



## UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

### 1- Identification

#### 1.1 Project details

GEF ID	5351	SMA IPMR ID	35087
Project Short Title	S2NPA	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000617
		Umoja WBS	SB-008641
Project Title	Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project	N/A		Age 66.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA October 31, 2022
Project Scope	National		Revised - Current PCA October 31, 2023 – No cost extension processing is underway
Region	Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	August 10, 2017
Countries	Madagascar	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	21-Nov-17
GEF financing amount	USD 3,905,265	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	September 07, 2017
Co-financing amount	USD 45,407,409	Date of First Disbursement	January 03, 2018
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	April 12, 2018
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 1,493,178	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 1,493,178	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	March 2021
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	April 2023
		Expected Financial Closure Date	October 31, 2023

#### 1.2 EA: Project description

The main objective of the S2NPA project is to strengthen the network of new protected areas representing terrestrial, marine, coastal, and freshwater ecosystems with a view to the sustainable conservation of biodiversity and the improvement of the standard of living of the population through the sustainable use of these resources. The project has 3 components:

**Component 1: Improvement of PA policy and governance**

The component1 includes the development of a capacity-building program on protected area management; technical support to ongoing negotiations to modify the process for establishing permanent PAs from the current NPAs (so that many more sites should be able to obtain permanent status); development of a national system to monitor NPA management and to monitor biodiversity at NPAs; creation of a National Action Plan for mangrove conservation; legal and regulatory changes to strengthen PA management and mangrove protection; and a funding strategy for newly established PA sites.

**Component 2: Effective management of new PAs and critical mangrove sites (in existing PAs)**

this component will allow the 6 new PAs and the 3 critical mangrove sites within the existing PAs to be managed in a participatory way and generate benefits for biodiversity conservation and livelihoods

**Component 3: Knowledge management and Public Awareness**

This Outcome will ensure project successes from Components 1 and 2 are sustained and replicated to the many other NPAs in Madagascar. Drawing lessons from both positive and negative experiences, the project will assist national agencies in developing the required tools and instruments, including a mechanism to ensure local conservation knowledge is captured and stored in a format useful for national dissemination. The project will also support the development and monitor the level of user uptake of a range of multi-media outputs that capture and disseminate project successes (websites, documents, videos, conferences, etc.)

### 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division	Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, The Peregrine Fund, Missouri Botanical Garden
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen (a.i)	<b>EA:</b> Manager/Representative	Christine Aimee Ralalarisoa
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Task Manager(s)	Daniel Pouakouyou	<b>EA:</b> Project Manager	Rantonirina Rakotoaridera
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah	<b>EA:</b> Finance Manager	Jenny-fer Rasoloson
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Support/Assistant	Aska Ochiel/Elizabeth Goro	<b>EA:</b> Communications lead, if relevant	Rinah Razafindrabe

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

UNEP PoW & UN

**TM:** UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)  
**TM:** PoW Indicator(s)

Ecosystem Management
SP3: EAa (i,iii) and EAb (i,ii)

**TM:** UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Healthy and productive ecosystems

2018-2019 PoW and the 2018-2021 MTS

2.1 UN

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

Objective 1. Vulnerable populations in the intervention areas gain access to income and employment opportunities, improve resilience and contribute to inclusive and equitable growth for sustainable development

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

15.1

2.2: GEF Core or Sub Indicators

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results (GEF 5 project with no core indicators defined)

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status

2023

6th PIR

is & Risk

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	6th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2022	5th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2021	4th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	3rd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2019	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2018	1st PIR			
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

2.3 Implementation status

EA: Summary of status  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project is currently in its sixth year of implementation. The project has gone through many obstacles, including the crisis linked to the COVID 19 pandemic and the delay in the release of funds. As a result, the project objectives were still not achieved and the project management team requested to extend the duration of the project. This project is very important for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development because it should make a significant contribution to improving the management of protected areas and mangrove sites.

In general, the achievements are especially marked by the training of managers in management tools of the S2NPA project, in tools for the management of protected areas and in tools for the management of transfers of management of renewable natural resources, by the development of the management plan environment and social protection of the NAP Tsimembo Manambolomaty. The celebration of the international day for the conservation of mangrove ecosystems. Currently, the technical achievement is 55% and the financial achievement 38%.

Regarding component 1 (Improvement of policy and governance of protected areas), the outputs are on average 58% achieved. The challenges are above all the capacity of national agencies to better manage protected areas in Madagascar and the participation of different institutions in a harmonious way in the management of protected areas and mangroves. Intersectoral meetings have been organized to advance in the development of the national plan for the sustainable and rational management of mangroves (Activity 1.1.4.3).

For component 2 (Effective management of new PAs and critical mangrove sites), all outputs are over 50% achieved. The stakes are the effectiveness of the measures taken for the management of the protected areas and the participation of the local population in the management of the protected areas. The Integrated Management Plan (PAG) and the Environmental Management and Social Safeguard Plan (PGESS) of the Tsimembo Manambolomaty site have been popularized (Activity 2.1.1.1). Two training workshops in S2NPA project management tools, protected area management tools and renewable natural resource management transfer management tools were held in Toamasina and Ambanja for six project sites. The sites funded by the S2NPA project will therefore have the privilege of first testing these tools and serving as a pilot site for new protected areas (Activity 2.1.2.2).

Finally, regarding component 3, the implementation is still weak. The challenges are the best visibility of the project and the sharing of best practices. The project participated in the celebration of the International Day for the Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems and National Lemur Day (Activity 3.1.3.1).

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

\$ 45,407,409

EA: Actual to date:

\$ 3,140,543.72  
(6.92%). Report to Dec 2022

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State

Co-financing is mainly mobilized to ensure control activities in S2NAP sites. The amount presented corresponds to the co-financing reports received to date. More reports will come later.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

March 14, 2023

EA: Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The implementation of the project at the level of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development facilitates the engagement of stakeholders. A charter of responsibilities relating to the management structure of each area makes it possible to mobilize political will and to integrate concerns linked to biodiversity and development. The regional departments represent the ministry at the level of the decentralized territorial communities and coordinate actions relating to the sustainable management of protected areas and mangrove sites. The S2NAP project works in collaboration with the COKETES project, which works in the management of key species. Interdepartmental committees exist to ensure the synergy of actions on certain sites and help resolve intersectoral conflicts. In addition, local communities actively participate in ecological monitoring, reforestation and patrols.

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?



Yes

2.6. Gender

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

A consultant was engaged to conduct a gender application study for the project. There is an action plan in this study and a guide for the project.  
In addition, the project carried out training for site managers on the study on the gender approach so that the activities undertaken take this dimension into account. The participation of women in income-generating activities and in environmental education and awareness-raising activities, the active participation of women in reforestation and restoration activities, and in the creation of tree nurseries, and the involvement of women in community patrols and participatory ecological monitoring were considered.

2.7. ESSM

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?



Yes

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

Displacement of people to establish new protected areas

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?



No

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?



No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project updates the environmental management and social safeguard plans that the protected areas have at the time of the creation of these protected areas. During the period of this report, the update of that of the Tsimembo Manambolomaty site was carried out. This plan contains the analysis of the issues and impacts of the project to set up these New Protected Areas, the proposal for concerted mitigation measures, the identification of the people affected by the project and the planning of actions relating to these measures. attenuation. In addition, meetings to raise awareness and bring together stakeholders were conducted to raise awareness of the potential of Ambaro Bay as well as the challenges and benefits of the sustainable management of natural resources in this bay and the challenges of establishment of a protected area in this area.

V/Learning

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The capitalization of lessons learned and good practices is integrated into component 3 of the project. It is essential for the project to be seen as a catalyst for strengthening the management of protected areas. Good practices mainly concern the importance of local leaders in the management of protected areas and mangroves. Their integration into the orientation and monitoring committee has improved the participation of local actors and the mobilization of communities in conservation activities, such as patrols, ecological monitoring, reforestation and awareness-raising.

*Please attach a copy of any products*

2.8. Kf

**EA: Main learning during the period**

The project's participation in various events has strengthened the participation of both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in project activities and in biodiversity conservation in general. The implementation of the project at the level of the ministry in charge of the environment also facilitated this mobilization of the various actors. The visibility of the project has also improved.

2.9. Stories

**EA: Stories to be shared**  
(section to be shared with communication division/  
GEF communication)

Aware of the importance of the ecological and economic services that mangroves provide, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy and the technical and financial partners, together organized the celebration of the International Day for the Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems in Madagascar which took place on July 24, 25 and 26, 2022 in Nosy Be - Diana Region, whose theme was: "Let's act together for the integrated and sustainable management of mangroves". One of the main objectives of this celebration was to inform and mobilize the public on the challenges of restoring and preserving mangroves in order to contribute to the sustainability of natural resources and to strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems in the face of various pressures including the adverse effects of climate change. The S2NPA project participated in the booth to share project results and lessons learned. The project also contributed to the conference presenting the strategic documents for the management of mangroves. In addition, since 2020 the Malagasy Government, through the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, has proclaimed the last Friday of October "National Lemur Day". This year, the Menabe Region hosted the national celebration on October 28 and 29, 2022. The region has been undergoing massive migration for several years, which is increasing the pressures on the habitat of the smallest lemur in Madagascar. This celebration helped to strengthen the awareness and awareness of all citizens on the importance of lemurs. The S2NPA project was able to share the results of conservation, development and restoration activities in the Morondava Delta. The Region of Menabe greatly appreciated the efforts of the S2NPA project during the visit to the stands.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Objective</b>							
Objective: Madagascar's strengthened network of PAs provides enhanced protection and better representation of key ecosystems, and deliver economic and environmental benefit to local communities	1. Representation of key ecosystems in the permanent Protected Area Network (% of total area covered by PAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Dry Forest - 24.4</li> <li>South Western Dry Spiny Forest Thicket - 39.5%</li> <li>Wetlands - 25.9%</li> <li>Mangroves - 35.2%</li> <li>Western Sub-Humid Forest - 9.3%</li> <li>Tapia Forest - 21.1%</li> <li>Littoral Forest - 38.0%</li> <li>Western Humid Forest - 52.3%</li> <li>South Western Coastal Bushland - 0.6%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Dry Forest - 25.5</li> <li>South Western Dry Spiny Forest Thicket - 39.5%</li> <li>Wetlands - 26.1%</li> <li>Mangroves - 35.25%</li> <li>Western Sub-Humid Forest - 9.3%</li> <li>Tapia Forest - 21.1%</li> <li>Littoral Forest - 38.0%</li> <li>Western Humid Forest - 52.3%</li> <li>South Western Coastal Bushland - 0.6%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Dry Forest - 25.6</li> <li>South Western Dry Spiny Forest Thicket - 39.5%</li> <li>Wetlands - 26.5%</li> <li>Mangroves - 38.25%</li> <li>Western Sub-Humid Forest - 9.5%</li> <li>Tapia Forest - 21.1%</li> <li>Littoral Forest - 38.27%</li> <li>Western Humid Forest - 52.3%</li> <li>South Western Coastal Bushland - 1.2379%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Dry Forest - 25.5</li> <li>South Western Dry Spiny Forest Thicket - 39.5%</li> <li>Wetlands - 26.1%</li> <li>Mangroves - 35.25%</li> <li>Western Sub-Humid Forest - 9.3%</li> <li>Tapia Forest - 21.1%</li> <li>Littoral Forest - 38.0%</li> <li>Western Humid Forest - 52.3%</li> <li>South Western Coastal Bushland - 0.6%</li> </ul>	During PPG, the target of integrating 12% of the surface of the country in protected areas was reached, explaining the low percentage changes. Nevertheless, the ecosystems of coastal and littoral zones are increasing in line with the current policy to triple the surface of Marine PAs.	S
	2. Level of protection of the New PAs: a) Total annual number of patrols b) Total annual number of discovered violations	a) To be established at project inception = 36 annual patrols b) Total annual number of discovered violations	a) MT targets to be established at project inception = 54 annual patrols	a) EOP Target to be established at project inception = 72 annual patrols	80%	The sites have continued monitoring and control activities despite the delay in funding. In the Morondava delta, 196 mangrove schooners and 25 poles were seized during a control mission. The government has deployed all the necessary means in the application of the law through the policy of "zero tolerance".	HS
	3. Number (%) of local people benefiting from new PAs via CBNRM, alternative sources of income and ecosystem Restoration	0	50% of Persons Affected by the Project (PAPs)	100% of PAPS	50%	We do not yet have exact figures on this indicator, but the project will conduct a socio-economic survey at each site. Income-generating activities identified have been prioritized for beekeeping and ecotourism	MU
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy, governance, and financing frameworks for PA management, including for conservation of biodiversity and mangrove	1. Capacity of MEEF, SAPM Commission, and Inter-ministerial Committee to manage and develop PA Network (measured using the UNDP Capacity Scorecard)	Capacity scoring to be carried out at inception stage	Increase of 10% in each agency's capacity score	Increase of 35% in each agency's capacity score	10%	So far, the project has only carried out a self-assessment of the team	HU

ecosystems	2. Number of government decrees enacting the permanence of the target Pas	0	3	6	100%	The 6 decrees of creation are all promulgated for the 6 NAPS of the project Point a Larree: Decree No. 2015-773 of April 28, 2015 Makirovana: Decree N 2015-768 of April 28, 2015 Tsimembo Manambolomaty: Decree N 2015-715 of April 21, 2015 Bemanevika: Decree N 2015-782 of April 28, 2015 Lac Alaotra: Decree N 2015-756 of April 28, 2015 Ranobe PK 32: Decree N 2015-808 of May 05, 2015	HS
	3. National conservation policy documents approved and implemented by government: a) Monitoring system for PA biodiversity and management effectiveness b) National mangroves conservation plan c) PA funding strategy	a) None b) None c) None	a) Approved b) Approved c) Approved	a) Implemented b) Implemented c) Implemented	40%	a) implemented b) in progress c) not initiated	MS

#### Outcome 2

Outcome 2.1: 6 new PAs and 3 critical mangrove sites within existing PAs are managed in a participatory manner and generating BD conservation and livelihoods benefits	1. METT Scores for 9 new Protected Areas (6 NPAs and 3 mangrove sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bemanevika (38)</li> <li>• LacAlaotra (33)</li> <li>•Makirovana - Tsihomanambo (50)</li> <li>• Ranobe/PK 32 (26)</li> <li>• Pointe à Larrée (44)</li> <li>•Ambaro Bay (20)</li> <li>•Tsimembo - Manambolomaty (46)</li> <li>•Boanamaro Bayis (19)</li> <li>• Morondava (19)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bemanevika (41)</li> <li>• LacAlaotra (34)</li> <li>•Makirovana - Tsihomanambo (75)</li> <li>• Ranobe/PK 32 (28)</li> <li>• Pointe à Larrée (68)</li> <li>•Ambaro Bay (25)</li> <li>•Tsimembo - Manambolomaty(65)</li> <li>•Boanamaro Bayis (22)</li> <li>• Morondava (22)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bemanevika (45)</li> <li>• LacAlaotra (34)</li> <li>•Makirovana - Tsihomanambo (75)</li> <li>• Ranobe/PK 32 (30)</li> <li>• Pointe à Larrée (68)</li> <li>•Ambaro Bay (25)</li> <li>•Tsimembo - Manambolomaty (65)</li> <li>•Boanamaro Bayis (24)</li> <li>• Morondava (24)</li> </ul>	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bemanevika (41)</li> <li>• LacAlaotra (34)</li> <li>•Makirovana - Tsihomanambo (75)</li> <li>• Ranobe/PK 32 (28)</li> <li>• Pointe à Larrée (68)</li> <li>•Ambaro Bay (25)</li> <li>•Tsimembo - Manambolomaty(65)</li> <li>•Boanamaro Bayis (65)</li> <li>• Morondava (24)</li> </ul> <p>The 30% target has been reached</p>	HS
	2. # of Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) and area (ha) under approved and implemented IMPs	0 / 0	5 IMPs / 100 000 ha	9 IMPs / 354 859 ha	75%	6 IMPs/317450 Ha This refers to the area of the target 6 NAPs, with an area of 317,450 ha. Those for the mangrove sites are being developed	HS
	3. Number of sustainable small business and CBNRM projects developed by local communities in cooperation with the PAs	0	20	40	25%	The Activities were postponed later due to the delay in the release of funds	U

#### Outcome 3



Outcome 3.1: Increased public awareness and policy integration of TEK and biodiversity conservation	1. Number of official documents and local community projects that use TEK	0	3	10	10%	in progress	U
	2. Number of project lessons on PA management and CBNRM used by other projects and PAs	0	2	6	10%	The project participated in conferences and stands during the celebrations of various events to share these achievements. This sharing will be reinforced during the coming period.	U
	3. Percentage of population in the project sites that understands PA value and approves their activities	0	50%	80%	60%	60%, to be confirmed after socio economic survey underway to update baseline surveys conducted at the beginning of the project. This year, the project participated in the celebration of the International Day of Mangroves, of biodiversity with an increased participation of local communities	MS

**Outcome 4**


For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

**3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)**

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
<b>Under Comp 1</b>					
Output 1.1.1: National PA agencies (DAPT, DREEF, CIREEF, CEEF, and CSAPM) have increased capacity to develop and manage the PA system	31/12/2024	70%	80%	During the period under review, members of the project management unit and some agents of the Directorate in charge of protected areas have benefited from capacity building and skills on the geographic information system and the SMART software to surveillance of protected areas and ecological monitoring. Six regional directorates also benefited from capacity building on project tools.	HS
Output 1.1.2: Management instruments for PAs and mangroves are developed, discussed with stakeholders and submitted to the Government for approval	31/12/2024	75%	75%	the update of the management tools is in progress	S
Output 1.1.3: Monitoring and evaluation tools to measure the management effectiveness of PAs are identified and introduced to PA agencies	31/12/2024	75%	75%	The six New Protected Areas are jointly adopting the METT tool. The METT is not yet officially presented, improvements have been made.	S
Output 1.1.4: National Action Plan for mangrove conservation is formulated	31/12/2024	60%	60%	Intersectoral meetings were held to finalize the development of the National Action Plan for mangrove conservation . The strong collaboration of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy following the joint agreement has significantly contributed to this dynamism. This was materialized by the completion of the elaboration of the document relating to the national strategy for the integrated management of mangroves in 2022.	MS

Output 1.1.5: Legal and regulatory amendments to ensure permanent protection of mangroves and effective PA management are developed	31/12/2024	60%	60%	The inter-ministerial decree establishing the management of mangroves on a transitional basis has been updated to find the balance between the conservation and use of this ecosystem.	MS
Output 1.1.6: Funding Strategy for new PAs is developed	31/12/2024	0%	10%	The Directorate in charge of protected areas has just drawn up a guide for the development of a business plan for protected areas. The Business Plan will not replace the Management Plan but will support its execution. As a perspective, the 6 protected area sites of the project will have to develop a business plan. The sources of funding available should not condition the implementation of conservation measures, but rather the conservation objectives should determine the financial strategy for protected areas.	HU

**Under Comp 2**

Output 2.1.1: Integrated Management Plans for 9 PAs are developed	31/12/2024	60%	60%	After the local and regional validation of the integrated Management Plan (PAG) and the Environmental Management and Social Safeguard Plan (PGESS), The peregrine funds organized a national validation workshop for these documents in September 2022. Indeed, these documents were presented to the SAPM Commission, bringing together the technical and financial partners working in the field of biodiversity conservation, as well as the public sectors concerned with the creation and management of protected areas. These documents (PAG and PGESS) were popularized in December 2022. moreover, for the Menabe delta site, public consultations took place in 5 fokontany: Andravahangy, Betania, Bosy, Kimony, Lovobe of the Marofandilia commune, Morondava. The creation process and management rules of a protected area were explained to local communities.	MS
Output 2.1.2: PA staff with increased capacity for PA management in collaboration with local communities	31/12/2024	50%	70%	Two training workshops in S2NPA project management tools, protected area management tools and renewable natural resource management transfer management tools were held in Toamasina and Ambanja for six project sites. The sites funded by the S2NPA project will therefore have the privilege of first testing these tools and serving as a pilot site for new protected areas.	S
Output 2.1.3: Local communities in areas adjacent to PAs and mangrove micro-sites have improved ability to participate in CBNRM, development of alternative sources of income and ecosystem restoration	31/12/2024	60%	65%	. All the support for the People affected by the project, beneficiaries of the measures of alternatives to pressure and economic incentives in the Protected Area of the Tsimembo Manambolomaty Complex, converge above all towards the improvement of food security and also the diversification and increase people's incomes by ensuring economic resilience and reducing poverty. In terms of the gender approach, measures provide for actions in favor of women and young people to create pleasant environments for their economic and cultural development. Thus, in the market gardening sector, 40% of beneficiary women will receive production kits made up of improved seeds and small agricultural tools.	MS
Output 2.1.4 : Pilot projects on CBNRM, alternative sources of income and ecosystem restoration are developed and under implementation	31/12/2024	60%	60%	In order to mobilize young people in community activities, the maintenance of 3.24 km rice field irrigation canals in particular in the Fokontany Anamboafa, Marolamba, Ambodimanga and Ambodivapaza of the Makirovana protected area was carried out. Five village meetings were conducted to better prepare the implementation of this activity at the level of each Fokontany concerned. The objective of this cleaning activity is to ensure the necessary irrigation for 133 ha of rice fields in order to limit clearing. A total of 384 households participated in the implementation of this activity. In addition, the production of 15,000 seedlings on 10ha composed of nine species in two nurseries has been carried out. Two planting sessions took place in two Fokontany Ambavala and Andohananjombalava. More than 200 communities participated in the planting of the seedlings. 52 Ha of reforestation in Ambaro Bay	MS

**Under Comp 3**

Output 3.1.1: Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) database is developed and introduced to decision makers and local communities.	31/12/2024	10%	10%	Activities on traditional ecological knowledge are planned for the year 2023. An advisory committee on traditional knowledge is set up	HU
Output 3.1.2: Lessons learned by the project are disseminated by different means at national and international levels	31/12/2024	40%	40%	The project participated in conferences and stands during the celebrations of various events to share these achievements.	MU
Output 3.1.3: Awareness raising campaign on conservation of mangroves and other ecosystems is developed and implemented	31/12/2024	50%	60%	The Project participated in the celebration of the International Day for the Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems in Nosy-be hell ville, the International Day for Biodiversity and the National Lemur Days in Morondava. Indeed, lemurs are considered among the flagship species and a national emblem, they have a rate of endemism of 100% and are listed in Appendix I of CITES.	MS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).









||



#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

##### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

6th PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:								Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
<p><u>Migration and high rate of urban unemployment around the target sites:</u> newcomers are identified in different locations, which increase the sites' loads leading to overexploitation and competition over accessible natural resources. Sometimes, natives and migrants are fighting because the latter do not respect the habits and local customs, especially Dinas (local collective agreements.) For mangroves: the risks are very high because the surrounding cities are the big mangrove wood consumers (charcoal and timber); for the PAs, the risks are low to medium due to the presence of managers and effective law enforcement.</p> <p><u>Institutional instability:</u> the frequent changes of officials often discontinue actions that have been undertaken and the newly appointed officials are often lost as far as objectives are concerned.</p>										
Output2		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The risk is maintained at its previous level because the migration has not changed during the period. The project also strengthens controls and patrols and then prevents illegal logging and clearing.
Output1		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The project team has not changed. The Ministry ensures that the project is not hampered by institutional instability.

**Other problems linked to Political Instability:** Various risks are presented by an often tumultuous and changing political situation in Madagascar. Despite this, the NPAs are granted with their permanent decree of creation through the commitments made by the Senior Governmental Officials (executive, legislative), so the project is insulated to some degree. The present COAP Law was enacted in February 2015. It reinforces particularly the community-based PAs, Category V and VI, thereby allowing direct management of the concerned by the local population. At the level of the decentralized territorial authorities (Region, for eg. Boeny, Menabe), actions for the territorial development plan (SRAT for the regions, SAC for the Communes) are in progress. However, populist speeches of political authorities (e.g. Electoral campaigns in the Alaotra Lake PA) that do not support PA activities do also represent a project risk.

**Sectoral conflicts of interests**  
Each entity has its own interest especially concerning mines and oils which are the crucial challenges for Madagascar's development. Most of these PAs are full of resources in their sub-soil and as soon as information about discovery is heard, people are illicitly and illegally rushing in these PAs and cause enormous damages on the integrity of these PAs. Recently the discovery of precious stones in the PA of South Anjanaharibe causes clearings and holes everywhere and the massive newcomers crucially disrupt its wildlife.

Lack of objectivity of the eligibility criteria for funding (subjectivity in awarding funds, no transparency, etc.) Currently, two foundations in Madagascar fund the PAs and Biodiversity. But only ten PAs are funded but the eligibility criteria are not clear and not transparent i.e. no call for bids and no good governance at all

COVID-19

Implementation schedule

Consolidated project risk

Output1		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The country experienced no political crisis during the period of the worst. A change of government has occurred, but it has no negative impact on the progress of the project. The project team always introduces the project to ministry staff, involving senior officials in activities to ensure their support and providing regular updates.
Output 1, 2		H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The regional directorates for the environment and sustainable development actively participate in the execution of the project. They ensure that regional policies integrate the environmental dimension and the priorities of the ministry.
Output 1-3		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The two Foundations are active partners in the project execution. Strengthening information, education and awareness is therefore helping to minimize this risk that remains medium.
Output 1-3					M	M	M	M	M	=	
All		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	
		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The mitigation strategies seem to be appropriate.

#### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Institutional instability: the frequent changes of officials often discontinue actions that have been undertaken and the newly appointed officials are often lost as far as objectives are concerned.	Information sessions are necessary for new leaders to have overall views of the project if existing policy changes, especially for basic project information: objective, and expected results, sites of interventions, partners, duration.	The Minister, the Secretary General of the Ministry and the Director General in charge of protected areas changed during the period of this report. Thus, the project team had to present the project to these new leaders. The project took advantage of the various celebrations to support the relevance of the project at the ministry level.	This year is the electoral period for Madagascar. Thus, after the election, the organization of information sessions on the project with the new authorities should be carried out.	2023-2024	The Ministry of Environment and the Project

Other problems linked to Political Instability: Various risks are presented by an often tumultuous and changing political situation in Madagascar. Despite this, the NPAs are granted with their permanent decree of creation through the commitments made by the Senior Governmental Officials (executive, legislative), so the project is insulated to some degree. The present COAP Law was enacted in February 2015. It reinforces particularly the community-based PAs, Category V and VI, thereby allowing direct management of the concerned by the local population. At the level of the decentralized territorial authorities (Region, for eg. Boeny, Menabe), actions for the territorial development plan (SRAT for the regions, SAC for the Communes) are in progress. However, populist speeches of political authorities (e.g. Electoral campaigns in the Alaotra Lake PA) that do not support PA activities do also represent a project risk.	Participation of the directorate in charge of protected areas, and regional directorates in regional and national planning activities	Project participation in various celebrations to enhance stakeholder awareness	Continue project participation in various celebrations to enhance stakeholder awareness. Improve relations with the various actors	2023-2024	The Ministry of Environment and the Project
Sectoral conflicts of interests. Each entity has its own interest especially concerning mines and oils which are the crucial challenges for Madagascar's development. Most of these PAs are full of resources in their sub-soil and as soon as information about discovery is heard, people are illicitly and illegally rushing in these PAs and cause enormous damages on the integrity of these PAs. Recently the discovery of precious stones in the PA of South Anjanaharibe causes clearings and holes everywhere and the massive newcomers crucially disrupt its wildlife.	Revitalization of intersectoral committees	The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy and technical and financial partners, jointly organized the celebration of the International Day for the Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems. In addition, intersectoral meetings have been organized	Strengthen collaboration with other ministries such as the ministry in charge of fisheries, that of mines, that of water, and that of land use planning	2023-2024	The Ministry of Environment and the Project
Lack of objectivity of the eligibility criteria for funding (subjectivity in awarding funds, no transparency, etc.). Currently, two foundations in Madagascar fund the PAs and Biodiversity. But only ten PAs are funded but he eligibility criteria are not clear and not transparent i.e. no call for bids and no good governance at all	Participation of the ministry in the meeting of the board of directors of foundations	Participation of the ministry in the meeting of the board of directors of foundations	Explore other sources of funding	2023-2024	The Ministry of Environment
Invasive alien species	Monitoring of invasive alien species	Monitoring of invasive alien species	Monitoring of invasive alien species	2023-2024	the Project
COVID-19	Monitoring the development of the pandemic	Monitoring the development of the pandemic	Monitoring the development of the pandemic	2023-2024	the Project

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

**Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.







## Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	No
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	Yes
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	

Minor amendments
A budget revision was conducted in line with the revised implementation schedule to accommodate for the changes needed to complete the project as planned

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP
Original Legal Instrument		
Amendment 1	Revision	
Extension 1	Extension	in progress

Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
		no coast extension

## GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or [GeoNames](http://www.geonames.org/)(<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the [Geocoding User Guide](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Antananarivo	-18.91368	47.53613	1070940	Project Management Unit Office	
Alaotra Mangoro Region	-17.900	48.400	7670851	Region of the Lac Alaotra site	
Boeny Region	-16.300	46.100	7670849	Region of the Boanamary site	
Diana Region	-13.500	49.000	7670842	Region of the Ambaro Bay site	
Sava Region	-14.200	49.800	7670846	Region of the Makirovana site	
Analanjiroro Region	-16.500	49.500	7670848	Region of the Point a Larree site	
Sofia Region	-15.200	48.400	7670847	Region of the Bemanevika site	

Melaky Region		-17,600	44,800	7670852	Region of the Tsimembo Manambolamaty site
Menabe Region		-20,200	45,070	7670902	Region of the Morondava Delta site
Atsimo Andrefana Region		-23,200	44,400	7670913	Region of the PK 32 Ranobe site

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

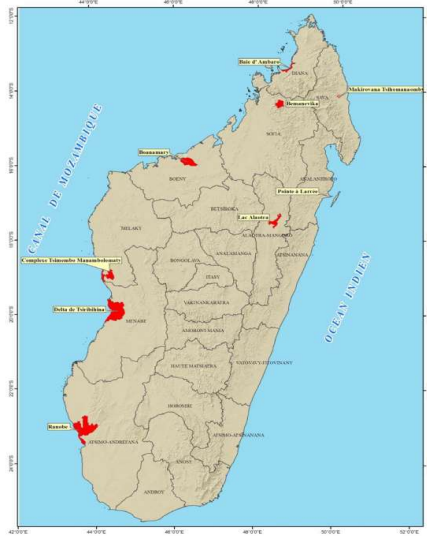


FIGURE 1: MAP OF THE LOCATION OF THE 9 SITES IN MADAGASCAR

[Annex any linked geospatial file]