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

18. The project area is subject to important environmental pressures (threats). The main threats are:

- a) Traditional slash and burn (tavy) agriculture, timber extraction, harvesting of other forest resources, wildfire caused by uncontrolled burning of pasture, and mining. Tavy, which is practiced by local communities on the periphery of the PAs, has been the major cause of habitat destruction and fragmentation;
 - b) Charcoal production is a common activity among local communities, with production for home use and sale;
 - c) Precious woods are extracted for sale and lower grade logs taken for local construction and furniture. These illegal and unsustainable activities occur mostly in the areas of the buffer zone that are still highly important ecosystems but also within protected areas;
 - d) Illegal collection of non-timber forest products, including for wildlife trade (e.g. lemurs, tortoises) is also a major cause of biodiversity degradation; and
 - e) Artisanal miners extract gold, rubies, sapphires, and other stones in the PA buffer zones by digging large ditches and holes and using the river water to wash out sediment. Most miners operate without permits.
19. It is expected that these unsustainable activities will only increase with the growing pressure on land use in Boeny.

E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

20. Although efforts have been made to manage Madagascar's Protected Areas, and deforestation within Protection Areas is low compared to at the national level (0.2 percent/year versus 0.4 percent/year),¹¹ serious barriers remain to the full operationalization and effective management of the five targeted PAs in the Boeny region – some barriers are site specific, others affect the entire area.

Barrier 1: Lack of management effectiveness of the Protected Areas

21. The PAs in the Northwestern Landscape face the following challenges that affect the effectiveness of their management:
- a. Lack of capacity and skills of the delegated authority for management of the new PAs (e.g. local communities, private sectors, NGOs, and associations) to properly undertake core PA activities (e.g. patrolling, enforcement, monitoring, communication and fundraising campaigns);
 - b. Shortage of information on PA ecosystems and species (e.g. no systematic monitoring, no protocol for globally threatened species, only partial inventories completed) and low appreciation of their potential socio-economic value;
 - c. Inadequate access to financing;
 - d. Conflicts between conservation and economic sectors, most notably logging, mining, and agriculture, and inadequate coordination or conflict resolution mechanisms; and

¹¹ National Office for the Environment and the General Directorate of Forestry / Ministry of Environment and Forests, Conservation International - Madagascar, Foiben-Taosarintanin'i Madagasikara, Madagascar National Parks (2013): *"Evolution de la Couverture de forêts naturelles à Madagascar 2005-2010"*

- e. Lack of coherency of regulations governing PAs – other sectoral regulations and land-uses that were authorized prior to the establishment of the PA (e.g. mining and oil licenses) are still valid and contradict what is needed for biodiversity conservation.

Barrier 2: Lack of coordination and mainstreaming between conservation and livelihoods activities, production systems

- 22. Until recently, the Boeny region has lacked a regional management framework to guide livelihood activities and large-scale economic development that do not undermine the conservation efforts of the PA system. The administration operates and takes decisions based on a weak knowledge of the regional biodiversity richness and without clear norm and practice guidance for an integrated approach of conservation into livelihood/economic development. However, the recently completed Regional Planning Scheme (*Schema Regional d'Amenagement*, SRAT) does acknowledge the value of the Region's natural capital and recognizes the Protected Area system. It therefore provides a starting point for an integrated planning approach. Nevertheless, the link between well-managed environmental and economic development potential for agriculture and forestry is not established and those sectors are managed separately.
- 23. Moreover, the link between the regional and local administrations is often tenuous and community participation in natural resource management has been underutilized. There are on-going processes for land-use planning at the municipal level, notably the development of Municipal Planning Schemes (*Schema d'Amenagement Communal*, SAC) but they are new and there is currently an opportunity to ensure that integrated management approaches are adopted where PAs are the cornerstone. Finally, the challenges faced by the rural populations living in and around the PAs are enormous. Poverty is crushing, food insecurity is the norm for most families¹², and the opportunity cost of PAs is high in terms of lost opportunities to extend agricultural land and access forest resources.

Barrier 3: Key stakeholders are unaware of the benefits of conserving biodiversity

- 24. Biodiversity conservation efforts often meet resistance with rural people, due to: a) the lack of adequate information available to the local communities about environmental problems and the benefits of conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity; and, b) the lack of appropriate processes for addressing stakeholder concerns and needs.
- 25. Local and regional sectoral services and authorities contribute insufficiently to public awareness; they continue to use only singular or occasional events (e.g. specific celebrations) to address issues concerning the environment, natural resources and Protected Areas. To illustrate, since 2008, 585 companies have been established within the region,¹³ but their involvement in environmental issues is not obvious, apart from some interventions and financial contributions during one-time events. There is no continuity to their involvement in these issues, nor a guarantee of their future interest or commitment.

¹² In household surveys around the 5 PAs conducted during the PPG stage, 72% of households described themselves as food insecure and reported that they had insufficient food for an average (median) of 4 months

¹³ National Office for the Environment (2015): "*Tableau de Bord Environnemental de la Région de Boeny*"

Barrier 4: Inadequate funding

26. At present, funding received by the five PAs targeted by the project is inadequate to meet the challenges that they are facing and it is unlikely to change in the near future. For instance, the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (*Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar*, FAPBM) supports four of the five targeted PAs (CMK, Antrema, Baly Bay and Ankarafantsika). Over the last 4 years, FAPBM has provided a total \$778,233 to the Boeny PAs, or an average per year of \$194,558. This funding, however, does not sufficiently cover the recurrent costs and is not expected to significantly increase in the future. The other funding received by the PAs, are restricted “project” funding and by essence more directed toward short term, specific needs. In addition to the FAPBM funding, PA managers have successfully raised funds from a variety of sources but these are short term in nature, varying from one-off contributions to annual budgets to 3 or 5 year projects. Funding from the German government through various initiatives has been very important for the Boeny PAs in recent years with support given to Ankarafantiska NP (through KfW), CMK (through NABU and the GIZ project, PAGE) and Antrema (through PAGE). The support to Ankarafantiska NP, in particular, has been transformative and demonstrates the importance of long-term donor support for building a flagship center of excellence within the PA network. In addition, Asity has successfully raised funding from private foundations to support its work in Madagascar, including at CMK. However, none of these funding sources are guaranteed in the long-term, whereas the FAPBM funding should provide a regular income to cover essential functions of the PAs.

Table 2. Funding provided by FAPBM to the Boeny Protected Areas¹⁴

Year	Funding Provided (USD)
2015	\$144,464
2016	\$206,353
2017	\$170,829
2018	\$256,587
Total	\$778,233
Average	\$194,558

27. The financial situation for the areas in the buffer zones of the PAs is even worse, with only very restricted funding used to support small, short-term projects developed by the local communities. In addition, previous efforts to develop long-term, sustainable planning schemes at the municipal level have failed due to a lack of funding to implement such schemes.

F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project

28. The baseline includes actions at the PA level as well as actions taking place in the municipalities surrounding the PAs.

Baseline for Protected Areas

29. The Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forestry (MEEF) is the prime governmental agency responsible for PA management in Madagascar. With the support of international donors, the Madagascar Protected Areas System (*Système d'Aires Protégées de Madagascar*, SAPM) was

¹⁴ These figures do not include the “sinking fund” for Ankarafantsika NP from KfW that is managed by FAPBM

established in 2005 aiming, among other goals, at ensuring connectivity between habitats in order to enhance ecosystem functionalities, to mainstream a conservation approach into development strategies, programs and planning, and to strengthen conservation ownership at all levels and within different sectors.

30. Four of the targeted PAs have current Management Plans with their corresponding Annual Action Plans; the action plan defines expected outcomes and targets. Hence, the project will build on and strengthen these activities. The management plan for the new Bombetoka Beloboka Reserve is currently being developed and is expected to be ready by the start of the Project. This project will therefore support the action plan defined within it.
31. While in the same landscape, and facing common pressures, the five targeted PAs have developed their management plans in an isolated manner, and with the influence of the limited funding received from various donors. The result is a lack of harmonization and coordination in and between the five PAs with regard to the development of their action plans. This project will facilitate collaboration and coordination between the 5 PAs.
32. With regard to the financial baseline, PAs are mainly funded by the Government of Madagascar and international (public and private) donors. Funding allocations tend to be uneven amongst existing PAs. A long-term funding strategy for PAs has been developed and a Biodiversity Trust Fund created as a repository for new donor investments in the PA network. The FAPBM has managed this Trust Fund since 2005. Its goal is to cover 50 percent of the recurring costs of the existing PA system but it does not provide financial support for major PA expansion or creation. Currently, the Trust Fund generates an income stream, some of which is dedicated to four of the five targeted PAs. In addition to this support, each of the PA managers has developed international fundraising activities to complement the funding received from the FAPBM. Therefore, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), bilateral and multilateral partners support project implementation in the 5 PAs.
33. For the duration of the project, the expected funding dedicated to PAs in the Boeny region has been estimated at USD 2,199,751, as presented in the Table 3 below. The funding needs assessment to cover the PAs management cost has been estimated at USD 4,008,118 for the three coming years (see Table 4). The financial gap is estimated at about USD 1,808,367 over the project duration; therefore 45% of management costs are expected to be unfunded without the GEF project.

Table 3. Assessment of Total Funding Expected for the 5 Targeted PAs (in USD) during the project¹⁵

Protected Area	2019	2020	2021	Total
Ankarafantsika National Park	185,697	192,354	199,514	577,565
National Park of Baly Bay	129,729	153,532	154,356	437,617
Biocultural Site of Antrema	184,587	98,909	94,371	377,867
Complex Mahavavy Kinkony	309,615	209,615	204,615	723,845

¹⁵ Based on information on expected fundraising provided by PA managers during PPG phase

Bombetoka Beloboka	57,857	25,000	0	82,857
TOTAL	867,485	679,410	652,856	2,199,751

Table 4. Assessment of Funding Requirements to Cover the Recurrent PA Management Costs (in USD) during the project period¹⁶

Protected Area	2019	2020	2021	Total
Ankarafantsika National Park	265,803	322,664	265,350	853,817
National Park of Baly Bay	189,422	277,727	202,708	669,857
Biocultural Site of Antrema	270,000	220,000	150,000	640,000
Complex Mahavavy Kinkony	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
Bombetoka Beloboka	162,492	103,476	78,476	344,444
TOTAL	1,387,717	1,423,867	1,196,534	4,008,118

34. Without the GEF support, PA actions will continue to depend on limited funding, assuming that the protected area managers are able to continue to successfully fundraise for these protected areas. The capacity of the 5 PAs to move forward on the core management activities will be inadequate. The threats to biodiversity will remain and the importance of five PAs as a “whole” and as an “undisrupted corridor” will continue to be ignored.

Baseline for sustainable production around PAs

35. A large number of development partners have worked together in support of Madagascar’s National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). Several important milestones have already been achieved, including the creation of key institutions (ANGAP¹⁷/MNP, ONE¹⁸, etc.) and the establishment of a community-based, natural resources management (NRM) legal framework. The capacity of institutions to integrate the value of Protected Areas as a key management tool and to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in the PA surrounding areas and buffer zones is, unfortunately, still low.
36. In 2005, Madagascar launched its National Development Plan (*Programme National de Développement*, PND); a fifteen-year plan to foster sustainable growth (2005-2020). The Boeny region was designated as one of the “champion” production regions; with sector development focused on transport, agriculture, forestry, and hydropower. While clear targets were set-up to support economic growth, the support of biodiversity conservation was not included in this development plan. In order to balance this development plan, planning schemes have been developed, or are under development, at regional and municipal levels.

¹⁶ According to multi-year workplans derived from the existing management plans and updated as part of stakeholder consultations during PPG phase.

¹⁷ ANGAP: *Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées*, the former name of Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

¹⁸ ONE : *Office National Pour L'environnement*

37. Based on the guidance of the National Planning Strategy (*Schéma National D'Aménagement du Territoire*, SNAT) and the Land Act passed in 2012, eight of the 22 Malagasy regions, including Boeny, have started the development of their Regional Planning Schemes (*Schéma Régional d'Aménagement du Territoire*, SRAT). The SRAT aims to offer clear guidance for a sustainable development of the region over the next 20 years. It is a collective commitment to implement more efficient land management through better coordination of priorities translated into sectoral programs; better cooperation between actors: ministries, regional and local authorities and the private sector; and better consistency and complementarity of actions on the ground. In this sense, the SRAT is increasingly becoming a major instrument to be used daily to mobilize and stimulate public and private actors at relevant levels.
38. The development of the SRAT in the Boeny region is piloted by the Regional Directorate of Planning in close partnership with Local Institutional and Technical Bodies (*Collectivités Techniques Décentralisées*, CTD, and *Services Techniques Déconcentrés*, STD); with GIZ¹⁹ financial support and technical assistance. The SRAT was finalized in 2016 and covers the period 2016-2036.
39. Since 2011, a parallel and complementary process has been launched with the support of the GIZ PAGE²⁰ program to support the development of municipality's land use planning (*Schéma d'Aménagement Communal*, SAC). The methodology and the consultation process developed follow the same principles as the national and regional planning schemes. The main purposes of the SAC are to: a) complement the SRAT/SNAT at a more granular municipality level and, b) provide strategic support to environmentally friendly practices and mitigate conflicts over land use, including at PA borders. The SAC for all the municipalities bordering/containing PAs have been or are planned to be developed with financial and technical support from the GIZ PAGE project by the planned start of the GEF project in May 2019²¹.
40. The existence of recently developed SAC that recognize and are consistent with the PA management objectives provides an important opportunity for the project to strengthen working relationships between PA managers and local authorities while advancing the objectives of both the SRAT and PA management plans.
41. In May 2016, the GIZ awarded USD 11 million to a program promoting inclusive community development and decentralization (*Programme de Développement Communal Inclusif et de Décentralisation*, PDCID). These funds will be allocated to two regions, one of which is the Boeny region. The project aims to support infrastructure (e.g. roads) and to strengthen municipalities' capacity, under the framework of the SRAT and SAC.
42. The Program for restoring watershed areas and for erosion control (*Programme de Lutte Antiérosive*, PLAE) funded by the KfW Development Bank is another program working in the PA buffer zones with local authorities and communities. The PLAE is implemented in 19 municipalities of the Boeny region. Among them, two municipalities are around the Ankarafantsika National park

¹⁹ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

²⁰ Programme d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement

²¹ Information provided by the PAGE project

and one municipality is around Bombetoka Beloboka. This program supports village communities to maintain protective systems and revegetate their soils.

G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

43. The Boeny region has been identified as containing particularly high levels of biodiversity of global importance, generating environmental goods and services of national importance (e.g. water supply), and being vulnerable to a number of threats of both anthropic and natural origin, as described in earlier sections. Under the business-as-usual scenario, Boeny's PAs will continue to have suboptimal management due to a lack of investment in capacity building, investment in essential equipment and improved governance that ensures participation by local communities. Long term funding issues will remain unresolved and the PAs will not participate and coordinate effectively with regional and municipal rural development policies. Under this scenario, local people in and around the PAs will derive few benefits from the PAs and support for PAs is likely to decline.

44. Several alternatives to the BAU scenario have been considered, as follows:

Alternative A (proposed Project). In order to reverse this trend and foster the full recognition of the PA role in the sustainable development of the region, the project will support targeted interventions in and around the five target PAs. Taken together, the five PAs protect a corridor of the most intact natural habitats in Boeny. The objective of this project is *"to strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Northwestern Landscape of Madagascar"*. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of two project components that will deliver three main outcomes. The first component of the project will focus on strengthening the management and sustainable financing of the five PAs in Boeny to reduce threats on natural resources. The activities under this component will result in an increased management effectiveness of the 5 targeted PAs (outcome 1.1). Activities to address long term financing will improve financial sustainability of the 5 PAs (outcome 1.2). The second component of the project will encourage livelihood activities that support sustainable use of biodiversity by local communities in and around the targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community well-being in the buffer zones of the PAs. In addition, the proposed project will enhance previous GEF investments that have been made to establish the CMK and Bombetoka-Beloboka reserves by improving their long term financial sustainability.

Alternative B. Trust-Fund centric Approach. Recognizing that existing financial resources are insufficient, this alternative would focus entirely on capitalizing the Trust Fund (i.e. focus on outcome 1.2. of the proposed project) with a view to providing improved long-term finance to the 5 PAs.

Alternative C. Protected Areas-centric Approach. Recognizing that the existing capacity to manage the 5 targeted PAs is relatively low, this approach would focus entirely on improving management capacity and would not include the long-term finance aspect of the project and limited support for sustainable livelihoods would be provided (i.e. Focus on outcome 1.1.).

Alternative D. Livelihoods-centric Approach. Under this approach the project would focus on addressing threats to the PAs by encouraging livelihood activities that promote the sustainable use of biodiversity (i.e. focus on the proposed outcome 2.1.).

H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

45. Table 5 summarizes the results of a qualitative analysis of cost effectiveness of the above four options. In this analysis, each alternative was assessed on a 5-point scale (very low (1); low (2); medium (3); high (4) and very high (5) according to its cost effectiveness with respect to five criteria. Based on the individual scores, an overall ranking and score was derived for each alternative. As shown in the table, only the proposed project approach was rated highly cost effective with respect to each criterion and overall.
46. The criteria used for the analysis were as follows:
- Protection of biodiversity. Protection of biodiversity in Madagascar's western dry forests is a fundamental objective of the project. Therefore, the ability of each of the alternatives to achieve this was considered.
 - Improved capacity to achieve biodiversity conservation. Lack of capacity has been identified as a major barrier to achieving biodiversity conservation in the short to medium term. Therefore, the ability of each of the alternatives to build capacity was considered.
 - Long-term sustainable financing. Inadequate funding for biodiversity conservation, and PAs in particular, is a major barrier to the long-term viability of Boeny's PAs. The ability of each of the alternatives to address long term financial challenges was therefore considered.
 - Sustainable development. Lack of coordination and mainstreaming between PA conservation and livelihood activities in surrounding landscapes has been identified as one of the barriers that the project needs to overcome. The contribution of each of the alternatives to address sustainable development needs was therefore considered.

Table 5. Qualitative cost effectiveness analysis of alternatives A, B, C and D.

Alternative	Biodiversity Protection	Capacity Building	Sustainable Finance	Sustainable Development	Overall ranking & Score
Proposed Project	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)	High (16)
Trust Fund centric	Medium (3)	Medium (3)	Very high (5)	Low (2)	Medium (13)
PA centric	Very high (5)	High (4)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Medium (13)
Livelihoods centric	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	High (4)	Low - Medium (10)

SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY

A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

47. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the northwestern landscape of Madagascar. The focus is on five PAs that together protect a core corridor landscape of natural habitats throughout the region of Boeny. The project will strengthen the protection of 536,824 hectares of protected areas in this biodiversity rich and highly threatened landscape. Management effectiveness and financial sustainability at each of the 5 PAs will be improved. The protected areas and their activities will become better integrated into, and contribute to, the broader regional development agenda. The project is expected to directly

benefit 2000 households by supporting sustainable production practices, leading to improved revenues and food security.

COMPONENT 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region)

48. This component will increase the management effectiveness of the five targeted protected areas, improve the sustainable management of natural resources and reduce the gap in the long-term financing of the PAs. The outcomes under this component will result in a substantial improvement in PA management through the following actions.

Outcome 1.1.: Increased management effectiveness of five targeted PAs of the Northwestern Landscape.

Target for Outcome 1.1: 15% increase of the average METT score for the 5 targeted Pas.

49. The project will support the implementation of PA activities and help to mainstream their objectives into broader landscape planning at the local and regional levels (Output 1.1.1). This will be done through the strong cooperation between the PA managers and local authorities. Ensuring that PAs are recognized and mainstreamed into regional and municipal (local) development plans is important for achieving management effectiveness. Good progress has already been made and the PA managers have participated in the elaboration of the regional development scheme (SRAT) as well as municipal plans (SACs) relevant to their PA. The SRAT and SAC have been supported by GIZ's PAGE project and this project's contribution will be staff participate in completion of the remaining SACs that need to be completed. The project activities will also contribute to the process of making the SRAT and SACs a reality by protecting the areas identified as important and by supporting the necessary sustainable development activities that these plans depend on.
50. The project will also foster a dialogue between different authorities to improve the consistency among regulations governing PAs with other sectoral regulations. The project will support greater participation of PA managers in SRAT and SAC discussions and future planning.
51. The Municipal Development Plan (SAC) is a reference document that defines the main orientations over fifteen years in terms of land regulation and use and determination of land uses. These local land-use development plans are elaborated through a participative process that is led by the municipalities (known as Communes in Madagascar) with support from the Region. The SAC forms the basis for the medium-term objectives and activities that can be further detailed in Communal Development Plan (CDP) that have a 5-year horizon. The SAC helps to analyze the current state of natural resources and guide their future and sustainable use. It strengthens the skills and reputation of the municipality, enables it to take more objective decisions and improves the quality of local governance. All the SACs for communes surrounding the PAs have been completed or are expected to be completed by May 2019 (the assumed start date of the Project).

52. The PAGs are the protected area management plans and are primarily internal documents of the PA that set out management goals, objectives, outcomes and activities together with a framework for decision making. In Madagascar, all PAG are based on a common template that uses the Open Standards for Conservation priority setting and planning approach. The PAGs cover all the activities of the PAs. The PAGs include sustainable development activities that the PA seeks to implement. Critical to the plan is the widest possible consultation with stakeholders and the development of objectives that can be agreed and adhered to by all who have an interest in the use and ongoing survival of the area concerned. The PAGs are updated each 5 years and 4 of the 5 PAs included in the project will be updating their plans during this 3-year project (output 1.1.2.). The PAG for the new Bombetoka Beloboka PA is expected to be completed by May 2019 and will therefore not need to be updated during the project period. In essence the SACs therefore provide an overarching vision for development in each Commune while the section dealing with development activities within the PAGs set out the contribution that the protected area intends to make towards achieving that overall vision.

Table 6. Status of the Management Plans (PAGs) and Municipal Development Plans (SACs) at each of the protected areas

Protected Area	Management Plan (PAG)	Municipal Development Plan (SAC)
Ankarafantsika National Park	Completed	Andranofasika (validated), Ankazomborona (in progress), Marosakoa (in progress), Ambolomoty (Validates), TSARARANO (Validated), Anosinalainolona (Validated), Marovoay (Validated/in progress), Madirovalo (in progress), Ankijabe (Validated), Tsaramandroso (Validated), Anjiajia (Validated), Ambondromamy (Validated), Manerinerina (Validated),
Baly Bay National Park	Completed	Soalala (Validated), Antsakoamileka , Ambohipaky (Validated), Andranomavo
Mahavavy Kinkony Complex (CMK)	Completed	Antongomena Bevary (Validated), Antseza (Future), Bkipay, Katsepy (Validated), Matsakabanja (Validated), Mitsinjo (Validated)
Antrema Reserve	Completed	Katsepy (Validated)
Bombetoka-Beloboka Reserve	In progress	Boanamary, Katsepy (Validated)

53. Given that the five targeted PAs will have up-to-date management plans and annual action plans, this project will support the implementation of the activities defined in these plans. Towards the end of the project period, management plans for the PAs will also be updated to ensure that these plans with a 5-year horizon are up-to-date at the end of the project (this activity is co-financed).
54. Thus, the project will support on-the-ground management activities that will strengthen the priorities defined by the five PA Management Plans (Output 1.1.2). The project will support actions to: a) strengthen partnerships involved in the patrolling system and biodiversity monitoring (e.g. mixed brigades involving local communities, fire associations, technicians from the forestry department and the police/gendarmes); b) expanding habitat restoration; c) strengthening monitoring of conservation targets and threats d) supporting local community representatives in their environmental education activities directed toward youth and policy makers; e) developing labelling and certification for PA derived products; and, f) building local communities' and rangers' capacity to fulfil PA management activities. To the extent possible and relevant, the activities will foster collaboration and coordination between the five PAs.

Table 7. Summary of Priority activities to be supported by the project at each protected area and by the government partners²²

Protected Area	Priority activities included in Component 1
Ankarafantsika National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Monitoring (lemurs, phenology, habitat regeneration) • Establishing and maintaining fire breaks (220 km) • Park Patrols by MNP rangers and with “mixed brigades” (police/gendarme, forestry agents, local community representatives) • Overflights (aerial patrols) • Removal of invasive plant species
Bombetoka Beloboka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community ecological monitoring (training and execution) • Community patrols to detect and deter threats
Antrema Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and maintaining fire breaks (58 km) • Reserve patrols with “mixed brigades” • Forest restoration (nursery establishment and operations, planting of 60 hectares) • Aerial surveys using drone technology (ecological and threat monitoring)
Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve patrols (community patrols and “mixed brigade”) • Ecological monitoring (birds, fish, primates) • Fire control measures (fire breaks – 20km, training of fire committees, education measures, tackling uncontrolled fires)

²² The activities of the government agencies will support all of the PAs in Boeny

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest restoration (training of community members, 3 nurseries established and operated, and planting activities) • Trainings on PA governance for community co-managers • Support of governance meetings (MMZ co-management platform and meetings including local authorities) • Communication and awareness raising
Baly Bay National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park Patrols by MNP rangers, “mixed brigades” and community patrols • Ecological monitoring (lemurs, birds) • Park delimitation and maintenance of existing park boundary markers • Establishment and maintenance of fire breaks (391km) • Organization of COSAP meetings (with community leaders and local authorities)
Government Agencies	
Direction General of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental education/outreach activities • Exchange visits for community leaders to see other PAs • Nature visits to PAs for local schools • Teacher training activities • Training and support for tree nurseries to supply trees for restoration activities outside of PAs • Organization of World Environment Day events
Direction of Protected Areas (DSAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings for PA managers (on PA legislation, SMART monitoring, application of METT, existing SAPM tools/policies/procedures/monitoring) • Supervise and monitor project activities • Monitoring of PA managers (assessment of adherence to terms of PA delegation contracts)
DREEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to regional PAs for patrolling activities (Mixed Brigades) and reacting to PA infractions when detected by PA managers/community patrols or environmental infractions detected by local authorities (e.g. municipalities) • Strengthening of the penal process for PA infractions • Development and diffusion of manual on environmental procedures • Trainings for PA managers and local authorities on legal process for infractions of environmental legislation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-through on legal proceedings related to infractions at PAs
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55. The project will support the participation of local communities in the management of the targeted PAs (Output 1.1.3). The aim is to strengthen the involvement of the communities in the management of the PAs, both in the decision making and the management of PA's buffer zones, to better connect communities' activities with the PAs' objectives. The different PAs involve local communities in the PA governance and in day-to-day project management using different structures, but all involve regular meetings with community leaders and some form of community participation in patrolling and community monitoring activities (see Table 7).
56. Each of the PAs has local community groups with a formal role in the management of the PA, however the involvement of some of these groups has been limited to date. The project will continue fostering local communities' involvement in the PA governance by strengthening the capacities of the representatives (e.g. the training of new members of the community Committees for the Management of the Protected Area (Comité d'Orientation et Soutien à l'Aire Protégée, COSAP).

Outcome 1.2.: Improved financial sustainability of 5 targeted PAs

Targets for Outcome 1.2: 1) USD 137,000 additional funding available annually for the 5 targeted PAs; 2) Financing gap for 2022-2025 reduced to 25% of total need as defined in management plans

57. To date, none of the five targeted PAs is fully funded and a major part of the funding that they do receive is short-term and project based. To improve this situation, the FAPBM started allocating funding to four of the five PAs. An average of USD 194,558 has been provided by FAPBM to the four PAs in Boeny annually over the past 4 years.
58. To help decrease the funding gap of the targeted PAs, this project will invest USD 4.5M to further capitalize the FAPBM endowment (Output 1.2.1).
59. The revenues from the USD 4.5M capitalization of the FAPBM, estimated at approximately USD 137,000 per year, will start to flow to the PAs in the third year (Output 1.2.2). This funding will be in addition to the existing allocation from the FAPBM. Thereafter, the level of funding available at perpetuity for the PAs recurrent costs will increase from USD 195,000 to USD 332,000 per year.
60. Therefore, Component 1 of this project will help cover 65 percent of the budget gap of the targeted PAs for the period 2019-2021 (see Table 8).

Table 8. Targeted PAs Funding Requirements and Contribution from this Project

Funding	Estimated (USD)	Source
a) Expected Revenues	2,199,751	Table 3
b) Estimated Funding Needs	4,008,118	Table 4
c) Current Financial Gap	1,808,367	(a – b)

d) Project Outcome 1.1	1,035,340	Grant
e) Project Outcome 1.2	137,000	FAPBM
f) Total this Project	1, 172,340	(d + e)
g) Remaining Financial Gap	636,027	(c – f)

61. In order to continue improving the long-term financial sustainability of the targeted PAs and further help closing their financial gap (Table 8), the project will help leverage additional funding by identifying new donors and supporting the submission of funding proposals to increase the FAPBM's capitalization (Output 1.2.3). To facilitate this project a donor database will be created and maintained by FAPBM.

COMPONENT 2: Supporting sustainable production by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing

62. The project will complement on-going local initiatives for sustainable production and better conservation of the PAs' surrounding areas, as described in the baseline section.

Outcome 2.1.: Key local communities around targeted PAs have adopted sustainable production

practices Targets for Outcome 2.1: 1) 20% reduction in the number of households reporting that they are food insecure; 2) Median number of months households are food insecure is reduced to 3 months; 3) 15% increase in the average annual household income for participants in sustainable production initiatives supported by the project; 4) On 500 hectares, sustainable production practices have been adopted

63. First, the project will complement on-going efforts through strengthening decision-making capacities in the municipalities where the PAs are located. Since 2011, the GIZ PAGE program has been supporting the development of municipality land use planning (*Schéma d'Aménagement Communal*, SAC), providing strategic support to environmentally-friendly production practices and helping manage natural resource use conflicts between communities and the PAs.
64. The SAC is a reference document with a 15-year horizon that sets guidelines land use. It forms the basis for the medium-term objectives and activities identified in the Municipal Development Plan (*Plan Commune de Développement*, PCD) and the implementation of development projects in a municipality. The development of the SAC is done in a transparent and participatory process involving all stakeholders of the municipality (municipal council, traditional authorities, civil society, and economic operators, among others). Based on SAC guidelines, five-year operational plans are developed. These plans are the basis for supporting the transfer of management, and extension of areas designated for reforestation, as well as support for various sustainable production projects.
65. All of the municipalities are expected to have completed SAC by the start of the project, with support from GIZ PAGE project. This GEF project will therefore complement the ongoing work and support the operationalization of the SAC by supporting environmentally-friendly production practices and natural resource use priorities identified in the SACs (Output 2.1.1.).

66. Under the framework of the SACs and the PA Management Plans, the project will scale-up and support sustainable production practices in PA buffer areas. All these activities will complement and closely coordinate with the current on-going initiatives in the targeted municipalities (e.g. GIZ-PAGE, PAPRIZ).
67. The project will aim at improving livelihoods while promoting subsistence production approaches that help conserve or sustainably use key biodiversity. Activities to reduce food insecurity and increase household incomes have been prioritized during project planning. The project will target households where occupants rely highly on natural resources for their livelihoods. The project will replicate or scale-up initiatives that have been supported by other on-going programs and have been successful. Therefore, the project will support, for example, reforestation projects and the development of value chains for local products and services (Output 2.1.2). Priorities identified during the PPG stage by local communities and PA managers for support differ in each of the PAs (see Table 9) but include nature-based businesses providing Raphia products (baskets, hats etc.), ecotourism, bee-keeping and agricultural products.

Table 9. Priority Livelihood activities to be supported at each PA during the project

Protected Area	Priorities
Ankarafantsika NP	Beekeeping, restoration of Raphia forest and training on production of improved Raphia handicrafts, woodlot creation
Antrema Reserve	Restoration of Raphia forest and training on production of improved Raphia handicrafts, fishing, poultry and cattle rearing
Bombetoka-Beloboka Reserve	Silk production and handicrafts
Mahavavy-Kinkony Reserve	Restoration of Raphia forest and training on production of improved Raphia handicrafts, Improved Rice agriculture, market gardening, beekeeping.
Baly Bay NP	Beekeeping, improved irrigated rice agriculture, improved rainfed rice agriculture, market gardening, ecotourism.

68. The specific threats and behaviors that need to be changed at each PA vary and are treated in detail in each of the management plans. The management activities and types of activities (including those intended to benefit local people) are derived from these management plans. Also, for the 3 new protected areas (CMK, Antrema and Bombetoka Beloboka) the threats have been considered during the PA creation phase and the management objectives of each of these PAs have been aligned to consider the threats in each site. In the case of these three PAs, significant amounts of regulated natural resource use are permitted. Hence in these cases the behavior change is more about promoting sustainable use of the existing resources rather than stopping use altogether. Livelihood activities to promote sustainable use are included in the project for these three PAs. Most of these, such as the use of Raphia for creating and selling handicrafts, creation and a management of woodlots, beekeeping, and harvesting of wild silk will all provide incentives for better management of the natural resource on which these livelihoods depend. A limited number of more traditional projects to address food security priorities that local stakeholders requested are also included (e.g.

improved rice production, poultry/cattle rearing, market gardening). These are needed to address local stakeholder concerns by providing additional food and revenue sources that will reduce pressures on the PAs by reducing the need to hunt, forage and exploit natural resources.

69. At Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay, these National Parks have stricter management objectives (aligned with IUCN category II). They have also been longer established than the other sites and their main threats are less from local people and more from other regional or even international influences which require stricter control measures. For example at Ankarafantiska, uncontrolled bush fires that can spread in from outside the park are a major threat and at Baly Bay, the most prominent threat is the international wildlife trade of the critically endangered ploughshare tortoise. In both cases the solutions are less to do with alternatives for local people and more to do with enforcement of existing legislation. There are also opportunities to better involve local people in these enforcement activities, such as through the community ecological and threats monitoring and work on establishing fire breaks that are included in the project under component 1 for these PAs. Component 2 activities are similar to those for the newer protected areas as described in the paragraph above. The project activities planned at each of the PAs under the project reflect these differences and locality-specific issues.
70. To support the development of livelihood activities the project will adopt an integrated approach of supporting local community groups in the field as well as working with the supply chain to ensure that value is maximized for local communities. For example, several of the protected area managers will support activities to restore *Raphia* forests and support the development of artisans to create high quality *Raphia* crafts. The project will also work to develop marketing efforts in Mahajanga and through specialist handicraft shops/wholesalers. This activity will benefit from other ongoing efforts in the region by partner organizations who are already working on enhancing value chains in the region but not in the immediate vicinity of all the protected areas. For example, the GIZ PAGE project is already working on enhancing value chains for beekeeping/honey, *Raphia* handicrafts and “green” charcoal. In addition, this activity expands on work already carried out by some of the protected area managers to enhance value chains, for example on *Raphia* products at CMK and Ankarafantiska, wild silk at Bombetoka Beloboka, fish at CMK and honey at CMK and Ankarafantiska. This GEF project will allow new communities to benefit from this ongoing work by linking them in to other regional efforts to add local value to existing products.
71. A total budget of USD 957,451 will be dedicated to these actions; hence contributing to the financial gap of current programs and allowing replication or scaling-up of successful initiatives.

B. Associated Baseline Projects

72. The baseline projects and programs contribute to providing basic investments in protected area management in the 5 targeted PAs, for land-use planning and for sustainable development activities in the Boeny Region. The SRAT, developed in 2016, provides the overall vision for development activities and land-use planning within the region until 2036. Boeny is one of the first regions in Madagascar to have developed a SRAT and is therefore a high-profile pilot for this new planning tool and an opportunity to demonstrate how PAs can contribute to regional development visions.

73. Based on consultation with project stakeholders the project will work with the following partners through sub-grants, to deliver the outputs of the project:

Table 10. Grantees involved in executing the project, their roles and the amount of subgrants

Grantee Name	In-kind/Cash	Component (s)	Amount	Grantee's Role (see also Table 7 for more details)
Asity Madagascar	In-kind and Cash	1 and 2	216,843	- PA management activities and livelihood support at Complexe Mahavavy-Kinkony
DELIC	Cash	1 and 2	61,056	- PA management activities and livelihood support at Bombetoka Beloboka
Madagascar National Parks	Cash	1 and 2	232,241	- PA management activities and livelihood support at Baly Bay National Park
Madagascar National Parks	Cash	1 and 2	210,007	- PA management activities and livelihood support at Ankarafantsika National Park
MNHN	Cash	1 and 2	211,498	- PA management activities and livelihood support at Antrema Reserve
Direction General of Environment	In-kind and Cash	1 and 2	204,935	- Support to PAs on environmental education; livelihood activities in zones outside of PAs
Direction of Protected Areas (DSAP)	In-kind and Cash	1 and 2	211,888	- Training support and monitoring of PAs
DREEF	In-kind and Cash	1	233,394	- Support to PAs on enforcement measures
FAPBM	Cash	1	4,500,000	- improving the long-term financial sustainability of the targeted PAs

Table 11. Associated Baseline Projects

Project Name	Years (Start-End)	Donor(s)	Objectives/Brief description of how it is linked to this GEF project
<i>Programme d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement, PAGE</i>	2014-2020	GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the development and implementation of the Boeny Regional Management Scheme (SRAT) and the Municipality Management Schemes (SACs) - Support forest landscape restoration - Support transformation of degraded and deforested areas to resilient and multifunctional ecosystems - Contribute to local and national economies, storing large amounts of carbon, increase the food and clean water supply, and preserve biodiversity

			- Targeted support to management of two Protected Areas (CMK and Antrema)
Programme de Lutte Antiérosive, PLAE	1998 - 2017	KfW GoM	- The program is in eastern zone of project area and therefore only relevant to Ankarafantiska National Park) - To implement restoration and protection measures in the watersheds - Support reforestation and alternative solutions to the use of wood in the villages
Programme de Développement Communal Inclusif et de Décentralisation, PDCID)	2016-2020	KfW GoM	- To improve local infrastructure (e.g. roads) - Improve municipality capacity to manage land planning and social healthcare
Protected Areas Management (Madagascar National Parks network)	Ongoing	KfW ²³ GoM FAPBM	- Manages the Ankarafantiska and Baly Bay National Parks as part of Madagascar's network of National Parks, strict and special reserves (MNP is responsible for PAs corresponding to IUCN categories I, IV and National Parks)
Protected Areas Management (New PAs)	Ongoing		- NGOs manage new PAs: CMK (Asity Madagascar), Antrema (MNHM) and Bombetoka Beloboka (DELC)

C. Incremental Cost Reasoning

74. The GEF resources will be invested in improving the management effectiveness of five key protected areas that harbor globally threatened species. This will be achieved through the provision of incremental funding for the implementation of the PA current Annual Action Plans and support the mainstreaming of their importance into regional and local planning schemes. The GEF will provide supplemental funding to the current investments from the Government of Madagascar, local NGOs, the Madagascar Diversity Fund (FAPBM) and the international aid community (KfW, GIZ, etc.) which are not enough to realize the full potential of these PAs as reservoirs of globally threatened species. Without the GEF investment, the PAs will continue to rely on project-based, short term funding to cover basic running costs and will be unable to address capacity gaps or contribute meaningfully to regional sustainable development.
75. As described in the previous section, the direct investment in component 1 and in the FAPBM will help to decrease the funding needs gap by 65 percent during the life of the project, and generate an estimated additional USD 137,000 in perpetuity for the targeted PAs. This amount will be added to the current USD 195,000 contribution from the FAPBM. In addition, the GEF investment will allow the FAPBM to extend its coverage from four to five PAs receiving funding in perpetuity.
76. Recognizing that the available funding from the GEF will not be sufficient to close the financial needs gap of the targeted PAs, the project will also work towards identifying additional sources for the further capitalization of the FAPBM, cultivate donors, and submit funding proposals. It is important

²³ KfW contributes directly to funding the management of the Ankarafantsika National Park.

to highlight here that the long-term objective of the FAPBM is to cover 50 percent of the management recurrent costs of the PA system, and not the totality of it. The remainder will always be the responsibility of the Government of Madagascar in partnership with the international community.

77. In the buffer areas, several institutions are investing in developing frameworks and schemes to adopt a landscape approach, however, these programs have their own thematic and geographical priorities and are not tied to PAs. Funding for them has not been adequate to ensure that these frameworks and schemes address environmental concerns or incorporate the value of PAs. Without GEF support, most investments in the landscape will continue to ignore how to respect and support protected areas and the integration of natural resources conservation.
78. Outside PAs, the GEF investment will help promote and strengthen best practices for the Boeny region (especially in areas surrounding targeted PAs), while ensuring that stakeholders understand the multiple benefits that these best practices will bring to local and regional economies.
79. It is estimated that there are about 77,500 inhabitants²⁴ living in the areas directly surrounding the targeted protected areas. Most of these households in the area engage in subsistence activities, which are characterized by extremely low levels of productivity and sustainability, and high environmental impact. So far, community participation in protected areas and natural resources management has not been fully developed. With GEF support, the project will put in place measures to ensure the sustainable utilization of natural resources in buffer areas have a positive impact on the targeted PAs and provide them with more connectivity at the landscape level.

Co-financing

80. Co-financing for this project will come from a number of different projects and ensure that investment under GEF-6 will support incremental costs.

Table 12. Project co-financing

Project Name	Years (Start-End)	Budget (USD)	Donor(s)	Objectives/Brief description of how it is linked to this GEF project
FAPBM	2019-2021	4,750,154	CI, WWF, AFD, FFEM, WB, KfW ²⁵	Protected Area Management. This amount includes the capital of the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund that generates the interests for financing the PAs
Madagascar National Parks at	2019-2021	1,402,022	Government, KfW, DWCT ²⁶	Improve PA management

²⁴ Information from *Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar* (www.fapbm.org)

²⁵ Donors to the FAPBM have not specifically designated that funding should be for Boeny PAs. Amounts provided by different donors to the capital of the Foundation can be found at the FAPBM's website.

²⁶ Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay National Parks			Madagascar National Parks	Note for CEPF funding: No funding from CEPF financed by the CI-GEF project is directed towards Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands. The active investments in Madagascar are financed through other CEPF donors
Biocultural site of Antrema	2019-2021	289,754	MNHN, CEPF, IRD, Yves Rocher Foundation	Improve PA management Note on CEPF funding: No funding from CEPF financed by the CI-GEF project is directed towards Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands. The active investments in Madagascar are financed through other CEPF donors
Complex Mahavavy Kinkony	2019-2021	845,000	CEPF, Blue Action Fund, Asity Madagascar	Improve PA management Note on CEPF funding: No funding from CEPF financed by the CI-GEF project is directed towards Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands. The active investments in Madagascar are financed through other CEPF donors
PAGE-GIZ (Phase II)	2019-2021	135,000	BMZ	Management and sustainable development of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity; capacity building & political and strategic support; sustainable "wood energy;"artisanal mining; cross-cutting themes: good governance, gender, climate change, cooperation with the private sector.

CI- Madagascar	2017-2019	1,572,938	Green Climate Fund	Improvement of PA management at the CAZ and COFAV PAs in Eastern Madagascar where similar approaches as proposed for Boeny are being used to strengthen PA management and expand the national PA network. Lessons and experience will be shared between these PAs and the PAs in Boeny
Direction Générale de l'Environnement (DGE)	2019-2021	350,000	GoM	Protect, enhance and take care of the environment for sustainable development. It is responsible for the design and coordination of technical activities in accordance with the state policy on environment as well as monitoring and control of their execution. (Executing Agency)
Direction du Système des Aires Protégées, (DSAP)	2019-2021	375,000	GoM	Elaboration and implementation of the conservation strategy of biodiversity and the creation of protected areas.
TOTAL		9,719,868		

D. Global Environmental Benefits

81. This project is expected to deliver the following global environmental benefits:

- Improve the management effectiveness of five PAs, covering approximately 588,494 hectares (the equivalent of almost 20 percent of the region).
- It is estimated that five targeted PAs harbor at least 35 globally threatened species, 30 of which are considered endangered. They include emblematic lemur species, as well as bird, reptiles and plant species that are endemic to Madagascar. Below we present a list of threatened species that will benefit from increased conservation of their habitats.

Table 13. List of Globally Threatened Species recorded in the Project targeted Protected Areas

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
Mammals		
1. Coquerel's sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi coquereli</i> ,	EN
2. Mongoose lemur	<i>Eulemur mongoz</i>	CR
3. Brown lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus fulvus</i>	NT
4. Decken's sifaka	<i>Propithecus deckenii</i>	EN
5. Audebert's brown lemur	<i>Eulemur rufus</i>	VU
6. Crowned sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>	EN
7. Dugong	<i>Dugong dugong</i>	VU
8. Madagascan flying fox	<i>Pteropus rufus</i>	VU
Birds		
9. Madagascar fish-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>	CR
10. Madagascar plover	<i>Charadrius thoracicus</i>	VU
11. Olivier's rail	<i>Zapornia olivieri</i>	EN
12. Madagascar teal	<i>Anas bernieri</i>	EN
13. Madagascar sacred ibis	<i>Threskiornis bernieri</i>	EN
Reptiles		
14. Ploughshare tortoise (Angonoka)	<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>	CR
15. Madagascar big-headed turtle	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	CR
Fish		
16. Kotsovalo cichlid fish	<i>Paretroplus kieneri</i>	VU
Plants		
17. Legume species	<i>Milletia aurea</i>	EN
18. Palm tree	<i>Borassus madagascariensis</i>	EN

IUCN Status: CR= Critically Endangered; EN= Endangered; VU= Vulnerable, and NR= Near Threatened

E. Socio-Economic Benefits

82. The project will provide important human wellbeing benefits by contributing to food security, water security and climate security. Through the project's emphasis on supporting sustainable livelihoods

an estimated 2000 households are expected to have improved food security and/or increased revenues.

83. Based on household surveys conducted for the project during the PPG phase, 72% of households in the communities living around the targeted PAs currently report that they are food insecure (i.e. having insufficient food in at least some months of the year). The median time that households are food insecure is 4 months. The project activities aim to reduce the number of food insecure households by 20% over the 3-year project period and reduce the time of food insecurity to a median of 3 months in the targeted communities.
84. Based on household surveys conducted for the project during the PPG phase, average annual household income in the communities living around the targeted PAs is approximately 390 USD per year²⁷. The project activities aim to increase the average annual household income for participants in sustainable production initiatives by 15%.

F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

85. Table 14 below summarizes the risks and their levels, as well as the mitigation strategies that the project will put in place to manage risks.

Table 14. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Project Outcome	Risks	Rating (Low, Modest, Substantial, High)	Risk Mitigation Measures
1.1.: Increased management effectiveness of 5 targeted PAs of the Northwestern Landscape	Exacerbated illegal logging, poaching and fires following social and/or political crises	High	The project will strengthen the involvement of civil society members and partnerships with the private sector, so that it is less dependent on political influence.
	Weak institutional capacities for planning, management and governance	Substantial	The project will work with and strengthen the capacity of diverse institutions (at both the local and regional levels). The project also includes activities to support the governance structures of the 5PAs.
1.2.: Improved financial sustainability of 5 targeted PAs	Uncertainty related to performance of FAPBM's investments	Modest	FAPBM's aim for its investment portfolio is to generate sufficient investment performance to enable it to fulfil its environmental mission

²⁷ Average annual household income was reported as 1,297,465 Ariary in June/July 2018 based on household surveys conducted for the project

			through annual disbursements, while preserving the value of the Capital that has been contributed to it, in real terms (i.e. after inflation) and over the long term. To this end, the FAPBM's experienced investment committee regularly assesses investment risk to ensure that its investments remain appropriate.
2.1.: Key local communities around targeted PAs adopted sustainable production practices	Uncertainty due to regional government shift in priorities and/or policy change	Modest	The project will strengthen political commitment by supporting the regional government and municipal plans (SRAT and SAC) by developing sustainable production systems/practices and demonstrating the value-add of integrative approaches.
	Continued threats to protected areas through uncontrolled exploitation	Low	The project will provide incentives for the protection of PA and surrounding areas by supporting key alternative income and livelihood opportunities.
	Limited acceptance of sustainable use models by local communities	Low	During the PPG stage, the project has identified strategies to be implemented in supporting biodiversity-friendly projects, as well as establishing PA co-management agreements, in order to maximize the likelihood of ownership and uptake.
	Impacts of global climate change	Modest	The project will work with PA staff, regional institutions and grassroots organizations to share experiences related to climate change adaptation and resiliency for production systems.

G. Sustainability

86. Sustainability of project activities has been an over-riding consideration during the design stage of the Project. The Project will focus on both financial sustainability and technical sustainability to ensure that the impact of the project continues to improve management of the protected areas. Sustainability in the project will be achieved in a number of ways.
87. Improved financial sustainability is an important outcome for the project, as encapsulated in the results framework. Capitalization of the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (FAPBM) will provide a long-term and regular revenue stream for the Boeny protected areas, which is currently absent. This activity will also cement FAPBM's long term commitment to the Boeny protected areas.
88. Improved financial sustainability will also be achieved by supporting revenue generating activities within the communities around protected areas. These activities will provide long-term sources of revenue for community members, thereby reducing reliance on exploitative use of natural resources.
89. Three government institutions (DSAP, DGE and the DREEF) will play a leading role as executing entities in this project. The involvement of these government stakeholders will ensure national appropriation, accountability, and therefore contribute to sustainability.
90. Mainstreaming of protected areas by ensuring that they are included in regional and municipal development planning processes within the Boeny Region is an important project strategy that will encourage sustainability.
91. Capacity building activities have been planned throughout the project and for multiple stakeholders to ensure that the necessary capacity to continue to manage protected areas effectively is in place beyond the end of the project.

H. Innovativeness

92. With its SRAT, which recognizes the important role that PAs and natural ecosystems more generally play in underpinning the socio-economic development of the region, the Boeny Region could potentially be a leader in promoting reduced degradation and sustainable productive sectors in an integrated approach. Boeny is one of the first regions of Madagascar to have a SRAT completed and is therefore an important pilot that other regions will follow. The project will provide resources for this innovative vision to make it a reality by enhancing the role of PAs, increases the resilience of local communities and raising sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation in PAs and their buffer zones.
93. The project is based on a landscape approach with the PAs as the cornerstone of the planning scheme, rather than the business as usual scenario of spatial planning and governance being based on a sector specific or limited site-based approach.
94. The project will strengthen the collaboration between older PAs and newly created PAs, which have developed very different approaches to community involvement in PA governance and species/threats monitoring. The project will also strengthen collaboration with the regional forestry service (DREEF), which has legal authority to enforce PA and other environmental regulations. The

project will therefore foster effective management and visibility throughout the region. This emphasis on supporting all PAs within a region is innovative for Madagascar.

I. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

95. The project will influence Boeny's local, public sector actors and resource users (local communities, small and medium businesses) to integrate the protection of the environment into their activities. The project will support biodiversity-friendly initiatives and will undertake the necessary work to demonstrate the added-value of such approaches.
96. The governance challenges and the lack of consideration for environmental protection faced by the Boeny region are also found elsewhere in the country. The approach is therefore highly replicable and could also be applied in other regions. Since Boeny is a closely watched pilot region for developing and implementing its SRAT and SACs, replication is highly likely if the project is seen as a success.
97. In addition, the project will be a high priority for the SAPM Directorate (DSAP) within the Ministry responsible for forestry because they have specific roles and resources allocated within the project. Since the DSAP staff involved in this project are also responsible for ensuring that best practice is adopted across the SAPM network, the project is well placed to ensure that successful approaches are widely adopted within SAPM.

J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks

98. This project is consistent with, and will contribute to, the achievement of national development strategies and plans that relate to biodiversity protection and sustainable development. The project is supportive of the National Environment Charter (PNAE), the National Environment Program, the new Malagasy Strategy of Biodiversity (NBSAP) and the President Rajaonarimampianina's promise in Sydney to follow through on the plans announced in 2002 to increase protected areas coverage to about 6 million hectares and to harmoniously integrate PAs into the overall environmental landscape.
99. The project will contribute to Madagascar's achievement of Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11 and 12.
100. The project will also focus on ensuring that biodiversity considerations are more actively considered in sectoral frameworks and therefore are aligned with the third and fifth pillars of the National Development Plan (2015-2019): "Inclusive growth and territorial anchoring of development" and "Treasuring natural capital and strengthening resilience to risks and catastrophes."

Table 15. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Project Consistency
National Development Plan	The project activities support the National Development Plan, particularly action statement 5 which seeks to valorize natural capital and improvement of resilience of rural people to natural disasters. In addition, the Project supports actions in the

	Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA28), including actions 2 (Building social capital and reduce poverty) and 3 (Build knowledge, data, capacity and policy network).
National Environment Charter (PNAE)	The importance of environmental issues is recognized in the Malagasy constitution and the country has ratified most of the major international environmental conventions, especially those focused on biodiversity and climate change. The importance of biodiversity, ecosystem services and the role of well-managed protected areas in protecting these is enshrined in the PNAE.
Malagasy Strategy of Biodiversity (NBSAP)	The project will make an important contribution to protecting globally and nationally important biodiversity. The project will also improve the management effectiveness of PAs, which is a key objective of the NBSAP.
Expansion of the Madagascar Protected Area System	In 2002, the government of Madagascar pledged that it would expand the protected area network from the 1.7 million hectares managed by Madagascar National Parks to a target of 6 million hectares (10% of Madagascar's land area). This commitment was reiterated by President Rajaonarimampianina at the World Parks Congress in Sydney in 2014. To achieve this, new protected areas have been established outside of the Madagascar National Parks network (which manages PAs of IUCN categories I, II and IV) and a broader definition of PAs has been adopted that includes management objectives such as sustainable use of biodiversity. The new protected areas mostly correspond to IUCN categories III, V and VI, and are managed under a variety of governance arrangements with national and international NGOs playing a leading role in PA management, usually with an element of community participation. Although over 6 million hectares of PAs have been gazetted, the majority of the new PAs need significant strengthening of their management and greater financial sustainability. The project is designed to address these needs in 3 of the new protected areas as well as supporting two more established PAs within the Madagascar National Parks network. Through its regional focus, the project will enhance cooperation, capacity building and exchange between the staff at the 5 PAs that differ widely in their management experience. For example, Ankarafantsika is one of the most experienced, and best resourced, flagship National Parks in the country, while neighboring Bombetoka-Beloboka is one of the newest PAs in the country.
Climate change policy and strategies – NDCs, NAPA, NAP, REDD+ Strategy.	Madagascar has various strategic adaptation plans and policies in place such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the National Policy for Climate Change (PNLCC) and international commitments through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). All of these policies and strategies recognise the important role that natural ecosystems have in mitigating and providing adaptation options against climate change. Mitigation of climate change through reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) is also a major emphasis of climate change action in Madagascar. The project is consistent with the national climate change policy and other climate strategy documents and will make an important contribution to supporting their objectives within the Region of Boeny. For example, effective management of Ankarafantsika NP has long been recognised as important for protecting the headwaters of catchments that provide water for one

²⁸ <http://www.gaboronedeclaration.com/>; Madagascar signed the Gaborone Declaration in 2017.

	of the country's main food producing regions in the plain of Marovoay. Similarly, reducing deforestation of Boeny's dry forests is an important part of reducing national deforestation rates.
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K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

101. The proposed project is aligned with Programs 1 and 9 of the GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area and Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, and 12, as detailed below:

Table 16. Consistency with GEF Focal Area programs

Project Components	GEF 6 Focal Area Programs	Contribution to the Aichi Targets
Component 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five PAs to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region)	<p>BD Objective 1 - Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure</p> <p><i>Outcome 1.1: Increased revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas</i></p> <p>Project Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will support the increase of revenue generated by the FAPBM to help reduce the gap in total expenditures required for the management of the five targeted PAs located in the Boeny region. In addition, the project will increase the management effectiveness of the five targeted PAs 	<p>Target 11 (Protected areas increased and improved) and Target 12 (Extinction prevented) by improving PA management and supporting an integrated landscape approach</p>
Component 2: Supporting sustainable production by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing	<p>BD Objective 4 - Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface</p> <p><i>Outcome 9.1: Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 9.2: Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations.</i></p> <p>Project Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will support an increased area of production landscapes that integrate conservation 	<p>Target 5 (Reduction of Habitat Loss) and Target 7 (Sustainable Management of Natural Resources) by improving sustainable production in habitats that are critical for biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services.</p>

	<p>and sustainable use of biodiversity into their management. This will be accomplished through supporting the development and application of land-use plans and practices that include environmentally sustainability criteria to guarantee ecosystem health, connectivity and resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will also support the incorporation of biodiversity considerations in landscape management schemes. 	
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102. To remove the barriers described in previous sections and improve the production of global environmental benefits, the financial resources of GEF will be invested in an incremental way to the aforementioned baseline initiatives.

L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

103. Several other current or recent GEF projects are relevant to the project and listed in the table below.

Table 17. Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
<p>Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project in the Northwestern low altitude plains agro-ecoregion: Marovoay landscape in Boeny region (PADAP) (WB/GEF)-</p> <p>To improve agricultural productivity and management of associated natural resources in selected landscapes</p>	Information will be shared and collaboration will be prioritized
<p>A Landscape Approach to Conserving and Managing Threatened Biodiversity in Madagascar with a Focus on the Atsimo-Andrefana Spiny and Dry Forest Landscape (UNDP/GEF) – 2013-2020</p> <p>The project is designed to strengthen conservation management capabilities across the multi-use Atsimo-Andrefana Spiny</p>	Information will be shared and collaboration will be prioritized.

and Dry Forest Landscape, straddling an area of 2.4 million hectares.	
<p>Strengthening the Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas (MRPA) in Madagascar (UNEP/GEF project)</p> <p>2013-2017</p> <p>The project, now completed, was designed to strengthen the system of New Protected Areas (NPAs), to support good site management, the sustainable exploitation of site resources, improved livelihoods for people around sites, and the ability of economic actors to obtain sustainable benefits from sites.</p>	<p>Will build on this project's (now ended) experiences. Note lessons learned from this project that have been integrated, particularly at CMK, which was one of the new PAs that participated in the project. CMK received support for activities related to creation of the protected area and initial management activities. Similarly, the DREEF of Boeny received support from the project and the proposed activities and mechanisms for the DREEF to support the SPAs are based on the experiences of this previous project.</p>
<p>Sustainable Management of Madagascar's marine resources (WWF/GEF project)</p> <p>Project currently at project development/approval stage</p>	<p>Information will be shared and collaboration will be prioritized with regards to marine and estuarine issues (although conservation targets and conservation emphasis at the Boeny PAs are mostly terrestrial, there are marine habitats and associated threats at Baly Bay National Park, Mahavavy Kinkony, Antrema and Bombetoka Beloboka)</p>
<p>Conservation of Key Threatened Endemic and Economically Valuable Species in Madagascar</p>	<p>Information will be shared and collaboration will be prioritized. The execution of this project is led by DSAP, who are also represented in the Project Management Unit of the Boeny PA project. This will facilitate close collaboration between the two projects.</p>
<p>Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar</p>	<p>Information will be shared and collaboration will be prioritized. The execution of this project is led by DSAP, who are also represented in the Project Management Unit of the Boeny PA project. This will facilitate close collaboration between the two projects. In addition, some support to Bombetoka Beloboka is included in both projects and this has therefore been planned jointly to ensure complementarity of the activities. Essentially this project is funding activities currently (e.g. management plan development and demarcation) and then the new PA Boeny project will build on them once it starts.</p>

M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

104. The project is entirely consistent with CI's institutional priorities as reflected in its mission, strategy and institutional priorities.
105. *CI's mission:* Building on a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity.
106. *CI's strategy:* CI's strategy is encapsulated in its "Southern Cross", the four key priorities that set the organization's vector (pace and direction) as it focuses on its mission to protect nature for the benefit of all humanity. Four "guiding stars" will accelerate and amplify organization-wide efforts to stabilize global climate, protect nature and foster a development paradigm that reinforces nature's value in creating and enhancing livelihoods, prosperity and human well-being:
- Protecting and restoring tropical forests and mangroves to combat climate change and protect biodiversity;
 - Creating scalable models of sustainability built upon the protection of nature as a service for human prosperity;
 - Attracting attention to joint efforts to massively increase protection for our oceans;
 - Using innovation in science and conservation finance to deepen our understanding of nature and its benefits.
107. *Institutional priorities:* CI has identified Sub-saharan Africa as one of its geographic priorities. CI has a long history of supporting conservation action in Madagascar, a country that remains one of its highest priorities. Protected areas and conservation finance are also institutional priorities for CI. Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to sustainably care for nature on a smarter development path.
108. CI is committed to working with all governments and engaging with all sectors in society to achieve its ultimate goal of improved human well-being, particularly focusing on the essential services that nature provides: fresh water; food; health; livelihoods; and climate resilience.
109. CI leverages experience in innovative finance and community-based solutions, as well as its network of corporate, multilateral, civil society, and national and local government partnerships, to implement effective and relevant programs.

N. Communications and Knowledge Management

110. The Project will make an important contribution to the national knowledge on protected area management. Project experiences will be shared with other PA managers through meetings organized by DSAP. The project also includes activities to ensure that PA management experience is shared between the Boeny PA managers. The project will produce 3 lessons learned briefs that are likely to be of wider interest to the PA community in Madagascar. These are expected to document lessons related to: 1. mainstreaming PAs within the SRAT and SAC planning process; 2. Regional level coordination and cooperation between PAs; and 3. Implementation of livelihood activities and increasing local value for products. A website will be created for the project where key project documents can be accessed by the public. This will include a summary description of the project and its aims. The project executing organizations will also actively seek to participate in relevant

meetings/conferences within Madagascar to share project experiences. This participation will be documented as part of the project monitoring activities.

111. The project includes specific activities to improve stakeholder (local authorities, law enforcement officers, local communities, PA staff) knowledge of essential PA legislation (the Code des Aires Protegees, COAP) as well as activities targeted at PA management staff to improve and standardize monitoring of species and threats through the use of new technologies and approaches. This will be done using the SMART monitoring tool that has been successfully piloted in Madagascar and is now being rolled out across the SAPM network. The project also includes activities to improve the use of the METT tool as a measure of PA management effectiveness. The project includes training activities for local communities both on PA governance and on improving livelihoods.
112. The strong involvement of DSAP in the project will also ensure that lessons learned and best practice from this project can also easily be disseminated to the rest of the protected areas network. Similarly, Conservation International, Asity Madagascar and Madagascar National Parks are responsible for management of other PAs in the country and are committed to spreading best practice within the PA system.

O. Lessons Learned During the PPG Phase and from other Relevant GEF Projects

113. As part of the PPG phase, substantial additional socio-economic data through household surveys and focus group interviews was collected from communities living in and around the target areas. This has provided a rich source of information for designing the project and ensuring that the project activities, particularly for Component 2, are aligned with Community priorities.
114. Several projects and some individual PAs within the SAPM network have piloted standardized monitoring of conservation targets and key threats using the SMART monitoring approach. These pilots have demonstrated the robustness of the monitoring system and the advantages of using it to provide near real-time data and analysis and to share information with decision makers. Resources to ensure widespread adoption of the SMART monitoring in the 5 targeted PAs have been allocated as part of Component 1.
115. Previous projects, and especially the UNDP GEF MRPA project have highlighted the importance of the Regional Forestry Department (the DREEF) having resources and the ability to respond quickly to provide support to PAs when needed. In Madagascar, none of the PA managers have the direct authority to enforce PA legislation and need DREEF agents (or alternatively police/gendarmes) to do this for them. This means that to be effective, enforcement requires very close cooperation between PA managers and the DREEF, and for the DREEF to be adequately resourced. The project has recognized this situation and both the budget and annual workplans for each of the PAs have been structured to ensure that the DREEF is able to provide appropriate support. The DREEF will receive a separate subgrant under the project to provide support to the PAs.

SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization

116. Following approval of the PIF, all the proposed activities underwent a safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF ESMF policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities triggered any of the safeguards policies. The CI-GEF safeguards screening form was completed by CI Madagascar. Based on this and other available information, the CI-GEF Project Agency completed its safeguards analysis on January 23, 2018.

117. Table 18 below provides a summary of the environmental and social policies and standards that were triggered by the project and the justification of the screening results.

Table 18. Safeguard Screening Results

Policy/Best Practice	Triggered (Yes/No)	Justification
<i>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Policy</i>	No	No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats Policy</i>	No	The Project is not proposing to alter natural habitats.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement Policy</i>	No	The Project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction of access/use of natural resources.
<i>Indigenous Peoples Policy</i>	No	The Project does not plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples.
<i>Pest Management Policy</i>	No	There are no proposed activities related to pest management.
<i>Physical Cultural Resources Policy</i>	No	There are no proposed activities related to physical or cultural resources.
<i>Stakeholder Engagement</i>	Yes	The Project is required to engage stakeholders.
<i>Gender mainstreaming</i>	Yes	The Project is required to mainstream gender at all levels.
<i>Accountability and Grievance Mechanism</i>	Yes	All Projects are required to have an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism in place.

118. Based on the safeguard screening process, the project is not expected to have any adverse environmental or social effects. Indeed, the nature of the activities being supported (more effective PA management and support for community-based livelihood activities and small businesses) are intended to have positive environmental and social impacts.

Table 19. Safeguard Categorization

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i>			

B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations

112. Safeguard plans for the “Grievance Mechanism”, “Gender Mainstreaming” and “Stakeholder Engagement” were developed during the PPG stage using the CI-GEF agency templates. Information needed for these plans was collected during 4 planning workshops organized in regional capital of Boeny, Mahajanga, and during data collection at each of the 5 target protected areas. In particular, detailed input for the safeguard plans was collected during structured interviews in June and July 2018 with focus groups in communities living in and around the 5 targeted PAs. The three safeguard plans are summarised briefly as follows.
113. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency’s “Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy #7”, an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) (in Appendix VI of the ProDoc) has been developed to ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agency for consideration and redress. The AGM plan describes how all project stakeholders can raise grievances and how these will be processed. The aim is to provide transparent procedures that will allow people with concerns about the project to be heard and for resolutions to be found any grievances raised. Grievances will be screened for eligibility by the project team at CI Madagascar and ultimately the director responsible for the GEF project (the project director) will decide on how to process each one. The following criteria will be applied:
- Only grievances relating to the GEF Boeny protected areas project that CI Madagascar is executing will be processed;
 - Complainant has informed the appropriate Executing Entity or subgrantee (e.g. PA manager or government agency) of complaint and has worked with them in the first instance towards identifying a solution;
 - Is submitted by, or on behalf, of a person or people, affected by the project or program; and
 - Raises potential issues relating to compliance with the GEF’s Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Policy.
114. Based on determination, the project director will either follow up on the complaint or designate a person or panel to conduct a thorough and objective review of the grievance. Any designated person or panel will report to the project director. This review can include field level inspections, interviews of project-affected people, and comprehensive information gathering to allow a factual determination of the issues raised and a reliable basis for any recommendations made.
115. The mechanism will be in place before the start of project activities, and also disclosed to all stakeholders in Malagasy language and in a manner and means that best suits the local context of each of the 5 PAs. The following accountability and grievance indicators will be monitored: 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project’s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project’s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.
116. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency’s “Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8”, a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (found in Appendix VI) has been prepared using CI-GEF’s template. The data needed was based on semi-structured interviews, focus groups and household surveys conducted between 17 June and 3 July 2018. Information was collected from 12 Fokontany

(subdivisions of municipalities) around the 5 PAs and involved meetings with 159 people (84 men and 75 women). General observations were that the population divides into two major groupings of importance to the project: those that predominantly practice agriculture (inland populations) and those that predominantly practice fishing. Men and women tend to divide household tasks to be complementary with men tending to take on the main responsibility for physically demanding roles such as ploughing fields, cutting wood and night time security roles. However, both men and women participate in most activities. Regarding use of natural resources, most of the community groups established (e.g. CLP²⁹, GPT³⁰, AMI³¹, MMZ³² et les VOI³³) at PAs involve some female membership with the exception of the CLPs whose main activities are for community patrolling of the national parks. Women were found to participate actively in community affairs, openly express opinions in public meetings and participate in development and conservation activities.

117. The following minimum gender indicators will be monitored and reported on: 1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations); 2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and 3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.
118. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (found in Appendix VI) has been developed. The SEP shows the steps taken to obtain input from stakeholders from the PPG phase of the project and is based on input received from 208 people (97 women and 111 men) during 5 project preparation workshops (4 in the Boeny region and 1 in Antananarivo) and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders living around the PAs. In addition, the SEP has been informed by the results of household level surveys conducted with 416 households around the PAs. The SEP includes a stakeholder mapping to identify stakeholder groups and analyse how the stakeholder will be affected by, and could influence the project. For each of the stakeholders, the SEP describes how they have been engaged to provide input to the project design during the PPG phase. The SEP also includes activities to ensure meaningful engagement with stakeholders during the implementation phase of the project. These activities have been included in the relevant workplans of the project executing agencies and subgrantees. The following stakeholder engagement indicators will be monitored and reported on: 1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis; 2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and 3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).

²⁹ Comité Local du Parc, Local Park Committees at Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay National Parks

³⁰ Gestion Participative du Terroir at Ankarafantsika, where the whole population of a Fokontany is a member

³¹ Antrema Miray, the local management committee of the Antrema Biocultural Site

³² Marambitsy Miaro ny Zavaboary, for the Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony. MMZ is a platform that regroups all the associations existing around the PA.

³³ Vondron'Olona Ifotony, these are community associations for natural resource management, usually for community forest management.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

119. Key partners for project execution are FAPBM, DSAP and DGE. MNP, Asity Madagascar, DELC, MNHM and the DREEF Boeny will execute PA management activities in the target PAs. CI Madagascar will be the lead project Executing Agency with responsibility for housing the Project Management Unit (PMU), overseeing the grants for the GEF funding to the PA managers and government partners for execution of Outcomes 1.1. and 2.1. FAPBM will continue to provide its own funding to the PA managers as co-finance. CI Madagascar will work closely with FAPBM to ensure complementarity of the activities planned with the GEF and FAPBM funds to support PA level activities.
120. Outcome 1.2 is also focused on FAPBM and they will be responsible for the management of the USD 4.5M added to their capital and additional fundraising. The Global Conservation Fund (GCF) unit within CI will manage the relationship with FAPBM. Through GCF, CI was one of the original donors to FAPBM and GCF continues to be responsible for the institutional relationship between CI and FAPBM and to monitor the Trust Fund's progress. For example, GCF participates in the regular donor meetings organized by FAPBM. This arrangement will continue and be strengthened in the current project by using GCF's expertise to oversee the granting of the USD 4.5M to FAPBM. This arrangement will also avoid any potential conflict of interest issues between FAPBM and CI Madagascar.
121. The two government departments responsible for PAs and environmental protection in Madagascar, DSAP and DGE, will be responsible for specific activities (see Table 7) and their staff will also play a core role by serving in the Project Management Unit (PMU).
122. The PMU will be led by a National project director located within DSAP with the Technical Project coordinator from CI Madagascar and focal points from FAPBM, and DGE also serving on it. The National project director will be supported by three full time positions specifically for the project: a monitoring and evaluation manager, a livelihoods manager (working specifically on component 2) and a grants and contract manager. The PMU will be responsible for day-to-day execution of the project activities including oversight of the PA managers who will be grantees of the project.
123. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by MEEF will provide input to project work planning, approve annual work plans and budgets, review and approve any key project outputs (particularly policy-oriented ones) and facilitate successful project execution. Members of the PSC will be the heads of organizations leading the project execution (i.e. the ultimate supervisors of the individuals who are in the project management unit): the Director Generals of DGE, DSAP, DGF, MNP, CI Madagascar, and the Executive Director of FAPBM. Representatives will also be invited from other relevant ministries (M2PATE- responsible for land-use planning, Min Agri- responsible for agriculture, MPRH - responsible for fisheries). Heads of other NGOs working on PA management in Madagascar will also be invited to serve on the steering committee. Finally, representatives from the DREEF and Region will also serve on the project steering committee.

Table 20. Roles and Responsibilities of organizations involved in the Project

Organization	Role and Responsibilities
CI GEF Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and financial advice • Oversee mid-term evaluation (at 18 months), restructure project if necessary and report to GEF secretariat • Supervise the preparation of annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) • Organize at least one supervision mission per year • Oversee the annual and final project audits
Project Execution partners (DGE, DSAP, DREEF, PA managers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of Project activities (see Table 7 for details) • Monitor progress of project activities (DGE, DSAP, FAPBM) • Ensure that State authority (<i>rôle régalién</i>) supports project activities (DGE, DSAP, DREEF)
CI Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the liaison between the Government of Madagascar and the CI GEF agency • Provide technical support to executing organizations and PMU • Provide office space for PMU staff
Project Management Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational and technical management of the Project in conformity with the Project Document and the recommendations of the Steering Committee • Coordination of the project execution • Financial management of the project • Compilation of workplans, reports and any other documents needed for the management of the project • Supervision and technical monitoring of subgrants • Communication of objectives, activities and results of the project • Organize quarterly project monitoring meetings; review technical and financial reports; • Prepare Project Implementation Report
Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve workplans and budgets proposed by PMU

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and provision of advice to the PMU • Lobbying on behalf of project if necessary
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124. The CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agency. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or workplans. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

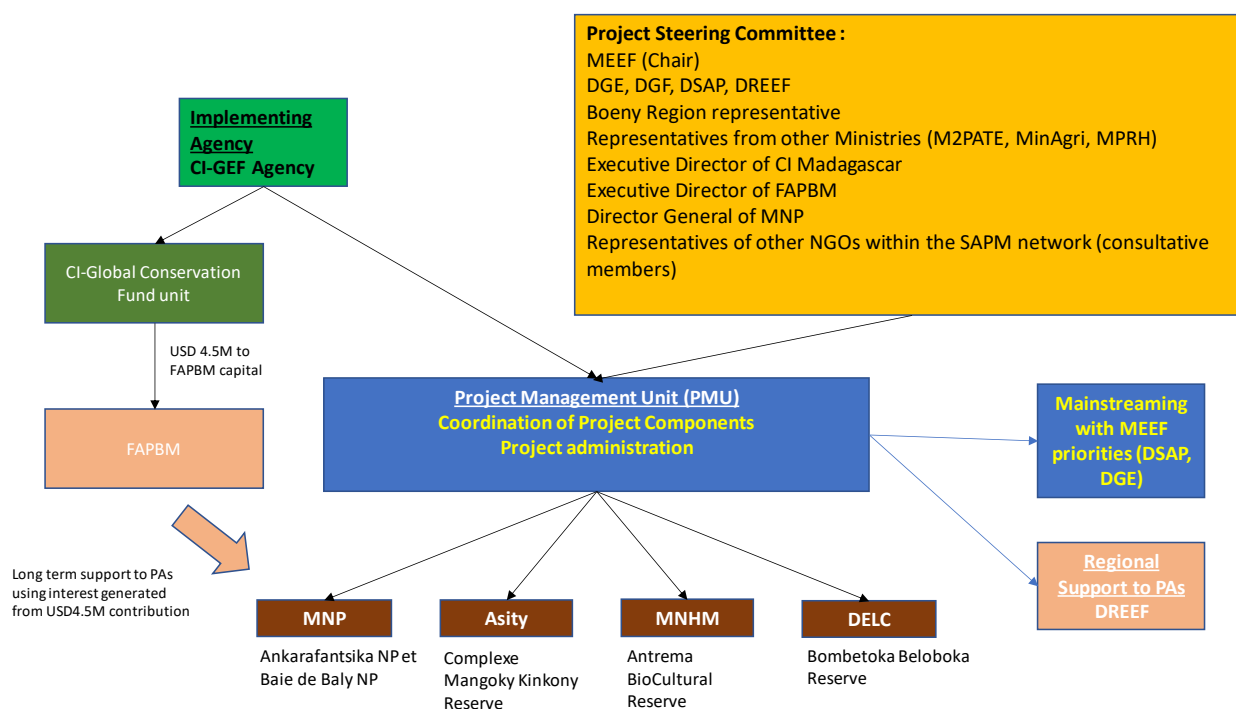


Figure 3. Project Execution Organizational Chart

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

119. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

120. The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.
121. The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.
122. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. As part of the project design, a member of staff within each of the executing partners has been designated as responsible for providing monitoring and evaluation information.
123. The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.
124. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.
125. The CI Internal Audit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

126. A member of staff will be recruited to be responsible for Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation. The objective of the M&E Plan is to ensure that the project indicators (as defined in the Results Management Framework) and activities are tracked and reported using appropriate and rigorous methods and protocols. It will also ensure that the results of monitoring are continually fed back to the project management team to allow an adaptive management approach to be used to keep the project on track. The project Monitoring and Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring is conducted in an objective and timely fashion, that transparent and replicable methods are used, and that data are stored in a secure and retrievable manner. All documents and records will be kept for at least two years after the project end date.
127. More detailed methods and protocols to ensure implementation of the M&E Plan will be developed at Project inception by the Monitoring and Evaluation Manager. As part of the project design, a M&E training has been planned within the first 3 months to ensure M&E requirements and methods are clear to executing partners. The M&E plan is intended to provide data to help monitor execution of project activities and track progress towards achieving outcomes and outputs. Data will be reviewed regularly to help adapt project management decisions to address any changes or issues that may arise. Data from the M&E database will be presented to the project steering committee and stakeholders at least annually in an annual report.

128. The Project M&E Plan includes the following components:

a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will also be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency will produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report will be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

All necessary baseline data that has not been collected during the PPG phase will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually. Meetings will be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

e. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF Project Agency will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF Project Agency staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

f. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency,

including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

g. **Annual Project Implementation Report**

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual Project Implementation Report to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The Project Implementation Report will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

h. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

i. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

l. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

129. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF agency in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 21. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
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a. Inception workshop and Report	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF 	\$6,431
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF 	
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF 	\$29,393
d. GEF Core Indicator Tracking	i) Project development phase (completed); ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF 	\$13,964
e. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF 	\$19,661
f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI-GEF 	\$24,854
g. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency 	\$14,709
h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF 	\$34,486
i. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency 	\$29,084
j. Independent External Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CI Evaluation Office Project Team • CI-GEF 	\$20,000
k. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CI Evaluation Office Project Team • CI-GEF 	\$20,000
l. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation	At least annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Team Executing Agency • CI-GEF 	\$16,808
m. Financial Statements Audit	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency • CI-GEF 	\$31,227
n. Final workshop	End of Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency 	\$8,373

SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Overall Project Budget

130. The project will be financed by a medium size GEF grant of USD 6,817,431 with co-financing from Conservation International, Government of Madagascar, the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund (FAPBM), Madagascar National Parks, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Asity Madagascar and GIZ. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in the two tables below. The project budget may be subject to revision during implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided as Appendix VII.

Table 22. Planned Project Budget by Component

	Project budget by Component (in USD)			
	Component 1	Component 2	PMC	Total budget
<i>Personnel Salaries and benefits</i>	53,371	99,425	108,401	261,197
<i>Contractual services</i>	32,378	50,919	33,878	117,175
<i>Travel, Meetings and Events</i>	59,550	73,799	82,494	215,843
<i>Grants & Agreements</i>	5,375,071	706,791		6,081,862
<i>Equipment</i>			20,081	20,081
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	14,656	26,832	79,785	121,273
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	5,535,026	957,766	324,639	6,817,431

Table 23. Planned Project Budget by Year

	Project budget by Year (in USD)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total budget
<i>Personnel Salaries and benefits</i>	72,739	90,388	98,071	261,198
<i>Contractual services</i>	29,758	30,524	56,892	117,174
<i>Travel, Meetings and Events</i>	84,538	62,053	69,251	215,842
<i>Grants & Agreements</i>	5,034,807	608,873	438,182	6,081,862
<i>Equipment</i>	20,081			20,081
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	37,295	40,716	43,263	121,274
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	5,279,218	832,554	705,659	6,817,431

B. Overall Project Co-financing

131. A total of USD 6,817,431 is requested for the project from GEF, with a total of USD 9,719,868 committed as co-finance from a variety of sources.

132. \$4,750,154 will come as support from the Madagascar Biodiversity Trust Fund (FAPBM) to support PA management in Boeny. The funding will contribute to both components of the project and will cover PA management costs, conservation activities and income generating activities for local communities. \$1,402,022 will come as support from Madagascar National Parks (\$848,409 for Ankarafantsika National Park and \$553,613 for Baly Bay National Park). This funding comes from several sources including MNP's own resources, KFW, Durrell and CEPF. The funding will contribute to both components. \$845,000 will come from Asity Madagascar for management at the Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex. This funding comes from GIZ, CEPF³⁴, Blue Action Fund and Asity Madagascar (in kind) and will contribute to both components. \$289,754 will come as support from the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle for protected area management at Antrema. This funding comes from various sources: CEPF, Yves Rocher Foundation, MNHM and IRD. The funds contribute to salaries, professional services, equipment and supplies, travel, ecosystem restoration activities and meetings. \$135,000 (118,650 Euros) will come as support from GIZ to support PA management and support livelihood activities for local communities. \$1,572,938 will come from Conservation International's Madagascar Program as support to other Protected Areas in Madagascar outside of the Boeny Region. This support reflects CI's commitment to strengthening PA management effectiveness within Madagascar. This funding comes from the Green Climate Fund activities to reduce forest loss at the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor Reserve (CAZ) and the Ambositra-Vondrozo Forest Corridor Reserve (COFAV). \$350,000 is committed by the Direction Générale de l'Environnement (DGE) as in-kind support in the form of salary costs related to the project. \$375,000 is committed by the Direction du Système des Aires Protégées (DSAP) as in-kind support in the form of salary costs related to the project.

133. The co-financing commitment letters are attached in Appendix VIII

Table 24. Committed Grants and In-Kind Co-financing (USD)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Other	FAPBM	Grants	4,750,154
Other	Madagascar National Parks	Grants	1,402,022
CSO ³⁵	Asity Madagascar	In kind	845,000
Other	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle	In kind	289,754
Other	GIZ	Grants	135,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grants	1,572,938
Recipient Government	Direction Générale de l'Environnement (DGE)	In kind	350,000
Recipient Government	Direction du Système des Aires Protégées (DSAP)	In kind	375,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING			9,719,868

³⁴ No funding from CEPF financed by the CI-GEF project is directed towards Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands. The active investments in Madagascar are financed through other CEPF donors.

³⁵ Civil Society Organization

APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

Objective:	To strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the northwestern landscape of Madagascar
Indicator(s):	a. Number of hectares protected within the national protected area system (SAPM) in the northwestern landscape of Madagascar (588,494 ha) b. Number of protected areas in the northwestern landscape that improve their management effectiveness (5) c. Number of protected areas in the northwestern landscape with improved financial sustainability (5) d. Number (and percentage) of regional and local development plans that include the target protected areas and are consistent with their objectives (1 SRAT and 22 SACs) e. Number of households directly benefitting from sustainable production initiatives linked to the target protected areas (2000)

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-western Landscape (Boeny region)			
Outcome 1.1.: Increased management effectiveness of 5 targeted PAs of the Northwestern Landscape <i>Indicator 1.1.: METT scores of the 5 targeted PAs, covering about 588,494 ha</i>	1.1.1.: <i>METT scores for the 5 targeted PAs</i> ³⁶ : Ankarafantsika: 67 Baie de Baly: 78 Complexe Mahavavy-Kinkony: 52 Bombetoka Beloboka: 20 Antrema: 77 Average: 58.8	1.1.1.: 15% increase of the average <i>METT score for the 5 targeted PAs</i> :	Output 1.1.1.: Targeted protected areas acknowledged and mainstreamed into local and regional planning schemes <i>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of protected areas that are acknowledged and mainstreamed into Regional Development Plan (Schema Regional d'Aménagement du Territoire, SRAT) and Communal Management Schemes (Schema d'Aménagement Communal, SAC)</i> Target: 5 protected areas

³⁶ Note that these METT scores are based on the GEF 6 METT scoring system. SAPM is currently developing a new METT scoring system for the country that is expected to be ready for use in 2019 and so METT scores under the SAPM system may differ slightly.

			<p>Output 1.1.2.: Comprehensive and participatory management plans implemented in targeted PAs</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of management plans up-to-date and implemented in targeted PAs</i></p> <p>Target: 5 management plans</p> <p>Output 1.1.3.: Participation of local communities in the management of targeted PAs improved</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of Local management structures that are in place and fulfilling terms of reference at all 5 targeted PAs</i></p> <p>Target: 5 management structures (each management structure has at least 20% women)</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2.: Improved financial sustainability of 5 targeted PAs</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1. Amount of long-term financing available annually for the 5 targeted protected areas</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.: Financing gap (expressed as % of total need defined in management plans) of the 5 targeted PAs during 2022-2025</i></p>	<p>1.2.1.: An average of USD 194,558 annually provided by FAPBM to four PAs in Boeny 1.2.2.: covering 4.9% of the financing requirements for the 2019-2021 period</p>	<p>1.2.1.: USD 137,000 additional funding available annually for the 5 targeted PAs</p> <p>1.2.2.: Financing gap for 2022-2025 reduced to 25 % of total need as defined in management plans</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1.: The Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (FAPBM) capitalized USD 4.5 million to generate revenues for the management of the targeted PAs</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1.1: Amount contributed to the capital of FAPBM through the Project</i></p> <p>Target: USD 4.5 million</p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: The FAPBM contributes at least USD 137,000 additional annually and in perpetuity to strengthen the management of targeted PAs</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.1: Annual contribution to the 5 targeted PAs attributable to the USD</i></p>

			<p><i>4.5 million contribution to FAPBM's capital</i></p> <p>Target: USD 137,000 additional annually from year 3</p> <p>Output 1.2.3.: Additional donors identified to increase the FAPBM capitalization and reduced financial gap of targeted protected areas and funding proposals submitted</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3.1: Number of funding requests submitted to potential donors</i></p> <p>Target: 3 funding requests.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.2: Number of donor databases developed</p> <p>Target: 1 database</p>
Component 2: Supporting sustainable production by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing			
<p>Outcome 2.1.: Key local communities around targeted PAs have adopted sustainable production practices</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.: % of households self-reporting as food insecure</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.: Number of months that households are food insecure</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.: a) % increase in household income of the local participating communities</i></p>	<p>2.1.1: 72% of households self-reporting as food insecure</p> <p>2.1.2: Median number of months households are food insecure is 4 months</p> <p>2.1.3: Average household income around PAs is 1,297,465 Ariary</p>	<p>2.1.1: 20% reduction in the number of households reporting that they are food insecure</p> <p>2.1.2: Median number of months households are food insecure is reduced to 3 months</p> <p>2.1.3: 15% increase in average annual household income for participants in sustainable production initiatives supported by the Project</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Support Communal Management Schemes (SACs) and PA management plans (PAGs) by strengthening local initiatives for sustainable production and better conservation of protected area buffer zones</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number of sustainable production initiatives supported to improve livelihoods</i></p> <p>Target: 16 livelihood initiatives</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.2.: Number of people (gender disaggregated) participating in</i></p>

Indicator 2.4: number of hectares where sustainable production practices have been adopted	2.1.4: On zero hectares, sustainable production practices have been adopted	2.1.4: On 500 hectares sustainable production practices have been adopted	<p><i>sustainable production initiatives supported by the Project</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1300 women; 1300 men; 2000 households</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Develop and enhance value chains of sustainable products with potential in the region</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.1: Number of value chains developed and executed.</i></p> <p><i>Target: 3 value chains</i></p>
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APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1.: Increased management effectiveness												
Output 1.1.1.: PAs mainstreamed in land planning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 1.1.2.: PA management plans implemented	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 1.1.3.: Community participation in PA management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Outcome 1.2.: Improve financial sustainability of 5 targeted PAs												
Output 1.2.1.: Capitalize FAPBM with USD 4.5M	x	x										
Output 1.2.2.: FAPBM contributes at least USD 137,000 to targeted PAs									x	x	x	x
Output 1.2.3.: Additional donors identified to increase FAPBM capitalization			x	x	x	x						
Outcome 2.1.: Local communities adopt sustainable production practices												
Output 2.1.1.: Support SACs and PA management plans by strengthening sustainable production initiatives	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 2.1.2.: Develop value chains of sustainable products with high potential		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Objective:							
Indicator a: Number of hectares protected within SAPM in the northwestern landscape of Madagascar	Hectares	Assessment based on official government decrees	588,494 ha	5 PAs	Mid term and end of project	CI & DSAP	Staff time to examine Government decrees
Indicator b: Number of protected areas in the northwestern landscape that improve their management effectiveness	METT score	METT-GEF methodology	58.8 (mean score of the 5 PAs)	5 PAs	Annual	CI, PA managers, DSAP	Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology
Indicator c: Number of protected areas in northwestern landscape with improved financial sustainability	Number of PAs	Estimation of financial gap for next 3 years based on committed funding and costs according to management plans	5	5 PAs	Mid term and end of project	CI, PA managers, DSAP	Staff time to analyze financial information in PA management plans and financial plans
Indicator d: Number and percentage of regional and local development plans that include the target protected areas and are consistent with their objectives	Number of development planning documents	Assessment of the SRAT and SAC to determine how they integrate PAs	1 SRAT 22 SAC (to verify exact current situation at Project start since these are a work in progress)	5 PAs	Mid term and end of project	CI	Staff time to assess planning documents

Indicator e: Number of households directly benefitting from sustainable production initiatives linked to the target PAs	Number of households (and beneficiaries)	Collection of standardized information on the beneficiaries of sustainable production activities supported by the project	0	5 PAs	Annual	CI and PA managers	Staff time to compile data from partners
Component 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-western Landscape (Boeny region)							
Outcome Indicator 1.1.: Management effectiveness of 5 targeted PAs of the Northwestern Landscape	METT score	METT-GEF methodology	58.8 (mean score of the 5 PAs)	5 PAs	Annual	CI, PA managers, DSAP	Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology
Output indicator 1.1.1.: Number of PAs <i>acknowledged and mainstreamed into SRAT and SACs</i>	Number of development planning documents	Assessment of the SRAT and SAC to determine how they integrate PAs	1 SRAT 22 SACs	5 PAs	Mid-term and end of project	CI	Staff time to assess planning documents
Output indicator 1.1.2.: <i>Number of management plans up-to-date and implemented in targeted PAs</i>	Number of Management Plans	Confirmation that new management plans have been developed or updated	4 (all need to be renewed during the project)	5 PAS	Mid-term and end of project	CI, DSAP, PA managers	Staff time
Output indicator 1.1.3.: Number of local management structures in place and fulfilling terms of reference at PAs	Number of management structures	<i>Assessment of functioning of the management structures</i>	4 (none for Bombetoka-Beloboka)	5 PAs	Mid-term and end of project	CI, DSAP, PA managers	<i>Staff time, travel time</i>

Outcome Indicator 1.2.: Amount of long-term financing available annually for the 5 targeted PAs	USD available from FAPBM	Assessment of finance available from FAPBM	195,000	FAPBM	Annual	CI, FAPBM	Staff time
Outcome Indicator 1.3.: % of total finance identified in PA management plans (2022-2025) that is covered by available funding	%	Assessment of finance available from FAPBM and needs identified in management plans	4.8%	FAPBM, 5 PAs	Project end	CI, FAPBM, PA managers	Staff time
Output Indicator 1.2.1.1: Amount contributed to the capital of FAPBM through the Project	USD	Confirmation from FAPBM of receipt of funds	4.5M	FAPBM	Mid term, Project End	CI, FAPBM	Staff time
Output Indicator 1.2.2.1: Annual contribution to the 5 targeted PAs attributable to the USD 4.5 million contribution to FAPBM's capital	USD	Analysis of FAPBM's grant giving/grant agreements	0	FAPBM	Mid term, Project End	CI, FAPBM	Staff time
Output Indicator 1.2.3.1: Number of funding requests submitted to potential donors	Number of requests	Confirmation of number of requests submitted by FAPBM	<i>0 related to project</i>	<i>FAPBM</i>	Mid term, Project End	CI, FAPBM	Staff time

Output Indicator 1.2.3.2: Number of donor databases developed	Number of databases	Confirmation of functioning database as a resource for FAPBM	0	FAPBM	Mid term, Project End	CI, FAPBM	Staff time
Component 2: Supporting sustainable production by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing							
Outcome Indicator 2.1.: % of households self-reporting as food insecure	% of households surveyed	Household surveys using the methodology developed during PPG stage	72%	5 PAs	Mid term, Project End	CI	Staff time, short term contractors/field assistants, travel to PAs
Outcome Indicator 2.2.: Number of months that households are food insecure	Median number of months	Household surveys using the methodology developed during PPG stage	4	5 PAs	Mid term, Project End	CI	Staff time, short term contractors/field assistants, travel to PAs
Outcome Indicator 2.3.: a) % increase in household income of the local participating communities	% increase	Household surveys using the methodology developed during PPG stage	Baseline household annual income is 1,297,465 Ariary	5 PAs	Mid term, Project End	CI	Staff time, short term contractors/field assistants, travel to PAs
Outcome Indicator 2.4: Number of hectares where sustainable production practices have been adopted	hectares	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	0 supported by project	5 PAs	Annual	CI, PA managers	Staff time

<i>Output Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number of sustainable production initiatives supported to improve livelihoods</i>	Number of initiatives	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	<i>0 supported by project</i>	<i>5 PAs</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>CI, PA managers</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
<i>Output Indicator 2.1.1.2: Number of people (gender disaggregated) participating in sustainable production initiatives supported by the Project</i>	Number of people	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	<i>0 supported by project</i>	<i>5 PAs</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>CI, PA managers</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
<i>Output Indicator 2.1.2.1: Number of value chains developed and executed.</i>	Number of value chains	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	<i>0 supported by project</i>	<i>5 PAs</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>CI, PA managers</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Safeguard Plans:							
Indicator S1.1.: Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	Number of conflicts	Information from database of conflict and complaint cases	<i>0</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicator S1.2.: Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.	Number (and %) of complaints addresses	Information from database of conflict and complaint cases	0	CI	Annual	CI	Staff time
Indicator S2.1.: Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations)	Number of men and women	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	0	CI	Annual	CI	Staff time
Indicator S2.2.: Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project	Number of men and women	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	0	CI	Annual	CI	Staff time

Indicator S2.3.: Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations	Number of strategies and plans	Compilation from project reports by grantees on activities	<i>0</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
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APPENDIX IV: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)	
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)					
		Expected			Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
			588,494				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
Ankarafantsika		II National Park	136,513		67		
Baly Bay		II National Park	57,418		78		
Antrema		VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	20,620		77		
Mahavavy Kinkony Complex		V Protected Landscape	302,000		52		
Bombetoka Beloboka		V Protected Landscape	71,943		20		
		Sum	588,494	Average	58.8		
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)	
				Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					500		
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					500		
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of investment						
				Number Expected		Number Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
				Female	1300		
				Male	1300		
				Total	2600		

APPENDIX V: Safeguard Screening Form and Analysis



CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY SCREENING RESULTS AND SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS

(To be completed by CI-GEF Coordination Team)

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country: Madagascar	GEF Project ID: 9606
Project Title: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) - Madagascar	
Executing Agency: Conservation International - Madagascar	
GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity	
GEF Project Amount: USD 6,817,431	
Reviewer(s): Ian Kissoon	
Date of Review: January 23, 2018	
Comments: Analysis completed and approved	

B. Project Objective:

To strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Northwestern Landscape of Madagascar.

C. Project Description:

The project will improve the management effectiveness of five key protected areas (PAs) that harbor globally threatened species, identify additional sources of funding for the financial gaps, and promote best practices and sustainable utilization of natural resources for the Boeny region, especially in five municipalities bordering targeted PAs, while ensuring that stakeholders understand the multiple benefits that these best practices will bring to local and regional economies.

The project will be executed under the following components:

Component 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region)

Outcome 1.1.: Increased management effectiveness of five targeted PAs of the Northwestern Landscape

- Mainstream the objectives of PAs into larger planning schemes
- Support the implementation of the activities defined in management plans
- Strengthen capacities of local communities and their involvement in the PA governance.

Outcome 1.2.: Improved financial sustainability of 5 targeted PAs

- Improve the long-term financial sustainability of the targeted PAs
- Help leverage additional funding by identifying new donors

Component 2: Supporting sustainable use of biodiversity by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing

Outcome 2.1.: Key local communities around targeted PAs adopted sustainable production practices

- Support the development or implementation of municipality land use planning (SAC) in 5 municipalities: Katsepy, Antseza, Ankazomborona, Boanamary and Soalala
- Scale-up and support sustainable production practices in PA buffer areas based on the SAC and 5 PAs Environmental and Social Safeguard Plans
- Improve livelihoods while promoting subsistence production approaches that help conserve or sustainably use key biodiversity

D. Project location and biophysical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The Boeny region is located in the Northwestern Landscape of Madagascar. It covers an area of 30,000 km² and includes five protected areas: Ankarafantsika National Park, Biocultural Site of Antrema, Complex Mahavavy Kinkony, National Park of Baly Bay, and Bombetoka Belembo. The region is largely drained by a particularly dense river network, giving it significant water resources, including large lakes, such as the Kinkony Lake, the second largest in the country. This western region harbors dry forest habitats that rank amongst the most distinctive ecosystems in Madagascar, and is home to several lemur species. The Boeny region has been identified as containing particularly high levels of biodiversity of global importance, generating environmental goods and services (e.g. water supply) of national importance, and being vulnerable to a number of threats both anthropogenic and natural. The project area is subject to environmental pressures (threats) such as traditional slash and burn (tavy) agriculture, timber extraction, harvesting of other forest resources, and mining. Charcoal production is a common activity among local communities, with production for home use and sale. It is estimated that there are about 77,500 inhabitants living in the areas surrounding the targeted protected areas. Most of these households in the area engage in subsistence activities, which are characterized by extremely low levels of productivity and sustainability, and high environmental impact such as charcoal production, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, and ecotourism.

According to the National Institute of Statistics (2014), the Boeny region has a population of 821,356 inhabitants of whom the majority (55 percent) are women. Despite their number and status as key stakeholders, women rarely influence planning and decision-making in land management. There are a large number of women's associations that pursue various activities such as the promotion of raw silk, cooking, and embroidery but women empowerment is still limited. Recognizing the fundamental roles played by women, the project will make great efforts to advance gender equity and women's empowerment where relevant.

E. Executing Agency's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:

The EA did not indicate any capacity or experience with safeguards. However, the CI-GEF Project Agency conducted training on safeguards particularly on gender mainstreaming with the EA and some of its partners in June 2017.

II. SAFEGUARD AND POLICIES

Environmental and Social Safeguards:

Safeguard Triggered	Yes	No	TBD	Date Completed
1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)		X		
<i>Justification: No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated</i>				
2. Natural Habitats		X		
<i>Justification: The project is not proposing to alter natural habitats</i>				
3. Involuntary Resettlement		X		
<i>Justification: The project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction of access/use of natural resources.</i>				
4. Indigenous Peoples		X		
<i>Justification: The project does not plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples</i>				
5. Pest Management		X		
<i>Justification: There are no proposed activities related to pest management</i>				
6. Physical & Cultural Resources		X		
<i>Justification: There are no proposed activities related to physical and cultural resources</i>				
7. Stakeholder Engagement	X			
<i>Justification: The project is required to engage stakeholders</i>				
8. Gender mainstreaming	X			
<i>Justification: The project is required to mainstream gender at all levels</i>				
9. Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms	X			
<i>Justification: As a publicly funded GEF project, a Grievance Mechanism is required.</i>				

III. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

From information provided in the Safeguard Screening Form, this project has triggered three safeguard policies. These are:

- I. Stakeholder Engagement,
- II. Gender Mainstreaming, and
- III. Grievance Mechanism.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

No indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities are foreseen at this time.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts:

The proposed approach of the project is expected to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. As such, no better alternative can be conceived at this time.

4. Describe measures to be taken by the Executing Agency to address safeguard policy issues.

I. Grievance Mechanism

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy #7", the Executing Agency is required to develop an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agency for consideration and redress. The mechanism must be in place before the start of project activities, and also disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context.

In addition, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

- 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and*
- 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.*

II. Gender Mainstreaming

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the Executing Agency is required to prepare a Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

In addition, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum gender indicators:

- 1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations);*
- 2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant*
- 3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.*

III. Stakeholder Engagement

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", the Executing Agency is required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

In addition, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

- 1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis;*
- 2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and*
- 3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders*

during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)


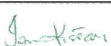

IV. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.			

V. EXPECTED DISCLOSURE DATES

Safeguard Plan	CI Disclosure Date	EA Disclosure Date
Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	NA	NA
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	NA	NA
Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan (V- RAP)	NA	NA
Process Framework for Restriction of Access to Natural Resources	NA	NA
Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)	NA	NA
Pest Management Plan (PMP)	NA	NA
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Within 15 days of CI-GEF approval	Within 30 days of CI-GEF approval
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	Within 15 days of CI-GEF approval	Within 30 days of CI-GEF approval
Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	Within 15 days of CI-GEF approval	Within 30 days of CI-GEF approval

VI. APPROVALS

Signed and submitted by:		
	Name: Free de Koning Sr. Director Project Development & Implementation	Date: 01/25/2018
Approved by:		
	Name: Ian Kissoon Technical Advisor (Director of Safeguards)	Date: 2018-01-23
	Name: Orissa Samaroo Project Manager	Date: 01/25/2018

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APPENDIX VI: Safeguard Compliance Plans

Three Safeguard Plans have been prepared for the Project:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Gender Mainstreaming Plan
- Accountability and Grievance Mechanism

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	<i>‘Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) – Madagascar’</i>		
GEF PROJECT ID:	9606	PROJECT DURATION (months):	36
EXECUTING AGENCY:	Conservation International, Madagascar Program		
PROJECT START DATE	May 2019	PROJECT END DATE	May 2022
SEP PREPARED BY:	Patricia Ramarojaona		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:			
SEP APPROVED BY:	Ian Kissoon, Director of Safeguards, CI-GEF Agency		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	December 6, 2018		

SECTION II: Introduction

The objective of this project is to strengthen the management and sustainable financing of the five protected areas (PAs) in the Boeny Region of western Madagascar to reduce threats to natural resources and contribute to resilience of the region. Activities will include: supporting the implementation of activities already identified in PA management plans, building the capacity of local communities and their involvement in PA governance, improving the financial sustainability of PAs, supporting efforts to mobilize additional funds, complement and expand on-going local initiatives for sustainable production and conservation of areas around PAs and buffer zones, and improve livelihoods that contribute to the conservation or sustainable use of biodiversity. These activities will be conducted on the basis of the management plans of the PAs, the respective municipal development schemes (SAC³⁷) and the regional development scheme (SRAT³⁸). These protected areas of different categories and with different types of ecosystems, make the Boeny Region one of the regions with strong potential to contribute to the economic growth of the country. However, this Region is exposed to various forms of pressure that threaten sustainable development. It is in this context that there are numerous stakeholders in the field of development and conservation that implement programs within the Region. These different stakeholders come from different sectors: forestry and environment; agriculture-livestock-fishing; land-use planning; tourism; mining; crafts and scientific research. The field of justice is also a stakeholder, in that wildlife trafficking and illicit exploitation of natural resources are threats in Boeny. The achievement of project objectives is highly dependent on the support of these different stakeholders. The present SEP shows the steps taken to obtain input from stakeholders from the genesis of the project, to make them real actors and partners in the implementation and monitoring, and in doing so, by strengthening their ownership of the expected results at different levels.

³⁷ Schema Communal d’Amenagement

³⁸ Schema Regional d’Amenagement du Territoire

SECTION III: Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder Name	Current function	How will the project impact this stakeholder?	What influence do they have over the project?
Government			
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF)/ General Secretary (SG)	Governing institution for environmental matters in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening knowledge of GEF principles - Improved capacity in project formulation to be submitted to GEF and similar donors - Contribution to the improvement of the management of the multi-donor planning and monitoring system established within the Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the success of the project through regular follow-up (active participation in the steering committee, exchanges with stakeholders, followed on the ground) giving advice and always ensuring compliance with the regulatory provisions and principles of the GEF
General Directorate of the Environment (DGE/ MEEF)	Participant in technical supervision (with DSAP and DREEF) Develop links with other sectors as needed. Also serves as the GEF OFP and oversees GEF projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening knowledge of GEF principles - Improved capacity in project formulation for GEF and similar donors - Improved capacity to monitor activities and improved knowledge of conservation context on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the support given to actors in the field (DREEF, PA Manager): technical advice on the relationship between conservation and development (e.g. establishment of "Sustainable Fokontany or sustainable village" concept)
Directorate of PA System (DSAP/MEEF)	Technical supervision of PAs (with DGE and DREEF) Develops and shares monitoring and reporting processes to ensure compliance with the rest of the PA network in Madagascar, including sharing of PA management tools Monitor project progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening knowledge of GEF principles - Improved capacity in project formulation for GEF and similar donors - Improved capacity to monitor activities and improved knowledge of conservation context on the ground - Enrichment of the protected areas monitoring system within the DSAP, thanks to the experiences of this project (monitoring activities, conservation targets, threats, PA management effectiveness and PA impacts) - Monitoring implementation of the sub-projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gradual improvement of knowledge on PA management - Improvement of the support given to the actors in the field (DREEF, PA Manager): assistance on the application of regulatory texts (Forest Code, PA code), technical advice, facilitating exchange of experience with other PA managers in the SAPM network
Directorate of the Ecology, Environment	Technical supervision Monitor progress at PA level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved technical knowledge on protected area management, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PA managers will be less isolated but will benefit from better

and Forests at regional level (DREEF/ Boeny)	Enforcement of PA regulations Organising activities of “Mixed Brigades”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - including new protected areas (NAPs) - Improved learning about protected area management effectiveness - Improved knowledge of the 5 PAs and their surroundings - Improvement of supervision capacities - Improvement of coordination: identification of the different technical and financial support and coordination, synergy and complementarity of actions, harmonization of efforts - Strengthening collaborations with other development sectors (notably: agriculture, fishing, tourism) and other departments: mining, justice, territorial planning, research - Improving the fight against illicit trafficking in natural resources, thanks to enhanced cooperation with the Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collaboration with DREEF - The transmission of information concerning each site to the authorities within the Region / Spatial Planning by the DREEF, will contribute to a better integration of information on the project in regional planning
Decentralized Directorates at regional level: Agriculture, Husbandry, Fisheries, Tourism, Mining,	Coordinate with DREEF and PA Managers for inter-sectoral promotion of development actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better coordination of inter-sectoral actions - Complementarity of interventions <p>Agriculture :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the yield and limiting the impacts of climate change • Provision of improved seeds and inputs to farmers 	
Decentralized Directorates at regional level : Security, Justice, Research, Population	Coordinate with DREEF and PA Managers to promote development actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the knowledge of regulatory texts and legal devices related to natural resources - Improved collaboration on environmental issues and taking responsibility in this sector - Improvement of knowledge on PAs and their peripheries, for the enrichment and implementation of the SRAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate collaboration of PA managers with these other sectors
Boeny Region	Responsible for the administration of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of knowledge on PAs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of inter-sectoral coordination

	territory at the level of the Region	their peripheries, for the enrichment and implementation of the SRAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manager of possible intersectoral conflicts (natural resources management, security) - Can be a relay-facilitator for contacts with the private sector and other public sector services
Ministry responsible for the territorial planning (Ministère en charge de l'aménagement du territoire)	Land management: land tenure, spatial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better knowledge of the complexities of territorial management at the grassroots level, at the PA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of possible conflicts
CSOs/NGOs			
CI Madagascar	<p>Serves as Project Management and Coordination Unit</p> <p>Acts as an advisor to implementing partners as needed - including technical advice, grant management support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New knowledge and improved knowledge on GEF policies and mechanisms - New experiences and improvement of management practices - Capitalization of knowledge and experiences in conservation management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected area management knowledge as added value to share with site managers - Being able to play the role of relay-facilitator between the stakeholders and CI-GEF
Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar (FAPBM)	Provides annual grants for PA management	<p>Capacity Building :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of monitoring practices, especially of the management effectiveness of PAs - Continuous improvement in terms of grant mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support / advice to PA managers in terms of resource mobilization - Capacity Building Support for NAP Management (Categories V and VI)
CETAMADA	Partner for the conservation of marine mammals and their habitat	Improvement of the activities of the Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popularization of knowledge on marine mammals - Awareness of the population and users of the sea to the respect of the code of good practice - Development of sustainable and responsible whale ecotourism in areas frequented by humpback whale and other marine mammal species
Protected Area managers			
Madagascar National Parks	PA Management (Ankarafantsika, Baie de Baly/Namoroka)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of management efficiency: PA enforcement, monitoring and surveillance, reduction of pressures/threats, fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of the field and long experience, in terms of management of PAs and related to development - Trusted relationships
MNHN/ University of Antananarivo	PA Management, Scientific activities (Antrema)		
Durell	PA Management Partner		

	(Ankarafantsika, Baie de Baly/ Namoroka)	fighting, strengthening of conservation activities	established with local communities
ASITY Madagascar	PA Management (Mahavavy Kinkony)	- Continuation of previous efforts and valorisation of achievements	- Complementarity with already developed actions
DELC	PA Management (Bombetoka/ Beloboka)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring trends of target species - Improved partnerships with the private sector - Strengthening collaborations with local communities - Improvement of the exchanges, reflections and collaborations with the different decentralized services of the different sectors - Improved knowledge on PA management - Diversification of donors 	
Protected area managers: continuation of development actions already undertaken before, reinforcement of achievements			
Madagascar National Parks	PA Management Ankarafantsika	Support to existing sectors: Apiculture, raffia, tourism, “green charcoal” / improved stoves, reforestation / timber, raffia: restoration, recovery, processing; “Green” charcoal: reforestation, exploitation of available resources	
MNHN/ University of Antananarivo	PA Management, Scientific activities (Antrema)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of a community farm: poultry farming, dairy cow breeding, development of natural farming areas - Reforestation (alternative firewood, timber) - Product valorization: participation in the fairs - Environmental education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of the field and long experience, in terms of management of PAs and related to development - Trusted relationships established with local communities - Complementarity with already developed actions
Madagascar National Parks	PA Management (Baie de Baly/Tsingy de Namoroka),	<p>Continued support for the Riverine Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice growing (irrigated, rainfed) - Marine fishing - Formalization of the establishment of the Local Park Committees (for controls and surveillance) - Officialization of VOI structures (as local partners) 	

Durrell	PA Management Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project activities will complement Durrell's species-focused conservation programs at Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay NPs 	
ASITY Madagascar	PA Management (Mahavavy Kinkony)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of the raffia sector - The development of the apiculture sector - The development of the practice of the improved rice system - The development of market gardening - Reforestation and forest restoration - Sensitization for the fight against bush fires - The continuation of community socio-economic analyses 	
DELIC	PA Management (Bombetoka/ Beloboka)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beekeeping - Green charcoal production - The development of tourism - Energy reforestation - Fishing and fish farming - Restoration of mangroves 	
Local communities			
Municipalities in the buffer zones of PAs	Local administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development support for livelihood activities in the municipality that are consistent with SAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the smooth execution of activities - Conflict resolution if necessary
Local communities in the buffer zones of PAs	Conservation and development partners to the PAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better sense of ownership of PA priorities - Strengthening commitment to conservation: monitoring, control, surveillance - Improvement of living conditions through the promotion of development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the success of the project: by agreeing to be true partners in all project activities (conservation and development) through mutually recognized agreements - Potential hindrance: Demotivation to collaborate because of poverty and prioritization of other activities that have no

			link with the conservation of protected areas
Private Sector			
Private tourism operators (based in Mahajanga and Antananarivo)	Partner for promotion and delivery of ecotourism	Provision of new opportunities to expand ecotourism offering in the region	The success of planned ecotourism actions in the project (at Baly Bay, Antrema) and existing tourism offerings at CMK and Ankarafantsika ultimately depend on tourism operators offering these destinations/products.
Regional Tourism Office (Office Régional du Tourisme de Mahajanga)	Partner for promotion of ecotourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the activities of the Office - Improved knowledge / databases of targeted sites 	Contribution to tourism promotion of targeted sites
Academia/Others			
Université d'Antananarivo	Co-manager of AP Antrema with MNHN; Partner for scientific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PA management experience see above - Contribution to the implementation of existing research plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge of PA biodiversity - Blocking factor: lack of means
Université de Mahajanga	Partner for scientific research	Contribution to the implementation of existing research plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge of PA biodiversity - Blocking factor: lack of means

SECTION IV: Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase

a.

Stakeholder Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁹	Outcomes
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests (MEEF)/ General Secretary (SG)	Meeting at Ministry Office in Antananarivo, April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirmation by the SG of the Ministry's commitment to endorse the project - Commitment of the Ministry to facilitate the resolution of any blockage at any level during the preparation and implementation of the project
General Directorate of the Environment (DGE/MEEF)	Meeting in May and June at Ministry Office in Antananarivo, and Workshops in Mahajanga in April, May and July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirmation of commitment to follow up activities related to community development - Sustainable village or Fokontany promotion - Environmental awareness raising activity development
Directorate of PA System (DSAP/MEEF)	Meeting at Ministry Office in Antananarivo in April, and Workshops in Mahajanga in April, May, June, July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supervision and monitoring of the activities of the PA managers - Monitoring, valorization and exploitation of the results of PA management effectiveness assessment processes
Directorate of the Ecology, Environment and Forests at regional level (DREEF/ Boeny)	Telephone call and Workshops in Mahajanga in April, May, July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to mobilization of actors at the level of the Region - Coordination and promotion of complementarities of support received / Linking partners - Commitment to implementation: Support to the implementation and development of initiatives: - Integration of Reforestation activities in project - Valuation and / or facilitation of the continuation of the development of existing or identified sectors: production of wood, raffia, green coal, promotion of the honey sector, fishing - Identification of private partners - Technical advice in the field - Maintaining the good working relationship with the Region - Initiator of inter-sectoral collaborations
Decentralized Directorates at regional level : Agriculture, Husbandry, Fisheries	Workshops in Mahajanga : April, May, July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration in the identification or confirmation of promising channels - Commitment in providing technical advice - Supervision of farmers on the dissemination of farming techniques
Decentralized Directorates at regional level : Tourism	Workshop in Mahajanga : July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link with actors or entities working in the sector

³⁹ Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar

Decentralized Directorates at regional level : Justice	Workshop in Mahajanga in April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment to be active in the Steering Committee - Commitment to the direct prosecution of arrested offenders (Criminal Code application)
MNP : Directorate of Operation (Central level)	Meeting in Antananarivo in April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment to support the managers of the sites (MNP sites) in the complementarity between the IEG tool (Management Efficiency Index used by MNP) and the METT - Commitment to continue technical collaborations with DSAP
MNP : Ankarafantsika PA Manager Team	Workshops in Mahajanga : April, May, July Consultation at field level in June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment to respect and value the contents of management plans - Commitment to respect intersectoral collaboration agreements and with other actors - Commitment to respect the orientations given by the Steering Committee - Commitment to accompany the approaches for the development of the supply chain - Detailed work planning for finalising the activities and budget of the project
MNP: Baie de Baly PA Manager Team	Workshops in Mahajanga : April, May, July Consultation at field level in June 2018	
NGO ASITY : Mahavavy Kinkony PA Manager Team	Meeting in Antananarivo in April 2018, Workshops in Mahajanga : April, May, July Consultation at field level in June 2018	
University of Antananarivo: Antrema PA Manager	Meeting in Antananarivo in April and June 2018, and Workshops in Mahajanga in April in May, June and July 2018 Consultation at field level in June 2018	
Bombetoka PA Manager Team	Meeting in April 2018 Workshops in Mahajanga in April, May, July 2018 Consultation at field level: June 2018	
University of Mahajanga	Workshop in Mahajanga in April 2018	Commitment to contribute to the development and / or implementation of research plans, depending on the resources available (human resources, funds, materials and equipment)
GIZ/ Programme PAGE	Meeting in Antananarivo and Workshop in Mahajanga in April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing of relevant information on the development of value chains - Sharing of relevant information on the implementation of the SAC (municipal planning scheme)

b. Reporting of Indicators During PPG

Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process	17 MEEF (central/Antananarivo level) REGION BOENY DREEF MNP ASITY DURELL MNHN DELC Université de Mahajanga Université d'Antananarivo Representatives of communities GIZ FAPBM DIRECTION REGIONALE AGRICULTURE ET ELEVAGE JUSTICE (Boeny) CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL CETAMADA	
Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process	Men: 27 +	Total: 49 in meetings (plus input from 575 community members in the field)
	Women: 22 +	
Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc) with stakeholders during PPG phase	- 04 meetings of the project task force - 01 workshop in Antananarivo - 04 workshops at the regional level - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with 159 individuals - Household level surveys with 416 households	

c. Lessons Learned during PPG:

What went well and did not go well during the stakeholder engagements? What would you continue to do or do differently during implementation phase to have better stakeholder engagements?

During the development of the PPG:

- There was limited opportunity for in-depth exchanges with certain other sectors (e.g. Fisheries, Research, etc.) due to lack of availability of key staff during consultation workshops. During implementation, follow-up with these sectors to ensure collaboration.
- Justice commitment: Justice has shown a real willingness to collaborate. This opportunity must be seized and, during implementation, formalized to ensure collaboration that can be developed to combat illicit exploitation of resources.
- Field consultations: part of the field consultation period included the festivities of the National Day, which can be an extended festivity in rural areas. This disrupted consultation and therefore reduced the number of people consulted directly.
- During the workshop on the institutional arrangement, the senior officials of the MEEF were unable to attend. At the beginning and during implementation, approach them again and regularly, to ensure their commitment and ownership of the project.
- The use of the Malagasy language during all the workshops facilitated the exchanges.
- The availability of the version of the METT that was used (GEF VI) only in English did not facilitate its use. A lot of time was lost due to confusion over the version of METT to use because Madagascar is in the process of developing its own version and initially it was felt that using this would be most appropriate. MNP also uses a different management effectiveness index tool.

- Women were well represented during the stakeholder consultation phase (see also Gender Management Plan for further details). During implementation it will be important to continue to ensure involvement of women in activities and meetings, paying attention to their schedules, to ensure their availability.

SECTION V: Stakeholder Engagement for Implementation Phase

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests /SG	Project inception workshop	Mahajanga (01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentations - Translation of project documents (workplan, budget and others) - Transportation to Mahajanga 	Included in project budget
	Steering Committee meetings	2 per year		Included in project budget
	Project reviews (mid and final)	Mahajanga (02)		Included in project budget
	Closing workshop	Mahajanga (01)		Included in project budget
Steering Committee Members	Project inception workshop	Mahajanga (01)		Included in project budget
	Steering Committee meetings	2 per year		Included in project budget
	Project reviews (mid and final)	Mahajanga (02)		Included in project budget
	Closing workshop	Mahajanga (01)		Included in project budget

General Directorate of the Environment (DGE/ MEEF)	Implementing activities / Monitoring/Steering committee meetings/ Project Management Unit/project reviews	Mahajanga (10 au total au niveau des 5 AP)	Transportation to Mahajanga (DGE)	Included in project budget
Directorate of PA System (DSAP/MEEF)	Implementing activities / Monitoring/Steering committee meetings/ Project Management Unit/project reviews	Mahajanga 10 au total au niveau des 5 AP	Transportation to Mahajanga (DSAP)	Included in project budget
Directorate of the Ecology, Environment and Forests at regional level (DREEF/ Boeny)	Implementing activities / Monitoring/Steering committee meetings/ Project Management Unit/project reviews	Mahajanga 15 au total au niveau des 5 AP	Transportation to the field	Included in project budget
Decentralized Directorates at regional level : Agriculture, Husbandry, Fisheries, Tourism, Mining, Security, Justice	Project reviews	NA		NA
	Steering Committee Meeting	2 per year	Transportation	Included in project budget
Boeny Region	Steering Committee Meeting	2 per year	Transportation	Included in project budget
Les communautés de base au sein des zones périphériques	Meeting, consultations, recipients of support from project	NA	Various depending on support provided	Included in project budget
Private sector	Meetings, consultations	02		Included in project budget
PA managers (MNP, Asity, DELC, MNHN)	Implementing activities / Monitoring/ Project Management Unit/project reviews	10	Various, included in PA manager's workplans and budgets	Included in project budget

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the SEP:	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Responsible
How/Where will the approved SEP be disclosed ⁴⁰ :	The SEP will be distributed to all stakeholders listed in section IV above (Antananarivo, Boeny Region) in French. Copies of the SEP (with personal information redacted) will be available at each PA office and a one/two page summary in Malagasy providing key information will be distributed for display at municipality and fokontany offices.
When will the approved SEP be disclosed:	At the launch of the project
Frequency of SEP indicator reporting to CI-GEF	<i>Annually</i>

Monitoring of SEP indicators will be carried out throughout the project with the necessary information being collected alongside each activity. The Project's monitoring and evaluation manager will be responsible for working with executors of project activities (i.e. grantees, contractors and CI staff) to ensure that they are clear on the information that needs to be collected and then collecting it from them and storing it in a project database.

The following indicators will be monitored throughout project implementation:

- Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).

STAKEHOLDERS	Baseline	Target
Government agencies: MEEF, Ministries in charge of : Agriculture, Husbandry, Fisheries, Justice, Security, Tourism, Mining	08	10 (+ Population, Commerce)
Local Households	416 (preparation phase)	2000
Private sector	01	03

⁴⁰ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

PA Managers, CI, FAPBM	07	07
Universities	02	02
Other partners (GIZ and WB Project)	02 (GIZ and WB Project)	02

- **Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis).**

Baseline : 0

Target : 2600 (1300 female and 1300 male)

- **Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).**

Baseline : 05

Target : 05

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN (GMP)

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	<i>'Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) – Madagascar'</i>		
GEF PROJECT ID:	9606	PROJECT DURATION (months):	36
EXECUTING AGENCY:	CI		
PROJECT START DATE	May 2019	PROJECT END DATE	May 2022
GMP PREPARED BY:	RAZAFINDRAMANGA MINONIAINA Luce		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:	December 03, 2018		
GMP APPROVED BY:	Ian Kissoon, Director of Safeguards, CI-GEF Agency		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	December 06, 2018		

SECTION II: Introduction

As part of the preparation of the project entitled "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the North-West Landscape of Madagascar (Boeny Region)", a fact-finding mission was organized by Conservation International in the fokontany⁴¹ around the five target protected areas, namely the Ankarafantsika National Park, the Antrema Biocultural Site, the Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex, the Baly Bay National Park and the new Bombetoka-Beloboka Protected Area. The mission took place from 17 June to 03 July 2018. Its purpose was to collect baseline data before the start of the project, with an emphasis on gender aspects. In the twelve fokontany visited, semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews of a sample of 13 groups/associations with a variety of membership (men only, women only and mixed male and female membership) were undertaken. This study involved a total of 159 individuals including 84 men and 75 women. In general, the results obtained revealed that :

- The livelihoods of the population bordering the protected areas differ according to the geographical context and the landscape. Those who live inland practice agriculture (in particular rice cultivation) and livestock farming as main activities while those in the coastal zone and around large lakes tend to engage in fishing activities.
- The role of men and women is complementary. Activities requiring more physical effort tend to be attributed to men at the household level (e.g. activities such as collecting and cutting firewood, and ploughing fields) and some community activities such as providing night time security.

⁴¹ A fokontany is the smallest administrative unit in Madagascar, typically composed on several villages

- As regards the management and use of natural resources, groups and / or associations have been set up at the level of each protected areas such as CLP⁴², GPT⁴³, AMI⁴⁴, MMZ⁴⁵ and VOI⁴⁶, to work with the official managers of the PAs to ensure enforcement of rules. These associations include men and women, except for the CLPs at Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay.
- In the study sites, women were found to actively participate in community affairs by speaking and making decisions during community meetings, and through participation in development and conservation activities.

⁴² Comité Local du Parc (Local Park Committees). These are active only at PAs managed by Madagascar National Parks

⁴³ Gestion Participative du Terroir (Participative Management of the Territory), established at Ankarafantsika NP, where all member of the Fokontany, both men and women are considered to be members.

⁴⁴ Antrema Miray, for the bioculturel site of Antrema

⁴⁵ Marambitsy Miaro ny Zavaboary, pour le Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony. MMZ is a platform regrouping all the associations active around the CMK reserve.

⁴⁶ Vondron'Olona Ifotony. These are community associations established to manage natural resources as part of "Management Transfer" contracts with government services (e.g. for community forestry).

SECTION III: Gender Analysis

As noted in section II, the following table provides summary information from interviews with a sample of 13 associations from around the target protected areas. The responses provided are assumed to be typical of the issues encountered by community associations and have been used to inform the design of the project.

Group Name	Contact	How will the project impact this group?	What influence do they have over the project?
Association "Tsimanavaka" at Andranomandevy (CR Tsaramandroso) : an association of 12 femmes (F) artisans working with raphia fibres	Mme Rasoarinoro Jeanne (secretary of the association)	<p>Recipient of training in weaving of raffia fibers organized by MNP and PROSPERER</p> <p>Recipient of weaving equipment from MNP</p> <p>Recipient of PROSPERER and MNP support to participate in FIERMADA fairs</p> <p>Preoccupation / interest of the group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Markets for craft products -Decrease in the number of tourists to buy handicrafts -Demotivation of members -Wish: organization of an exchange visit 	<p>Being equipped with equipment, the association "Tsimanavaka" given its assiduity to the activities of conservation of the park, could highlight its artisanal products by the opening of a local "ecoshop" , while conveying the message for raising awareness about biodiversity conservation</p> <p>The association contributes either directly by the maintenance of firewalls and the extinction of fires (if it is not too far from the village), or indirectly by the preparation of meals for men on patrol or maintenance of fires</p>
CLP (Comité Local du Parc) at Andranomandevy (CR Tsaramandroso): CLP composed of groups of 4-7 men per fokontany	M. Dany	<p>Members receive indemnity payments for patrol activities (5000Ar/person for daily patrol reports submitted to MNP)</p> <p>Concern / interest of the group: Would like uniforms for project official status. Hope for increase in indemnity payments</p>	<p>The CLP patrol report provides information on illegal activities within the park. Fire reports and / or alerts around or inside the park are obtained on time by MNP.</p> <p>Contribution to the project: The information provided on time by the CLP will allow managers and all stakeholders to act in time to limit damage (fire) and enforce park rules.</p>
Association of tree planters at Belalitra (CR Ankijabe). 13 men and 5 women	Rakotomahafaly	<p>Members men and women have received training on reforestation techniques</p> <p>Concern-interest: support on agricultural technology and production equipment</p>	<p>The results of this association's activities contribute to reducing the use of natural forest wood</p> <p>Contribution to the project: by the increase of reforested</p>

Group Name	Contact	How will the project impact this group?	What influence do they have over the project?
			and maintained surfaces, the illegal exploitation of natural forests will be reduced.
"EZAKA" women's association, opting for the cultivation of brede and peanuts in Befotoana	Méline	<p>Not current beneficiary of project activities</p> <p>Concern and interest: Protection and extension of the land outside the PA for agriculture.</p>	<p>Association is well animated by its leader, who encourages other women to join. Its purpose is to provide the fokontany with office furniture through membership fees.</p> <p>Contribution to the project: this association will be able to transmit awareness raising messages for conservation</p>
Association "Zanatany Miray", (association of water users) à Antrema (CR Katsepy)	François FIANKINA	<p>Members benefiting from training organized by the Antrema project on technical cultivation technique (improved rice system, cassava and banana) for men, on wickerwork with raffia fibers for women</p> <p>Concern and interest: The application of new farming techniques is limited by lack of water (for SRA), so farmers prefer to use the traditional technique.</p> <p>The dam valve is not yet functional (not completed at the time of the interview).</p> <p>It would be better to compensate learners for motivating / persuading them".</p>	<p>Since the traditional authority "Sojabe" runs this association, it is well placed to encourage local people to use natural resources sustainably, including water.</p>
"Tsarajoro" Association of Benetsy-Tanambao V brings together 32 women artisans using raffia fibers	Nihana	<p>Members benefiting from training organized by Asity on wickerwork and treatment of raffia fibers</p> <p>Preoccupation / interest: rice fields still flooded since the dam set up by Asity is no longer functional</p> <p>Problem of market for</p>	<p>This association provides quality craft products and its members can be vectors of messages on the sustainable use of raffia trees</p> <p>Contribution to the project: Organization / implementation of raffia and derivatives sector to ensure the sale of artisanal products</p>

Group Name	Contact	How will the project impact this group?	What influence do they have over the project?
		handicrafts	(labelling / certification)
"Lavasoa" Mangabe Association (CR Matsakabanja) consists of 10 men and 16 women	Francine RONJIA	<p>Not beneficiary of project activities</p> <p>Preoccupation / interest: to be able to participate in the trainings provided (including giving sufficient notice)</p>	<p>This association with its leader, who is also a wife of Sojabe and is well respected in the community, could be better placed to sensitize and persuade the women of the fokontany on the valorization and the sustainable use of the natural resources</p> <p>Contribution to the project: Organization of training followed by support in the application of the techniques acquired on the valorization and sustainable use of raffia fibres so that members can serve as models and transmit to others the good practices.</p>
Association "KB8M" (women's association March 8: federation of women's associations)	Mme Félicie	<p>Non-beneficiary group of the project</p> <p>Pre-occupation / interest: Development / beautification of the city but the lack of means</p>	<p>Valuing their talent on folkloristic and / or artistic activities to convey messages about the sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>Contribution to the project: Carry messages on the sustainable use of natural resources during the day of March 08 (Women's Day)</p>
Club Mozapeur (footballers association) in Soalala	M. Rapaolimanana	<p>Not beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Preoccupation / interest: to offer a better education of young people through sport (football)</p> <p>Job creation for young men and girls</p>	<p>Education / training of these young people to be professional in the fishing profession (including the respect of the fishing closure, the size of the mesh of the nets, ...)</p>
Association "Fikambanana Tsimanavaka Baly" (FTB): association of fishermen and women fishermen in Baly (14 men and 06	Mme Marguerite	<p>Not beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Concern / interest: Fisheries sector organization</p> <p>Frustration due to illegal / abusive fishing by populations</p>	<p>Motivation for the respect of the fishing closure and the size of the mesh of mesh</p> <p>Contribution to the project:</p>

Group Name	Contact	How will the project impact this group?	What influence do they have over the project?
women)		from Majunga and Soalala	by monitoring fishing areas
Association "La rose belle femme"(24 women)	Mme Rasoa	<p>Not beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Concern / interest: Improvement of household income by the increase of fishing equipment and vegetable crops, but still insufficient financial means</p> <p>Intrusion of fishermen from other localities (Soalala, Majunga, ...) for illegal / abusive fishing</p>	Market gardening development to improve household income and nutritional quality
Association "Fagneva" Includes 14 men and 06 women, farm labor every day	Mme Miahly Brigitte	<p>Men and women members receiving training in market gardening (peanuts and taros) and food crops, beekeeping, poultry farming and pork farming organized by Durell and training on SRA (Improved Rice System)</p> <p>Preoccupation / interest: Training application acquired on SRA limited by lack of water (irrigation)</p> <p>Farmers converted to fishermen because rice paddies are frequently flooded by the sea (there is no dam and currently rice paddies are unusable); however, fishing gear is insufficient.</p> <p>Other food crops (cassava, maize) or vegetables (tomatoes, brèdes, ...) face the problem of market</p>	<p>The group has shown interest in preserving natural resources and the protected area by regularly participating in the maintenance of firewalls and fire-fighting, despite the physical and economic context in the fokontany</p> <p>Contribution / risk to the project: The current situation of agricultural activities and productions may encourage this association, as well as other groups to turn to irrational exploitation of natural resources if appropriate measures are not taken in time.</p>
Association "Antsiva" of Boanamary (24 women artisans, producers of wild silk thread)	Mme Colette	<p>Recipient of Crafts Training (Wild Silk Weaving) for Women, training in fishing activity (with men) organized by DELC in Mahajanga</p> <p>Preoccupation / interest: Failure to respect the size of net mesh and closure of shrimp fishery by fishermen from other</p>	<p>Realization of conservation and restoration of mangroves</p> <p>Contribution to the project: Increase in mangrove area restored</p>

Group Name	Contact	How will the project impact this group?	What influence do they have over the project?
		surrounding municipalities Price of fishery products imposed by collectors Illegal logging in mangroves, which destroys habitat for wild silk production	

SECTION IV: Gender Engagement During PPG Phase

a.

Group Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ⁴⁷	Outcomes
Association "Tsimanavaka" (association of women weavers)	19/06/2018 in Andranomandevy (CR Tsaramandroso) Approach Method (1): Semi-structured Interview, Men's Focus Group, Women's Focus Group.	<p>Purpose and rationale (2): A collection of baseline data for protection of the protected area, valorisation and sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>Discussion topics (3): Livelihoods of members,</p> <p>Mode of claiming land, Access and control of men and women to resources, Place and role of men and women in community affairs, Perceptions of men and women about the state of natural resources and proposals for their sustainable use.</p> <p>Barriers identified: Demotivation of members as there is no feedback on their raffia handmade products sent to Mahajanga to be sold</p>
Comité Local du Parc (CLP : a group of 4-7 men per fokontany)		<p>Same as above for (2) and (3)</p> <p>Barriers identified: Insecurity</p> <p>The fire season coincides with the "lean season" and the land cultivation work (<i>vary jeby</i>)</p>
Association for reforestation/tree planting	20/06/2018 in Belalitra (CR Ankijabe) Same method as (1) above	<p>Same as above for (2) and (3)</p> <p>Barriers identified: Bushfires destroy plantations and reduce or even destroy reforestation efforts</p>
"EZAKA" women's association opting for the cultivation of brède and peanut	21/06/2018 in Befotoana (CR Marosakoa) Same method as (1) above	<p>Same as above for (2) and (3)</p> <p>Barriers identified: The insufficient supply of materials for cultivation, the insufficiency of arable land due to the rapid population growth due to immigration</p>
Association "Zanatany Miray", (association of water users)	23/06/2018 in Antrema (CR Katsepy) Same method as (1) above	<p>Same as above for (2) and (3)</p> <p>Barriers identified: Lack of water (irrigation problem at the time of the interview), for the application of the new technique acquired on rice production (SRA)</p>
Association "Tsarajoro" (association of women working on raffia fibers)	27/06/2018 in Benetsy-Tanambao V (CR Matsakabanja) Same method as (1) above	<p>Same as above for (2) and (3)</p> <p>Barriers identified: Price of handicrafts imposed by customers because of the problem of market</p>

⁴⁷ Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.

Group Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ⁴⁷	Outcomes
Association "Lovasoa" (rice farmers and rice farmers)	28/06/2018 in Mangabe (CR Matsakabanja) Same method as (1) above	Same as above for (2) and (3) Barriers identified: Without being informed well in advance, members of this association cannot participate (training, various activities)
KB8M Association "KB8M" (Women's Association March 8: Federation of Women's Associations)	29/06/2018 in Soalala (CU Soalala)	Same as above for (2) and (3) Barriers identified: Infrequency of activities (essentially they are based around the World Women's Day event on 8 March) risks demotivating members
Club MOZAPEUR (association of young sportsmen and women)	Same method as (1) above	Same as above for (2) and (3) Commitment to educating young men and girls to be good citizens Barriers identified: Lack of competence and capacity in the management and development of natural resources (including fishing activities)
Association "Fikambanana Tsimanavaka Baly" (FTB): association of fishermen and women fishermen	30/06/2018 in Baly (CR Soalala) Same method as (1) above	Same as above for (2) and (3) Barriers identified: Frustration due to the illegal and abusive exploitation of natural resources (marine and mangroves) by the populations of the surrounding communes despite conservation and restoration efforts by the local population
Association "The rose beautiful woman" (market gardening)	30/06/2018 in Baly (CR Soalala) Same method as (1) above	Same as above for (2) and (3) Barriers identified: Lack of skills and resources on market gardening
Association "Fagneva" Includes 14 men and 06 women, farm labor every day	01/07/2018 in Tanandava (CR Soalala) Same method as (1) above	Same as above for (2) and (3) Barriers identified: Peak season of cultivation work (December to March) Number of training beneficiaries and / or limited supply of equipment/materials: unclear choice of participants. The problem of lack of water requires a lot of time for its collection because you have to go far to draw water
Association "Antsiva" (women craftsmen, production of wild silk thread)	02/07/2018 in Boanamary (CR Boanamary) Same method as (1) above	Same as above for (2) and (3) Barriers identified: Frustration due to the illegal and abusive exploitation of mangroves by the populations of the surrounding communes despite conservation and restoration efforts by the local population. The mangrove is the natural habitat of wild silkworms, raw materials valued by this association.

b. Lessons Learned During PPG:

Group engagements went well but the major challenge during the PPG phase was the size and remoteness of the area covered by the project. Therefore, a lot of time and expense was spent on getting to the villages where the different groups are located. Due to time constraints, only a small proportion of the overall number of associations was visited and interviewed.

The interviews with the different groups confirmed that there are many local taboos and traditions in the area (as throughout Madagascar) that dictate village life. It is essential that these are taken into account during the planning of project activities. For example, on some days of the week work should not be done in the ground and therefore it would be inappropriate to organize trainings for those days. These days vary locally. Conversely, organizing village meetings during days that are traditionally for working in fields will mean that few people participate. The best way to navigate these local taboos and traditions is to ensure that activities are carried out by or in close collaboration with the PA managers who are based in these communities and so know the conventions very well.

Generally regarding gender, women were found to be active participants in associations with some associations being entirely for women but many associations being mixed (in which case there were usually more male members). In the interviews with mixed gender groups, we found that women were active participants in the discussions. Therefore, while specific gender considerations should be analysed for each project activity when they are being carried out, generally measures to encourage the numbers of women participating in mixed groups should be identified and considered. Active measures should be taken when organizing training activities to ensure strong participation by women members of groups.

For each of the associations, we considered the following questions:

- a) What problems does the group have that need to be overcome?
- b) What goes well in the commitment of the group; and
- c) What will be done differently during the implementation phase to better engage men and women

1- Association "Tsimanavaka" (association of women weavers): what problems does the group have that need to be overcome (a), the clauses of the convention with the lady (collector) of the artisanal products is not clear. What goes well in the commitment of the group (b): The association has appropriate materials and provides quality products. What will be done differently during the implementation phase to better engage men and women (c): Help the association to find other takers for the sale of its products. Clarify the terms of convention

Organization of the raffia production/supply line.

2- Local Park Committee (CLP: group of 4 to 7 men): (a) No particular problems identified; (b) Reporting after each patrol of CLP members; (c): Co-management of the PA with the local community, indemnification of CLP members for each patrol report, restoration of members CLP on patrol provided by women.

3- Association of "reforestation and reforestation": (a) Reforestation activities by men and women coincide with the peak period of cultivation (vary asara, rainfed crops including corn, peanuts, cassava). (b): Regular / periodic reforestation activities (annual: December-January). (c): Avoid organization of reforestation during the taboo days for the ground works (Tuesday and / or Thursday) and outside the weekly market day.

4- "EZAKA" women's association opting for the cultivation of brede and peanuts: (a): Lack of training on the cultural technique and organization of the supply chain to ensure the sale of the products. (b): The diversification of household income-generating activities through the cultivation of brede and peanuts to reduce their dependence on natural resources. (d): Improvement of vegetable production by technical support and follow-up monitoring.

- 5- Association "Zanatany Miray", (association of water users): (a): Valve dam not yet realized to operate the dam, expression of need for compensation during training. (b) Generally association considered to be working well; (c): To clearly define the roles of each stakeholder in the realization of each activity, such as the finishing of the valve (development of specifications?)
- 6- Association "Tsarajoro" (association of women working on raffia fibers): (a) No particular problems identified; (b): The association provides handmade quality handicrafts. (c): Support for the search for an outlet for handicrafts, organization of the sector on raffia products.
- 7- Association "Lovaso" (rice farmers and rice farmers): (a): The men decide on the cultural technique to apply (traditional or SRA) but it is the women who perform. (c) Lead the decision-making session within the association so that men and women together make the decision on which technique to adopt.
- 8- Association "KB8M" (federation of women's associations - March 8): (b): It is a federation that brings together more than 14 women's associations. (c): Regular organization of activities with members to maintain their attendance.
- 9- Club MOZAPEUR (association of young sportsmen and women): (a): The young men and the young unemployed women easily engage in the fishing activities whereas they / they have not yet had appropriate training to this About. (c): In addition to sports education, a capacity building or even a professional training in fishing deserves to be organized for young men and women who are members of this club.
- 10- Association "Fikambanana Tsimanavaka Baly" (FTB): association of fishermen and women fishermen: (b): Possibility of acquisition of fishing equipment by "facility of payment" near the local collectors, existence of common material for the conservation of products (a kind of cold room). (c): Facilitation of acquisition of fishing gear with capacity building and / or periodic recycling on the fisherman's job, sustainable use of fishery resources. Requested a joint mission of the regional authorities and the managers of the decentralized technical services concerned to ascertain the reality of the field, to encourage the local population on the efforts made and to take the appropriate measures.
- 11- Association " La rose belle femme " (market gardening): (a): The association has received no training on market gardening and there can be high mortality of plants after restoration of mangroves. (b): Diversification of sources of income and nutritional improvement of households through market gardening, participation in the maintenance of firewalls (preparation of meals). (c) Support the restoration of mangroves by forest technicians to reduce mortality rates, provide capacity building with support and follow-up in market gardening for the members of this association and help them for a better use of their products and with training community tourism (reception and guidance techniques).
- 12- Association "Fagneva": (a): Training acquired (beekeeping, pig farming) but not applied for lack of financial means to obtain bee hives and feed for pig farming. (b): Men and women over 18 years of age participate in the fight against fires and the annual maintenance (clearing) of firebreaks.
- 13- Association "Antsiva" (women artisans, production of wild silk): (b): Participation in the restoration of mangroves to regenerate the habitat of wild silkworms. (c): Restoration of mangroves. (d): In addition to the restoration of mangroves, reforestation to relieve pressure on mangroves and meet the wood needs of the city of Majunga and its surroundings.

SECTION V: Gender Engagement for Implementation Phase

For the implementation phase, we have identified types of groups that will be supported since these are not restricted only to the sample of those that participated in the interviews during the PPG phase.

Group Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
PA co-management organisations (CMK and AMI)	Regular meetings of the co-managers as defined in their terms of reference and in management plans. Identification of measures to ensure effective participation by women	At PAs. As defined in their terms of reference and in management plans	Room, food, indemnities (as per existing arrangements)	Included in PA workplans
CLP (at Ankarafantiska and Baly Bay NP)	For insecurity: co-supervision with law enforcement For the lean season and the cultural work: restoration of patrols and indemnity allowance. Identification of measures to ensure effective participation by women	At PAs. As defined in their terms of reference and in management plans	Organization of Mixed Brigades (with police/forestry agents) Compensation allowance for patrollers	Included in PA workplans
Associations engaged in Raffia production and weaving (predominantly women members)	Trainings and support for Raffia planting and for production of high-quality products. Identification and support for measures to increase value added for association members within the supply chain.	At their villages. Training schedule and monitoring frequency to be determined.	Training costs; exchanges to create greater understanding of supply chain and quality needs.	Included in PA manager and CI budgets
Associations engaged in sustainable agriculture (mixed gender)	Trainings (with emphasis on achieving equal male:female participation)	At their villages. Training schedule and monitoring frequency to be determined.	Training costs; some materials	Included in PA manager budgets

Group Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
membership)				
Associations engaged in beekeeping (mixed gender membership)	Trainings (with emphasis on achieving equal male:female participation)	At their villages. Training schedule and monitoring frequency to be determined.	Training costs; some materials	Included in PA manager budgets
Women's association involved in silk production	Trainings and identification and support for measures to increase value added for association members within the supply chain.	Boanamary	Training costs; some materials	Included in PA manager budget

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the GMP:	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Manager
How/Where will the approved GMP be disclosed⁴⁸:	Copies of the GMP (with personal information redacted) will be available at each PA office and a one/two-page summary in Malagasy providing key information will be distributed for display at municipality and fokontany offices.
When will the approved GMP be disclosed:	At project launch
Frequency of GMP indicator reporting to CI-GEF	<i>Via the Quarterly Reports to CI-GEF</i>

Monitoring of gender indicators will be carried out throughout the project with the necessary information being collected alongside each activity. The Project's monitoring and evaluation manager will be responsible for working with executors of project activities (i.e. grantees, contractors and CI staff) to ensure that they are clear on the information that needs to be collected and then collecting it from them and storing it in a project database.

The following indicators will be monitored throughout project implementation:

1. Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations). Baseline (project preparation): Men 84 Women 75 Target: Men 1300 Women 1300
2. Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project. Baseline: : Men 0; Women 0. Target: Men 1300 Women 1300
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to

⁴⁸ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

relevant projects). Baseline: 04 management plans Target: 5 management plans

ACCOUNTABILITY & GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (AGM)

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	<i>'Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) – Madagascar'</i>		
GEF PROJECT ID:	9606	PROJECT DURATION (months):	36
EXECUTING AGENCY:	Conservation International – Madagascar Program		
PROJECT START DATE	May 2019	PROJECT END DATE	May 2022
AGM PREPARED BY:	James MacKinnon, Patricia Ramarajaona		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:			
AGM APPROVED BY:	Ian Kissoon, Director of Safeguards, CI-GEF Agency		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	December 06, 2018		

SECTION II: Introduction

The objective of this project is to strengthen the management and sustainable financing of the five protected areas (PAs) in the Boeny Region of northwestern Madagascar to reduce threats to natural resources and contribute to the sustainable development of the region. Activities will include: supporting the implementation of activities already identified in Protected Area (PA) management plans, building the capacity of local communities and their involvement in PA governance, improving the financial sustainability of PAs, supporting efforts mobilize additional funds, complement and expand on-going local initiatives for sustainable production and conservation of PA areas and buffer zones, and improve livelihoods that contribute to the conservation or sustainable use of biodiversity. These activities will be conducted on the basis of the management plans of the PAs and the respective regional and municipal development plans. Boeny's protected areas are of different management categories⁴⁹ and with different types of ecosystems.

The Boeny Region is considered one of Madagascar's regions with strong potential to contribute to the economic growth of the country. However, this Region is exposed to various

⁴⁹ With varying management objectives and regulations

forms of pressure that threaten sustainable development. These pressures are mainly due to the population's dependence on natural resources as sources of income, for food and for the various needs in construction. Thus, for local people, who are mostly farmers and fishermen, the existence and / or creation of PAs can be a major obstacle to their access to natural resources, the basis of their livelihoods and therefore their way of life. The project partners therefore recognised the importance taking into account the opinions of these communities in efforts to reconcile conservation and human development of the Region. This Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) plan describes how all project stakeholders can raise grievances and how these will be processed. The aim is to provide transparent procedures that will allow people with concerns about the project to be heard and for resolutions to be found any grievances raised. The AGM is therefore an important tool for maintaining dialogue with project stakeholders, for people to raise grievances and for maintaining public support in the project.

SECTION III: Scope

- *What grievances are eligible and would be received? How would the mechanism deal with grievances that are ineligible?*

It is anticipated that some “complaints” received through the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) will be expressions of opinions, requests for support, or specific issues relating to PA operations that are not truly grievances related to the project. The AGM will attempt to respond to all of these ineligible “complaints” by directing them to the appropriate organizations, authorities or other institutions that are better able to respond. It is noted that most of the protected areas already have mechanisms in place to address many issues raised by stakeholders, particularly community stakeholders (e.g. PA collaborative governance structures that are in place at each of the PAs) and this AGM is not intended to replace them. The primary purpose of this AGM is to respond to grievances submitted by, or on behalf of, individuals or groups who believe the GEF project has failed to respect GEF procedures on safeguards.

The project partners believe that most grievances can and should be resolved as part of ongoing project management activities and that in the first instance, affected parties should discuss issues and attempt to find resolutions locally. Local managers are likely to have better information and a better understanding of local issues that may be the cause of disputes about project implementation. Therefore, CI Madagascar encourages grievants to approach local managers of the project initially as for most problems this is more likely to

result in a rapid resolution to the grievance. If this step fails, or is likely to fail due to the nature of the grievance, then grievants should formally submit the complaint to the CI Madagascar project team.

Grievances will be screened for eligibility by the Project Management Unit based at CI Madagascar and ultimately the director responsible for the GEF project (the project technical coordinator) will decide on how to process each one. The following criteria will be applied:

- Only grievances relating to the GEF Boeny protected areas project that CI Madagascar is executing will be processed;
- Only grievances received in writing (letter or email) will be processed⁵⁰;
- Complainant has informed the appropriate Executing Entity or subgrantee (e.g. PA manager or government agency) of complaint and has worked with them in the first instance towards identifying a solution;
- Submitted by, or on behalf, of a person or people, affected by the project or program; and
- Raises potential issues relating to compliance with the GEF's Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Policy.

Based on determination, the project technical coordinator will either follow up on the complaint or designate a person or panel to conduct a thorough and objective review of the grievance. Any designated person or panel will report to the project director. This review can include field level inspections, interviews of project-affected people, and comprehensive information gathering to allow a factual determination of the issues raised and a reliable basis for any recommendations made.

The project director will issue reports to all stakeholders involved.

Complaints and suggestions that are judged to be ineligible may be passed on to appropriate project partners (e.g. PA managers, government services) but no further action will be taken under the grievance mechanism. Such concerns are likely to include:

- Operational issues over how communities are involved in the management of the protected areas (but not specifically about the GEF project);
- Request for support on rural development projects (either related to the project

⁵⁰ Grievances received verbally may be followed up at the discretion of the project director if sufficient information is available, however this is not guaranteed.

activities or outside the project scope);

- Requests for more control over natural resources;
- Requests for improved enforcement of natural resource regulations, particularly when the infractions (perceived or real) are being committed by immigrants or others from outside the community;
- Action to halt and reverse immigration;
- Complaints about behavior of project staff and respect of local traditions (e.g. local taboos, planning work on inappropriate days). Such complaints can range in severity and will be carefully examined to determine if they refer to issues covered under the safeguards plans⁵¹ or are issues that can be resolved through discussions with the staff concerned or simple changes to the way that work is planned.

The following requests shall not be considered as eligible:

- Complaints with respect to actions or omissions which are the responsibility of parties other than CI and the executing partners involved in executing the project;
- Complaints filed after the date of official closure of the project.

To facilitate local discussions about complaints and to facilitate transmission of grievances to CI Madagascar if need, one person will be designated at each protected area and in each government executing agency to be the local contact for grievances. Contact details of these people will be given at the project launch and during disclosure/awareness raising of the AGM (including postal address, telephone number and an email address).

- *How will the mechanism ensure transparency and fairness?*

The first step in ensuring transparency and fairness will be to publicize the existence of the AGM and therefore the willingness of the project to consider grievances. The AGM will be explained during project launch meetings (regionally and locally at each PA site) and in particular to the community representatives of PA governance structures and local administrators (the communes/municipality offices and the Fokontanys). This will also be an opportunity for PA managers to reiterate their existing procedures for ensuring ongoing dialogue with stakeholders and resolving grievances. The executing partners will ensure that

⁵¹ If the complaints about staff may be disciplinary matters for the organisations concerned rather than/in addition to GEF safeguards issues, then these will be passed to the Human Resources Departments of the organizations concerned

signage which is easily legible is erected in each project site, displaying clear information allowing anyone to contact the local focal point for grievances or CI Madagascar in case of concerns or complaints.

Second, CI Madagascar will maintain a database of complaints filed along with a detailed record of any measures agreed to resolve grievances. Summary reports on the number of grievances received and their status (e.g. ineligible, being processed, resolved, unresolved) will be reported quarterly. This information will be publicly available. Reports on the progress and nature of grievances (removing any confidential information) will also be made to the Project Steering Committee every 6 months.

Most importantly, grievants will receive feedback and updates on how their grievance has been processed.

- *Will the mechanism receive anonymous grievance?*

Complaints can be made anonymously but in this case the complainant won't receive any feedback. Anonymous complaints may also lack detail and therefore be difficult to investigate. Anonymous complaints without sufficient information may therefore not be investigated. However, the identity of complainants will be kept confidential if requested in writing by the complainant (or those acting on the complainant's behalf).

- *How would the mechanism deal with confidentiality?*

For cases where confidentiality has been requested, any information that can lead to identification of the complainant will be redacted from communications with project partners involved in any follow-up/investigation. In such cases, only the staff at CI Madagascar designated to be responsible for the AGM will have access to the confidential information.

SECTION IV: Accessibility

Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	Michele Andrianarisata Director responsible for GEF Project (Project Technical Coordinator)
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	Lot II W 27D – Rue Vittori François Ankorahotra – Antananarivo (101)

	<p>Mailing Address : B.P. 5178 Antananarivo (101) – Madagascar</p> <p>Grievance collection boxes will also be in placed at the main offices of each of the protected areas. The PA managers will forward grievances received to CI Madagascar.</p>
Telephone/Fax:	<p>+261-2022-60979 +261-2022-61272 Fax: +261-2022-25029</p>
Email:	cimad@moov.mg
Website/software application:	Not applicable
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	Not applicable
Other⁵²:	<p>It is likely that many grievants in the project area will not be able to write. However, for the AGM to function properly it is essential that there can be a formal record of any grievance made. For this reason, grievances submitted on behalf of others are acceptable under this AGM. It is commonplace in rural Madagascar for people who can't write to get others in the community to write for them (e.g. teachers) and it is likely that some grievances will be received this way. Local Fokontany offices and community members represented on PA governance committees will also be well placed to help grievants communicate their grievances. A member of staff at each of the PAs will also be designated to be responsible for collecting and transmitting grievances about the project to CI and their contact will be displayed locally.</p>

SECTION V: Acknowledgment and Follow-up

- ***How will the mechanism acknowledge receipt of the grievance?***

Receipt of grievances received by email will be acknowledged within 24 hours to the sender's email address. For grievances received by letter, acknowledgement of receipt along with information on what follow-up will be undertaken will be sent by letter within 15 days.

- ***How long will the mechanism take to provide a resolution to the grievant?***

Initial response to grievant will be sent within 15 days of receipt of the written grievance. For grievances that require investigation in the field, the aim will be to provide resolution within 8 weeks of the receipt of the written grievance.

- ***How often will the grievant receive updates?***

⁵² A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

Grievants will receive an initial response outlining how the grievance will be processed. If there is follow-up, the grievant will then receive a letter providing an update and a decision on resolution within 8 weeks. In exceptional cases that require more time, further updates will be provided as progress is made and following a timetable to be agreed with the grievant.

SECTION VI: Processing

- ***How will the grievance be processed?***

As noted above, the recommended first stage will be for grievants to address their complaints directly to the local project partner (e.g. PA manager or government agency). It may be appropriate to do this in the presence of members of community PA governance structures or local authorities (formal or traditional) who can also support the grievant. If a resolution is not found immediately then the settlement of certain disputes may require the intervention of the Orientation and Monitoring Committee (COS) of the protected area and / or where appropriate the interventions of the sectoral ministries, and always with the manager of the protected area.

For these types of grievance and resolution, the local PA manager will be responsible for reporting on how the grievance was handled to CI Madagascar (if it is related to the GEF project). The report should contain the following information:

- Date of registration of the complaint;
 - Description of the complaint ;
 - Name and number of the complainant's national identity card or other information;
 - Consent for information about complaint and complainant to be shared and reported upon (or alternatively a request for the information to be treated confidentially);
 - Agreements and other actions taken to resolve complaint;
 - Signatures of the complainant and the protected area manager or his representative;
- A copy of the report should also be sent to the fokontany and municipality concerned and other stakeholders if deemed relevant.

If the complainant is not satisfied by the local response, or feels that it is unlikely to be dealt with locally, then the complaint should be sent in writing to CI Madagascar for processing. Even at this stage, the most appropriate resolution may still be at the Regional level, in which case CI may ask the Region and/or DREEF to intervene following further investigation. However, involving CI Madagascar at this stage will ensure that the grievance is tracked, investigated and monitored formally as part of the AGM process. For example, the application of "Dinaben'ny Faritra Boeny" may be appropriate in some cases. "Dinabe" is a convention at the regional level, accepted by all conflicting stakeholders and containing provisions for framing and resolving various conflicts over resource management, security and space occupancy.

Another regional option that may be appropriate in some cases is the collaboration agreement that the DREEF has signed with the Regional Office for Anti-Corruption (BIANCO) to facilitate the transmission and handling of complaints about environmental offences.

- ***Will the grievance be screened to ensure it is related to the GEF project?***

Only grievances received by CI Madagascar that are related to the GEF project will be fully processed and investigated. If a grievance is found to be ineligible but still related to the protected areas or the work of one of the government agencies involved in the project (i.e. related to environment, forestry) then these will be passed on to the appropriate organization but they will not be tracked further as part of the AGM.

- ***Will the grievance be categorized based on the nature of the grievance?***

Complaints/requests will be categorized based on the nature of the grievance. Three categories will be used:

1. Grievances that should be dealt with at the local level by the Fokontany and/or PA managers (including community PA management committees when appropriate). This category will be appropriate for issues that are not really grievances but more related to day-to-day operational issues at the PAs;
2. The second grievance category is similar to the first but will involve regional level government services, or existing regional bodies to be involved to arbitrate;
3. The third category will be the grievances that are truly grievances related to the project and that are eligible under this mechanism because they relate to compliance with the GEF's Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards, Gender

Policy and CI's existing policies.

Grievances of category 1 and 2 will be passed on to the appropriate local or regional authorities or other organizations (e.g. PA managers). Only grievances of category 3 will be further investigated under this AGM.

- ***What's the institutional/organizational structure to handle grievances? Will the grievance be assigned/directed to a specific project staff or committee to deal with the grievance?***

If the complaint is judged to be of category 1 or 2 as described above then it will be passed to the appropriate local or regionally based partners who will then be responsible for providing a report on how the issue has been addressed.

If the complaint is eligible (i.e. category 3 above), the director responsible for the project will appoint an internal member of staff or a panel composed of a small team (which may include external project partners if deemed appropriate) to develop a detailed response including a plan of action and timetable for assessing the complaint. The director will review the proposed action plan and timetable for adequacy. A letter will be sent to the grievant within 15 days providing information on the proposed actions to find a resolution.

Should CI Madagascar and other affected project executing partners confirm that the complaint is eligible then CI Madagascar will implement the action plan and work with grievants and other relevant stakeholders to develop remedial measures for the issue(s) identified, including a detailed description of agreed corrective actions, time table for implementation and progress reports.

The project management unit, in collaboration with the relevant executing partners, will produce an executive summary of the complaint, the process followed and the recommendations reached, which will be provided to all stakeholders involved, and the project Director. The recommendations will become part of the project's implementation plan.

- ***How will the grievance be verified? Will there be site visits, face-to-face meeting, etc?***

The exact method of verification will depend on each case and will be set out in the proposed plan of action noted above. If the grievance cannot be immediately verified through discussions with local partners then missions to the field may be necessary. In this case the grievance will be verified through the trips to the places of conflict or the subject of grievances and complaints. This mission will likely involve interviews with affected people.

SECTION VII: Documentation

- ***How will grievances be recorded? Will there be a grievant form? Will there be a log book of the grievances received?***

Grievances must be submitted in writing (in French or Malagasy). There is no particular format for the grievance letter or email. However, during disclosure of the AGM, it will be explained that complainants should provide as much detail as possible to facilitate investigation of the complaint.

To facilitate processing the grievance, the written complaint sent by post or email should preferably include the following information (in Malagasy or French):

- Complainant's name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address if available. If the complaint is filled by the representative of a legal person/entity, please provide valid proof of representation.
- Description of the project or program concerned;
- The harm that is, or may be resulting from failures or omissions by the GEF project and/or the project executing organizations or subgrantees;
- The names (if known) of relevant GEF policies or procedures that were/are being allegedly breached;
- List actions taken to solve the issue at stake, including previous contacts with project executing organizations/PA managers; reasonably detailed description of explanations received by and (if any) actions proposed to complainant(s), and why these are not considered satisfactory by the complainant(s);
- List of supporting documents and attachments, as appropriate.

Once received, the grievance will be summarised on a standardised grievance form by the project management unit staff at CI Madagascar. The form will include recommendations for follow-up that will then be approved by the project director. For eligible grievances, the recommendation will be for an individual or panel of investigators to be designated who will then develop a response plan of action as described above in section VI. A response (within 15 days) will then be issued to the complainant explaining the decision on follow-up and providing information on next steps if there are any.

A database of grievances received will be maintained by the Project Management Unit at CI Madagascar.

- *How and where would these records be stored? And for how long will they be kept?*

Records regarding grievances (letters received and sent, reports and a database), will be kept for 5 years following the project. These records will be stored in the archives at CI Madagascar.

SECTION VIII: Monitoring and Reporting

- *How will you track and ensure that the mechanism is working?*

Key information on how the AGM is working will be communicated at the six-monthly Project Steering Committee meetings. This forum will provide an opportunity for project partners to give input on how the process is working and to receive an update on the number of grievances received and how they have been resolved.

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the AGM:	Michele Andrianarisata in her capacity as the Director responsible for the GEF project at CI Madagascar
How/Where will the approved AGM be disclosed⁵³:	<p>The existence of the AGM and a summary of the main points, notably what it is for, and the contact details will be disclosed during project kick-off meetings.</p> <p>A summary in Malagasy of the main points of the AGM will be prepared and distributed for display at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - each Fokontany and Commune involved in the project - PA offices - DREEF office in Mahajanga - The office of the Boeny Region - The Antananarivo office and Mahajanga

⁵³ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

	annex of Conservation International Madagascar
When will the approved AGM be disclosed:	At the start of the project
Budget/Resources required:	<p>Disclosure of AGM at kick-off meetings: included in kick-off meeting budgets</p> <p>Printing poster of AGM summary in Malagasy: \$750</p> <p>Postage for distribution of AGM to disclosure points: \$250</p> <p>Budget for following up on grievances is included within CI Madagascar's monitoring budget</p>

Indicators to be monitored throughout project implementation and reported to the CI-GEF Project Agency via the Quarterly Reports:

- **Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism**
 - Baseline : 0
 - Target : unknown, dependant on cases reported
- **Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved**
 - Baseline: 0
 - Target: 100%

APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

Detailed Project Budget by Component and Year

Sum of USD Amou		Activity		PMC	Grand Total
RPT Category	Comments/Justification	C1	C2		
1. Personnel					
Salaries and	Project Oversight/Country Engagement				
Benefits	Specialist			8,505	8,505
	Operations Oversight			10,464	10,464
	Finance Management and reporting			21,319	21,319
	Monitoring & Evaluation Supervisor	5,219	5,219		10,439
	Database and GIS Specialist			3,047	3,047
	Project Monitoring & Evaluation Manager	23,027	23,027		46,054
	Grants & Contract Management	5,735	5,735	34,583	46,054
	Project Livelihood Manager		46,054		46,054
	Workshop Logistics Assistant			1,422	1,422
	Project Lead/Manager	19,390	19,390	23,635	62,414
	Communication Specialist			5,426	5,426
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits Total		53,371	99,425	108,401	261,197
2. Professional					
Services	GEF Mandatory Monitoring & Evaluation	20,000	20,000		40,000
	Global Audit fees			7,881	7,881
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project Socio Economic Survey Data Collection (6 consultants x 42 days) inclusive of honorarium,	92	92		185
	travel costs to the 5 sites and reimbursables	6,143	6,143		12,285
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project				
	Agency Annual Field Supervision Trip (7 days x Project Evaluation (6 consultants x 42 days),			185	185
	inclusive of honorarium, travel costs to the 5 Consultant/Facilitator/Reporting for project	6,143	6,143		12,285
	Inception Workshop in Majunga : (1 pers x 6 Workshop for project presentation and closing			314	314
	out : Consultant/Facilitation/Reporting (1 pers Value Chain Analysis - Data collectors &			314	314
	Surveyors (10 pers x 41 days)		10,102		10,102
	Value Chain Analysis - Data collectors & Surveyors (10 pers x 41 days)		7,811		7,811
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for presentation & workplanning :				
	Consultant/Facilitator/Reporting (1 pers x 6 Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for validation:		314		314
	Consultant/Facilitator/Reporting (1 pers x 6		314		314
	Hiring fees			1,838	1,838
	Grantees Project Audit			23,345	23,345
2. Professional Services Total		32,378	50,919	33,878	117,174

3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Workshop 1 for Project Workplan Validation in Antananarivo , 1 days x 30 participants, inclusive of road time expenses for participants,			838	838
	Training on Monitoring Plan to implementing partners , use of tools in Majunga (2 days x 34 participants inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem , transportation, hotel	3,195	3,195		6,390
	Travel to the 5 sites for Monitoring, technical & Financial capacity building and use of tools (3 CI staff x 3 days per sites x 5 sites) inclusive of Workshop to support on the annual METT evaluation (2 days x 23 participants, inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem	6,561	6,561		13,121
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project	6,598	6,617		13,215
	Agency Annual Field Supervision Trip (7 days x Project Steering Committee meetings in Majunga; twice a year for 1 days x 20 participants; inclusive of venue, transportation	139			139
	Project Steering Committee meetings in Majunga; twice a year for 1 day x 20 participants; inclusive of venue, transportation			924	924
	Workshop 1 for project Inception in Majunga (1 days x 54 participants: inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem ,			18,737	18,737
	Meeting of Coordination Unit in Antananarivo (2 days x 14 participants x quarterly inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem			5,774	5,774
	Travel to Main Office for reporting (2 pers x 7 days for each trip) inclusive of Lodging and Certification of activities (2 pers x 3 days per site) inclusive of Lodging, transportation	4,903	4,903	4,903	15,093
	Workshop for project presentation and closing out (1 days x 54 participants) inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem ,	15,924	15,924	15,924	14,709
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for presentation & workplanning (2 days x 42 participants inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem , transportation, hotel			8,059	8,059
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for validation (2 days x 44 participants) inclusive of road time expenses for participants, perdiem ,		6,818		6,818
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project		7,413		7,413
	Agency Annual Field Supervision Trip (7 days x 11 participants) inclusive of road time expenses	5,982	6,121	12,242	24,345
	Travel to the sites for supervision (3 CI staff x 3 days per sites x 5 sites), inclusive of	16,247	16,247		32,495
	3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total	59,549	73,798	82,494	215,842

4. Grants and	Foundation pour les Aires Protegees et la				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiveriste de Madagascar (FAPBM)	4,500,000			4,500,000
	<input type="checkbox"/> Madagascar National Parks Ankarafantsika	75,283	134,724		210,007
	<input type="checkbox"/> Madagascar National Parks Baie de Baly	117,832	114,409		232,241
	<input type="checkbox"/> Asity Madagascar (National NGO)	129,764	87,080		216,843
	Development and Environmental Law Center				
	<input type="checkbox"/> (DELC)- (National NGO)	49,809	11,247		61,056
	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHM) -	76,467	135,031		211,498
	Direction of Protected Area System (DSAP)-				
	<input type="checkbox"/> (Government Institution)	110,001	101,887		211,888
	Direction General of Environment (DGE)-				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernement Institution)	82,521	122,414		204,935
	Direction of Environment, Ecology and Forestry				
	<input type="checkbox"/> (DREEF) Boeny-(Government Institution)	233,394			233,394
4. Grants and Agreements Total		5,375,071	706,791		6,081,862
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment			20,081	20,081
5. Equipment Total				20,081	20,081
6. Other Direct					
<input type="checkbox"/> Costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Tana Project Admin Support Costs	13,914	25,907	28,266	68,087
	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Staff in Tana Supplies			1,165	1,165
	<input type="checkbox"/> Project office running costs for Mahajanga			43,494	43,494
	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop supplies	216	398	256	869
	<input type="checkbox"/> Communication/Connexion	527	527	482	1,536
	<input type="checkbox"/> VAT			6,122	6,122
6. Other Direct					
Costs Total		14,656	26,832	79,785	121,274
Grand Total		5,535,026	957,766	324,639	6,817,431

		Values			
RPT Category	Comments/Justification	Sum of USD	Sum of USD	Sum of USD	Sum of USD
		Amount Year	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Total
1. Personnel Salaries					
and Benefits	Project Oversight/Country Engagement Specialist	2,607.13	2,828.74	3,069.18	8,505.05
	Operations Oversight	3,207.51	3,480.15	3,775.96	10,463.62
	Finance Management and reporting	6,535.01	7,090.49	7,693.18	21,318.70
	Monitoring & Evaluation Supervisor	3,746.88	3,209.50	3,482.30	10,438.70
	Database and GIS Specialist	934.01	1,013.40	1,099.55	3,046.96
	Project Monitoring & Evaluation Manager	11,492.12	16,576.36	17,985.34	46,053.84
	Grants & Contract Management	11,492.10	16,576.37	17,985.35	46,053.82
	Project Livelihood Manager	11,492.11	16,576.36	17,985.35	46,053.83
	Workshop Logistics Assistant	436.03	473.09	513.31	1,422.43
	Project Lead/Manager	19,132.38	20,758.63	22,523.12	62,414.15
	Communication Specialist	1,663.34	1,804.73	1,958.13	5,426.21
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits Total		72,739	90,388	98,071	261,197
2. Professional					
Services	GEF Mandatory Monitoring & Evaluation	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
	Global Audit fees	2,500.00	2,625.00	2,756.25	7,881.25
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project Agency Annual Field Supervision Socio Economic Survey Data Collection (6 consultants x 42 days) inclusive of honorarium, travel costs to the 5	61.60	61.60	61.60	184.78
	sites and reimbursables costs	0.00	0.00	12,285.16	12,285.16
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project Agency Annual Field Supervision	61.60	61.60	61.60	184.79
	Trip (7 days x 11 guides)	61.60	61.60	61.60	184.79
	Project Evaluation (6 consultants x 42 days), inclusive of honorarium, travel costs to the 5 sites and	0.00	0.00	12,285.16	12,285.16
	reimbursables costs	0.00	0.00	12,285.16	12,285.16
	Consultant/Facilitator/Reporting for project Inception	314.14	0.00	0.00	314.14
	Workshop in Majunga : (1 pers x 6 day)	314.14	0.00	0.00	314.14
	Workshop for project presentation and closing out :	0.00	0.00	314.14	314.14
	Consultant/Facilitation/Reporting (1 pers x 6 days)	0.00	0.00	314.14	314.14
	Value Chain Analysis - Data collectors & Surveyors (10	10,101.60	0.00	0.00	10,101.60
	pers x 41 days)	7,811.44	0.00	0.00	7,811.44
	Value Chain Analysis - Data collectors & Surveyors (10	7,811.44	0.00	0.00	7,811.44
	pers x 41 days)	7,811.44	0.00	0.00	7,811.44
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for presentation & workplanning : Consultant/Facilitator/Reporting (1	314.14	0.00	0.00	314.14
	pers x 6 days)	314.14	0.00	0.00	314.14
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for validation:	314.14	0.00	0.00	314.14
	Consultant/Facilitator/Reporting (1 pers x 6 days)	314.14	0.00	0.00	314.14
	Hiring fees	874.30	0.00	963.92	1,838.22
	Grantees Project Audit	7,405.37	7,775.63	8,164.42	23,345.42
2. Professional Services Total		29,758	30,524	56,892	117,174

3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Workshop 1 for Project Workplan Validation in Antananarivo , 1 days x 30 participants, inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	837.69	0.00	0.00	837.69
	Training on Monitoring Plan to implementing partners , use of tools in Majunga (2 days x 34 participants inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	6,390.24	0.00	0.00	6,390.24
	Travel to the 5 sites for Monitoring, technical & Financial capacity building and use of tools (3 CI staff x 3 days per sites x 5 sites) inclusive of transportation costs, and Lodging	6,560.58	3,280.34	3,280.34	13,121.04
	Workshop to support on the annual METT evaluation (2 days x 23 participants, inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	4,405.00	4,405.00	4,405.00	13,214.92
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project Agency Annual Field Supervision Trip (7 days x 11 participants)	46.20	46.20	46.20	138.59
	Project Steering Committee meetings in Majunga; twice a year for 1 days x 20 participants; inclusive of venue, transportation for participants, per diem, hotel and meals	307.98	307.98	307.98	923.93
	Project Steering Committee meetings in Majunga; twice a year for 1 day x 20 participants; inclusive of venue, transportation for participants, per diem, hotel and meals	6,245.75	6,245.75	6,245.75	18,737.23
	Workshop 1 for project Inception in Majunga (1 days x 54 participants: inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	5,773.64	0.00	0.00	5,773.64
	Meeting of Coordination Unit in Antananarivo (2 days x 14 participants x quarterly inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	5,031.09	5,031.09	5,031.09	15,093.25
	Travel to Main Office for reporting (2 pers x 7 days for each trip) inclusive of Lodging and transportation	4,902.96	4,902.96	4,902.96	14,708.88
	Certification of activities (2 pers x 3 days per site) inclusive of Lodging, transportation	11,943.30	16,720.59	19,109.22	47,773.17
	Workshop for project presentation and closing out (1 days x 54 participants) inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	0.00	0.00	8,058.82	8,058.82
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for presentation & workplanning (2 days x 42 participants inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	6,817.69	0.00	0.00	6,817.69
	Value Chain Analysis- Workshop for validation (2 days x 44 participants) inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	7,412.69	0.00	0.00	7,412.69
	Meeting with partners and Travel for participation to CI Mad to CI GEF Project Agency Annual Field Supervision Trip (7 days x 11 participants) inclusive of road time expenses for participants, per diem , transportation, hotel and meals	8,115.21	8,115.21	8,115.21	24,345.45
	Travel to the sites for supervision (3 CI staff x 3 days per sites x 5 sites), inclusive of transportation costs, and Lodging	9,748.38	12,997.84	9,748.38	32,494.58
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total		84,538	62,053	69,251	215,842

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the North-West Landscape of Madagascar (Boeny Region)

4. Grants and Agreements	Foundation pour les Aires Protegees et la Biodiveriste de Madagascar (FAPBM)	4,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,500,000.00
	Madagascar National Parks Ankarafantsika (National)	62,671.40	92,520.69	54,815.05	210,007.13
	Madagascar National Parks Baie de Baly (National)	53,427.17	104,171.90	74,641.73	232,240.81
	Asity Madagascar (National NGO)	93,215.10	64,802.23	58,825.93	216,843.25
	Development and Environmental Law Center (DELC)- (National NGO)	21,173.33	19,941.43	19,941.43	61,056.17
	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHM) - (National NGO)	97,285.81	68,573.24	45,638.91	211,497.96
	Direction of Protected Area System (DSAP)- (Government Institution)	71,001.98	73,098.64	67,787.10	211,887.72
	Direction General of Environment (DGE)-Government Institution)	61,594.97	95,709.13	47,631.05	204,935.15
	Direction of Environment, Ecology and Forestry (DREEF) Boeny-(Government Institution)	74,436.85	90,055.68	68,901.60	233,394.14
4. Grants and Agreements Total		5,034,807	608,873	438,183	6,081,862
5. Equipment	Equipment	20,081	0	0	20,081
5. Equipment Total		20,081	0	0	20,081
6. Other Direct Costs	Tana Project Admin Support Costs	19,419.08	23,664.06	25,004.15	68,087.29
	Project Staff in Tana Supplies	369.57	388.05	407.45	1,165.07
	Project office running costs for Mahajanga office	13,796.76	14,486.60	15,210.94	43,494.33
	Workshop supplies	551.93	107.80	209.66	869.37
	Communication/Connexion	416.55	514.33	604.87	1,535.73
	VAT	2,741.40	1,555.13	1,825.66	6,122.19
6. Other Direct Costs Total		37,295	40,716	43,263	121,274
Grand Total		5,279,218	832,554	705,660	6,817,431

APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment Letters

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202, USA
Tel: +1 703 341.2400
Fax: +1 703 553.4817
www.conservation.org



December 12, 2018

Dr. Miguel Morales,
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar”

Dear Dr. Morales,

On behalf of Conservation International Foundation (CI), I am pleased to inform you that CI plans to contribute **USD1,572,938** in co-financing from non-GEF donor funding in support of the GEF project titled “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar”.

This co-financing will support component 1 of the GEF project: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) during the period of performance, currently estimated from 2019-2021. Specifically, the co-financing will support improved management of protected areas in Madagascar, specifically in the Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (CAZ) and the Corridor Forestier Ambositra-Vondrozo (COFAV).

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as **grant** co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbara DiPietro".

Barbara DiPietro
Chief Financial Officer
Conservation International Foundation



Antananarivo, 22nd of August 2018

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for Project « APPUI AUX AIRES PROTÉGÉES (Ankarafantsika, Bombetoka/Belemboka, Antrema, Complexe de Mahavavy — Kinkony, Namoroka, Baie de Baly) DE LA RÉGION DE BOENY »

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of ASITY Madagascar, I am pleased to commit USD 845000 the GEF project, « APPUI AUX AIRES PROTÉGÉES (Ankarafantsika, Bombetoka/Belemboka, Antrema, Complexe de Mahavavy — Kinkony/ Namoroka, Baie de Baly) DE LA RÉGION DE BOENY »

This co-financing is from GIZ, CEPF, Blue Action Fund (BAF) and ASITY Madagascar (in kind) and will support both Component 1 and 2 of the project during the period of 2019- 2022. Specifically, the co-financing will cover several activities described in the annex 1 of this letter. This estimation was made through analysis of budget proposal of each project.

"This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful



Vany RAMINOARISOA
Executive Director of ASITY Madagascar

ASITY MADAGASCAR - Lot 1A/B 39 Ter C Andrononobe - Analamahitsy - Antananarivo 101 - Madagascar
BP 1074 Phone (261) 20 22 536 07 / Mobile (261) 33 15 536 07 Email: asitymad@gmail.com
NIF: 3000050396 / STAT: 94209 II 2008 0 03341



SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Monday, 10th September 2018

The Director General of Environment

To

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) - Madagascar".

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of General Directorate of the Environment of the Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forests, I am pleased to commit \$ 350 000 in kind co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF, "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) - Madagascar".

This co-financing is from the Directorate General of the Environment Staff contribution and will support the Component 1: "Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-western Landscape (Boeny region)" and the component 2: "Supporting sustainable use of biodiversity by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing" during the period of May 2019 to May 2022. Specifically, the co-financing will cover services provided by executives of General Directorate of the Environment. The staff of the General Directorate of the Environment is human resources who work part-time for the preparation and implementation of activities related to component 1 and component 2 of the project. A contribution in kind associated to the time allocated to the various activities constitutes the co-financing of the DGE over 3 years, including \$ 116,666 per year.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,



Christine Edmée



SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES FORÊTS

DIRECTION DU SYSTÈME DES AIRES PROTÉGÉES

Monday, 17th September 2018

The Director of Protected Areas Systems

To

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202, USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar"

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Direction of Protected Areas Systems in the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests, I am pleased to commit \$ 375 000 in kind co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF, "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) – Madagascar".

This co-financing is from the Protected Areas System's Direction Staff contribution and will support the Component 1 : Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing the five Protected Areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-Western Landscape (Boeny Region) and the Component 2 : Supporting sustainable use of Biodiversity by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing during the period of May 2019 to May 2022. Specifically, the co-financing will cover : monitor and supervise the implementation of PA and project activities ; ensure the supervision of the activities of the managers through a follow-up mission ; evaluation of subproject activities on the income of the population concerned consider the two component of the Project. The contribution in kind associated to the time allocated to the various activities constitutes the co-financing of the DSAP over 3 years, including the \$ 125 000 per year.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

Le Directeur du Système des
Aires Protégées



RAKOTOARIDERA Rantonirina

giz PAGE/GIZ BP 868 - Antananarivo 101

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Coopération allemande au développement
Antananarivo

Programme d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement
(PAGE/GIZ)
Encadré SOA MEEF Ambatobe
101 Antananarivo - Madagascar
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+261 (0)32 07 404 95
F +261 (0)20 22 422 55
E info@biz.de
I www.biz.de

Votre référence
Notre référence

Subject: Co-Financing support for "Conservation et utilisation durable
de la diversité biologique dans le paysage du Nord-Ouest (région de
Boeny)"

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Programme d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement, I am
pleased to commit \$ 135,000 - in co-financing to Conservation International
in support of the GEF, Conservation et utilisation durable de la diversité
biologique dans le paysage du Nord-Ouest (région de Boeny) ".

This co-financing is from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit / GIZ and will support National Development Plan during
the period of 24 months. Specifically, the co-financing will cover the
Development and implementation of sustainable management tools of the
New Protected Areas support and Tourism and Honey Value Chain
development to sustainably develop natural resources to improve the living
conditions of the people living around protected areas. These costs are
derived from the PAGE AWP of 2019 to mid-2020

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing
should the project proposal be successful

Sincerely,



Dr. Michaela BRAUN
Program Director
PAGE GIZ

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Silège de la société :
Bonn et Eschborn, Allemagne

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Tribunal d'instance (Amtsgericht)
Bonn, Allemagne
N° d'immatriculation au registre du commerce :
HRB 16364
Tribunal d'instance (Amtsgericht)
Frankfurt-sur-le-Main, Allemagne
N° d'immatriculation au registre du commerce :
HRB 12394

Président du conseil de surveillance
Dr. Friedrich Kischall, Secrétaire d'État

Directrice
Tanja Gönner (présidente du directoire)
Dr. Christoph Beier (vice-président du directoire)



Cofinancing of GEF 6 Project "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) - Madagascar
Co-financing organisation: Programme PAGE / GIZ

Short description of activities supported	Source of co-funding (Cash or in-kind)	Currency	2017 (December)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (until May)	TOTAL
Component 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-western Landscape (Boeny region)	BMZ (Programme PAGE/GIZ)	Cash			67 800	33 900			101 700
Component 2: Supporting sustainable production by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing					11 300	5 650			16 950
		Euro			79 100	39 550			118 650



Dr Claude-Anne Gauthier
CTP NAP Antrema
Représentante du MNHN à Madagascar
Chez Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
Près Lot VB 22
Ambatoroka - BP 434
101 Antananarivo - MG
to

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Antananarivo, 29 October 2018

Subject: Co-Financing support for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological
Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region)-Madagascar

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of the, Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle – NAP Antrema, I am pleased to
commit \$289 754 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF,
"Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern
Landscape (Boeny Region)-Madagascar".

This co-financing is from CEPF, Yves Rocher Fondation, MNHN and IRD, and will support
both components during the period of 2019 to 2022.

Specifically, the co-financing will cover:

- General coordinator salary
- Professional services
- Furniture and equipment
- Travel
- Ecosystem restoration
- Meetings.

The methodology used to estimate the costs relies directly on the financial part of each convention signed between the Muséum and its other financial partners.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful

Sincerely,



Dr Claude-Anne Gauthier
CTP NAP Antrema
Représentante du MNHN à Madagascar
Chez Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
Près Lot VB 22
Ambatoroka - BP 434
101 Antananarivo - MG

29/10/18

Cofinancing of GEF 6 Project "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) - Madagascar
Co-financing organisation: MNHN

Short description of activities supported	Source of co-financing	Cash on hand	Currency	2018	2020	2021-2022 (until May)	TOTAL
Component 1: Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-western landscape (Boeny region)	General coordinator	MNH	In kind	\$18 000	\$18 000	\$18 000	\$18 000
	Professional services	IRD	In kind	\$15 000	\$15 000	\$15 000	\$45 000
	Professional services	MNH	Cash	\$4 000	\$4 000	\$4 000	\$12 000
	Furniture and equipment	MNH	Cash	\$2 000	\$2 000	\$2 000	\$6 000
	Travel	IRD	Cash	\$2 000	\$2 000	\$2 000	\$6 000
	Ecosystem restoration	Ives Roehrer	Cash	\$28 500	\$28 500	\$28 500	\$85 500
	General coordinator	MNH	In kind	\$12 000	\$12 000	\$12 000	\$36 000
	Travel	GIZ	Cash	\$2 000	\$2 000	\$2 000	\$6 000
	Salaries	CEP	Cash	\$5 000	\$5 000	\$5 000	\$15 000
	Professional services	CEP	Cash	\$18 500	\$18 500	\$18 500	\$55 500
Component 2: Supporting sustainable production by local communities around Integrated PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing	Supplies	CEP	Cash	\$1 600	\$50		\$1 650
	Furniture and equipment	CEP	Cash				\$0
	Travel	CEP	Cash	\$13 536	\$1 288		\$14 824
	Meetings	CEP	Cash	\$8 000			\$8 000
TOTAL				\$78 036	\$39 788	\$39 788	\$157 612



FONDATION POUR LES AIRES PROTEGEES
ET LA BIODIVERSITE DE MADAGASCAR

November 08, 2018

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for GEF 6 Project "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) - Madagascar "

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar, I am pleased to commit USD 4,750,154.00 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF 6 Project "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) - Madagascar ".

This co-financing is from endowment and the interest earned and will support Component 1. Strengthening the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (PAs) to reduce the threats on natural resources and to contribute to the resiliency of the North-western Landscape (Boeny region) and Component 2. Supporting sustainable production by local communities around targeted PAs to strengthen PA protection efforts and improve community wellbeing during the period of January 2019 to May 2022.

Specifically, the co-financing will cover park management costs; conservation activities; and income generating activities. It based on the costs of each activities planned.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,



Mr. Gérard RAMBELOARISOA
Executive Director
Lot II K 44 Bis – Ankadivato
Antananarivo 101
MADAGASCAR



Antananarivo, 11th October 2018

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

N° 379/18/DG/DGA/DOP/CDO

Subject: Co-Financing support for "GEF-6 for the project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) "

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Madagascar National Parks "Ankarafantsika National Park", I am pleased to commit \$ 848 409 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF, "GEF-6 for the project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region)".

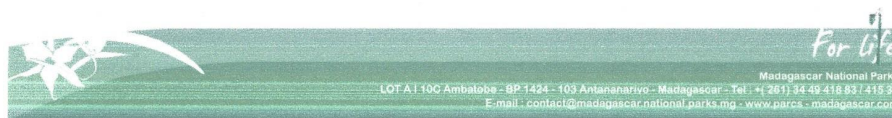
This co-financing is from MNP resources and Investment Fund KFW and will support component 1 and 2 during the period of 2019 to 2022. Specifically, the co-financing will cover:

- To strengthen the management and financial sustainability of the 5 protected areas (PAs) to reduce threats to natural resources and contribute to the resilience of the landscape (Boeny Region);
- To support the sustainable use of biodiversity around protected areas to strengthen conservation actions and improve the well-being of the population.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful

Sincerely,

Herijaona RANDRIAMANANTENASOA
Deputy General Director





Antananarivo, 11th October 2018

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

N° 371 /18/DG/DGA/DOP/CDO

Subject: Co-Financing support for "GEF-6 for the project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region) "

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Madagascar National Parks for Baie de Baly National Park, I am pleased to commit \$ 553 613 in co-financing to Conservation International in support of the GEF, "GEF-6 for the project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny Region)".

This co-financing is from MNP resources, Durrell and CEPF and will support component 1 and 2 during the period 2019 to 2022. Specifically, the co-financing will cover:

- To strengthen the management and financial sustainability of the 5 protected areas (PAs) to reduce threats to natural resources and contribute to the resilience of the landscape (Boeny Region);
- To support the sustainable use of biodiversity around protected areas to strengthen conservation actions and improve the well-being of the population.

 This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful

Sincerely,



Herijaona RANDRIAMANANTENASOA
Deputy General Director

