CONSERVATION OF KEY, ENDEMIC, THREATENED AND ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE SPECIES PROJECT (COKETES)

FUNDING : GEF

FINAL REPORT FOR THE MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE PROJECT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF KEY, ENDEMIC, THREATENED AND ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE SPECIES IN MADAGASCAR

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March 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEWA	:	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
AVERTEM	:	Association pour la Valorisation de l'Ethnopharmacologie en Région Tropicale Et Méditerranéenne / Association for the Valorization of Ethnopharmacology in the Tropical and Mediterranean Region
AWP	:	Annual Work Plans / Plan de travail annuel
AWPB	:	Annual Work Plans and Budgets / Plan de Travail annuel et Budget (PTBA)
CBD	:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMK	:	Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony / Complex Mahavavy Kinkony
COKETES	:	Conservation of Key Endemic Threatened and Economically Valuable Endemic Species
COPIL	:	Comité de Pilotage / Steering Committee
COVID 19	:	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DCSI	:	Direction de Communication et du Système d'Information / Direction of Communication and Information System
DIREDD	:	Direction Inter Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable / Interregional Direction for the Environment and Sustainable Development
DNP	:	Directeur National du Projet / National Project Director
DNPA	:	Directeur National du Projet Adjoint / Deputy National Project Director
DREDD	:	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable / Regional Direction of Environment and Sustainable Development
DWCT	:	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
ESSA/LRA	:	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques / Laboratoire de Recherche appliquée - School of Agronomic Sciences / Applied Research Laboratory
FEM	:	Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial
GEF	:	Global Environment Facility (Cf FEM)
GELOSE	:	Gestion Locale Sécurisée / Secured Local Management
GEPOMAY	:	Groupe d'Études et de Protection des Oiseaux de Mayotte / Group of Studies and Protection of Birds of Mayotte
IEM	:	Initiative pour l'Emergence de Madagascar / Initiative for the Emergence of Madagascar
IGA	:	Income Generating Activities
LMC	:	Local Management Committee
MAEP	:	Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MBG	:	Missouri Botanical Garden
MEDD	:	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable / Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MEN	:	Ministère de l'Education Nationale / Ministry of National Education
METT	:	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools
MFFG	:	Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group
MNP	:	Madagascar National Parks
NAP	:	Nouvelles Aires Protégées / New Protected Areas

ONU	:	Organisation des Nations Unies / United Nations Organization
PA	:	Protected Area
PBZT	:	Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza / Botanical and Zoological Park of Tsimbazaza
PF	:	Politique Forestière / Forest Policy
PGE	:	Programme Général de l'Etat / General State Program
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit / Unité de Mise en oeuvre du Projet (UMOP)
PMC	:	Project Management Cost
PMU	:	Project Management Unit / Unité de Gestion du Projet (UGP)
PNEDD	:	Politique Nationale Environnementale pour le Développement Durable / National Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development
RS	:	Reserve Spéciale / Special Reserve
RSE	:	Responsable Suivi-Evaluation / Monitoring & Evaluation Manager
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SNGF	:	Silo National des Graines Forestières / National Silo of Forest Seeds
TGRN	:	Transfert de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles / Natural Resources Management Transfer
TPF	:	The Peregrine Fund
UN	:	United Nation
UNDAF	:	United Nations Développement Assistance Framework
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la Culture)
US	:	Dollar US
VOI	:	Vondron'Olona Ifotony

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Conservation of Key Endemic Threatened and Economically Valuable Endemic Species (COKETES) project is a biodiversity conservation initiative that complements the system approach and management of Protected Areas. It is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through UN Environment. It is co-financed by the Malagasy State, the Liz Clairborne Art Ortenberg Foundation, the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, the Tany Meva Foundation, Rio Tinto QIT Madagascar Minerals SA, Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre and the following partners: PBZT Antananarivo, The Peregrine Fund, Asity Madagascar, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group, AVERTEM Madagascar, Madagascar National Parks, Missouri Botanical Garden, ESSA-Forets/University of Antananarivo and CMP Tandavanala

Starting in June 2017, the project aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity based on the "species approach", complementing the currently dominant trend based on the "ecosystem approach", through the development, implementation and dissemination of participatory local strategies for key endemic, threatened and economically important species. The 60-month project implements a set of activities divided into three components (i) the development of a participatory species-based approach for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, (ii) the implementation of the local strategy through concrete actions for the conservation of target species and (iii) the capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success at the national, regional and international levels.

Focused on the analysis of the quality of project relevance, design, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and gender mainstreaming, the mid-term review of COKETES shows an overall satisfactory level of implementation of the activities included in the successive Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) of the project despite implementation difficulties.

- **Under Component 1 relating to the development of a participatory species-based approach for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity** :

The activities of this component were 89% completed at 40 months of project implementation. For the wildlife component, sensitization was mainly focused on the need to protect the bird's habitat and measures to protect it. Through the activities planned in Component 1, the COKETES Project was able to inform, sensitize and involve stakeholders in the implementation of local strategies for species conservation. Stakeholder involvement is a major impact of the project's awareness raising activities.
The field visits made it possible to note the responsibility and commitment of local stakeholders in the preservation of the habitat of Ardeola idae with a view to their conservation (protection of their habitat by planting bamboo, restoration actions and reuse of abandoned nesting sites, surveillance and monitoring of sites by patrols, etc.).
Apart from awareness raising, the project has been able to develop activities such as:
- Initial training of stakeholders in species conservation.
- Biological/ecological research focused on the 21 target species.
- Socio-economic surveys by consultants at 17 sites;
- Consultation, establishment and development of local collective agreements (conventions collectives);
Research activities have also been carried out. Research activities were also carried out, including thesis work on the variability of certain key species. The inventory and ecological evaluation of the target species of the COKETES project. But also experiments carried out on aerial layering by farmers in the Pointe à Larrée site. This work allowed the elaboration of technical sheets for the 20 target species. It also helped to identify the threats, the potential for reproduction, the state of the habitat and the presence of seedlings or juveniles at each site. However, the capitalization of the technical and scientific conservation strategies has not been carried out although it is essential for the realization of the activities planned for the component 3.

- **Under component 2 relating to the implementation of the local strategy through concrete actions for the conservation of target species:**

The activities of this component were 81% completed at 40 months of project implementation. For the fauna, Ardeola idae (or white crab heron): conservation actions have focused on habitat preservation and population monitoring. Conservation actions for the white crab heron have not only reinforced the protection of this target species but have also contributed to the protection of other waterbird species, the management of fish stocks in the lake (case of the Mahavavy Kinkony Complex PA) and the reduction of infractions in natural forests (case of the Bemanevika PA).
The COKETES Project has made considerable efforts for the protection of wetlands through the enrichment of aquatic plants (Phragmites) and the reforestation of mangroves.
Upstream conservation strategies for the protection of lakes and the protection of natural forests have also been implemented: installation of nurseries (wood energy, production of pioneer species), setting up of fire-breaks, monitoring of threats etc.

Mentioned in the collective agreement for the conservation of the species, support to the livelihood of the population (IGA such as: improvement of rice yield with the improved SRA technique, market gardening, improvement of beekeeping, support to livestock activities, improvement of their fishing equipment, training in handicraft production and tourist reception, etc.) were also carried out.) was proposed by the project to refrain from collecting eggs and chicks, taking wood and non-wood products, clearing land, poaching, raiding their livestock, converting land to rice paddies, etc. The project also proposed that they should refrain from the collection of eggs and chicks, taking wood and non-wood products, clearing land, poaching, raiding their livestock, converting land into rice paddies, etc. These actions are included in the economic and incentive plans for conservation action, within the framework of the collective agreement.

Thus, the mid-term review mission was able to observe the many signs of positive effects/impacts attributable to the project activities in terms of improving the living conditions of the communities in the target areas. These changes are experienced at the individual and family level, and are mainly economic and financial, technical and organizational, and can be social and behavioral.
Conservation actions have also been implemented for the target species (flora part) including the integration/involvement of communities in forest management, the project works with 20 grassroots communities (Flore site); Periodic ecological and phenological monitoring of the target species (technicians and communities); Improvement of optimal conditions for the development of natural regeneration of the target species (e.g., the development of a new forest management plan for the target species). (e.g.: treatment of invasive plants, collection of wildings by depressing); Training of target groups on different themes including training in agroforestry and home gardening (for ex-situ conservation) and the establishment of agroforestry plots and home gardens using target species; Multiplication of the 20 target species (seeds, wildings and vegetative multiplication); Enrichment and restoration of forests; Implementation of economic promotions in return for conservation efforts.

Also, below are activities that have been completed:
- Improvement of optimal conditions for the development of natural regenerations of target species (e.g., treatment of invasive plants, collection of wildlings by depressing);
- Training of target groups on various topics (seedling multiplication and nurseries, restoration and enrichment, species conservation in PAs, gender)
- Training in agroforestry and home gardens (for ex-situ conservation)
- The establishment of these agroforestry plots and home gardens using the target species;
- Multiplication of the 20 target species (seeds, wildings and vegetative propagation);
- The enrichment and restoration of forests;
- The implementation of economic promotions in return for conservation efforts.

- **Under Component 3 on the capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success at the national, regional and international levels:**

The activities of this component have been carried out at 27% at 40 months of the project implementation. However, the following activities have been carried out.
- Dissemination of approaches (03 publications of scientific articles)
- Regional workshop between Madagascar and Mayotte (GEPOMAY) for sharing information on the Madagascar Pond Heron and revitalizing the AEWA network,
- Organization of festivities focused on the Madagascar Pond Heron,
- Report on the population of the Madagascar Pond Heron to AEWA.
- Organization of biodiversity festivals
- Success story on the achievements of the Project (rosewood multiplication) at the GEF level
- Publication of project results (MEDD magazine, Akon'i Tampolo newsletters, other dissemination tools (posters, brochures, radio broadcasts, etc.)
- Participation in national events organized by MEDD and its partners (Lafa Forum) to disseminate the species approach
- Participation in the national CBD reporting

Knowledge management is an important issue for the achievement of the project's objectives. However, despite the establishment of a database materialized by the project website, activities on knowledge management have not really started. Indeed, scientific and economic knowledge on key species has not yet been capitalized.

Overall performance of the project :

The project has achieved all the activities that need to be carried out although improvements are still to be made for the 20 months remaining before the deadline. In addition to the need to complete the outstanding activities, the following recommendations are proposed in order to achieve its initial objectives, to complete the project on time while identifying the necessary activities / strategies to ensure continuity of actions after the project..

Capitalization of assets

A major capitalization effort must be made to be able to identify what already exists (which would have to be addressed according to the targets in order to be disseminated) and what is missing for the objective to be achieved. This capitalization of assets is essential so that the project can be considered as a catalyst in the development and dissemination of this species approach.

It must start from the identification of the good experiences accumulated (importance of local leaders, empowerment of regional and local actors, species multiplication method, enrichment and restoration, etc.), the identification of the factors that explain the success, the description of the processes or methods used so that other users can understand and implement them.

The data obtained must be analyzed, linked together and synthesized to produce knowledge that can be used for other sites (not included in the project), for other stakeholders.

Recommended strategy for capitalization

The capitalization of acquired knowledge is a necessary step in carrying out the activities planned under Component 3.

This capitalization must be carried out by the actors of the project themselves. Indeed, this approach will help the actors to take the necessary distance to understand and redirect if necessary the activities they carried out within the framework of the project. Capitalization by the stakeholders will make it possible to avoid having the work done by a service provider who must take the time to understand the project and thus optimize the remaining budgetary resources.
This strategy revolves around (i) modifying (adding an effect indicator) the information collection tools and (ii) setting up a capitalization team. The knowledge thus capitalized will then be able to integrate the MEDD information system through component 3 on knowledge management.

Knowledge management

A major effort must be devoted to the establishment of a knowledge management system in which the database set up takes a central but not unique role.

Information must be processed according to these targets to become appropriate knowledge. The results of the work of the two groups in charge of capitalizing on the knowledge acquired must be taken up by a resource person and/or a new group (including the staff of the DCSI) to define the content and supports according to the targets.

Ownership and institutional sustainability

The insufficient involvement of the DREDDs can be a major obstacle to the sustainability of activities beyond the project's end date.

It is therefore recommended to refer to the PIU /PMU in the continuation of the project and not only to the PMU. The rehabilitation of the role of the PIU should make it possible to change the mode of work (less administrative and more technical to meet the expectations of the partners who expect in return comments and advice on the reports they send) but would also enable the DREDDs to play fully their role as initially defined in the project document.

This benchmarking must be accompanied by the need to change or confirm the procedure for the DREDDs to validate the partners' reports before sending them to PIU . a contractual basis in which the DREDDs commit to play the decentralized role of PIU but also to participate in the development of a strategy for the sustainability of the achievements and to commit to the continuity of monitoring activities after the end of the project.

Development of a strategy to perpetuate the gains made.

The development of a strategy for the sustainability of what has been achieved is essential for the success and sustainability of the project beyond its term. The Coketes project is first and foremost a catalyst for the development of a proven species approach. It is therefore destined to disappear to make way for the Ministry, which may have recourse to other partners and/or other funding. Indeed, the species approach is only at the stage of its development in Madagascar. The results of the dissemination of knowledge will not be felt at the end of the project. The development of a strategy for the sustainability of the acquired knowledge is therefore a priority until the end of the project.

This strategy will have to find the means to continue the mobilization of the actors in particular:
o Communities in relation to the sustainability of IGAs' contributions. Studies on the viability of IGAs and their contribution to the household budget should be carried out in order to have the necessary information to define how to replace current financing (search for financing if the commodity chain concerned by IGA is not viable or strengthening of farmers' capacities in the opposite case). The results of the capitalization of the

achievements of the second group should make it possible to establish the terms of reference for these studies.
o DREDDS in relation to the monitoring of post-project activities. Reflections should be made on the possibilities of continuing the monitoring of post-project activities. Studies can be initiated to define the existing financing possibilities (MEDD budget, etc.).
o Partners in relation to the sustainability of post-project activities and their follow-up.

This strategy should also focus on defining which institutional actor should capitalize on the knowledge that can be acquired after the project.
The end of the project is very close. The project team, including the partners, needs to change dynamics to achieve the project objectives.
If the UN Environment procedure allows it, it is also conceivable and recommended that an extension of the deadline without additional costs be requested.

Budget reorganization

In order to optimally achieve all the objectives of the project at the end, a budgetary reorganization of the balances between lines 2100 (Supporting Organizations) and 2200 (Cooperation Agencies) and also a reallocation from certain budget lines of the PMU are necessary, according to the following proposals

The budget shortfall necessary for the NGOs to carry out their activities is 211,684.37 USD. This is the difference between the initial balance of 250,347.92USD of line 2100 and that of line 2200 (-462032.30USD). This budget can be drawn from the following budget lines: 1400: Official missions; 2300: Contract with private sectors; 4100: Equipment and consumables; 5100: Maintenance and repair; 5200: Reporting costs; 5400: Participation in local events.

RÉSUMÉ EXÉCUTIF

Le projet de conservation des espèces clés endémiques menacées et de valeur économique (COKETES) est une initiative de conservation de la biodiversité qui vient en complémentarité de l'approche écosystème et la gestion des Aires protégées. Il est mis en œuvre par le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable avec l'appui financier du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) à travers l'ONU-Environnement. Il bénéficie du cofinancement de l'Etat Malgache, de la fondation Liz Clairborne Art Ortenberg, de l'UNESCO Regional Office For Eastern Africa, de la Fondation Tany Meva, de Rio Tinto QIT Madagascar Minerals SA, de Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre et des partenaires suivants :, PBZT Antananarivo, The Peregrine Fund, Asity Madagascar, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group, AVERTEM Madagascar, Madagascar National Parks et ESSA-Forêts/Université d'Antananarivo, Missouri Botanical Garden, CMP Tandavanala.
Démarré en juin 2017, le projet a pour objectif de promouvoir la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la Biodiversité basée sur « l'approche-espèce », en complétant la tendance actuellement dominante basée sur « l'approche écosystème », par le développement, la mise en œuvre et la diffusion des stratégies locales participatives pour les espèces clés endémiques, menacées et économiquement importantes. Le projet de 60 mois met en œuvre un ensemble d'activités réparties dans trois composantes (i) le Développement d'une approche participative basée sur l'espèce pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité, (ii) la mise en œuvre de la stratégie locale par des actions concrètes de conservation des espèces cibles et (iii) la capitalisation, la diffusion et la durabilité de la réussite du projet à l'échelle nationale, régionale et internationale

Focalisée sur l'analyse de la qualité de la pertinence du projet, sa conception, son efficacité, son efficience, sa durabilité et sur la prise en compte des questions sexo-spécifiques, la revue à mi-parcours du Projet COKETES fait ressortir un niveau globalement satisfaisant en matière d'exécution des activités inscrites aux Plans de Travail et Budgets Annuels (AWPB) successifs du projet en dépit des difficultés de mise en œuvre.

- **Au titre de la composante 1 relative au développement d'une approche participative basée sur l'espèce pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité :**

Les activités de cette composante ont été effectuées à 89% à 40 mois de l'exécution du projet. Pour le volet Faune, les sensibilisations ont surtout été axées sur la nécessité de protéger l'habitat de l'oiseau et des mesures visant à les protéger. A travers les activités planifiées dans la composante 1, le Projet COKETES a pu informer, sensibiliser et impliquer les parties prenantes dans les mises en œuvre des stratégies locales de conservation des espèces. L'implication des parties prenantes produit des impacts majeurs sur des activités de sensibilisation du projet.
Les visites de terrain ont permis de noter la responsabilisation et l'engagement des acteurs locaux dans la préservation de l'habitat d'*Ardeola idae* en vue de leur conservation (protection de leur habitat par la plantation de bambou, des actions de restauration et la réutilisation des sites de nidification abandonnés, la surveillance et le suivi des sites par des patrouilles, etc.).
Pour les volets Faune et Flore, mise à part la sensibilisation, le projet a pu développer des activités telles que :

- Formation initiale des parties prenantes à la conservation des espèces ;
- Recherche biologique/écologique axée sur les 21 espèces cibles ;
- Enquêtes socio-économiques par des consultants auprès de 17 sites ;
- Concertation, instauration et développement des accords collectifs locaux (conventions collectives) ;

Des activités de recherche ont également été effectuées. Il s'agit du travail de thèse sur la variabilité de certaines espèces clés. Les travaux d'inventaire et d'évaluation écologique des espèces cibles du projet COKETES. Mais aussi des expérimentations effectuées sur le marcottage aérien effectué par les paysans dans le site de Pointe à Larrée. Ces travaux ont permis d'élaborer les fiches techniques des 20 espèces cibles. Ils ont également permis de contribuer à identifier sur chaque site les menaces, les potentialités de reproduction, l'état de l'habitat ainsi que la présence de semencier ou juvénile. Cependant, la capitalisation des acquis sur les stratégies de conservation technique et scientifique n'a pas été effectuée alors qu'elle est essentielle pour la réalisation des activités prévue pour la composante 3.

- **Au titre de la composante 2 relative à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie locale par des actions concrètes de conservation des espèces cibles :**

Les activités de cette composante ont été effectuées à 81% à 40 mois de l'exécution du projet.
Pour la faune, les actions de conservation ont porté sur la préservation des habitats et le suivis de la population. Les actions de conservation du héron crabier blanc ont non seulement renforcé la protection de cette espèce cible mais elles ont contribué également aux protections d'autres espèces d'oiseaux d'eau, à la gestion des stocks de poissons dans le lac (cas de l'AP Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony) et les diminutions des infractions dans les forêts naturelles (cas de l'AP Bemanevika).
Le Projet COKETES a déployé des efforts considérables pour la protection des zones humides par l'enrichissement des plantes aquatiques (*Phragmites*) et le reboisement des mangroves.
Des stratégies de conservation en amont pour la protection des lacs et celle des forêts naturelles ont été également mises en œuvre : installation des pépinières (bois énergie, production des espèces pionnières), mises en place de pare-feu, suivis des menaces etc.
Mentionné dans la convention collective pour la conservation de l'espèce, le soutien apporté aux moyens de subsistance de la population (AGR telles : l'amélioration du rendement rizicole avec la technique améliorée SRA, les cultures maraîchères, l'amélioration de l'apiculture, le soutien aux activités d'élevage, l'amélioration de leur équipement de pêche, la formation à la production artisanale et l'accueil touristique, etc.) a été proposée par le projet afin qu'elle s'abstienne de la collecte d'œufs et d'oisillons ; du prélèvement des produits ligneux et non ligneux ; du défrichement, du braconnage ; de la divagation du bétail , de la conversion des terrains en rizière, etc. Ces actions sont incluses dans les plans économiques et incitatifs pour l'action de conservation, dans le cadre de la convention collective.
Ainsi, la mission de revue à mi-parcours a pu enregistrer des nombreux signes d'effet/impact positif attribuable aux activités du projet en termes d'amélioration des conditions de vie des communautés dans les zones cibles. Ces changements sont vécus au niveau individuel et familial, et sont surtout économiques et financiers, techniques et organisationnel, et peuvent être sociaux et comportementaux.
Pour le volet Flore, des actions de conservation ont été également mise en œuvre pour les espèces cibles notamment l'intégration/implication des communautés dans la gestion des forêts. En effet, le projet travaille dans le cadre de TGRN avec 20 Communautés de base (site Flore).
Les suivis écologiques et phénologiques périodiques des espèces cibles ont été effectué par les techniciens et communautés.
Également, ci-après les activités qui ont été réalisées :

- L'amélioration des conditions optimales du développement des régénérations naturelles des espèces cibles (p. ex. : traitement des plantes envahissantes, collecte de sauvageons par dépressage) ;

- Les formations des groupes cibles sur différents thèmes (multiplication des plants et pépinières, restauration et enrichissement, conservation des espèces dans les AP, Genre)
- la formation en agroforesterie et jardin de case (pour la conservation ex-situ)
- La mise en place de ces parcelles agroforestière et jardin de case utilisant les espèces cibles;
- La multiplication des 20 espèces cibles (graines, sauvageons et multiplications végétatives) ;
- Les enrichissements et les restaurations des forêts ;
- La mise en œuvre de promotions économiques en contrepartie des efforts de conservation.

- **Au titre de la composante 3 relative à la capitalisation, la diffusion et la durabilité de la réussite du projet à l'échelle nationale, régionale et internationale :**

  Les activités de cette composante ont été effectuées à 27% à 40 mois de l'exécution du projet. Cependant, les activités suivantes ont été effectuée :

- Diffusion des approches (03 publications des articles scientifiques)
- Atelier régional entre Madagascar et Mayotte (GEPOMAY) pour le partage d'information sur le Heron crabier blanc et redynamisation réseau AEWA,
- Organisation des festivités centrées sur le Heron crabier blanc,
- Rapport sur la population de Heron crabier blanc auprès de l'AEWA.
- Organisation des festivals de biodiversité avec MBG
- Success story sur les réalisations du Projet (multiplication de bois de rose) au niveau du FEM
- Publication des résultats du projet (magazine MEDD, bulletins Akon'i Tampolo, autres outils de diffusion (posters, brochures, émissions radio, etc.)
- Participation aux évènements nationaux organisés par le MEDD et ses partenaires (Forum Lafa) pour diffuser l'approche espèce
- Participation au rapport national CDB

La gestion des connaissances est un point important pour l'atteinte des objectifs du projet. Cependant, malgré la mise en place d'une base de données matérialisée par le site web du projet, les activités sur la gestion des connaissances n'ont pas réellement débuté. En effet, les connaissances scientifiques et économiques sur les espèces clés n'ont pas encore fait l'objet de capitalisation.

Performances globales du projet :

Le projet a réalisé l'ensemble des activités devant être effectuées bien que des améliorations restent à faire pour les 20 mois restant avant l'échéance. En plus de la nécessité d'accomplir les activités non réalisées, les recommandations suivantes sont proposées en vue d'atteindre ses objectifs initiaux, d'achever le projet dans les délais tout en identifiant les activités / stratégies nécessaires pour assurer la continuité des actions après projet.

Capitalisation des acquis

Un effort important de capitalisation doit être effectué pour pouvoir identifier ce qui existe déjà (qu'il faudrait traiter en fonction des cibles pour pouvoir les diffuser) et ce qui manque pour que l'objectif soit atteint. Cette capitalisation des acquis est essentielle pour que le projet puisse être considéré comme un catalyseur dans le développement et la diffusion de cette approche espèce.

Elle doit partir de l'identification de bonnes expériences accumulées (importance des leaders locaux, responsabilisation des acteurs régionaux et locaux, méthode de multiplication des espèces, enrichissement et

restauration, etc.), l'identification des facteurs qui expliquent la réussite, la description des procédés ou des méthodes utilisés pour que d'autres utilisateurs puissent les comprendre et les mettre en œuvre.

Les données obtenues doivent être analysés, mis en relation entre elles et synthétisées pour déboucher sur des connaissances utilisables pour d'autres sites (non inclus dans le projet), pour d'autres acteurs.

Stratégie préconisée pour effectuer la capitalisation

La capitalisation des acquis constitue une démarche nécessaire pour la réalisation des activités prévues dans la composante 3.
Cette capitalisation doit être effectuée par les acteurs du projet eux-mêmes. En effet, cette démarche aidera les acteurs à prendre le recul nécessaire pour comprendre et réorienter si nécessaires les activités qu'ils ont réalisées dans le cadre du projet. La capitalisation par les acteurs permettra d'éviter de faire faire le travail par un prestataire qui doit prendre le temps de comprendre le projet et d'optimiser ainsi les ressources budgétaires restantes.
Cette stratégie s'articule autour de la (i) modification (ajout d'indicateur d'effet) des outils de collecte des informations (ii) la constitution d'équipe chargé de la capitalisation. Les connaissances ainsi capitalisées pourront alors intégrer le système d'information du MEDD par l'intermédiaire de la composante 3 relative à la gestion des connaissances.

Gestion des connaissances

Un effort important doit être consacrée à la mise en place d'un système de gestion des connaissances dans laquelle la base de données mise en place prend un rôle central mais pas unique.

Les informations doivent être traitées en fonction de ces cibles pour devenir des connaissances appropriées. Les résultats du travail des deux groupes chargés de la capitalisation des acquis doivent être reprises par une personne ressource et/ou un nouveau groupe (incluant le personnel de la DCSI) pour définir les contenus et les supports en fonction des cibles.

Appropriation et pérennisation institutionnelle

L'insuffisance de l'implication des DREDDs peut constituer un obstacle important dans la pérennisation des activités au-delà de l'échéance du projet.

Il est ainsi recommandé de se référer à l'PIU /UGP dans la suite du projet et pas à l'UGP. La réhabilitation du rôle de l'PIU doit permettre de changer de mode de travail (moins administratif et plus technique pour répondre aux attentes des partenaires qui attendent en retour des commentaires et des conseils sur les rapports qu'ils envoient) mais permettrait également aux DREDDs de jouer pleinement leur rôle défini initialement dans le document de projet.

Cette référenciation doit s'accompagner de la nécessité de changer ou de confirmer la procédure pour que les DREDDs valident les rapports des partenaires avant leur envoie à l'PIU . une base contractuelle dans laquelle les DREDDs s'engagent à jouer le rôle décentralisé de l'PIU mais également de participer à l'élaboration d'une stratégie de pérennisation des acquis et de s'engager pour la continuité des activités de suivi après l'échéance du projet

Développement d'une stratégie de pérennisation des acquis

Le développement d'une stratégie de pérennisation des acquis est essentiel pour la réussite et la durabilité du projet au-delà de son échéance. Le projet COKETES est d'abord un catalyseur pour la mise au point d'une démarche prouvées de l'approche espèce. Il est donc appelé à disparaitre pour laisser la place au

Ministère qui peut avoir recours à d'autres partenaires et/ou d'autres financements. En effet, l'approche espèce n'est qu'au stade de son développement à Madagascar. Les résultats des diffusions des connaissances ne pourront pas être ressentis à la fin du projet. Le développement d'une stratégie de pérennisation des acquis est donc prioritaire jusqu'à la fin du projet.

Cette stratégie devra s'attacher à trouver les moyens pour continuer la mobilisation des acteurs notamment :

- les communautés par rapport à la pérennisation des apports des AGRs. Des études sur la viabilité des AGRs et leurs apports dans le budget des ménages doivent être effectué afin d'avoir les informations nécessaires pour définir comment substituer les financements actuels (recherche de financement si la filière concernée par l'AGR n'est pas viable ou renforcement des capacités paysannes dans le cas contraire). Les résultats de la capitalisation des acquis du second groupe devrait permettre d'établir les termes de référence de ces études.
- les DREDDS par rapport au suivi des activités d'après projet. Des réflexions doivent être menées sur les possibilités de continuer le suivi des activités d'après projet. Des études peuvent être initiés pour définir les possibilités de financements existants (budget du MEDD, …)
- les partenaires par rapport à la pérennisation des activités d'après projets et leur suivi.

Cette stratégie devra aussi s'attacher à définir quel acteur institutionnel devra capitaliser les connaissances qui pourront être acquises après le projet.
L'échéance du projet est très proche. L'équipe du projet y compris les partenaires doit changer de dynamique pour atteindre les objectifs du projet.
Si la procédure de l'ONU-Environnement le permet il est aussi envisageable et recommandé qu'une extension du délai de l'échéance sans coûts supplémentaire soit demandée.

Réaménagement budgétaire

Afin d'atteindre optimalement tous les objectifs du projet à son terme, un réaménagement budgétaire des soldes entre les lignes 2100 (Organismes de support) et 2200 (Agences de coopération) et aussi une réaffectation provenant de certaines lignes budgétaires de l'UGP s'avèrent nécessaires, selon les propositions suivantes

Le manque de budget nécessaire pour que les ONGs puissent réaliser leur activités et de 211 684,37 USD. C'est la différence entre le solde initial de 250 347,92USD de la ligne 2100 et celui du la ligne 2200 (-462032,30USD).
Ce budget peut être prélevé sur les lignes budgétaires suivantes : 1400 : Missions officielles ; 2300 : Contrat avec secteurs privés ; 4100 : Equipements et consommables ; 5100 : Entretien et réparation ; 5200 : Frais de rapportage ; 5400 : Participation à des évènements locaux.

INTRODUCTION

Since colonization, great efforts have been made to conserve biodiversity using the ecosystem approach in Madagascar. The colonial administration established 10 integral nature reserves in late 1927. After gaining independence, Madagascar established an important network of Protected Areas (PAs) to ensure the conservation of a representative sample of national ecosystems and to preserve the species they support. This network has rapidly increased from 36 PAs in 1985 to 46 in 1997 and 126 in 2019 and covers more than 10% of the country's surface.

Many initiatives have been taken at the level of taxa such as animal groups (lemurs, amphibians), however, most efforts have been concentrated on faunal taxa and rarely on flora. The species level approach has been relatively neglected to date.

Thus, under the GEF5 funding phase, the Government of Madagascar and UN Environment have formulated a project that aims to contribute directly and significantly to the conservation of 21 globally important, endemic, threatened and valuable species as living resources that provide ecosystem services in a sustainable and equitable manner, which are part of the sub-programme of the UN Environment's medium-term strategy for ecosystem management (2014-2017). This project, a species-based approach, will complement ecosystem-based approaches and protected area management in Madagascar. The COKETES (Conservation of Key Endemic, Threatened and Economically Valuable Species) project was therefore initiated and implemented as it is fully complementary to the predominant ecosystem-based approaches.

The aim of the project is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity based on the "species approach", complementing the currently dominant trend based on the "ecosystem approach", through the development, implementation and dissemination of local participatory strategies for key endemic, threatened and economically important species.

The project targets 20 tree species and one bird species, all of which are of global conservation importance. The related objective is to develop local conservation strategies for key endemic, threatened and economically important species.

The 60-month project implements a set of activities in three components (i) Development of a species-based participatory approach for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, (ii) implementation of the local strategy through concrete actions for the conservation of the target species, and (iii) capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success at the national, regional and international levels

After 40 months of project implementation, the mid-term review of the achievements and performance obtained should identify the gains and difficulties as well as formulate conclusions and recommendations to define more effective strategies for project intervention..

This review report takes stock of the performance levels achieved at the mid-point of the implementation of the COKETES project. It analyzes (i) the relevance of the project, (ii) the quality of the project's design, (iii) the effectiveness of its achievements, (iv) the efficiency of its management, (v) the level of consideration given to gender issues in the conduct of operations and (vi) the sustainability of its achievements.

The report is structured around the following main points: The context of the study, the preparation of the mission and the methodology of intervention, the presentation of the results of the review, the multi-criteria

analysis of the project's performance, the assessment of the performance and the main lessons learned and the recommendations of the review.

I- CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

1.1 - Context and issues of the Project

In Madagascar, current approaches to biodiversity conservation focus on the large and growing number of protected areas and their surroundings. These approaches involve conserving the full range of ecosystems in and around protected areas, and conserving ecosystem functions, both ecological and economic. Moreover, until recently, the focus has been on protecting these areas rather than on sustainable use. Sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems has been developed as a strategy, albeit through smaller-scale activities near protected areas.
In recent years, the development of sustainable use has begun to grow, and the ecosystem-based approach increasingly combines protection and sustainable use.

The COKETES project works in and around existing protected areas. It works with partners who already aim to protect and sustainably use ecosystems and biodiversity.
It incorporates into this approach an additional focus on the conservation of key species that have been largely neglected to date.
It demonstrates how species protection and sustainable use can effectively complement the ecosystem approach.
It develops national capacity to use this species-based approach as an essential tool for conserving Madagascar's biodiversity and contributing to the effectiveness of protected area management.
The promotion of community forestry, with the objective of conserving and sustainably using endemic species, should increase awareness of biodiversity and its social and economic value.

To achieve these objectives the project implements three components (i) the development of a species-based participatory approach for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, (ii) the implementation of the local strategy through concrete actions for the conservation of target species and (iii) the capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success at the national, regional and international levels

1.2 - Objectives of the review

The purpose of this mid-term evaluation is to determine the level of progress made after 40 months of implementation toward achieving the project/program objectives. The review will assess project performance and the implementation of planned outputs and activities against actual results. Risks to the achievement of project outcomes and objectives will also be assessed. The purpose of the evaluation is to identify strategic corrective actions and to make recommendations for possible changes in the project design and overall direction that may be necessary.

The evaluation will focus on:

- Review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
- Analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of partnership agreements;
- Identify problems requiring decisions and remedial action;
- Identify lessons learned from project development, implementation, and management;
- Highlight technical achievements and lessons learned; and
- Propose mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the work plan and management actions as needed..

The objective of the review is also to provide the MEDD and their technical and financial partners with a sustainable revival of field activities leading to improved conservation of the 21 target species, based on lessons learned and international best practices in biodiversity conservation.

II- PREPARATION OF THE MISSION AND INTERVENTION METHODOLOGY

2.1- Preparation of the mission

In accordance with the terms of reference of the mid-term review mission, the approach was essentially oriented towards a strategy of participatory action and triangulation (multi-source, multi-criteria analysis and cross-referencing). The preparatory phase consisted of (i) collecting and analyzing available documentation on the project, (ii) developing the evaluation matrix (Evaluation Plan), and (iii) developing data collection and analysis tools.

- **Secondary data collection and analysis**

Preparation for the review began with the collection of existing documentation at the PIU and PMU levels. These documents were analyzed to understand the design and implementation of the project. This exercise also helped to promote ownership of the project, its intervention logic, its governance mechanism and its monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The documentation provided by PIU and the PMU was also used to develop the project evaluation matrix.

- **The evaluation matrix and interview guide**

An evaluation matrix was developed. It was structured around the analysis criteria recommended by the mission's terms of reference, namely: (i) the relevance of the project; (ii) the quality, clarity and appropriateness of the project design; (iii) the effectiveness of the management and implementation of the project; (iv) the efficiency of the project including the management of financial resources; (v) the consideration of gender issues; and (vi) the sustainability of the effects and products.

This matrix includes for each axis of analysis: evaluative questions (including one or more main questions and specific questions), indicators, sources to be consulted and data collection methods or tools.

This matrix was put in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix 1) and sent to all project partners for completion.

An interview guide for on-site data collection (Annex 3.1) and for managers of sites not visited (Annex 3.2) was developed and used

2.2- Data collection

- **Data Collection Approach**

The data collection approach essentially consisted of a combination of documentary analysis, direct observations in the field, group or individual interviews with partners and project managers, and surveys by questionnaire. This approach permitted to collect different points of view, the cross-analyses of which were very useful for assessing performance in relation to the evaluation criteria selected (project relevance, design quality, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, consideration of gender issues).

Two workshops to discuss the results of the review were held on January 29 and February 11, 2021 with the project partners. These workshops allowed us to understand some of the answers collected from the quantitative questionnaire sent and completed by these partners.

Table 1: Summary of data collection strategies according to survey targets

Survey targets	Primary data collection			Secondary data collection	
	Mode of consultation	Nature of the data	Data processing method	Documents consulted	Data processing method
Local communities around the sites Women's associations	Focus-group	Qualitative data	Compilation of responses Comparative analysis with qualitative data	Project activity reports	Documentary analysis and cross-referencing with survey and interview data
Site manager	Semi-structured interview	Qualitative data	Compilation of responses Comparative analysis with qualitative data	Project activity reports	Documentary analysis and cross-referencing with survey and interview data
Partners, PIU and DREDD	Administration of the survey questionnaire	Quantitative data	Compilation of responses Comparative analysis with qualitative data	Project monitoring reports	Documentary analysis and cross-referencing with survey and interview data Two exchange workshops with partners
PIU and Resource Persons	Semi-structured interview	Qualitative data	Compilation of responses Comparative analysis with qualitative data	Project monitoring reports	Documentary analysis and cross-referencing with survey and interview data

- **Field visits**

Field visits were carried out from January 4 to 15, 2021 to discuss with site managers, local communities and the DREDDs on which the visited sites depend:

- Mahavavy Kinkony Complex Protected Area (CMK) with Asity Madagascar as partner in collaboration with DIREDD Boeny
- Tampolo Protected Area with as partners Association for the Valorization of Ethnopharmacology in the Tropical and Mediterranean Region (AVERTEM) and Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA/LRA) in collaboration with DREDD Analanjirofo
- Direction of Communication and Information System/Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (DCSI/MEDD)
- Lake Sofia with partner Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT) in collaboration with DREDD Sofia
- Betampona Integral Nature Reserve with partners Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFFG) and Madagascar National Parks (MNP) in collaboration with DREDD Atsinanana
- Ankarafantsika National Park with Madagascar National Parks (MNP) as partner in collaboration with DIREDD Boeny
- Pointe à Larrée Protected Area with partner Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) in collaboration with DREDD Analanjirofo

Figure 1: Project sites (red point) and sites visited (black cross) during the mid-term review

- Tsimbazaza with partner Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza (PBZT) in collaboration with DREDD Analamanga
- Sandrandahy with the Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF) in collaboration with DREDD Amoron'I Mania
- Bemanevika Protected Area with partner The Peregrine Fund (TPF) in collaboration with DREDD Sofia

Two teams led by each of the consultants were formed to conduct the field visits.
For Team 1, five sites were visited: Tsimbazaza (PBZT); Pointe à Larrée; Tampolo; Betampona; and Sandradahy and an interview was conducted with the DCSI team.
Interviews were conducted with the site managers of the eight partners of these five sites (the PBZT management for Tsimbazaza; DREDD Analanjirofo and Missouri Botanical Garden for Pointe à Larrée; AVERTEM, ESSA/LRA and DREDD Analanjirofo for Tampolo; Madagascar National Parks; Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFFG) and DREDD Atsinanana for Betampona; as well as SNGF and DREDD Amoron'i Mania for Sandradahy)
Focus group interviews with local communities were also conducted in Pointe à Larrée, Tampolo, and Sandrandahy, but could not be conducted in Betampona due to the inaccessibility of the site, which prevented meetings with the local population.
For Team 2, four sites were visited: AP Mahavavy Kinkony Complex or CMK, Ankarafantsika National Park, Bemanevika and Lake Sofia.
Of these four sites, interviews were conducted with the managers of the six partners of these sites: DIREDD Boeny, Asity Madagascar, Madagascar National Parks (MNP), DREDD Sofia, The Peregrine Fund (TPF) and DWCT.
Individual and/or focus group interviews of grassroots communities, local authorities (commune officials, fokontany officials) were conducted in Namakia, Ankarafantsika and Bealanana.
The evaluation team was not able to access the Bemanevika and Lac Sofia sites due to the continuous rain and the very poor condition of the roads, but the team was still able to collect information from the grassroots communities of these sites in Bealanana.

- **Questionnaires for managers of unvisited sites**

Questionnaires were sent to the managers of the unvisited sites in order to obtain the most complete data possible. Thus, the managers of the following sites received the questionnaire (Annex 3.2):

- Manombo Special Reserve with the Tandavanala Multi-Local Planning Committee (CMP Tandavanala) in collaboration with DREDD Atsimo Atsinanana as a partner
- Ambondrobe Protected Area with partner Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT) in collaboration with DREDD Menabe
- Agnalazaha Protected Area with partner Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) in collaboration with DREDD Atsimo Atsinanana
- Tsiazompaniry with the Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF) in collaboration with DREDD Analamanga
- Bekorakaka with the Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF) in collaboration with DREDD Alaotra Mangoro
- Ambongamarina with the Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF) in collaboration with DREDD Analamanga
- Mandrozo Protected Area with The Peregrine Fund (TPF) as partner in collaboration with DREDD Melaky
- Tsimembo Manambolomaty Protected Area with partner The Peregrine Fund (TPF) in collaboration with DREDD Melaky.

2.3- Data analysis

A field trip report was prepared, based on the information gathered during the field trips, to provide an overview of the implementation of the project work. The preliminary results were included in the initial project inception report. Additional information received from the non-visiting partners was used to reinforce the analyses already carried out from the field data.

The files (corresponding to the Excel questionnaire) collected were analyzed according to the nature of the answers on the Excel sheets (empty box, free answer, etc.) which allowed the creation of a data entry mask on the Sphinx software. The data was analyzed both for all the actors involved and by category of actor. Indeed, it was important to see the trends according to the similarities of the answers (all the actors) but also the disparities that can depend on the categories of actors (partners and regional MEDD directorates). The analysis carried out for these data was mostly quantitative but it was also able to bring out perceptions and priorities.

On the basis of this data and the analysis of the documentation, the mid-term performance assessment of the COKETES project was carried out by cross-analyzing the primary and secondary data collected and by setting up a scoring and weighting mechanism for the evaluation criteria used in the review.

Indeed, in order to strengthen the objectivity of the mid-term performance assessment of the project, a scoring mechanism for the analysis parameters and weighting of the evaluation criteria has been put in place. This mechanism assigns scores and a weighting coefficient to the evaluation criteria used in the review.

2.4- Limitations of the project performance assessment system

The very short time available for the review did not allow for a detailed analysis of all the project documents made available. It also did not allow for face-to-face discussions with all of the leaders (partner representatives, site managers, communities, etc.) who carried out the activities.

For a better understanding of the answers in the questionnaires, it would have been necessary to talk one-on-one with the people who filled them out in order to understand and interpret the quantitative information given. This would have prevented the filling out of questionnaires from displaying complacent answers (for fear that the project might make decisions on the continuation of activities, the actors tend to give positive answers) or routines (generic answers often heard in workshops that the respondents use to complete their questionnaire).

In addition, the mechanism used to quantify the project's performance was borrowed from an evaluation report in the absence of the UNEP (UN Environment) evaluation framework. It is therefore a "default" analysis mechanism used to rate and weight the project evaluation criteria. According to the author, "The scores and weights are assigned according to the "estimated importance" of each of the criteria selected at the mid-point of the project life cycle. They can therefore vary and give different scores, depending on the parameters for estimating the importance of the criteria, the circumstances and the actors involved."

III- RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

3.1- Analysis of the relevance of the project

Generally, the criteria for assessing the relevance of a project in Madagascar are not formally defined. However, given the hierarchy of norms that prevails in the country, the conformity of actions with national policies and priorities is a necessary and obligatory condition that any project must meet. Moreover, the Malagasy

constitution considers the blossoming of the identity of every citizen as an essential factor of sustainable development, the conditions of which are notably (i) the elimination of forms of injustice (ii) the management of natural and equitable resources for the needs of human beings suggest that the priorities of the target groups and beneficiaries are in adequacy with the objectives and the activities planned within the framework of the project. Thus, in accordance with this approach, the assessment of the relevance of the COKETES project was carried out through the analysis of the project's alignment with the following elements:

- – National development priorities;
- – National environmental resource management priorities;
- – GEF and UN Environment focal areas, operational programs, and strategic priorities;
- – The synergy and complementarity of the project with other environmental protection initiatives.

3.1.1 Project alignment with national development priorities

In terms of the expected results of each of its three components, the COKETES project is well aligned with national development priorities. Indeed, the project's objectives and activities are in line with strategic objectives 23 and 29 and challenge 11 of the national vision Initiative pour l'émergence de Madagascar (IEM) as well as challenge 16 of the general government program.

Moreover, since the implementation of the structural adjustment program, Madagascar has conditioned its development on the need to mitigate the effects of growth on natural resources through the implementation of a national environmental action program. Although the program is now complete, the need to link strong economic growth with environmental preservation is still a priority for the country as defined in the PNEDD. The COKETES project, with its objectives of preserving key species of economic value, is perfectly in line with this need to link economic growth and environmental preservation.

The conservation activities of the species in the protected areas, but also and especially their introduction (for domestication) in the agroforestry systems and home gardens, contribute well to the valorization of the species while ensuring their conservation. The valorization of the project's key species, which are of economic value, should also contribute to long-term economic development since their use should increase the income of farmers.
According to the perception of the actors (44% of the answers), the project is in line with the national and sectoral priorities and policies of the State, in particular with the general program of the State (PGE).

In 2009, Madagascar adopted the regional gender policy and strategy for the Indian Ocean, in accordance with Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 in the Millennium Goals. One of the specific objectives of this regional reference is the promotion of sustainable development centered on humanity with a particular focus on food security, natural resources and environmental management. Women play an important role in this management as they are both users and producers. The gender approach that is recommended in the implementation of the project contributes to the implementation of this regional strategy.

3.1.2- Project alignment with national environmental resource management priorities

Under the supervision of the MEDD, the COKETES project aims to test and implement a complementary approach to species conservation through the ecosystem approach. Thus, it should contribute to the conservation of biodiversity inside and outside protected areas. The implementation of the project contributes well to both the PNEDD and the forestry policy (PF).

The COKETES project is oriented towards the achievement of the following strategic axes of the PNEDD designed as a reference framework for the implementation of the State's intervention priorities in environmental and sustainable development matters. These axes to which the project contributes are :

- The establishment of an institutional framework conducive to the sustainable management of natural resources and the improvement of the living environment of the local population by strengthening the sharing of responsibility at all levels. The mobilization activities of the communities for the implementation of the project contribute greatly to this strategic axis.
- Capitalization of technical and methodological achievements and capacity building of actors.
- The establishment of a management system of information and efficient national environmental communication, meeting the needs of national and international actors. Component three of the project should contribute greatly to this strategic axis.

In addition, the project contributes to the implementation of the following objectives of the Malagasy Forestry Policy:

- Objective 1.1: Promote actions to restore forest landscapes
- Objective 1.4 : Develop the contribution of the forestry sector to economic development by promoting the valorization of the forestry sector
- Objective 2.3 : Reorganize forest control systems, particularly through the mobilization of community patrols
- Objective 2.4: Ensure inter-sectoral and inter-institutional collaboration by improving the coordination of actions and ensuring decentralization and deconcentration towards effective local management
- Objective 2.5 : Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system
- control of forest infractions, effectiveness and efficiency of decentralized governance and the fight against trafficking in endangered species ;

3.1.3- Alignment of the project with the GEF and UN Environment focal areas, programs and strategic priorities

The eligibility of the COKETES project for funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under Phase 5 justifies in itself the coherence of this project with the intervention axes, programs and priorities of the Facility.

Indeed, the implementation of the COKETES project contributes at the national level to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This contribution is made at the level of the SDG 15 preservation of terrestrial ecosystems, particularly for the targets :

- 15.1 - Preservation of terrestrial ecosystems

- 15.2 - Sustainable forest management

- 15.5 - Biodiversity and threatened species

- 15.6 - Genetic Resources

- 15.7 - Poaching and trafficking of protected species

In addition, the project is aligned with Madagascar's UNDAF 2015-2019 because activities related to livelihoods support contribute to achieving Goal 1: Vulnerable populations in intervention areas access income and employment opportunities, improve their resilience and contribute to inclusive and equitable growth for sustainable development.

The alignment of the project with the SDGs is perceived by 88% of the project's stakeholders. 48% for that of the project with the UNDAF or the United Nations Development Framework document and 78% for that of the project with the GEF and UN-Environment's intervention axes, programs and strategic priorities (76%).

3.1.4- Analysis of the synergy and complementarity of the project with other environmental protection initiatives

The relevance of the implementation of the COKETES project is also confirmed by its complementarity with other initiatives implemented at the national level in terms of support to the sustainable use of natural resources. The project is in synergy with ongoing programs or actions which are notably

- The National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity: sustainable conservation of biodiversity and improvement of the standard of living of the population living along the river, conservation of endangered species (CITES), conservation of endemic species, threatened with extinction in situ.
- Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources (Initiative for the Emergence of Madagascar);
- Forestry policy: control of forestry infractions, effectiveness and efficiency of decentralized governance and fight against trafficking in endangered species;
- Community Management of Natural Resources: Empowerment of local communities (Gelose and Contractualized Forest Management);
- The National Strategy for Landscape Restoration;
- Reforestation (National Directive for Reforestation Actions);
- Environmental Education (Information, education and communication on environmental preservation and awareness);
- The National Development Program: Development of the rural population, Development of sustainable value chains.

Given its contribution to the various national policies, priorities and initiatives, the relevance of the project is well felt by the project actors.

The project is aligned with the UN Environment's sub-programme 3 "Healthy and Productive Ecosystems". During the reporting period, COKETES carried out the following actions: capacity building of stakeholders involved in target species conservation actions, ecological monitoring, forest enrichment/restoration, wetland restoration through aquatic planting, reforestation with exotic and native plants to ensure natural forest integrity and limit sedimentation, and forest restoration. These achievements have contributed to UNEP's successes:

"Marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystem health and productivity are institutionalized in education, monitoring, and cross-sectoral and transboundary collaborative frameworks at national and international levels."

Indicators:

These achievements contribute to the following indicators:

(i) Increased number of countries and transboundary collaborative frameworks that have made progress in monitoring and maintaining the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

(ii) Increased number of countries and transboundary collaborative frameworks that demonstrate improved knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services.

3.1.5- Summary of the analysis of the relevance of the project

On the basis of the documentation consulted and the cross analysis of the data collected from the project's key actors, COKETES appears to be an initiative that is consistent with the national priorities (development and management of environmental resources), with those of the partner institutions that are the GEF and the UN Environment (SDG and UNDAF as well as sub-programme 3 "healthy and productive ecosystems") and with its commitments in the national gender strategy. In the current context of the country, the project responds to important needs from the point of view of environmental protection insofar as for several years the effects of environmental degradation are manifested in different ways (disruption of the rainy season, drying up of springs, drought, etc.)..

Table 2: Summary of the elements of analysis of the relevance of the project

Items analyzed	Observations
Project alignment with national development priorities	The project is consistent with national development priorities
Project alignment with national environmental resource management priorities	The project is consistent with national environmental resource management priorities
Alignment of the project with the GEF and UNEP (UN-Environment) axes of intervention, programs and strategic priorities as well as with the SDG and UNDAF	The project contributes to the achievement of the GEF's strategic objectives, is in line with the UN Environment's work plan in Madagascar and contributes to the achievement of SDG 15 The project is also aligned with the UN Environment's sub-program 3 "healthy and productive ecosystems"
Analysis of the synergy and complementarity of the project with other initiatives	The project complements interventions carried out by other programs and projects for sustainable management and environmental protection in Madagascar

3.2- Analysis of the quality, clarity and suitability of the project design

The assessment of the quality, clarity and appropriateness of the design of the COKETES project was based on the analysis of the following five aspects defined by the terms of reference of the review

(i) Clarity and logical coherence between the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes expected to achieve the environmental and developmental objectives of the project;

(ii) The relevance and adequacy of the indicators and means of verification;

(iii) The validity of assumptions and risks;

(iv) The adequacy of the implementation schedule, including delays in project preparation; and

(v) The adequacy of resources from all parties and the appropriateness of budget allocations to achieve the desired results.

The quality of the project design was based on the analysis of the project document. The clarity of the project design was based on the perception of the stakeholders consulted. The confrontation of these two analyses made it possible to pronounce on the suitability of this design. This approach reflects the one recommended in the terms of reference for the mid-term review, which is a participatory approach in which the main stakeholders are informed and consulted throughout the review process.

3.2.1 - Clarity and logical consistency between the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes expected to achieve the project's environmental and developmental objectives

The clarity and coherence of the project's components are obvious to most actors (98%). The activities to be carried out seem to be most understood by all actors (92% completely 8% more or less). The clarity (more than the coherence) of the products and the expected effects seem, however, to be less obvious (72% of the respondents were categorical about the clarity of the products and 60% about the expected effects).

Table 3: Clarity and coherence of the project's elements to achieve its environmental and development objectives

Elements Stakeholders' responses	Inputs (%)	Activities (%)	Products (%)	Expected effects (%)
Not at all				
More or less	28	8	28	36
Absolutely	72	92	72	60
Don't know				4
Total	100	100	100	100

These perceptions can be explained by the results of the logical consistency analysis of the content of the project documents, which show that the inputs are well defined. The baselines, which materialize these inputs, effectively justify the need to carry out the planned activities. Indeed, the project document clearly shows, in its analysis of the situation and the activities underway, the lack of information on the 21 key threatened species and of economic value that would allow for a change in their status. In addition, the baselines used in this document are both consistent with the objectives sought and clear.

The hesitant perceptions of some actors could be explained by their inability to access relevant information at the time of filling out the questionnaire. In any case, this is what was stated during the meeting with the project partners at the two exchange workshops.

3.2.2 - Relevance and adequacy of indicators and means of verification

While the indicators are generally considered relevant and adequate, the means of verification are only moderately perceived as such by slightly more than half of the actors.

Table 4: Relevance and adequacy of indicators and means of verification

Monitoring instruments Stakeholder response	Indicators (%)	Means of verification (%)
More or less	36	48
Absolutely	64	52
Total	100	100

The results indicators are clear and consistent with the mid-term and end-of-project objectives. The vertical logic that indicates the project's purpose and establishes the cause and effect relationship between the activities and the different levels of objectives was well defined in the COKETES project document. The project document also clearly states the preconditions and assumptions that must be met for the project to succeed. The project's logical framework also provides clear checks and balances that allow it to be easily used by partners.

3.2.3 - Validity of assumptions and risks

The project made two major assumptions:

- "The local population, aware of the importance of conservation, gets involved and assumes responsibility for actions, under the supervision of a permanent local leader (or responsible institution) with decision-making power."
- "Effective support for the social aspects of community life, through sustainable development actions, to address various deviations from conservation, has a significant effect on their involvement."

These assumptions are relevant and valid because they are in line with the main orientations of the environmental programs being implemented on the need to conduct community-based management. These programs include secure local management, contractualized forest management and the objectives of the forestry policy.

As far as risks are concerned, the project has defined several that may affect the realization of the project. These are:

- Climate change and variability (including increased cyclones) damage critical sites. Intense storms can damage critical sites and populations of flora species. This risk, especially variability (reduced or no rainfall), has disrupted some activities such as plant production or restoration.
- Local poverty undermines conservation efforts. The risk is still valid insofar as poverty has not yet decreased according to the data of the World Bank in December 2020. According to the report, the COVID-19 crisis will affect a large number of rural households, and declining prices for vanilla and other cash crops may also inflate unsold stocks and exacerbate the vulnerability of the least resilient rural producers. The COVID-19 crisis has also coincided with severe droughts in the south of the country that have so far affected the livelihoods of at least 1.5 million people.
- The political instability that undermines project implementation is still a permissible risk insofar as it affects the appointments of ministry officials at the regional level, particularly the DREDDs.
- The illiteracy of the population remains just as valid as the other risks identified by the project. Indeed, the Tandavanala CMP had to develop a collaboration with the local representation of the Ministry of National Education to reduce the negative impact of illiteracy on sensitization.
- Baseline data on the conservation status of target species is so poor that it provides no basis for conservation. This risk no longer applies to fourteen species of flora for which the project has conducted research on ecological, biological, and physiological variability to supplement these baseline conservation status data. But this risk remains valid for the 6 other species for which scientific information does not yet exist.
- Weak commitment and capacity of the administration to support project activities or its long-term sustainability. Linked with the risk of political instability, this risk is equally valid for the implementation of the project until its end but also for the sustainability of the actions after the project.
- Risk of introducing new species (e.g., legumes) to the pilot sites. The validity of this risk, which is considered medium, can be questioned as no new species have been recorded in most of the project sites.
- No conservation measures for Ardeola idae in the other African migration countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Central African Republic). This risk may need to be modified as studies by AEWA have shown that the priorities of the action plan for these species are focused on conservation activities at sites in Madagascar, Mayotte, Aldabra and Europa where the species breeds, as the main threats to the survival of the species appear to be related to breeding.

3.2.4 - Adequacy of implementation schedule, including delays in project preparation

- **Duration of baseline and design studies**

In view of the available reports and the project document, the design of the COKETES project was finalized and approved by the GEF on 07 November 2016, for an effective planned start of activities on the same day.

However, the approval of the UN Environment only came on 09 May 2017 for an actual start on 21 June 2017. This situation does not constitute in itself a particular problem, given that it is necessary to observe an administrative period of validation of the project, the establishment of management structures and funds essential to the realization of the planned activities.

- **Adequacy of the estimation of the project implementation period**

The analysis of the data collected does not present any elements that call into question the relevance of the period chosen for the implementation of the COKETES project.

It can therefore be said that the relevance of the project implementation period does not pose any particular problem.

Table 5: Summary of the adequacy of the implementation schedule

Elements analyzed	Observations
Duration of baseline and design studies	Project design reference studies carried out according to an appropriate timing
Adequacy of the estimation of the project implementation period	Relevant period for the implementation of the project

3.2.5 - Adequacy of resources of all parties and appropriateness of budget allocations to achieve desired results.

- **Quality of the implementation budget**

The overall budget for the implementation of the COKETES project amounts to US$ 21,239,740. The GEF financing is 26.6% and the various partners 73.4%..

Table 6 : Component funding, including co-financing

Component funding, including co-financing	GEF (US$)	co-financing (US$)	Total (US$)
1 : Development of a species-based participatory approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	600000	4 206 451	4 806 451
2 : Implementation of the local strategy through concrete actions for the conservation of target species	4000000	7 572 908	11 572 908
3 : Capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success on a national, regional and international scale	780000	3 068 012	3 848 012
Total	5380000	14847371	20 227 371
Project management cost (PMC)	270 000	742 369	1 012 369
Total	5 650 000	15 589 740	21 239 740

Component 1 represents 22.8% (2.8% GEF and 19.8% co-financing) of the total budget, 54.5% (18.8% GEF and 35.7% co-financing) is allocated to component 2. 18.1% (3.7% GEF and 14.4% co-financing) of the budget was allocated to component 3. Management costs represent 4.8% (1.3% GEF and 3.5% co-financing).

In the absence of a precise reference for estimating the costs of the activities, the quality and realism of the planned costs of the project as presented in the design document can only be assessed a posteriori.

- **- Relevance of identified funding sources**

It is a co-financed project, following a multi-donor approach and with a counterpart from the Malagasy State. The plurality of the sources of financing reflects the interest of the project with regard to its field of intervention and the stakes related to the resolution of the problem of the conservation of key species, threatened, of economic value.

The project can therefore be considered as a catalyst for conservation action by species approach which presages an appropriation and a future use.

Table 7: Cost breakdown by component and funding source of the COKETES project

Headings	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sous total	Cout de gestion	Total
GEF Funding	600000	4000000	780000	5380000	270 000	5 650 000
Co-financing	4206451	7572908	3068012	14847371	742369	15589740
Total	4 806 451	11 572 908	3 848 012	20 227 371	1 012 369	21 239 740
Of which classification of co-financing						
Ministry of the Environment, Ecology and Forestry	539682	539683	539683	1619048	80952	1700000
Liz Clairborne Art Ortenberg Foundation	95238	95238		190476	9524	200000
UNESCO Regional Office For Eastern Africa		47619		47619	2381	50000
Tany Meva Foundation	39286	39286		78571	3929	82500
Rio Tinto QIT Madagascar Minerals SA	178571	178571,5	119048	476191	23809	500000
Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre	714286	1428571		2142857	107143	2250000
PBZT Antananarivo	1122429	2244859	1122429	4489717	224486	4714203
The Peregrine Fund	378822	757644	378822	1515288	75764	1591052
Asity Madagascar	47619	95238		142857	7143	150000
Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust	95873	191746		287619	14381	302000
Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	27778	55555		83333	4167	87500
AVERTEM Madagascar	34838	34838		69676	3484	73160
Madagascar National Parks	535714	1071429	535714	2142857	107143	2250000
ESSA-Forets/Université d'Antananarivo	24000	48000		72000	3600	75600
CMP Tandavanala	140037,8	942558		1082595,8	400392,79	1482988 ;59

3.2 6- Synthesis of the framework for analyzing the quality, clarity and suitability of the project design

The analysis of the quality, clarity and appropriateness of the project design highlighted the appropriateness of the project design.
Indeed, the clarity and logical coherence between the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes expected to achieve the environmental and developmental objectives of the project seem evident.
The indicators are relevant and in line with the means of verification. Assumptions and risks are still valid.
The project design was carried out according to an appropriate timing and the relevant period for the implementation of the project, thus contributing to the adequacy of the implementation schedule.

The adequacy of resources and the appropriateness of budget allocations to achieve the desired results cannot be assessed at the design level, although the multiple funding system is a definite asset for the implementation and sustainability of the project.

The analysis of the quality, clarity, and appropriateness of the project design also allowed for the development of the COKETES theory of change. This theory, shown in Figure 2, is a retrospective construction of the overall logic behind the project, both in its design and in its implementation. It is a comprehensive presentation of the dynamics of change, as well as the logical paths between the preconditions and the core objectives of the project, as presented in the project document. It maps and describes how change is expected to occur, in line with the COKETES project objectives and intervention priorities.

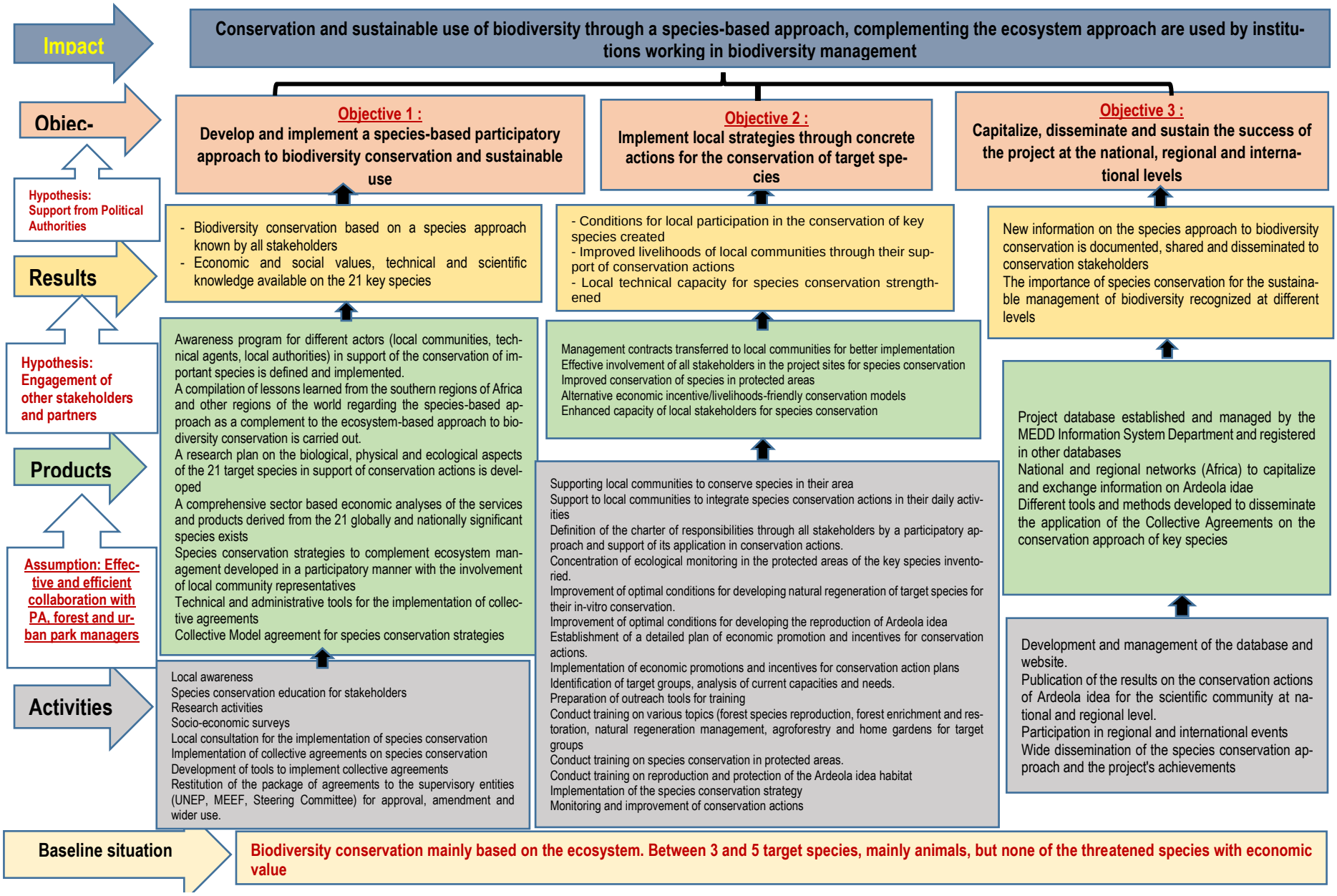

Figure 2: Theory of change of the COKETES project

3.4- Analysis of Project Implementation Effectiveness

The effectiveness of a project primarily concerns the assessment of the level of achievement of its objectives and operational results. Thus, in the specific context of the COKETES project, the analysis of the effectiveness of the intervention focused on the analysis of the state of achievement of the results and outputs of each of the four project components during the period under review (July 2017 - December 2019). More specifically, the analysis focused on (i) the quality of the organization and supervision of the work, (ii) the realism of the work plans, (iii) the level of implementation of the AWBPs and production of deliverables, (iv) the functionality of the monitoring and evaluation system, and (iv) the likelihood of the impact of the actions implemented.

3.4.1- Quality of work organization and supervision

The project document provides for a specific mode of work organization as well as a governance mechanism including structures for implementation, supervision and monitoring and evaluation of activities. These are specifically

UN-Environment, the executing agency of the GEF project and member of the Steering Committee. It ensures the liaison function between the UN-Environment and the GEF Secretariat and reports on the progress made in relation to the defined milestones;

The MEDD, Project Executing Agency, intervenes to ensure the coherence of the project with the national policy and the general program of its department. The Department of Biodiversity, the Department of Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation, and the GEF National Operational Focal Point are the central entities that have a role to play in the project;

At the local level, the DREDDs represent the Ministry by coordinating and monitoring the actions of local actors (technical partners and local communities). They are the PIU 's partners in the project at the local level. The Directors General and their partners (heads of regional forestry services, heads of forestry districts) are the local interlocutors of the technical partners at the intervention sites. The partners' business plans and technical reports must be validated by the DREDDs.

Project activities are an integral part of the DREDDs' annual programs for the period of project implementation and beyond to support achievements in the conservation of key species and to ensure the maintenance of local good practices.

The DREDD organizes annual local meetings for sharing, consultation and planning of activities in collaboration with the project implementation unit and monitors the actions of the implementation plan.

The COPIL ensures the supervision of the project implementation and the general orientation of the project. It assesses planning documents, budgets and annual reports, and recommends decisions on the implementation of the project.

The Project is composed of two units: the Implementation Unit and the Management Unit.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is composed of the National Project Director (NPD) and the Deputy National Project Director (DNPA) appointed by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and two technical coordinators (one for the activities on plant species and one for the activities on Ardeola idae) recruited for the project :

The Project Management Unit (PMU) with the monitoring/evaluation officer assisting the project implementation unit is composed of administrative and financial staff as well as support staff.

Technical partners: responsible for implementation in the field, these institutions are already based at the project intervention sites or are entities specialized in specific activities planned by the project. These partners contribute to the joint complementary financing of the project in order to achieve the expected objectives.

However, the role of the DREDDs as local interlocutors, representing PIU, does not really seem to work. Indeed, according to the distribution of roles, the DREDDs must validate the partners' business plans and technical reports. However, the DREDDs have complained that they are only involved in the project when the partners ask them to participate in the planning.

In practice, the project was coordinated by PIU and the PMU (as a management unit) but under the name of PMU. The term PIU was not used. This is why, according to the perception of the actors, 32% of them do not know what PIU is.

3.4.2- Realism of the work plans

The project's Annual Work and Budget Plans (AWPB) and Annual Work Plans (AWP) are developed from the project's overall multi-year planning document, which in turn is based on the project's logical framework matrix. It is therefore a planning process in line with project management principles.

The implementation of these different plans has been delayed and has undergone periodic readjustments that do not call into question the initial objectives of the project. The work plans remain realistic overall and regularly take into account delays and make adjustments and reprogramming, or even sometimes the integration of new activities that have become necessary according to the project context and the new orientations of the COPIL. This is notably the case for the realization of gender studies and related trainings, the possibility given to partners to approach annual or biannual planning instead of the quarterly planning initially planned, the postponement of the realization of activities.

3.4.3 – Management of the project by the UN-Environment

The supervision mission of UN-Environment is more or less effective. Effective because it allows the local team to have more latitude in the search for alternatives and thus induces the development of initiatives which are very important for the appropriation of the project and thus for the sustainability of the activities initiated by the project.

Less effective despite the permanent contact at a distance because the face-to-face observation is not continuous. Despite the frequent contact established with the UN Environment Officer, face-to-face observation is always more effective for understanding, analyzing and giving the most appropriate advice. The actors' perceptions of the monitoring system confirm the need for more frequent accompaniment. The fact that stakeholders request that the PMU make remarks and comments on the strong points and points to be improved in relation to the execution of technical and financial activities indicates this need for accompaniment.

However, the UN Environment missions could not be carried out because of the COVID 19 pandemic, which does not allow international travel.

3.4.4 - Level of implementation of AWBPs and production of deliverables

Based on the data collected both from stakeholders and through the analysis of project progress reports, there is an overall satisfactory level of achievement of the activities included in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) of the COKETES project.

3.4.4.1 – Under Component 1 on the development and implementation of a species-based participatory approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

The activities of this component were 89% completed at 40 months of project implementation. The activities that could not be fully completed are

- Steering Committee meetings (33%). Two meetings out of six have been held since the beginning of the project until December 2020. In principle, meetings are scheduled every year, but the meeting could not be held in 2018 and 2020 because of the pandemic. The other meetings are planned for 2021 and 2022
- The awareness program for the various actors (local communities, technical agents, local authorities) in support of the conservation of important species has been completed at 70.5% because the impact of the awareness and survey on the awareness of species conservation for the target communities and other local target groups is still ongoing. Only 47% of the sites have completed them so far.
- Research activities: Researchers and consultants have been collecting data on the 21 target species. Some of them have already published the results of their research. However, the COKETES project contributed to the national report to be submitted to AEWA (Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds) on the conservation status of populations of native (non-native) waterbird species occurring in the AEWA Agreement. The project shared information on estimated population size, population trend and breeding site distribution. The same is true for the sixth CBD national report, where the project contributed to its drafting.

Table 8: Status of Component 1: Development of a species-based participatory approach for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Activities	Planned implementation period	Indicators	Implementation Status (As of December 2020)	Planned activities to be included in future planning
Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity conservation based on a species approach known by all stakeholders				
Output 1.1.1 Awareness program for different actors (local communities, technical agents, local authorities) to support the conservation of important species				
1.1.1.1. Meeting of the steering committee	June 2017-July 2022	Number of steering committee meetings	33%	Meeting of the steering committee
1.1.1.2. Workshop to launch the project	June 2017-December 2017	No. of national kick-off workshops with all stakeholder representatives	100%	
1.1.1.3. Local awareness	September 2017 – June 2022	Number of stakeholder groups taking action for the conservation of key species as a result of outreach activities / % of population in the 64 villages reached	70,47%	Improving the quality of outreach - Awareness surveys (Impact of outreach) - Awareness survey results feedback workshop
1.1.1.4. Introduction to species conservation for stakeholders				
Outcome 1.2: Economic and social values, technical and scientific knowledge available on the 21 key species				
Output 1.2.1. A compilation of lessons learned from southern Africa and other regions of the world regarding the species-based approach as a complement to the ecosystem-based approach to biodiversity conservation/ A research plan on the biological, physical and ecological aspects of the 21 target species in support of their conservation actions				
1.2.1.1 Research activities	September 2017 – July 2020	Number of key stakeholder groups with regular access to information on the 21 target species	90%	- Research -complements - Dissemination of the results to the various stakeholders concerned
Product 1.2.2. A comprehensive sector based on economic analyses of the global and national services and products of the 21 significant species				
1.2.2.1. Socio-economic surveys (by consultants)	September 2017 – December 2018	No. of economic promotion documents detailing the socio-economic foundations and social and safeguard recommendations for each of the 18 project sites.	100%	
Outcome 1.3: A local collective agreement implemented for the conservation of the 21 target species in the project intervention sites, with the support of local stakeholders.				
Output 1.3.1: Species conservation strategies to complement ecosystem management developed in a participatory manner with the involvement of local community representatives.				

Activities	Planned implementation period	Indicators	Implementation Status (As of December 2020)	Planned activities to be included in future planning
Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity conservation based on a species approach known by all stakeholders				
Output 1.1.1 Awareness program for different actors (local communities, technical agents, local authorities) to support the conservation of important species				
1.3.1.1. Local consultation for the implementation of species conservation	September 2017 - December 2018	Number of collective agreements for species conservation accompanied by a "Dina" signed by village leaders and supported by local stakeholders	100%	- Capitalization of knowledge - DINA" certification process
1.3.1.2. Instauration des accords collectifs sur conservation des espèces			100%	
Product 1.3.2. Technical and administrative tools for the implementation of collective agreements				
1.3.2.1. Development of tools to implement collective agreements	September 2017 - December 2018	Number of collective agreements for species conservation accompanied by a "Dina" signed by village leaders and supported by local stakeholders	100%	- DINA" approval process
1.3.3.1 Return to the supervisory entities (UNEP, MEEF, Steering Committee) of the package of agreements for approval, amendment and wider use.			100%	

3.4.4.1.1 – Fauna

The sensitizations were mainly focused on sharing scientific information on the species, and initiating conservation stakeholders (not only communities) to develop a conservation strategy for the habitat of the bird Ardeola idae and measures to protect it. Stakeholder involvement is a major impact of the project's outreach activities. Representatives of stakeholders (Mayor, Fokontany Chief, Partners and local communities) were among those interviewed during the mid-term review mission.

According to the communities interviewed, the main changes they experienced or the effect/impact of the project, through sensitization, in a general sense, are positive because

- the majority of the communities concerned by the project are aware of the situation of the white crab heron and the measures to protect it;
- the communities concerned are aware of the conservation measures for the Ardeola idae;
- Communities are aware of the essential role of their territory in safeguarding the Ardeola idae and of the need to reduce disturbance as much as possible;
- Communities are becoming aware of the need to preserve not only the conservation sites but the environment in general;
- Communities are empowered and committed to the preservation of Ardeola idae habitat for conservation (protection of their habitat through bamboo planting, restoration actions and reuse of abandoned nesting sites, surveillance and monitoring of sites through patrols, etc.).

3.4.4.1.2 – Flora

Awareness and conservation activities have resulted in: Information on target species, initiations and initial training on the conservation of key species

The impacts of these sensitizations have resulted in a significant mobilization of communities for the realization of the project activities. However, their acceptance to collaborate in the realization of the partners' activities sometimes seems to be conditioned by the means (solontsakafo or literally money to compensate for the meal they cannot take at home; eligibility for IGAs) given to them. Women's voices in the PAL and the Tampolo[1] is evidenced by the fact that, especially in Tampolo, the women systematically talked about the importance of the project before requesting other support from the project.

The communities that seem to be the most involved are those where there are local leaders (president of the Ambodimanga COBA federation in Pointe à Larrée, etc.) who play both a community mobilization role and a technical advisory role for the activities to be carried out (nursery, restoration).

Research activities were also carried out. This includes thesis work on the variability of some key species[2] and the inventory and ecological assessment of the COKETES project's target species[3]. But also experiments on aerial layering carried out by farmers in the Pointe à Larrée site.

[1] Ms. Sergine (vakoanala group for the production of handicrafts), Ms. Philomène (market gardening group), Ms. Velo Angela (national community nutrition agent and group for poultry farming).

[2] Étude de la variabilité écologique, biologique et physiologique des espèces clés, endémiques, menacées et de valeurs économiques des forêts humides orientales de basse et moyenne altitude de Madagascar en vue de leur conservation et de leur utilisation durable. Ramananjatovo, 2020

[3] Inventaire et évaluation écologiques des espèces cibles du projet Coketes. Sites : Bekorakaka – Ranomafana – Tsiazompaniry – Ambongamarina – Sandrandahy. Rabarison et Al, 2019

This work allowed the elaboration of technical sheets for the 20 target species. It also helped to identify the threats, the potential for reproduction, the state of the habitat and the presence of seedlings or juveniles at each site.
The thesis elaborated also allowed to elaborate prioritization criteria for the conservation of the species in situ and to classify them in groups (high priority, priority) based on their potentiality of natural regeneration (difficult natural regeneration). Conservation actions appropriate to each group were recommended (for the high priority key species the recommendation is for example to strengthen the current populations through artificial regeneration. For key priority species the recommendation is the maintenance of current stands by assisted natural regeneration methods.

In addition, this thesis has produced results that recommend the conservation of priority key species (among the 20 species of the project) and priority conservation sites.
For ex-situ conservation (which is a very important aspect of the species approach because it is what differentiates it from the ecosystem approach), the priority conservation measures proposed concern two main actions: the extension of current populations to other potential sites (reintroduction, domestication) and the conservation and transfer of reproductive material through seed banks.

Table 9 : Key species and priority sites for in situ conservation actions

Key priority species	Priority sites
Dalbergia maritima *Tina thouarsiana*	NPA Pointe à Larrée
Calophyllum chapelieri *Faucherea tampoloensis*	NPA Tampolo
Dalbergia madagascariensis *Labramia bojeri* *Symphonia fasciculata*	RNI Betampona
Dalbergia chapelieri	RS Manombo
Leptolaena multiflora	NPA Mahabo Mananivo

Source : Ramananjatovo, 2020

Extension actions are particularly recommended for key target species that have a very restricted distribution across their natural range.
Domestication actions are recommended to improve key target species by providing them with special care during cultivation so that they can adapt to diverse environments and best meet specific production objectives (wood and non-wood products) in relation to community needs. Agroforestry is one of the recommended forms of domestication for these key target species, based on the principle of associating trees and crops on the same agricultural plot, either in the border or in the field. It is therefore recommended to promote the planting of these species on the edge of agricultural fields, in association with food, fruit and cash crops (clove, vanilla, coffee, litchis).
These actions of domestication of species in agroforestry systems and home gardens have been carried out in some project sites (Sandradahy, Tsiazompaniry, etc.) but have not been used in other sites, although activities related to agroforestry systems and home gardens have often been carried out for the exercise of income-generating activities (IGAs).

3.4.4.2 – Under component 2 relating to the implementation of local strategies through concrete actions for the conservation of target species

The activities of this component have been completed at 81% at 40 months of project implementation. The activities that could not be fully completed are

- The Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area has been achieved at 76.5% while the deadline was at the end of 2018. This activity has not been fully completed because strengthening community management requires support that must go beyond the establishment and signing of contracts.
- Monitoring and improvement of conservation actions, which has not yet begun because it has been postponed to 2021.

- Training activities on different themes (reproduction of forest species, forest enrichment and restoration, management of natural regeneration, agroforestry and home gardens for target groups, etc.) have been completed at 75% because follow-up activities remain to be completed during the remaining two years of the project.

- The activities related to the achievement of the result 2.1.3 Conservation of species in the improved protected areas have been completed at 80% because they were planned to be completed in May 2022 only. The same is true of the implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans which has also been executed at 80%.

- The implementation of the species conservation strategy has been achieved at over 80%. This evaluation focused on the active participation of local populations and stakeholders. However, the strategy related to the technical/scientific conservation of the species, which is based on the results of the research carried out, has not been developed, although this is what makes it possible to distinguish what the project wants to promote from the ecosystem approach.

Table 10 : Status of Component 2 activities related to the implementation of local strategies through concrete actions for the conservation of target species

Activities	Planned implementation period	Indicators	Implementation Status (As of December 2020)	Planned activities to be included in future planning
Outcome 2.1: Conditions favoring the participation of local populations in the conservation of key species created				
Output 2.1.1. Management of contracts transferred to local communities for better execution				
2.1.1.1. Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area	January - December 2018	Number of COBAs benefiting from management transfer contracts/conservation contracts for target species at the 18 sites	76,56%	Strengthening of TGRNR (process support, training and supervision of COBAs)
Output 2.1.2: Effective involvement of all stakeholders in the project sites for the conservation of target species				
2.1.2.1. Support to local communities to integrate species conservation actions into their daily activities	September 2017 - May 2022	Number of inhabitants involved in conservation actions for key species / % of women involved in project actions	100%	Monitoring and updating of the responsibility charter of each stakeholder concerned
2.1.2.2. Definition of the charter of responsibilities through all stakeholders by a participatory approach and support of its application in conservation actions.			100%	Monitoring of the commitments of EIP beneficiary communities to the conservation of the 21 target species
Outcome 2.1.3 Conservation of species in protected areas improved				
2.1.3.1. Concentration of ecological monitoring in the protected areas of key species inventoried.	September 2017 - May 2022	Number of inhabitants involved in conservation actions for key species/% of women involved in project actions	80,39%	- Strengthening monitoring - target species - Training of stakeholders (remaining) - Pressure management
2.1.3.2. Improvement of optimal conditions to develop natural regeneration of target species for their in-vitro conservation.			80,03%	
2.1.3.3. Improvement of the optimal conditions to develop the reproduction of Ardeola idea			87,05%	
Result 2.2 Improved livelihoods of local communities through their support of conservation actions.				
Output 2.2.1. Alternative economic incentive/livelihood conservation models				
2.2.1.1. Establishment of a detailed economic promotion and incentive plan for conservation actions.	December 2017 – May 2022	Increase in % of households in project areas with increased income	100%	- Strengthening the implementation of economic promotions (allocations, supervision of beneficiaries)

Activities	Planned implementation period	Indicators	Implementation Status (As of December 2020)	Planned activities to be included in future planning
2.2.1.2. Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans.			80%	- Development of value chains - Surveys on the incomes of target households - Workshop on the results of the surveys on the evaluation of incomes
Result.2.3. Strengthening of local technical capacity for species conservation				
Output 2.3.1. Capacity of local stakeholders to conserve key species				
2.3.1.1. Identification of target groups, analysis of current capacities and needs.	September 2017 - December 2018	Number of people who developed knowledge of conservation strategies for key species	100%	- Species conservation strategies - In-situ conservation (enhancement) - Ex-situ conservation (enhancement)
2.3.1.2. Preparation of outreach tools for training			100%	
2.3.1.3. Conduct training on various topics (forest species reproduction, forest enrichment and restoration, natural regeneration management, agroforestry and home gardens for target groups	July 2018- July 2022		75%	
2.3.1.4. Conduct training on species conservation in protected areas.			75%	
2.3.1.5. Conduct training on breeding and habitat protection for Ardeola idea			75%	
2.3.1.6. Implementation of the species conservation strategy			86,83%	
2.3.1.6. Monitoring and improvement of conservation actions [4]	July 2020- July 2021		0%	

[4] It is a matter of seeing what activities (community training, for example) should be carried out at the community level in light of the recommendations of the mid-term review

3.4.4.2.1 – Fauna

For the White-crowned night heron: conservation actions are not only focused on habitat preservation but also include population monitoring. The monitoring missions confirmed by the representatives of the Partners and the local communities the increase in the number of individuals of the white crab heron as well as the sites of occurrence of the species. The reuse of nesting sites already abandoned by these birds (case of Lake Matsaborimena, AP Bemanevika and Lake Ankapoaky, AP Ankevo) could justify the positive impacts of the conservation strategy. The White-crowned night heron is a species sensitive to environmental disturbances.
The decision to integrate Lake Sofia as the 18th intervention site of the Project is not in vain because the results obtained during the few months of implementation have revealed the importance of this site as a breeding and wintering site for this species.

The conservation actions of this species have not only strengthened the protection of this target species, but they have also contributed to the protection of other species of water birds, to the management of fish stocks in the lake (in the case of the Mahavavy Kinkony PA) and to the decrease of in-fractions in natural forests (in the case of Bemanevika PA).

The COKETES Project has made considerable efforts to protect wetlands by enriching aquatic plants (Phragmites) and reforesting mangroves.
Upstream conservation strategies for the protection of lakes and the protection of natural forests have also been implemented: installation of nurseries (wood energy, production of pioneer species), setting up of firewalls, monitoring of threats etc..

As mentioned in the collective agreement for the conservation of the species, support for the livelihoods of the population (IGAs such as improving rice yields with the improved SRA technique, market gardening, improving beekeeping, supporting livestock activities, improving their fishing equipment, training in handicraft production and tourism, etc.) has been proposed by the project to refrain from collecting eggs and chicks, taking wood and non-wood products, clearing land, poaching, etc. The project has proposed that they refrain from collecting eggs and chicks, harvesting wood and non-wood products, clearing land, poaching, letting their livestock roam, converting land into rice fields, etc. These actions are included in the economic and incentive plans for conservation action under the collective agreement.

Thus, the mid-term review mission was able to observe numerous signs of positive effect/impact attributable to the project's activities in terms of improving the living conditions of communities in the target areas. These changes are experienced at the individual and family level, and are mainly economic and financial, technical and organizational, and can be social and behavioral. All these changes are mainly the result of :
- the improvement of the means of production (introduction of modern agricultural equipment: ploughs, harrows, etc., extension and adoption of technical themes: SRA, beekeeping and improved agricultural inputs, etc.). For example, in the case of the CMK PA COKETES project, before the project, the rice yield was 2 tons/ha, but now the average yield of rice is 3.6 tons/ha using SRA, which is an improvement of about 80% of the yield, leading to an increase in production and an improvement in the income of producers;
- Diversification and promotion of new income-generating activities such as market gardening, bean cultivation, garlic cultivation, peanut cultivation, etc;

- the provision of services such as veterinary services and technical support for artisans and traders of local products, etc;
- diversification of activities, increase in income thanks to marketable surpluses, for example, in the case of women producers of peanuts, beans and garlic (a 10-fold increase in their production) in AP Bemanevika, and finally, improvement of food security for participating households;
- The organization and empowerment of communities through the formation of associations that fully participate in conservation with the support of the project. As a result, it can be said that these communities are gradually taking charge of their own development;
- the increasing participation of women in productive activities and decision-making power within the household and even within the community.

The IGAs proposed by the project lead to an improvement in the standard of living of the target villagers, in particular the improvement of rice yields and marketable surplus rice production, the improvement of income for women practicing market gardening and beekeeping, the increase in fishing production for fishermen, etc.

In return, these actions have been launched to ensure that villagers refrain from collecting eggs and chicks (especially Ardeola idae), harvesting wood and non-wood products, defrigging (destruction of Ardeola idae habitat), poaching, etc. These actions are included in the economic and incentive plans for conservation action, as part of the collective agreement for the conservation of the species (in this case Ardeola idae).

In general, the partners and grassroots communities we met were satisfied with the support work with the projects and very much hope that the conservation activities for the species Ardeola idae will continue for several more years..

3.4.4.2.2 – Flora

The conservation actions implemented for the target species (flora part) are :

- Transfer of Natural Resource Management. It consisted in integrating/involving the communities in the community management of the forests, the project works with 20 grassroots communities (Flora site);
- Periodic ecological and phenological monitoring of target species (technicians and communities);
- Improvement of optimal conditions for the development of natural regeneration of target species (e.g., treatment of invasive plants, collection of wildlings by de-pressing);
- Training of target groups on various topics including training in agroforestry and home gardens (for ex-situ conservation) and the establishment of these agroforestry plots and home gardens using target species (e.g., Pointe à Larrée, SNGF sites, Manom-bo);
- Pressure management (firebreaks, controls);
- Inclusion of school children and youth (environmental education, practices - case of Agnalazaha), women (empowerment in the community ...);
- The multiplication of the 20 target species (seeds, wildings and vegetative multiplications);
- The enrichment and restoration of forests;
- The multiplication and dissemination of alternative species to the target species to be used for reforestation (energy wood, service wood - ex: Ranomafana, Agnalazaha, Tampolo, Manom-bo, Pointe à Larrée ...);
- The implementation of economic promotions in return for conservation efforts.

3.4.4.2.3 – For the participation of local communities

Local community involvement is evident at all sites. There are three important motivations for this strong community participation :

- Community mobilization encouraged by the project: The need for community mobilization obliged local actors (partners) to develop a community mobilization approach based on local leaders (whose characteristics are that they are the most listened to by the population as a whole: they are either traditional chiefs, administrative or communal authority holders such as mayors and fokontany presidents, former nurserymen, etc.)
- The existence of individual motivation materialized by solontsakafo (literally compensation for meals) for rather difficult activities such as participation in control patrols.
- The implementation of income-generating activities, which constitute an important motivation at the household level.

These three motivations act together and one can think that if one of these motivations no longer exists, mobilization will decrease over time.

The impacts of these mobilizations are evident throughout the project sites.

However, the project has also induced negative impacts within these communities that appear in the form of aid addiction. The focus groups showed that many farmers have become accustomed to asking for more aid. However, IGAs cannot be considered as development aid for local communities.

3.4.4.3 – Under component 3 relating to the capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the success of the project at the national, regional and international levels

The activities of this component have been completed at 27% at 40 months of project implementation. The activities that could not be fully completed are:

- - Activities to achieve Output 3.2.1. Species conservation approach included in the reference documents and fund programs related to Biodiversity have not started although the deadline was in July 2020.
- - The activity of developing and managing the database and website has been completed at more than 66%. In fact, the database has been developed, information has been given to the DCSI, but the database has not yet been populated. The review notes, for example, the dissemination of 3 publications of scientific articles, but these do not appear on the project website and inhibit its availability to the target audience. The same is true of the Suc-cess story on the Project's achievements (rosewood multiplication) at the GEF level, which can be read on the website https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/rosewood-conservation-success-story-madagascar but not on the COKETES project.

Nevertheless, the review notes the realization of the following activities under this component:

- Participation in the regional workshop between Madagascar and Mayotte (GEPOMAY) for sharing information on the Madagascar Pond Heron and revitalization of the AEWA network, a report on the population of the Madagascar Pond Heron was sent to AEWA.

- The PIU officials disseminated information on the COKETES Project through the "Fetin'ny Kilandokova" festival in September 2019 in Bemanevika. The objective of the mission was also to make a video report on the achievements of TPF Bemanevika in Beandrarezona; to encourage

the population to become active agents of sustainable and equitable development and to promote the understanding that communities are key in changing attitudes regarding environmental issues. The project also participated in the Ardeola safari in the Ampitsopitsoka site, AP Mahavavy Kinkony complex in October 2018. The project also participated in the Agnalazaha Biodiversity Festival in December 2019.Publication of the project results in magazines (MEDD, Akon'i Tampolo newsletters) and dissemination from other tools including posters, brochures, radio broadcasts, etc....

- Participation in national events organized by MEDD and its partners (Lafa Forum) to disseminate the species approach

- Participation in the elaboration of the 6th national report of the CBD of Madagascar

Although the establishment of a database materialized by the project's website and these different activities carried out the review notes the need for :

- collection of additional data to understand the values of the results obtained (for example: if the germination rate of a species is 100% in one site and 15% in another, a comparative analysis should be done to conclude), but the information collected seems to have stopped on the achievements made.

- It is important to process this information to ensure its usefulness and effective use by the target audience.

Table 11 : Status of Component 3 activities related to the capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success at the national, regional and international levels

Activities	Planned implementation period	Indicators	Implementation Status (As of December 2020)	Planned activities to be included in future planning
Outcome 3.1: New information on the species approach to biodiversity conservation is documented, shared and effectively disseminated to conservation decision-makers and stakeholders				
Product 3.1.1. Project database managed by the MEEMF Information System Department and registered in other databases				
3.1.1.1. Development and management of the database and website.	September 2017 – May 2022	Number of target groups informed about the species approach to biodiversity conservation	66,67%	- Feeding of the database - Capitalization of achievements (conservation, social mobilization, ...)
3.1.2.1. Publication of the results on the conservation actions of Ardeola idea for the scientific community at national and regional level.	July 2020 - July 2022	Number of target groups informed about the species approach to biodiversity conservation	75%	Capitalization of knowledge about Ardeola idae
3.1.2.2. Participation in regional and international events	January - July 2022		0%	
Output 3.1.3. Various tools and methods developed to disseminate the application of the Collective Agreements on the conservation approach to key species.				
3.1.3.1. Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements	July 2020 - July 2022	Number of target groups informed about the species approach to biodiversity conservation	75%	Capitalization and dissemination of knowledge
Outcome 3.2: The importance of species conservation for the sustainable management of Biodiversity recognized at different levels				
Output 3.2.1. Species conservation approach included in Biodiversity reference documents and fund programs				
3.2.1.1 Convergence: Integration of species conservation aspects into national policy and strategies	September 2017-July 2020	Number of target species whose conservation and sustainable use are supported by regulatory (legal) texts	0%	These activities are planned for 2021 Updating of texts - Laws,...
3.2.1.2 Design of legal surveys related to species conservation			0%	
3.2.1.3 Updating of laws or introduction of new species conservation laws			0%	
3.2.1.4 Mobilization of new funding (new projects for the conservation of key species)			0%	

3.4.5- Functionality of the monitoring and evaluation system

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, the review noted the normal conduct of project supervision by the PIU and the PMU. The PMU monitoring and evaluation team regularly organizes monitoring missions and issues technical and financial progress reports on the project.

The PIU and PMU set up a monitoring system including a matrix of indicators and definition sheets for eight "key indicators", most of which have baseline and target values. Analysis of site documentation indicates the development and use of a matrix for monitoring project results. Monitoring and evaluation missions were conducted at the project sites during the 2017-2020 project implementation years.

The data collected showed that a METT evaluation workshop of the project's protected area sites was conducted. It places the 2019 -2020 METT score for all sites at 74, up from 70% before the project started. This score shows a significant improvement in the management of the project's pilot PA sites.

Table 12 : METT score of COKETES sites

SITES	SCORE METT 2014	SCORE METT 2015	SCORE METT 2017 (Start-up)	SCORE METT 2019/2020 (Mid-term)	SURFACE AREA _2014/2015 (ha)	SURFACE AREA _2017(ha)	SURFACE AREA _ 2019/2020(ha)
Pointe à Larrée	22	24	69	101	800,00	770,00	770,00
Tampolo	96	75	43	68	675,00	675,00	675,00
Betampona	79	62	63	N/A	2 240,00	2 228,00	2 228,00
Bekorakaka (non AP)	50	52	55		14 000,00	1 400,00	1 400,00
Ranomafana	85	84	82	83	41 601,00	41 601,00	41 601,00
Ambongamarina (non AP)	35	38	39		1 282,00	1 282,00	1 282,00
Tsiazompaniry (non AP)	55	58	61		1 059,00	6 474,00	6 474,00
Sandrandahy (non AP)	20	15	13		40,00	40,00	40,00
Mahambo Mananivo(Agnalazaha)	41	49	82	84	2 745,15	2 745,00	2 745,00
Manombo	68	71	77	85	6 548,00	5 080,00	5 080,00
Mandrozo	55	61	65	61	15 145,00	15 145,00	15 145,00
Tsimembo Manambolomaty	60	62	65	71	62 745,00	62 745,00	62 745,00
Ankarafantsika	89	88	87	N/A	136 513,00	136 513,00	136 513,00
Tsimbazaza (non AP)	N/A	N/A	N/A		7,00	7,00	7,00
Mahavavy Kinkony(Mitsinjo)	60	65	73	N/A	13 800,00	302 400,00	302 400,00
Bemanevika	52	56	78	74	35 605,00	35 605,00	35 605,00
Ankevo (Ambondrobe)	87	90	59	60	6 133,00	6 133,00	6 133,00
COKETES (Sites AP)	**70**	**69**	**70**	**74**	**340 938,15**	**610 195**	**610 195**

N/A = not available.

The score of most of the PAs increased between the start-up period and the mid-term review, except for the PA of Bemanevika, whose score dropped from 78 to 74, and the PA of Mandrozo, which dropped from 65% to 61%. We should mention in particular the significant progress made by the Pointe à Larrée PA: 69% at the start and 101% at the mid-term review of the project, the Manombo PA: 77% at the start and 85% at the mid-term review, as well as the Tsimembo Manambolomaty PA, which went from 65% to 71%.

If the coordination, supervision and monitoring activities of the project are carried out in an overall satisfactory manner.

3.4.5- Probability of impact of implemented actions

The mid-term review mission was able to observe numerous signs of positive effects attributable to the project's activities in terms of improving the living conditions of communities in the target areas. These changes are mainly economic and financial. They are mainly the result of the improvement of the means of production, the increase in the level of productivity and production, the diversification and promotion of new income-generating activities, the diversification of activities, the increasing participation of women in productive activities and in decision-making power within the household and the community,

In general, the partners and grassroots communities we met were satisfied with the support work with the projects and very much hope that the activities (especially the IGAs) will continue for several more years.

However, in the perspective of reaching the objectives in less than two years, important efforts remain to be made. Indeed, since the objective is to "develop, implement and disseminate local strategies for the conservation and use of key endemic species", it is essential that local strategies be defined as they constitute the basis of the project. However, the activities carried out so far are only part of the local strategies for conservation and sustainable use. In fact, they have consisted of laying the foundations for conservation and sustainable use without having dealt in depth with the technical conservation measures that have resulted from the research carried out (see section 32122).

In view of the dissemination of the results:

- Current data are not sufficient because they have not been collected (counted or reported). These include:
    - o at the level of species multiplication: success rates of the different materials used (seeds, wildings, cuttings, etc.), the origin and characteristics of the areas from which the materials come, the treatments carried out to ensure the success of the experiments;
    - o At the level of enrichment or restoration: the growth in height of the plants planted, the associated species that can show the interaction between the plants;
    - o At the IGA level: the relative importance (in %) of the income obtained by the IGAs over that of the households before and after the exercise by the latter of these activities. These data, which were obtained at certain sites (Point à Larrée), would be used to plan future actions to ensure the sustainability of IGAs.
- current data are not sufficiently linked to allow for the finalization of practice-tested local strategies.
    - The results obtained by the socio-economic studies carried out by consultants in 2018, the inventory reports (in which there is information on the daily uses of key species) should allow to see the utility relationships between the target species and the use by the population. It also helps to define the most appropriate IGAs that can contribute to the conservation of these key species;
    - The technical information on the species, collected on the pilot sites, has not yet been analyzed and compared with the results of the research carried out under the project;

- The database and/or information system developed by the project currently contains only generic information about the project (its objectives, its partners) but not important results that exist in quantity.

From the perspective of the sustainability of the species approach after the end of the project, there is a lack of information to develop a sustainability strategy.

- - The motivations of local actors are not based solely on awareness-raising activities. They are based on individual and household financial motivations. The current lack of knowledge about the share of income obtained from IGAs in the household budget does not allow other development organizations to consider taking over these activities.;
- - The sustainability (economic and social) of these IGAs themselves must be known in the very short term. However, some of them do not really work.

3.4.6- Summary of the overall effectiveness at the mid-term of the project

Despite the delay in the start-up of project activities due to the slowness of certain technical, organizational and administrative difficulties that are essential to the establishment of technical and financial resources, the level of achievement of COKETES deliverables at mid-term is satisfactory.

In fact, the opportunities given to the actors to postpone activities have made it possible to make up for delays in their completion.

However, the review revealed that some activities could not be fully completed at the level of the first two components in order to ensure the completion of most of the activities of component 3.

Table 13: Summary of the elements of analysis of the effectiveness of the project

Elements analyzed	Observations
Quality of work organization and supervision	Overall satisfactory organization and supervision of work
Realism of the work plans	Work plans that comply and are subject to occasional readjustment
Project management by UNEP	Effective but missions were hampered by the pandemic COVID 19
Level of implementation of AWBPs and production of deliverables	Satisfactory levels of implementation of the project's AWPB and AWP despite delays observed in the implementation of activities
Functionality of the monitoring and evaluation system	Functional monitoring and evaluation system Supervision and monitoring activities carried out. Regular project progress reports produced
Probability of impact of implemented actions	Existence of encouraging indications for the probability of impact of the actions implemented at mid-term by the project

3.5- Analysis of the efficiency of the project management

The assessment of the efficiency of a project measures, as a general rule, the relationship between the activities, the available resources, and the expected results. The main issue here is the optimal management of resources through the choice of economically advantageous solutions. In the specific context of

the COKETES project, the efficiency analysis of the project focused on the respect of the work schedules and the budget execution in relation to the planned deliverables.

3.5.1- Respect for work schedules

Over the period, the review notes an overall satisfactory level of execution of the COKETES project work schedules, with an average implementation rate of approximately 70% of the Annual Work and Budget Plans (AWPB).

Indeed, the project is progressing well in the field for each of its components, despite the delay in its start-up, due to external administrative burdens but also because of technical problems related to the variation of the fruiting period of key species, the passage of a cyclone that prevents the descent on the field (uncertain access), The delay in the release of funds, hence the restricted implementation period (post-ponement of activities), the planting period coinciding with the rice harvest, thus delaying planting due to the unavailability of manpower), the search for other means of propagating key species, etc..

3.5.2- Level of budget execution in relation to planned deliverables

Despite the difficult conditions experienced by the country in 2020 (Covid 19) and the delay in the start of the project (awaiting the release of funding in 2019), about 50% of the total amount planned for the three main components of the project has been disbursed up to the end of 2020, i.e., for an elapsed period representing about 40 months of the total period (60 months duration),

Overall, this is about average for a mid-term financial review despite the two arguments mentioned above. Considering the remaining duration of the project of about 20 months, particular attention should be paid to a possible budgetary adjustment and to the effective realization of the works reinstated in the PTABs 2021 and 2022 of the project.

Table 14: budget monitoring based on the 5 years of the COKETES project

Budget code	Title	Total budget in USD	Expenditures 2017	Expenditure2018	Expenditure2019	Expendi-ture2020	Total Ex-penditure in USD	%	**Budget bal-ance at end of year 2020**	Comments
1100	Staff	168 000,00	16 038,70	36 466,66	31 470,00	32 160,00	116 135,36	69,13	**51 864,64**	
1200	Consultants	67 870,00	11 259,89	16 813,04	34 608,83	1 568,66	64 250,42	94,67	**3 619,58**	Activities carried out according to plan
1300	Administrative support	67 080,00	4 360,27	7 745,99	8 194,65	8 498,57	28 799,48	42,93	**38 280,52**	
1400	Official missions	287 110,00	14 202,62	31 316,68	49 817,86	22 815,87	118 153,03	41,15	**168 956,97**	
2100	Supporting organizations	1 919 478,98	73 541,05	197 132,39	256 674,54	369 283,01	896 630,99	46,71	**1 022 847,99**	
2200	Cooperation agencies	1 845 506,01	82 992,36	227 739,73	448 672,44	443 402,78	1 202 807,30	65,17	**642 698,71**	
2300	Contract with private sectors	43 570,00	2 901,85	3 682,42			6 584,27	15,11	**36 985,73**	Some activities of the PMU and partners (lines 2100-2200) will be postponed during 2021 due to various hazards: Covid 19 in 2020, slippage of activities - late funds in previous years
3200	Group formation	71 580,00		1 683,18	14 050,82		15 734,00	21,98	**55 846,00**	
3300	Meetings / Conferences	97 100,00		861,79	4 226,68	5 656,11	10 744,58	11,07	**86 355,42**	
4100	Equipment and consumables	153 280,00		2 836,96	15 165,71	534,72	18 537,39	12,09	**134 742,61**	
4200	Non-consumable equipment	319 239,00	13 700,37	173 857,43	11 101,29	23 707,92	222 367,01	69,66	**96 871,99**	
5100	Maintenance and repair	53 500,00		861,86	4 966,68	6 635,42	12 463,96	23,30	**41 036,04**	A budgetary reorganization will have to be effective for the realization of the activities - AWP 2021 of the project partners (see balance 2100-2200)
5200	Reporting fees	130 000,00	2 508,11	1 280,53	10 400,02	17 534,86	31 723,53	24,40	**98 276,47**	
5300	Various	500,00			19,62		19,62	3,92	**480,38**	
5400	Participation in local events	65 000,00			2 980,78	2 934,53	5 915,30	9,10	**59 084,70**	
5500	Evaluation	80 166,00				79,60		0,00	**80 166,00**	
5503	Audit	11 020,00			1 982,13	2 423,73	4 405,86	39,98	**6 614,14**	
5600	PMC	270 000,00		14 033,27	49 821,85	36 398,11	100 253,22	37,13	**169 746,78**	
	Total	**5 650 000,00**	**221 505,22**	**716 311,93**	**944 153,89**	**973 633,89**	**2 855 604,92**	**50,54**	**2 794 395,07**	

In view of the level of implementation of activities and achievement of outputs by the partners (see Table 15), the following remarks can be made:

- The budget for local awareness, which was considered by the actors as insufficient because it was not planned (according to them) for the first year only, shows expenditure allocations during the 4 years of the project and even exceeds the forecasts by more than 71% in 2020 (compo-sant 1). In fact, the review notes that there is no contradiction in that outreach activities were carried out and completed in Year 1 and Year 2 for most project partners. However, at sites such as Lake Sofia, outreach was conducted in 2020. In addition, because shifts in activities from one semester to another or from one year to another are allowed, outreach activities were conducted in 2019 and 2020. As a result, in 2020, achievement expenditures exceeded those budgeted for that year.

- The budgeted achievements of some activities of the same component have been grouped into one or a few lines. Thus, certain headings present significant budgetary balances and should make it possible to adjust the budget for the realization of new activities. These include: (i) Research activities (86.6% of the budget balance, component 1); (ii) Development of tools to apply the collective agreements (79.1% component 1); (iii) Implementation of a detailed economic promotion and incentive plan for conservation actions (79.7% component 2); (iv) Monitoring and improvement of conservation actions (100% component 2); (v) Publication of the results of the conservation actions of the 20 target species for the scientific community at the national and regional level (89.9% component 3).

- More than half of the resources foreseen for the realization of the activities of component 3 were used (54.1% of the foreseen budget) with an overrun for the activity of publication of the results of conservation of the Ardeola idae (overrun of 11.6% of the budget). If the acquisition of a new server justifies the use of resources (44.81%) devoted to the establishment of the database, it is not the same for the activity "Wide dissemination on the conservation approach of the species and the achievements of the project" (use of 66.1% of the allocated budget). In fact, the overrun can be explained by the fact that the expenses for publications were higher than expected.

Table 15: Evolution of budgetary achievements by component and by product from 2017 to 2020 (in percentage) for partners

		2017		2018		2019		2020		2017 - 2020		
ACTIVITIES	**Total Budget in USD**	**Budget**	**Achieve-ments**	**Budget**	**Achieve-ments**	**Budget 2019**	**Achieve-ments**	**Budget**	**Achieve-ments**	**Total Achieve-ments**	**Budget bal-ance**	**Cumulative % achieve-ment**
Component 1: Development of a species-based participatory approach for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity												
Output 1.1.1 Awareness program for different actors (local communities, technical agents, local authorities) in support of the conservation of important species												
Local awareness	86901,15	62774,24	49062,14	18846,02	3158,27	921,91	919,17	4358,98	7 474,64	60614,22	26286,94	69,75
Stakeholder education on species conservation	22928,54	16449,05	11997,72	6134,78	2829,00	344,71	344,31			15171,03	7757,51	66,17
Output 1.2.1: A compilation of lessons learned from southern Africa and other regions of the world regarding the species-based approach as a complement to the ecosystem-based approach to biodiversity conservation												
Research activities	10675,32	8082,95	1 425,49					2 592,37		1 425,49	9 249,83	13,35
Output 1.3.1 Species conservation strategies to complement ecosystem management developed in a participatory manner with the involvement of local community representatives												
Local consultation for the implementation of species conservation	32 661,26	18575,28		13159,47				926,51	29 311,08	29 311,08	3 350,18	89,74
Development of tools to implement collective agreements	18793,26	9721,66	2 142,60	7799,03	726,71	1 272,57	1 062,66			3 931,97	14861,29	20,92
Return of the model package to the Steering Committee, MEEF and UNEP	277,71	249,00	92,55	28,71						92,55	185,16	33,33
Socio-economic survey	8 651,00	3651,00	287,78	5000,00						287,78	8 363,22	3,33
TOTAL C1 - 2100/2200	**180888,24**	**119503,18**	**65008,28**	**50968,01**	**6 713,98**	**2 539,19**	**2 326,14**	**7 877,86**	**36785,72**	**110834,12**	**70054,12**	**61,27**
Component 2: Implementation of the local strategy through concrete actions for the conservation of target species												
Output 2.1.1: Management contracts transferred to local communities for better implementation												
Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area	159836,46			28713,60	17105,67	73091,17	28640,75	58031,69	3 109,14	48855,56	110980,90	30,57
Diagnosis and analysis of the implementation of management transfer contracts to local communities	23630,95			19745,48	14370,62	3 885,47	3 216,79			17587,41	6 043,54	74,43
Consultation with local communities and DREEFs (DREDD) to establish measures to improve the implementation of management transfer contracts by including the conservation of target species	57576,12		5 329,49	33017,57	19639,39	24558,55	18414,26		1 689,47	45072,61	12503,51	78,28
Output 2.1.2: Effective involvement of all stakeholders in project sites for the conservation of target species												
Follow-up and improvement of conservation actions			16102,62							16102,62	-16102,62	
Support to local communities to integrate species conservation actions into their daily activities	26162,37			14490,05	5 535,48	6 863,57	5 121,89	4 808,75		10657,37	15505,00	40,74
Output 2.1.3: Conservation of key species in protected areas improved												
Concentration of ecological monitoring in the protected areas of key species inventoried.	340435,84			44784,60	19086,74	200241,61	98078,61	95409,63	92743,23	209908,58	130527,26	61,66
Improvement of optimal conditions to develop natural regeneration of target species for their in-situ conservation / to develop the reproduction of Ardeola idae	132555,65			99671,63	42629,54	12761,66	8 168,90	20122,36	10518,35	61316,79	71238,86	46,26
Output 2.2.1: Alternative economic incentive/livelihoods conservation models												
Establishment of a detailed economic promotion and incentive plan for conservation actions	185972,08	115493,04	37775,50	70479,04	0,00					37775,50	148196,58	20,31
Implementation of economic and incentive promotions for conservation action plans	901781,99			169775,21	61357,08	300114,55	201176,01	431892,23	230013,81	492546,90	409235,09	54,62
Identification of target groups, analysis of current capacities and needs	9 843,23			7716,56	4 405,96	2 126,67				4 405,96	5 437,27	44,76
Output 2.3.1: Enhanced capacity of local stakeholders for species conservation												
Preparation of outreach tools for training	5 039,78			3855,69	3 245,44	1 184,09	469,19			3 714,63	1 325,15	73,71
Conducting training on various topics	37166,82							37166,82	26462,86	26462,86	10703,96	71,20
Conduct training on breeding and habitat protection for Ardeola idae	37706,20			10173,98		4 219,79	3 128,64	23312,43	49,86	3 178,50	34527,71	8,43
Applied training on forest species reproduction, forest enrichment and restoration, natural regeneration management, agroforestry and home gardens for target groups	104815,54			85873,55	18655,22	15746,49	11050,07	3 195,50	2 010,78	31716,07	73099,47	30,26
Applied training on species conservation in protected areas	8 557,64			4442,56	4 593,15	3 567,51	1 744,77	547,57		6 337,92	2 219,72	74,06

		2017		2018		2019		2020		2017 - 2020		
ACTIVITIES	**Total Budget in USD**	**Budget**	**Achieve-ments**	**Budget**	**Achieve-ments**	**Budget 2019**	**Achieve-ments**	**Budget**	**Achieve-ments**	**Total Achieve-ments**	**Budget bal-ance**	**Cumulative % achieve-ment**
Implementation of the species conservation strategy	706679,69			70507,59	30803,28	202505,79	168144,79	433666,31	203575,76	402523,83	304155,86	56,96
Follow-up and improvement of conservation actions	43719,31	43719,31								0,00	43719,31	0,00
TOTAL C2 - 2100/2200	**2781479,67**	**159212,35**	**59207,61**	**663247,11**	**241427,57**	**850866,92**	**547354,67**	**1108153,29**	**570173,26**	**1418163,11**	**1363316,56**	**50,99**
Component 3: Capitalization, dissemination and sustainability of the project's success at the national, regional and international levels												
Output 3.1.1: Project database established and managed by the MEDD Information System Department and registered in other databases												
Development and management of the database and website	200159,08	14343,41	10127,50	70083,73	18164,39	48275,96	22822,16	67455,98	38568,60	89682,64	110476,43	44,81
Output 3.1.2: National and regional networks (Africa) to capitalize and exchange information on the 20 target plant species and Ardeola idae												
Publication of results on the conservation actions of the 20 target spe-cies for the scientific community at national and regional level	7 599,95					5 097,44	772,88	2 502,51		772,88	6 827,07	10,17
Output 3.1.2: National and regional networks (Africa) to capitalize and exchange information on the 20 target plant species and Ardeola idae												
Publication of the results on the conservation actions of Ardeola idae for the scientific community at national and regional level	743,43							743,43	829,8097252	829,81	-86,38	111,62
Output 3.1.3: Different tools and methods developed to disseminate the application of the Collective Agreements on the conservation approach to key species												
Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and pro-ject achievements	186133,01				15393,18	96445,74	67957,41	89687,27	39686,06	123036,65	63096,37	66,10
TOTAL C3 - 2100/2200	**394635,48**	**14343,41**	**10127,50**	**70083,73**	**33557,57**	**149819,14**	**91552,45**	**160389,20**	**79084,47**	**214321,99**	**180313,49**	**54,31**
Operating Cost- 2100/2200	407981,61	20536,79	22190,02	78500,22	143172,99	113994,84	64114,16	194949,76	126642,33	356119,50	51862,12	87,29
GRAND TOTAL	**3764985,00**	**313595,73**	**156533,41**	**862799,07**	**424872,11**	**1117220,09**	**705347,41**	**1471370,11**	**812685,79**	**2099438,72**	**1665546,28**	**55,76**

A little more than half of the resources were spent during the first 40 months of the project. The activities were, in general, carried out without exceeding the budget except for the publication of the results on the conservation actions of Ardeola idae for the scientific community at the national and regional level (due to a higher than expected publication expense).

The current budget balances should allow a reorientation of the project activities by a reorganization (see recommendations 66)
Considering the existing balance, it is even possible (if the UN Environment procedure allows it) to extend the deadline for the completion of the project without adding additional budget (no cost extension) for one or two years.

3.5.3- Summary of project efficiency analysis

The mid-term efficiency analysis of COKETES shows a satisfactory level of implementation of the AWPB and PAT of the project, with some delays identified in the implementation of activities due to technical, organizational and contextual reasons (COVID 19, Climate). However, some shifts were made and allowed the realization of these activities at the time of the mid-term review.

These shifts were reflected in the financial execution, in particular by the non-accounting for research activities that did not cost anything between 2018 and 2020 (component 1), even though they were carried out.

The local awareness budget, which was considered insufficient by the stakeholders because it was not planned (according to them) for the first year only, shows expenditure allocations during the 4 years of the project and even exceeds the forecasts by more than 71% in 2020 (component 1) because of slippage but also because DWCT activities at Lake Sofia did not begin until 2020. A reading of the budget execution table seems to indicate that the local consultations were not carried out until 2020 (component 1), even though they were essential for mobilizing the local communities.

Considering that the project is at 66% of its implementation schedule, the efficiency of the management of the project can be considered as satisfactory even if part of component 3 has not been started, which is normal because it can only be done if the necessary information is available at the level of component 2.

Table 16: Summary of the elements of analysis of the efficiency of the project

Elements analyzed	Observations
Respect for work schedules	Work schedule globally respected, with however delays observed in the realization of certain activities
Level of budget execution in relation to planned deliverables	Satisfactory budget execution despite some annual overruns which, however, have no impact on the budget balance of the components concerned.

3.6- Analysis of gender mainstreaming

The gender analysis focuses on assessing the level of women's involvement and consideration of their specific needs during the project design and implementation phases.

3.6.1- Gender mainstreaming in project design and implementation

The analysis of the COKETES Logical Framework Development Report and the project document does not show an effort to identify and categorize project stakeholders at the design stage. However, corrective actions were taken during the implementation of the project. A gender training tool has been developed and gender training has been conducted at each project site, following the UN Environment guideline.

3.6.2- Influence of the project on gender relations

The COKETES project formulation does not provide a specific analysis of the influence that the implementation of the project could have on gender relations.

However, stakeholders believe that gender relations within the riverside communities of the sites may have been influenced by:

- Awareness and training on the creation and management of an association;
- Reforestation activities: activities in which both sexes are very active;
- The implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans and the establishment of TGRN;
- The establishment of nurseries, forest restoration, habitat restoration, ecological restoration and during the participatory ecological monitoring of threats and biodiversity;
- Activity planning meetings;
- The change initiated by this awareness was then reinforced in the implementation of project activities such as restoration and monitoring and control of resources by the VOI.

3.6.3- Level of involvement of women in the implementation of the project

Almost all of the actors surveyed (96%) consider that the gender dimension has been taken into account in the implementation of the project. The following specific actions for women were provided to justify this statement:

- Support for the creation and revitalization of women's associations and their capacity building on several themes;
- Support to women's associations on the development of artisanal activities and conservation actions;
- Capacity building of members of women's associations: associative life, governance and community decision making, simplified management of a family budget, etc;
- Prioritization of women on the IGAs carried out;
- Environmental education;
- Data and information collection at the household level;
- Active participation of women in reforestation activities;
- Nursery activities.

In relation to the COKETES annual report to the GEF, information on the involvement of women in the different activities of the project was reported.

3.6.4- Summary of gender mainstreaming

There is a convergence of views with the perception of the actors regarding the taking into account of gender induced by the project (awareness and training on the creation and management of an association, project activities in general, notably reforestation, etc.). A greater involvement of women has been noted on most sites. This was reflected in the activities carried out (multiplying species in the nursery, enrichment, restoration) but also in the functioning of the VOI (revitalization of women's associations within the VOI, participation in decision-making and thus in improving community governance).

However, despite the integration of gender in all of the project's activities, specific tasks seem to be out of reach for women. Indeed, while women participate in the patrols organized to combat threats such as illegal logging, they cannot be mobilized among the polisin'ala (forest police), for example, because of the dangerous nature of the activity.

Table n°14 : Summary of gender analysis elements

Elements analyzed	Observations
Gender mainstreaming in project design and implementation	Taking into account in the implementation of the project through the development of tools and training on gender
Influences of the project on gender relations	Influences induced by the project from the sensitizations and the realization of the activities
Level of involvement of women in the implementation of the project	Important involvement of women in the implementation of the project despite their inability to perform certain activities

3.7- Sustainability analysis of effects and products

The analysis of the sustainability of the COKETES project as a species approach was assessed on the basis of (i) possible obstacles to the sustainability of the project's expected effects and products (ii) specific measures taken to guarantee the sustainable maintenance of the project's achievements (iii) technical and economic measures to be taken by the actors to guarantee the sustainable maintenance of the project's achievements (iv) contextual conditions or developments relevant to the sustainability of the project's effects and products, and (v) the political will to support this project in the long term.

3.7.1- Possible obstacles to the sustainability of the project's expected outcomes and outputs

The possible obstacles to the sustainability of the expected effects and products of the project are generally:

- Uncertainties related to the lack of climate control, the COVID 19 pandemic and, in some regions, insecurity;
- The sustainability (especially financial) of the achievements also remains uncertain and could have a significant impact on the beneficiaries who seem to be dependent on the aid and assistance (non-appropriation);
- The non-effectiveness of the presence of forestry agents in the field due to a lack of funding is also to be feared, especially after the completion of the project;
- The achievements of the project are not valued or practiced;
- The non-involvement of organizations specialized in development and the sector to take over the support for the sustainability of income obtained through income-generating activities.

3.7.2- Specific measures to be taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements

The information collected during the review, particularly that revealed by the partners, made it possible to retain the following specific measures to be implemented to guarantee the sustainable maintenance of the project's achievements:

- Capitalization and valorization of achievements through the expanded database and the development of appropriate dissemination tools. The opportunity provided by the existence of the DCSI, which manages the database and is the MEDD's dissemination tool, must be seized;
- The search for co-financing and the need to channel it towards the conservation of species is crucial in the short term to ensure the succession and continuity of activities;
- Training of VOIs and beneficiaries to develop local priority markets (village tourism, ecotourism, etc.);

- The integration of several stakeholders, in particular the forestry service, into the project to ensure the sustainability of the project because it is the only permanent institution with powers to act in the forests and other extension sites;
- The accountability of the services concerned (MEDD but also MAEP and other ministries) with regard to the new activities generated by the project;
- Strengthening collaboration with all entities involved in the sites (mayor, fokontany president, VOI, parliamentarians, Mpanjaka, NGOs, etc.) in order to perpetuate the gains made through the empowerment of these actors. This should make it possible to achieve systematic monitoring and supervision over time;
- Encouraging private operators around the project sites to integrate Corporate Social Responsibility into their activities should also allow these actors to be involved in the conservation of key species;
- The strengthening of the partnership between the Partners and the DREDDs concerned for a better consultation, more involvement and the effective implementation of operational monitoring.

3.7.3 - Technical and economic measures to be taken by the actors to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements

The following technical and economic measures were proposed to be taken by the stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements.

- Close collaboration with local institutions (DREDD) to ensure the continuity already undertaken during the project,
- The empowerment of regional and local actors to ensure the sustainability of activities in the future,
- The inclusion of specific actions in the PA management plans for the conservation of target species, in particular the inclusion of target species as conservation targets for protected areas,
- The replication of the approach developed by the project in sites already secured or already having a label such as Ramsar sites, community conservation sites, etc,
- The optimization of control and monitoring efforts,
- The strengthening of local technical capacities for the conservation of species
- The continuation of conservation activities that do not incur additional costs (ecological monitoring, habitat monitoring, especially for the Ardeola idae).

3.7.4 - Contextual conditions or developments relevant to the sustainability of project effects and outputs

Developments relevant to the sustainability of the project's effects and products were revealed by the actors and observed during the site visits. These include:

- The decrease in the level of threats and pressures on natural forests (carbonization and illegal logging). This was confirmed by the METT scores obtained at the different project sites.
- The observation that the actors are more responsible and well involved in the system, especially the local communities who have already asked that the support not stop at least in the short term.
- The awareness of the conservation actors on the value of the target species and their economic importance. Indeed, the project was carried out for the most part in protected areas where conservationists work. The added value of the project was felt by these actors and their awareness seems to have spread to other stakeholders, according to most partners.

- The taking of initiatives of their own to improve their incomes by the residents of the project sites.

3.7.4- Level of political support

More than 44% of the actors think that a real political exist and will support this project in the long term. These revelations can be confirmed by the fact that strong support from the project's institutional stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, Foundations, Local Management Committee) already exists. The environmental problems that have resulted in significant disruption of the rainy season and the lack of control over water supply have helped create a global consensus among both citizens and politicians on the need to preserve forest resources.
This political will is a favorable condition for the development and implementation of the measures advocated by the actors themselves.

3.7.5- Summary of the project sustainability analysis

The sustainability of the project's achievements is based mainly on the awareness of the project's actors of the obstacles to the sustainability of the actions and on the formulation of measures to be taken to guarantee the sustainable maintenance of the achievements.
The obstacles have been well identified and appropriate measures (specific, technical and economic) have been formulated by these actors.

Table 17: Summary of the elements of analysis of the sustainability of the project

Elements analyzed	Observations
Possible obstacles to the sustainability of the project's expected outcomes and outputs	Climate-related uncertainties Sustainability of achievements
Specific measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements	Capitalization of knowledge Search for financing
Technical and economic measures to be taken by the actors to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements	Collaboration with local institutions whose capacities need to be strengthened
Contextual conditions or developments relevant to the sustainability of project effects and outputs	Relevant developments felt and revealed by the project actors
Political will to support this project in the long term	Strong political support and favorable public opinion

IV- MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS OF THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE AT THE MID-POINT OF THE PROJECT

4.1- Scoring and weighting framework for the project analysis criteria

4.1.1- Rating mechanism

In order to achieve greater objectivity in the assessment of performance at the mid-point of the COKETES project, the review proposes a scoring system for the analytical elements (indicators) and weighting of the evaluation criteria selected, borrowed from a review carried out in Côte d'Ivoire. This ad hoc objective assessment mechanism takes the form of evaluation grids through which scores are assigned to the evaluation parameters to assess the overall level of satisfaction achieved in the mid-term implementation

of the project. Thus, a score between 1 and 4 corresponding to a level of appreciation ranging from "Insufficient" to "Very Satisfactory" is assigned to each analysis parameter of the project evaluation criteria.

Interpretation of the rating:

4 = Very satisfactory
3 = Satisfactory
2 = Moderately satisfactory
1 = Unsatisfactory

4.1.2- Weighting mechanism for evaluation criteria

The weighting grid presented below prioritizes (ranks) the project evaluation criteria in order of importance. The weighting represents the weight (coefficient) assigned to each evaluation criterion. Thus, the total score of the performance criterion is obtained by multiplying its simple score (appreciation) by its weight (coefficient of appreciation).

Table 18: Evaluation criteria weighting grid

Evaluation criteria	Weighting
Relevance of the project	15%
Quality of the project design	20%
Effectiveness of implementation	25%
Management efficiency	20%
Consideration of gender issues	10%
Sustainability of the project	10%
TOTAL	**100%**

4.2- Scoring of the project analysis criteria

Based on the scoring mechanism described above and in light of the results of the analysis of the assessment parameters of the six (06) project evaluation criteria (Quality of project design, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, gender mainstreaming and sustainability), the table below presents the numerical assessment of the performance of the COKETES PROJECT at the mid-term of its implementation.

Table 19: Scoring grid for the project analysis criteria

Project evaluation criteria	Performance "indicators".	Note				Appraisal
		1	2	3	4	
Relevance of the project	Project alignment with national development priorities				x	Very satisfactory
	Project alignment with national environmental resource management priorities				x	Very satisfactory
	Alignment of the project with the GEF and UNEP (UN Environment) strategic priorities and programs, as well as with the MDG and UNDAF				x	Very satisfactory
	Analysis of the synergy and complementarity of the project with other initiatives				x	Very satisfactory
Project relevance score		**4**				**Very satisfactory**
Quality of the project design	Clarity and logical coherence between inputs, activities, outputs and expected outcomes to achieve the project's environmental and developmental objectives;				x	Very satisfactory
	Relevance and adequacy of indicators and means of verification;				x	Very satisfactory
	Validity of assumptions and risks;				x	Very satisfactory
	Adequacy of implementation schedule, including delays in project preparation;				x	Very satisfactory
	Adequacy of resources of all parties and appropriateness of budget allocations to achieve desired results				x	Very satisfactory
Project Design Quality Score		**4**				**Very satisfactory**
Effectiveness of implementation	Quality of work organization and supervision			x		Satisfactory
	Realism of the work plans			x		Satisfactory
	Project management by UNEP			x		Satisfactory
	Level of AWPB implementation and deliverable production				x	Very satisfactory
	Functionality of the monitoring and evaluation system			x		Satisfactory
	Probability of impact of implemented actions		x			Moderately Satisfactory
Project Implementation Effectiveness Score		**3**				**Satisfactory**
Management efficiency	Compliance with work schedules			x		Satisfactory
	Level of budget execution in relation to planned deliverables			x		Satisfactory
Management Efficiency Score		**3**				**Satisfactory**
Consideration of sex-specific issues	Gender mainstreaming in project design and implementation			x		Satisfactory
	Influences of the project on gender relations			x		Satisfactory
	Level of involvement of women in the implementation of the project			x		Satisfactory
Gender sensitivity score		**3**				**Satisfactory**
Sustainability of the project	Possible obstacles to the sustainability of the project's expected outcomes and outputs			x		Satisfactory
	Specific measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements			x		Satisfactory
	Technical and economic measures to be taken by the actors to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements			x		Satisfactory
	Contextual conditions or developments relevant to the sustainability of project effects and outputs			x		Satisfactory
	Political will to support this project in the long term			x		Satisfactory
Sustainability score		**3**				**Satisfactory**
Overall project performance score at mid-term		**3,3**				**Satisfactory**

4.3- Project Evaluation Criteria Weighting Scores

The purpose of the weighting exercise is to discriminate between the relative appreciation of the project's evaluation criteria by assigning them valuation coefficients. Thus, the grid below presents, for each of the six evaluation criteria selected, the overall level of performance achieved at mid-term of the project on a scale of 1 to 100.

The assignment of valuation coefficients to the evaluation criteria is done here according to the "estimated importance" of each of the criteria at the current stage of the project's life cycle. It can therefore vary and give different scores depending on the parameters for estimating the importance of the criteria, the circumstances and the actors involved. The main thing here is to ensure the most objective assessment possible of the performance achieved by the project.

Thus, as indicated in the weighting grid below, effectiveness appears to be the most important criterion for assessing the project's performance at the halfway point of its implementation. Weighted at 25%, effectiveness measures the ability of the project teams to deliver the project's in-term outputs and outcomes. The assurance of effectiveness at the mid-point of the project can be seen as an indication of the project's ability to achieve results at the end of the project. Indeed, an insufficient or average efficiency at the mid-term of the project can be a reason for concern about the achievement of the planned effects at the end.
As with effectiveness, the efficiency criterion should be assessed at the mid-point of the project. It is weighted here at 20%, as it allows for an analysis of the intermediate levels of performance achieved in the management of work schedules and the adequacy between the achievements and the consumption of the financial resources mobilized.

The weighting of the quality of project design at 20% is justified by the fact that a poorly designed project can lead to implementation difficulties. The mid-term evaluation can therefore be an opportunity to identify and correct inadequacies in the formulation of the project, in order to adapt it to the requirements of the field without radically modifying the initial objectives

Table n°16 : Weighting grids for the project evaluation criteria

Criteria for evaluation	Weight	Simple note	Weighted score
Relevance of the project	15%	4	4,6
Quality of the project design	20%	4	4,8
Efficiency of implementation	25%	3	3,8
Management efficiency	20%	3	3,6
Consideration of gender issues	10%	3	3,3
Sustainability of the project	10%	3	3,3
Scores		**3,3**	3,9

According to the weighting grid, design quality, effectiveness and efficiency appear to be the most important criteria for the mid-term assessment of the COKETES project. The review notes that on the favorably weighted criteria, all of them obtained good scores (between 3 and 4).

V- OVERALL PROJECT PERFORMANCE AT MID-TERM AND LESSONS LEARNED

5.1- Overall project performance at mid-term

Based on the COKETES project's mid-term implementation scores, the project's overall performance is satisfactory. With an overall weighted average score of 3.9 out of 4, the review notes that the project is being implemented in a satisfactory manner. The assessment criteria relating to the relevance of the project and its design have the highest scores, corresponding to a very satisfactory performance.

In sum, the COKETES project can therefore be considered as a relevant initiative, well designed, effective in its implementation, efficient in its management, having effectively taken gender issues into account during its implementation and ensuring satisfactory sustainability..

Indeed, the project's relevance score is justified by the convergence of the project's intervention axes with national and international partners' priorities in terms of sustainable PA management. As for the project's design, the analysis of the documentation and the perceptions revealed by the stakeholders suggest a participatory approach to defining the objectives, results and products in line with the challenges revealed by the diagnostic study.

For project effectiveness, the weighted score is 3.8 because the level of implementation of the AWPB and production of deliverables was deemed very satisfactory. In addition, the quality of the organization and supervision of the work, the realism of the work plans, UNEP's management of the project, and the functionality of the monitoring and evaluation system were rated as satisfactory. However, the likelihood of impact of the actions implemented has some shortcomings insofar as the partners have focused their efforts on carrying out the activities without anticipating their effects on the project's objectives. Efforts must be made to work more on the quality of the results obtained and thus obtain the information, data and knowledge necessary to achieve the project's objective, which is the adoption of the species approach in addition to the ecosystem approach.

The management efficiency obtained a satisfactory weighted score of 3.6 because the respect of the schedule was disrupted by certain difficulties of organizational, technical, financial and contextual origin. The possibility given to the project actors to make shifts in the temporal realization of the activities made it possible to make financial management efficient and consistent with the realization of the activities.

The gender issues and the sustainability of the project received the lowest scores, although they were still considered satisfactory.
The score for gender issues reflects the level of effort made by the PIU /UGP (for the development of training tools) and the partners (for the conduct of these trainings) in the integration of the gender approach in the implementation of the activities.

The sustainability of the project depends on the level of capitalization of the results obtained so far in order to contribute to an important point of the project which is the dissemination of knowledge. The post-project period, which is a determining factor for the sustainability of the achievements, also depends on the perpetuation of the level of involvement of the communities but also of the DREDDs.

However, the overall level of satisfaction observed in the design and implementation of the project should not overshadow the efforts that should be made, particularly to improve financial performance, make up for delays in carrying out activities and, above all, make the project's achievements sustainable..

5.2- Main learned lessons

Several lessons were learned in the implementation of the project. These include :

- The role of local leaders in community mobilization is important. This knowledge is very useful to optimize the means for sensitization and mobilization of communities.
- The mobilization of actors cannot be based solely on accountability (giving them a specific task so that the actor can consider himself important in the project). Individual incentives (compensation through the meal system) and household support (through IGAs) are necessary additional motivators. However, the project's support is limited in time and there is the problem of habituation.

- Learning is more effective than training. The empowerment of the actors and their trial and error for management at their level has given them capacity building.
- Awareness at all levels (local, regional and national) is important (spirit of sustainability). It must be permanent to be effective. Indeed, behavior change can only occur if information is absorbed in a repetitive manner.
- Research is the essence of (a key element in) the species approach for the conservation of target species. The valorization of the tools developed and in place, strengthens the collaboration between institutions and contributes to the achievement of the project's objective.
- The technical and financial support of stakeholders, particularly local communities, is essential for the success of the conservation actions undertaken by the Project.
- Synergy between actors (e.g.: inter-site exchange visits) allows to support the actions on the sites and partners and to valorize the achievements
- The inclusion of other sectors (MAEP, MEN, etc.) is favorable to the implementation, dissemination and sustainability of the approach
- Capitalizing on lessons learned is essential for the project to be a booster for the approach.

VI- RECOMMENDATIONS

The project has completed all of the activities to be carried out, although there are still improvements to be made for the remaining 20 months before the deadline. In addition to the need to complete the unfinished activities, the following recommendations are proposed in order to achieve its initial objectives, complete the project on time while identifying the activities/strategies needed to ensure continuity of actions after the project.

These unfinished activities are for the most part:

Component 1:

- Strengthening awareness and monitoring the impact of awareness
- Research (off-site investigation to complete the available data for the evaluation of the status and population size of the species, collaboration with REBIOMA, WCS, MBG/Tropicos, ...)
- Approval of collective agreements on the conservation of the 21 species (DINA)

Component 2:

- Study of the value chain (study of promising sectors (PIE), development of short and long cycle subprojects that generate income)
- Intensification of ecological and phrenological monitoring
- Intensification of monitoring of threats (controls, OPJ)
- Strengthening and accompanying the TGRN process
- Gender specific actions (decision making, etc.)
- Intensification of the multiplication of plants (enrichment and restoration)
- Implementation of conservation of the 21 species ex-situ
- Elaboration of the conservation strategy (documentation)

- Follow-up of the trainings carried out (reproduction of forest species, enrichment and forest restitution, management of natural regeneration, Agroforestry and home gardens, re-production and protection of the habitat of Ardeola idea, ...)

Component 3 :
For component three the activities must refer to the following recommendations:

61 – Capitalization of knowledge

A major capitalization effort must be made in order to identify what already exists (which should be treated according to the targets in order to be able to disseminate them) and what is missing for the objective to be achieved. This capitalization is essential so that the project can be considered as a booster in the development and dissemination of this approach.

- It must start from the identification of good experiences accumulated (importance of local leaders, empowerment of regional and local actors, method of species multiplication, enrichment and restoration, etc.), the identification of factors that explain success, the description of processes or methods used so that other users can understand and implement them.
- The data obtained must be analyzed, linked and synthesized to produce knowledge that can be used for other sites (not included in the project), for other actors.

62 – Recommended strategy for capitalization

The capitalization of lessons learned is a necessary step for the realization of the activities outlined in component 3.
This capitalization must be carried out by the project actors themselves. Indeed, this approach will help the actors to take the necessary distance to understand and reorient, if necessary, the activities they have carried out within the framework of the project. Capitalization by the actors will make it possible to avoid having the work done by a service provider who must take the time to understand the project and thus optimize the remaining budgetary resources.
This strategy revolves around (i) modifying (adding effect indicators) the information collection tools and (ii) setting up a team responsible for capitalization. The knowledge thus capitalized can then be integrated into the MEDD information system through the knowledge management component 3.

6.2.1 – Modification of information collection tools

Thus, a modification of the information collection tools and reports to be produced for the validation of the results is probably necessary. New indicators must be collected, such as the percentage of income obtained by the IGAs on the household budget, the germination rate of species in the nursery according to the material used, the conditions (ecological, climatic, etc.) under which the experiment was conducted, and the growth measurements of enriched or restored plants.

6.2.2 – Teams in charge of capitalization

The constitution of two teams is important for the capitalization of the project's achievements. Indeed, the partners have research skills and are more predisposed to animate and lead a group in charge of conceptualizing the approach and the tools necessary to do so. These partners, being research institutions linked to university training, will thus be able to facilitate the integration of the knowledge acquired by the

project in the academic world (thus contributing to the dissemination of the project's knowledge). The recommended capitalization teams are :

6.2.2.1 – Capitalization of the information obtained on the species and development of technical / scientific conservation strategies

A first team will be in charge of capitalizing the information obtained on the species and developing the technical/scientific conservation strategies. It must therefore define the useful elements to be collected (and thus distributed to the partners) in order to be able to analyze them and use them to draft the strategy. It is proposed that this team be led by the DNP and animated by The Peregrine Fund (TPF) for the Ardeola idae and Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) for the plant species and made up of the managers of each institutional partner, the two coordinators of the PIU, the person in charge of the monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as the representatives of the DREDDs of the sites.

6.2.2.2 - Capitalization of knowledge on conservation aspects at the institutional level

A second team is in charge of capitalizing on the conservation aspects at the institutional level (community mobilization approach, identification of the contributions of IGAs and their sustainability, approach for the introduction of the use of key species in farmers' practices, notably the domestication of species by their introduction in the agroforestry systems and home gardens, etc.). It is proposed that this team be led by the DNP and facilitated by ESSA-Forets/LRA and include the two PIU coordinators, the PMU monitoring and evaluation officer, the head of the Management Transfer Department of the Directorate General of Environmental Governance, the DREDDs and partner representatives. This team may have recourse to a resource person, preferably with a university profile, to make the link with research and training. As for the first team, the still consistent budget allocated to research should make it possible to give these partners a mandate for the extra work involved.

63 - Knowledge management

Knowledge management should not be limited to the creation of a database and a website. Indeed, even if it constitutes an important entry point for users at the international level, this type of support is difficult to access for all the targets that the project wants to reach. Thus :

o an important effort must be devoted to the implementation of a knowledge management system in which the implemented database takes a central but not unique role.

- It must go through the identification of targets (researchers, site managers, farmers, but also and especially the farming community). It goes without saying that the knowledge to be disseminated to these targets must not be the same both in terms of its content and the type of mean used as well as the expected result.
- Thus the knowledge to be disseminated to researchers can be presented in the form of an article (introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusion), of a conference as it provokes a scientific discussion on the relevance and reliability of the results. Those of the site managers can be presented in a more condensed and methodological form so that they can use the knowledge more quickly. Those of the farmers/reforesters can be reduced to the proven techniques of species multiplication. The dissemination of knowledge for the communities can be done in the form of farmers' exchange, edition of booklet / guide.

o The information must be processed according to these targets to become appropriate knowledge. The results of the work of the two groups in charge of capitalizing on what has been learned must be taken up by a resource person and/or a new group (including DCSI staff) to define the content and materials according to the targets.

o The budgetary resources of Component 3 are more than sufficient to carry out these additional activities.

64 – Ownership and Institutional sustainability

The rehabilitation of the role of the PIU and its regional representatives is essential for the sustainability of the project: the initial institutional set-up does not seem to have worked well because all the actors considered the PIU and the PMU as a whole. Although this did not have too much of a negative impact on the project's operation (because the Ministry's regional directorates were involved in the planning process, even though their validation role provided for in the project document was not effective), the inadequate involvement of the DREDDs may constitute a significant obstacle to the sustainability of activities beyond the project's term.

o It is therefore recommended that the PIU/UGP not only be referred to in the further implementation of the project. The rehabilitation of the role of the PIU should allow for a change in the mode of work (less administrative and more technical to meet the expectations of the partners who expect in return comments and advice on the reports they send) but would also allow the DREDDs to fully play their role as initially defined in the project document.

o This referencing must be accompanied by the need to change or confirm the procedure for DREDDs to validate partner reports before they are sent to the PIU/PMU.

o As this is additional work for these institutions, they will probably not be able to do it fully if budgets are not allocated to them. If donor procedures allow, the budget balance of the activity "Development of tools to implement collective agreements" could still allow for this allocation. The budget allocation will have to be done on a contractual basis in which the DREDDs commit to play the decentralized role of the PIU but also to participate in the elaboration of a strategy for the sustainability of the achievements and to commit to the continuity of the monitoring activities after the end of the project.
Systematic information exchange meetings with partners, DREDDs and other stakeholders (project achievements, capitalization of gains and adjustment of indicators according to the results of the mid-term review, etc.) must be initiated in order to empower regional actors/local authorities and to define management modalities for the implementation of the project, taking into account the cases of the DREDDs.

65 - Development of a strategy for the sustainability of achievements

An important recommendation is also the development of a strategy for the sustainability of the knowledge gained, which must also be based on this capitalization. Indeed, the COKETES project is first and foremost a catalyst for the development of a proven approach to the species approach. It is therefore destined to disappear to make room for the Ministry, which may have recourse to other partners and/or other funding. Indeed, the species approach is only at the stage of its development in Madagascar. The results of

knowledge dissemination will not be felt at the end of the project. The development of a strategy to perpetuate the knowledge gained is therefore a priority until the end of the project.

This strategy will have to focus on finding ways to continue the mobilization of stakeholders in general, in particular

o communities in relation to the sustainability of the contributions of the IGAs. Studies on the viability of the IGAs and their contribution to the household budget must be carried out in order to have the necessary information to define how to substitute the current financing (search for financing if the sector concerned by the IGA is not viable or reinforcement of farmers' capacities in the opposite case). The results of the capitalization of the second group's achievements should make it possible to establish the terms of reference of these studies.

o DREDDs in relation to the follow-up of post-project activities. Reflections must be made on the possibilities of continuing the follow-up of post-project activities. Studies can be initiated to define the possibilities of existing financing (MEDD budget, ...)

o partners in relation to the sustainability of post-project activities and their follow-up.

This strategy will also have to define which institutional actor will have to capitalize on the knowledge that can be acquired after the project.

The project will ended soon. The project team, including the partners, must change its dynamics in order to achieve the project's objectives.

If the UN Environment procedure allows it, it is also possible to request an extension of the deadline without additional costs.

66 - Recommendations for Budget Adjustment

At the end of the review of the 2021 AWPs of the project partners by the PIU/UGP, the budget on line 2200 to be allocated to the NGOs shows a gap of 462,032 USD, on the other hand, the budget on line 2100 relating to the support organizations shows a budgetary remainder of 250,347.92 USD for this last year of the project implementation

As could be expected since the beginning of the project implementation, this is due to the greater volume of activities of the NGOs compared to those of the support organizations, although the latter had a larger share of the budget at the time of the initial allocation

In order to optimally reach all the objectives of the project at the end, a budgetary reorganization of the balances between these 2 lines, and also a reallocation from certain budgetary lines of the PMU are necessary, according to the following proposals :

Table 20: GAP on lines 2100-2200 - Project Implementation Partners

Balance	Amount in USD
Initial balance on line 2100	250 347,92
Initial balance on line 2200	-462 032,30
Total	**-211 684,37**

The budget shortfall for the NGOs to carry out their activities is 211,684.37 USD (see Table 20). This is the difference between the initial balance of 250,347.92USD in line 2100 and line 2200 (-462032.30USD).

This budget can be drawn from the following budget lines: 1400: Official missions; 2300: Contract with private sectors; 4100: Equipment and consumables; 5100: Maintenance and repair; 5200: Reporting costs; 5400: Participation in local events (see Table 21).

Table 21: GAIN on budget reorganization by PMU lines

Budget lines	Amount in USD
Line 1400 : Official missions	11 024,09
Line 2300: Contract with private sectors	6 985,73
Line 4100 : Equipment and consumables	55 277,33
Line 5100: Maintenance and Repair	21 036,04
Line 5200: Reporting fees	73 276,47
Line 5400: Participation in local events	44 084,70
Total	**211 684,37**

It is noted that the projected final budget balance of $79,411.04 is made up of budgets for international missions not currently planned due to the situation related to Covid 19 (lines 1400 and 5600).

CONCLUSION

The mid-term review of the COKETES project took place under good conditions, with a strong involvement of the project team (PIU and PMU) and all of the actors involved in the implementation and coordination of the project. Analyzed under different assessment criteria, the project presents globally satisfactory performances at mid-term.
Indeed, the analysis of the data collected shows that the project is a relevant initiative, well-conceived, aligned with national and international priorities and in perfect synergy with ongoing programs on biodiversity conservation.

Many achievements have been made on the project's pilot sites despite the technical, organizational and contextual difficulties that have arisen during implementation. The mobilization of stakeholders was important and led to the involvement of local communities, which was essential to ensure the success of the project. The mastery of species multiplication techniques as well as enrichment operations were made possible through various types of training initiated by PIU and carried out by the partners.

The project activities are well coordinated and carried out by motivated and competent agents, although some trial and error was felt at the beginning. The project is implemented following a participatory approach and benefits from the support of the GEF, the UN Environment, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development as well as its regional and local branches. The local mobilization has also allowed to raise the interest and participation of local authorities (traditional but also official as the presidents of Fokontany and the Mayors). This implementation strategy gives the project good prospects for sustainability if the gains can be consolidated.

However, despite the overall satisfactory execution, the difficulties observed by the review mission must be resolved as soon as possible. These are mainly the delays noted in the realization of the activities of

the first two components which mortgages the start of the realizations to be carried out within the framework of the component 3 relating to the management of knowledge and its diffusion.

Recommendations, especially strategic ones, have been proposed to face these difficulties, taking into account the short time frame of the project. These recommendations concern the need to capitalize on the achievements so as to be able to collect information not only on the results but also on the effects. It is recommended that the project actors carry out this capitalization under the direction of the project DNP in groups led by partners who are both PA managers, conducting research activities on species (The Peregrine Fund for Ardeola idae, Missouri Botanical Garden for flora) or institutions (ESSA-Forêts/LRA) and who can integrate the results of the capitalization at the academic level.
An important recommendation is also the need to develop a strategy to sustain the results beyond the end of the project. Indeed, the effects of the project will probably not be perceptible at the end of the project because it is an approach that has not been used much. Its appropriation is therefore essential for its use to be adopted.

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ANNEXES

Appendix 1 : List of consulted documents

1. Document de Projet COKETES ;
2. Annex A: Project Logical Framework COKETES
3. Procès-verbal de la première Réunion du Comité de pilotage Hôtel Carlton, 21 juin 2017
4. Procès-verbal COPIL du 14 Février 2019
5. Rapport Technique de Sensibilisation 2017-2018
6. Enquêtes - prise de conscience - Projet COKETES - Site Faune Avril 2019
7. Enquêtes - prise de conscience - Projet COKETES - Site Flore Avril 2019
8. Rapport de formations initiales des parties prenantes du projet COKETES Décembre 2020
9. Plan de sauvegarde et plan d'incitation économique pour la conservation de héron crabier blanc (*Ardeola idae*) Cas du site AP Bemanevika. 2020
10. Plan de sauvegarde et plan d'incitation économique pour la conservation de héron crabier blanc (*Ardeola idae*) Cas du site NAP Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony (Mitsinjo) . 2020
11. Plan de sauvegarde et plan d'incitation économique pour la conservation de héron crabier blanc (*Ardeola idae*) Cas du Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza. 2020
12. Plan de sauvegarde et plan d'incitation économique pour la conservation de héron crabier blanc (*Ardeola idae*) Cas du site PN d'Ankarafantsika. 2020
13. Plan d'incitation économique pour la conservation de héron crabier blanc dans l'aire protégée Ambondrobe. 2020
14. Rapport de suivi-évaluation des activités de promotion économique_2018-2019 du projet COKETES
15. Rapport technique annuel 2017. Unité de Mise en Œuvre du Projet et Unité de Gestion du Projet.
16. Rapport technique annuel 2018. Unité de Mise en Œuvre du Projet et Unité de Gestion du Projet.
17. Rapport technique annuel 2019. Unité de Mise en Œuvre du Projet et Unité de Gestion du Projet.
18. Perspectives économiques de Madagascar : Tracer la voie de la reprise. Banque mondiale. publication 16 décembre 2020
19. PIR rapport 2020 UN Environment GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2020 : 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.
20. PIR rapport 2019 UN Environment GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2019 : 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
21. PIR rapport 2018 UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 18 : 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
22. Manuel de procédures administrative, financière et comptables « conservation of key threatened, endemic and economically valuable species in Madagascar » (COKETES) et « strengthening the network of new protected areas in Madagascar » (S2NPA) Mai 2018
23. Ramananjatovo Rindra. Étude de la variabilité écologique, biologique et physiologique des espèces clés, endémiques, menacées et de valeurs économiques des forêts humides orientales de basse et moyenne altitude de Madagascar en vue de leur conservation et de leur utilisation durable. Thèse de Doctorant en Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et Développement. Université d'Antananarivo. 2020
24. Rabarison et Al. Inventaire et évaluation écologiques des espèces cibles du projet Coketes. Sites : Bekorakaka – Ranomafana – Tsiazompaniry – Ambongamarina – Sandrandahy. Rapport de consultance. 2019.
25. SEKONGO OUOLLO Clément. Revue à mi-parcours du Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Aires Protées de Côte d'Ivoire, avec pour site pilote la Parc national du Banco. Rapport principal provisoire. Avril 2020.
26. International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Madagascar Pond-heron. technical series No. 20 (CMS: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals) No. 39 (AEWA).
27. République française. Plan National d'Actions en faveur du Crabier blanc (*Ardeola idae*) sur l'île de Mayotte 2019 – 2023. Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire.

Site web :

https://www.environnement.mg/coketes/

https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/rosewood-conservation-success-story-madagascar

Appendix 2 - Interview guides for quantitative analysis

Name and surname of the interviewee ……

Institution :……

Function :…….. Place of interview:……

Date :……

Questions	Responses
Is the project in line with the national and sectoral priorities and policies of the government, the target group, the beneficiaries and the donor?	
What are the national priorities addressed by the project?	
Are they consistent with the actions of the project?	
Is the project aligned with UN Environment policies and strategies?	
Is the project aligned with the SDGs and UNDAF?	
Did the project take gender balance into account in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?	
Has the project adequately considered environmental, social and economic risks and established whether they have been carefully monitored?	
Is the project consistent with other environmental preservation initiatives?	
What national environmental preservation initiatives does the project contribute to?	
What is the added value of the project compared to other national environmental protection initiatives?	
Did the project identification and formulation process conform to good practice?	
Are the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes expected to achieve the project's environmental and development objectives clear and logically consistent?	
Are the indicators and means of verification relevant and adequate?	

Questions	Responses
What issues delayed the identification and preparation of the project?	
Did the co-financing system that supported the project work well	
Did the project development process involve all important stakeholders?	
Who are the main actors involved in the implementation of the project?	
Have the changes brought about by the integration of new partners and beneficiaries and new sites been beneficial to the operation of the project?	
Was the supervision of project activities and implementation arrangements at all levels effective, efficient, and appropriate to the direction of the project?	
Did the composition and functioning of the Steering Committee contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the project	
Has the current arrangement with UN Environment as the implementing agency and MEDD as the executing agency been beneficial to the project?	
Has MEDD's involvement as the executing agency been beneficial to the project?	
Did the operation of the PIU and PMU contribute to achieving the project's objectives?	
Did financial management contribute to achieving the project's objectives?	
Has the mobilization of co-financing been effective?	
Are the budget allocations for obtaining the products adequate?	
What were the implementation rates and budget balance at the time of the evaluation?	
Was the implementation plan and coordination of interventions effective?	

Questions	Responses
Does the adopted work plan clearly identify project activities?	
Are project activities specifically monitored?	
How often is the project work plan updated?	
Is operations management efficient and effective?	
Are project expenditures in line with cost estimates (planned/actual cost ratios)	
What are the dimensions of the project where delays are observed? (Technical, financial, organizational, other dimensions)	
What explains the observed cost differences?	
What explains the technical delays observed?	
Are there any remedial measures planned to address the schedule delays? (Which ones?)	
Are there any mitigating measures planned to address cost variances in the delivery of activities? (Which ones?)	
Is the progress of the project on the ground in line with the initial programming?	
What are the main challenges in coordinating project activities?	
Are there any mitigating measures planned to address the difficulties identified? (Which ones?)	
What are the main successes of the project to date?	

Questions	Responses
What are the main failures of the project to date?	
What should be improved in the coordination of the project?	
What should be improved in the internal monitoring of the project?	
What should be improved in the external monitoring of the project?	
How effective is the monitoring and evaluation system for project implementation?	
Has the gender dimension been taken into account in the project?	
What are the specific actions of the project towards women?	
What project activities may have influenced gender relations in the communities surrounding the sites?	
What are the possible obstacles to the sustainability of the project's expected effects and products?	
What is the financial sustainability of the project?	
What specific measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements?	
What technical and economic measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of the project?	
What contextual conditions or developments are relevant for the sustainability of the project's effects and outputs?	
Have the risks associated with the implementation of the project been clearly identified at the design stage?	
Is there a real political will to support this project in the long term?	

Observations :

Appendix 3 : elements used to collect the information

Appendix 3.1 : COKETES Project sites visited and information collected

Partners	***Sites***	***Region***	***Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project***	**If achieved Effect / impact**	**If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment**
Asity Madagascar	*Aire Protégée Complexe Mahavavy Kinkony (CMK)*	*Boeny*	*Fauna* *- Awareness raising; initiation of stakeholders; socio-economic surveys; local concertation for species conservation; establishment of collective agreements on species conservation; development of tools to implement conservation* *- Support to local communities for species conservation in the area; Support to local communities to integrate species conservation actions in their daily activities; Definition of the charter of responsibility; Improvement of optimal conditions to develop the reproduction of Ardeola idae; Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans; Identification of target groups, analysis of current capacities and needs; Preparation of outreach tools for training; Conducting trainings on reproduction and habitat protection of Ardeola idae; Implementation of the species conservation strategy.* *- Development and management of the database and website; Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements.*		
Association pour la Valorisation de l'Ethnopharmacologie en Région Tropicale Et Méditerranéenne (AVERTEM)	*Aire Protégée Tampolo*	*Analanjirofo*	*Flora* *- Local awareness* *- Development of collective agreements and tools to implement collective agreements* *- Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area* *- TGRN* *- Gender* *- Monitoring* *- Multiplication of seedlings (wood energy)* *- Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans*		

Partners	***Sites***	***Region***	***Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project***	**If achieved Effect / impact**	**If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment**
			- Applied trainings on Agroforestry and home gardens *- Development and management of the database and website* *- Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
Direction de Communication et du Système d'Information/Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (DCSI/MEDD)	*Analamanga*	*Analamanga*	- *Development and management of the database and website* - *Broad dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques –Forets (ESSA/LRA)	*Aire Protégée Tampolo*	*Analanjirofo*	*Flora* *- Local awareness* *- Development of collective agreements and tools to implement collective agreements* *- Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area* *- TGRN* *- Concentration of ecological monitoring in protected areas* *- Improvement of optimal conditions to develop natural regeneration of target species for their conservation* *- Management of pressures* *- Monitoring* *- Plant propagation (target and associated species)* *- Enrichment and restoration of forests* *- Implementation of economic and incentive promotions for conservation action plans*		

Partners	*Sites*	*Region*	*Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project*	If achieved Effect / impact	If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment
			- Applied training on forest species reproduction, forest enrichment and restoration, management of natural regeneration *- Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFG)	*Réserve Naturelle Intégrale Betampona*	*Atsinanana*	*Flora* *- Local awareness* *- Development of collective agreements and tools to implement collective agreements* *- Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area* *- TGRN* *- Concentration of ecological monitoring in protected areas* *- Improvement of optimal conditions to develop natural regeneration of target species for their conservation* *- Management of pressures* *- Monitoring* *- Plant propagation (target and associated species)* *- Enrichment and restoration of forests* *- Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans* *- Applied training on forest species propagation, enrichment and restoration* *- Development and management of the database and website* *- Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
	Parc National Ankarafantsika	*Boeny*	*Fauna* *- Awareness raising; initiation of stakeholders; socio-economic surveys; local concertation for species conservation; establishment of collective agreements on species conservation; development of tools to implement conservation* *- Support to local communities to integrate species conservation actions in their daily activities; definition of the charter of responsibility; Improvement of optimal conditions to*		

Partners	*Sites*	*Region*	*Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project*	If achieved Effect / impact	If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment
Madagascar National Parks (MNP)	*Réserve Naturelle Intégrale Betampona*	*Atsinanana*	*develop the re-production of Ardeola idae; Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans; Identification of target groups, analysis of current capacities and needs; Preparation of outreach tools for training; Conducting training on reproduction and protection of Ardeola idae habitat; Implementation of the species conservation strategy.* *- Development and management of the database and website; Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements.* *Flora* *- Local awareness* *- Development of collective agreements and tools to implement the collective agreements* *- Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area* *- TGRN* *- Concentration of ecological monitoring in protected areas* *- Improvement of optimal conditions to develop natural regeneration of target species for their conservation* *- Management of pressures* *- Monitoring* *- Multiplication of seedlings (target and associated species) except RNI Betampona* *- Enrichment and restoration of forests except RNI Be-tampona* *- Applied training on forest species reproduction, forest enrichment and restoration, natural regeneration management, agroforestry and home gardens except RNI Betampona* *- Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
			Flora *- Local awareness*		

Partners	*Sites*	*Region*	*Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project*	If achieved Effect / impact	If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment
Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG)	*Aire Protégée Pointe à Larré*	*Analanjirofo*	*- Development of collective agreements and tools to implement collective agreements* *- Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their region* *- TGRN (AP Pointe à Larré)* *- Concentration of ecological monitoring in protected areas* *- Improvement of optimal conditions to develop natural regeneration of target species for their conservation* *- Management of pressures* *- Monitoring* *- Plant propagation (target and associated species)* *- Enrichment and restoration of forests* *- Implementation of economic and incentive promotions for conservation action plans* *- Applied training on forest species reproduction, forest enrichment and restoration, natural regeneration management, agroforestry and home gardens* *- Development and management of the database and website* *- Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza (PBZT)	*Tsimbazaza*	*Analamanga*	*Fauna* *- Awareness raising; initiation of stakeholders; socio-economic surveys; local concertation for species conservation;* *- Improvement of optimal conditions for developing Ardeola idae breeding; Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans; Conducting trainings on Ardeola idae breeding and habitat protection; Implementation of the species conservation strategy.* *- Development and management of the database and website; Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements.*		
			Flora *- Local awareness*		

Partners	***Sites***	***Region***	***Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project***	**If achieved Effect / impact**	**If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment**
Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF)	*Sandrandahy*	*Amoron'I Mania*	*- Development of collective agreements and tools to implement collective agreements* *- Support to local communities for the conservation of species in their area* *- TGRN* *- Seed collection* *- Pressure management* *- Popularization of texts/laws* *- Monitoring* *- Plant propagation (target and associated species)* *- Enrichment and restoration of forests* *- Implementation of economic and incentive promotions for conservation action plans* *- Applied training on forest species reproduction, forest enrichment and restoration, natural regeneration management, agroforestry and home gardens* *- Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements*		
The Peregrine Fund (TPF)	*Aire Protégée Bemanevika*	*Sofia*	*Fauna* *- Awareness raising; stakeholder initiation; socio-economic surveys; local concertation for species conservation; establishment of collective agreements on species conservation; development of tools to implement conservation* *- Support to local communities for species conservation in the area; Support to local communities to integrate species conservation actions in their daily activities; Definition of the charter of responsibility; Improvement of optimal conditions to develop the reproduction of Ardeola idae; Implementation of economic promotions and incentives for conservation action plans; Identification of target groups, analysis of capacities and ac-tional needs; Conducting trainings on the reproduction and pro-tection of the habitat of Ardeola idae; Implementation of the strategy for species conservation*		

Partners	***Sites***	***Region***	***Activities carried out within the framework of the COKETES project***	**If achieved Effect / impact**	**If not completed Reason for non-fulfilment**
			- - Development and management of the database and website; Wide dissemination of the species conservation approach and project achievements.		

Appendix 3.2 : Questionnaire for COKETES project partners not visited

Questionnaire for COKETES project partners whose sites were not visited during the review

The purpose of this mid-term review is to determine the level of progress toward achieving the project/program objectives. The review will assess project performance and the implementation of planned outputs and activities against actual results. Risks to the achievement of project results and objectives will also be assessed. The purpose of the review is to identify strategic corrective actions and to make recommendations for possible changes in the design and overall direction of the project that may be necessary..

The **overall objective of the project is** "to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through a species-based approach, complementing the ecosystem approach, by developing, implementing and disseminating local participatory strategies for key endemic, threatened and economically valuable species".

The **specific objective** of the project is therefore "to develop, implement and disseminate local strategies for the conservation and use of key endemic species".

Because of the very limited time we could not visit your sites. Because of the short time to write the mid-term review report, we will not be able to conduct a remote interview either, due to the number of people to contact. This can take more than an hour per interview.

For this reason, we would like to ask you the following questions:

1 – The project has three components

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
1: Development of the participatory approach based on species conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity		
Information, awareness, training	1 - Describe what you did as an activity. 2 - Who carried out the action? 3 - On whom (VOI, ...)?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
	4 - what positive impact can you tell about it. Can you explain why it worked? 5 - If it is a negative impact, can you explain why it did not work? 6 - Do women have a place in the decision making process within the VOI? 7 - What are the activities carried out in which women participate?	
Scientific research to improve the knowledge of the 21 species (biophysical and socio-economic studies)	1 - What key species did you work on? 2 - what research/experimentation did you do? Describe them. 3 - Explain why you chose these research / experimentation topics	
Elaboration of local conservation strategies for the 21 species,	1 - Have you developed a conservation strategy for these species? 2 - If yes, can you briefly describe this strategy (component of the strategy, ...) 3 - If not, what are the reasons why you have not been able to do so?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
Collective agreement (established following the consultation process at different levels) on species conservation implementation strategies to ensure effective commitment and involvement of all stakeholders	1 - Have you established a collective agreement? 2 - If yes, can you describe what this agreement contains? 3 - How did you establish this agreement (e.g. meeting, ...) 4 - if not, why was it not done?	
2: Implementation of local strategy through concrete conservation actions for target species		
For the flora multiplication of species	1 - How did you proceed for the Multispecies multiplication / seedling production in the nursery? 11 - seeds, 12 wildings, 13 - cuttings 14 - Marcottage 2 - How many times have you carried out multiplication of species / seedling production since the beginning of the project? 3 - For each of the propagation methods, have you measured the percentage of success for germination? if yes, specify the rate per year. 4 - If the rate is low, explain the reason for the weakness?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
For the flora enrichment or restoration of existing forests	1 - have you ever used the plants produced for the enrichment / restoration of the forest? 11 - how many times 12 - How many plants per species were planted? 2 - Do you monitor the growth of these seedlings ? if yes, specify which ones ? How often?	
For the flora assistance to the natural regeneration of species	1 - What types of activities have you done to promote natural regeneration? Explain 2 - If you did not perform any activity, explain why you did not do it?	
For flora domestication in home gardens or development of agroforestry systems	1 - Have you planted in home gardens or in an agroforestry system? 2 - If yes, which species and explain why you chose them? 3 - If yes, do you monitor their growth? frequency of monitoring? failure or success? 4 - If not, why didn't you do it ?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
For the fauna Ardeola Idae development of technical concepts for the enrichment of lakes, habitats of the species, with aquatic plants	1 - Did you develop these technical concepts? If not, why not (reasons for not doing so)? 2 - Can you describe this process for lake enrichment? With which aquatic plants? Why this choice? At what frequency ? 3 - How did you proceed for the enrichment of the habitats of the species? With which aquatic plants? Why this choice? How often? 4 - Did you carry out the monitoring? How often? 5 - Can you specify the activities in which the women participate? 6 - Do these concepts contribute to the conservation of the species?	
For the fauna Ardeola Idae technical training and support on the activities of enrichment of lakes, habitats of the species, with aquatic plants	1 - Have you done these trainings? How many times? Who are the target participants? Do you have any ideas on the proportion (%) of women participants? 2 - What kind of support did you provide for these enrichment activities? For the Lakes? For Habitats?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
	3 - Describe the positive effects for the conservation of the species? Reason for its success? 4 - Describe the negative effects on the conservation of the species? Why or why not?	
For the fauna Ardeola Idae inventory of populations of the species	1 - Have you carried out the inventory? How often? How did you proceed ? If not, why not? 2 - Can you describe and share the results obtained? 3 - What are the effects/impacts of this activity for the conservation of the species? 4 - What are the brakes/obstacles for the realization of this activity?	
For the fauna Ardeola Idae monitoring of the reproduction of the species	1 - Have you done the follow-up? How did you proceed to do it? How often? If not done, why not? 2 - Can you describe and share the results obtained? 3 - What are the effects/impacts of this activity for the conservation of the species?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
	4 - What are the brakes/obstacles for the realization of this activity?	
Income-generating activities	1 - What income-generating activities has the project supported in your sites? 2 - How do these activities relate to species conservation? 3 - How were the activities chosen? 4 - How were the households to be supported selected (criteria)? 5 - Have you evaluated the monetary contribution of these activities in the budget of the supported households? If yes, what is the percentage of this contribution in relation to the household budget? 6 - What is the purpose of these monetary surpluses in the life of the household?	
3: Capitalization, dissemination, and sustainability of the project's achievements at national, regional, and international levels		
New information related to the species-based approach to biodiversity conservation is shared and disseminated to conservation stakeholders	1 - What information/knowledge about your sites has been shared? To whom? 2 - Are you in frequent contact with the DCSI?	

Component and Activities planned to achieve the project objectives		Your answers (please answer here with the question numbers from the previous column)
	3 - Should you regularly feed the database established by the DCSI? 4 - What information/knowledge needs have you requested from the DCSI? 5 - Did you obtain them?	
Various tools and methods developed to disseminate information on the conservation approach for key species	1 - What tools and methods of information dissemination did you use on the key species approach? 2 - Who were the targets of this dissemination? 3 - Did you get any feedback on the effectiveness of this dissemination?	

Comments: if you want to add something please put it here

Appendix 4 - Mid-term review matrix of the COKETES project

Axes of project analysis	Evaluative Questions		Indicators	Sources to be consulted	Methods / Tools for data collection
	Main questions	Specific Sub-Questions			
Relevance of the project	**Is the project in line with the national and sectoral priorities and policies of the government, the target group, the beneficiaries and the donor?**	What are the national priorities addressed by the project? Are they consistent with the project's activities?	Nature of the National Priorities related to the projects	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD [5], UN Environment, PMU, COPIL,…)	Literature review Interview
		Is the project aligned with UN Environment policies and strategies?	UN Environment policies and strategies taken into account	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Is the project aligned with the SDGs and UNDAF?	SDGs and UNDAFs taken into account	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Did the project take gender balance into account in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?	Number by gender by project phase	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Has the project adequately considered environmental, social, and economic risks and established whether they have been carefully monitored?	Nature of risks and follow-up actions evaluation	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Is the project consistent with other environmental preservation initiatives?	Commonalities with other initiatives	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		What national environmental preservation initiatives does the project contribute to?	Similar project initiatives	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview

[5] Including its dismemberments

Axes of project analysis	Evaluative Questions		Indicators	Sources to be consulted	Methods / Tools for data collection
	Main questions	Specific Sub-Questions			
		What is the added value of the project compared to other national environmental protection initiatives?	Specific contributions of the project	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
Quality of the project design	**Did the project identification and formulation process conform to accepted good practice?**	Are the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes expected to achieve the project's environmental and development objectives clear and logically consistent?	Level of consistency and clarity of actions	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Are the indicators and means of verification relevant and adequate?	Consistency of indicators and means of verification with planned activities	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		What problems delayed the identification and preparation of the project?	Level of knowledge of the difficulties to overcome	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Did the co-financing system that supported the project work well? [6]	Constraints on the Availability of Funds	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Did the project development process involve all important stakeholders?	Percentage of stakeholders consulted	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Constraints on the Availability of Funds

[6] Was the expected level of co-financing and the ratio of GEF budget to 1/4 co-financing budget realistic? Was the GEF budget properly allocated to the different project components and activities to achieve the expected results? Was it realistic to allocate no GEF budget to certain lines because the activity in question would be fully funded by the countries or other sources? Was it a good decision to start project implementation with a US dollar funding gap? Are the letters of commitment for co-financing from participating countries (signed by whom and when?) sufficient to proceed with project approval? What precautionary and corrective measures (including sanctions) does the GEF plan to take in the event of noncompliance with co-financing commitments?
How realistic were the overall contributions expected from governments to the project, not only in terms of financial resources but also in terms of the provision of qualified and motivated staff? How did the fact that the national focal points, the government officials responsible for implementing the project in their countries, did not receive any remuneration or allowances from the project impact the achievement of expected results at the country level?

Axes of project analysis	Evaluative Questions		Indicators	Sources to be consulted	Methods / Tools for data collection
	Main questions	Specific Sub-Questions			
		Who are the main actors involved in the implementation of the project?	Type of actors consulted	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Have the changes brought about by the integration of new partners and beneficiaries as well as new sites been beneficial to the operation of the project?	Effects of the changes on the project	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Was the supervision of project activities and implementation arrangements at all levels effective, efficient, and responsive to project direction?	Adaptability of management to changes during the project	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Did the composition and functioning of the Steering Committee contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the project [7] ?	Composition and functioning of the COPIL	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Has the current arrangement with UN Environment as the implementing agency and MEDD as the executing agency been beneficial to the project [8] ?	Level of intervention by UN Environment staff	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview

[7] Was its composition appropriate to provide effective and efficient guidance to project implementation? How often did it meet during implementation? What were the outcomes and recommendations of these meetings and how were they monitored?
What were the results and recommendations of these meetings and how were they followed up? Were virtual ad hoc consultations conducted, in addition to face-to-face meetings? Were other steering bodies (such as the planned scientific and technical committee) created and how did they contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the project? How does project oversight differ from MEDD oversight?

[8] What have been the advantages/disadvantages of the current arrangement with UN Environment as implementing agency and MEDD as executing agency?
Did UN Environment staff provide adequate monitoring and supervision, including project supervision missions, in the field? Did UN Environment staff provide quality advisory support to the project, approve changes (e.g., budget revisions) in a timely manner, and readjust the project when necessary? Were UN Environment staff actively involved in the mobilization of co-financing resources? Did UN Environment staff keep the UMOP and PMU informed of the format for preparing project implementation reports to and from the GEF Secretariat? Did UN Environment staff provide comments and feedback on the draft reports submitted by UMOP and the PMU? How have the different formats of the UN Environment and UMOP financial reports affected project implementation?

Axes of project analysis	Evaluative Questions		Indicators	Sources to be consulted	Methods / Tools for data collection
	Main questions	Specific Sub-Questions			
		Has the MEDD's involvement as executing agency benefited the project? [9] ?	Level of MEDD intervention	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
		Did the operation of the PIU and PMU contribute to achieving the project's objectives [10]?	Consistency of the support of these two units with the achievement of the objectives	Project Preparation Report Project document Stakeholders (MEDD, UN Environment, PMU, COPIL...)	Literature review Interview
Financial resources management	**Did financial management contribute to achieving the project's objectives?**	Has the mobilization of co-financing been effective?	Nature and amount of co-financing mobilized	Financial report Interview MEDD, PIU and PMU, UN Environment	Literature review Interview
		Are the budget allocations to obtain the products adequate?	Budget allocation by component	Financial report Interview MEDD, PIU and PMU, UN Environment	Literature review Interview
		What were the implementation rates and budget balance at the time of the evaluation?	Initial budget and realization rate	Financial report Interview MEDD, PIU and PMU, UN Environment	Literature review Interview
Efficacité de la gestion et de la mise en œuvre du projet	**Was the implementation plan and coordination of interventions effective?**	Does the adopted work plan clearly identify project activities?	List of project activities	Project Preparation Report Project Document Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Are project activities specifically monitored?	Monitoring plan for project activities	Project Preparation Report Project Document Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		How often is the project work plan updated?	Frequency of updating the AWP	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview

[9] Did MEDD staff provide adequate monitoring and supervision, including project supervision missions, in the field? Did MEDD staff provide quality advisory support to the project, approve changes (e.g., budget revisions) in a timely manner, and readjust the project when necessary? Were MEDD staff actively involved in mobilizing co-financing resources? Did MEDD staff keep UN Environment informed of the format for preparing project implementation reports to and from the GEF Secretariat?
What have been the advantages/disadvantages of the current arrangement with UN-ENVIRONMENT as the executing agency and MEDD as the implementing agency?

[10] How was this unit established? How many members does the unit have? How does the collaboration between the COKETES project and MEDD work in practice and how is the day-to-day work organized, including information exchange and decision making within the unit? How is communication with partners and national focal points carried out? How have the various staff changes affected the functioning of the COKETES project? What steps did MEDD and the COKETES project take to remedy the situation and were they adequate? What profiles will be needed to augment the project team if necessary?

Axes of project analysis	Evaluative Questions		Indicators	Sources to be consulted	Methods / Tools for data collection
	Main questions	Specific Sub-Questions			
		Is operations management efficient and effective?	Cost efficiency of activities	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Are project expenditures in line with cost estimates (planned/actual cost ratios)	Planned cost compliance rate	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What are the dimensions of the project where delays are observed? (technical, financial, organizational, other dimensions)	Implementation rate of the project components	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What explains the observed cost differences?	Cause of cost differences	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What explains the technical delays observed?	Cause of technical differences	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Are there any remedial measures planned to address the schedule delays? (which ones?)	Number of measures taken	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Are remedial measures planned to address cost variances in the delivery of activities? (which ones?)	Number of planned measures	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Is the progress of the project on the ground in line with the initial program?	Progress rate of activities	Project Activity Report Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What are the main challenges in coordinating project activities?	List of identified problems	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Are there any mitigating measures planned to address the identified challenges? (which ones?)	Number of planned measures	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What are the main successes of the project to date?	List of achievements	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What are the main failures of the project to date?	List of failures	Activity Report Stakeholders	

Axes of project analysis	Evaluative Questions		Indicators	Sources to be consulted	Methods / Tools for data collection
	Main questions	Specific Sub-Questions			
		What should be improved in the coordination of the project?	List of identified measures	Activity Report Stakeholders	Interview
		What should be improved in the internal monitoring of the project?	List of identified measures	Stakeholders	Interview
		What should be improved in the external monitoring of the project?	List of identified measures	Stakeholders	Interview
		How effective is the monitoring and evaluation system for project implementation?	Logical framework of the project	Project activity reports	Interview
Gender issues	**Has the gender dimension been taken into account in the project?**	What are the specific actions of the project towards women?	List of specific actions	Activity Reports Stakeholder partners	Literature review Interview
		What project activities may have influenced gender relations in the communities surrounding the sites?	List of project activities	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
Sustainability of effects and products	**What are the possible obstacles to the sustainability of the project's expected effects and products?**	What is the financial sustainability of the project?	Level of financial dependence Substitute capacity of the state	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What specific measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements?	List of adoption and institutional integration measures	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		What technical and economic measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of the project?	List of technical and economic measures	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
	What are the contextual conditions or developments relevant to the sustainability of project effects and outputs?	Have the risks associated with the implementation of the project been clearly identified at the design stage?	List of related risks	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview
		Is there a real political will to support this project in the long term?	Level of perception political will	Activity Report Stakeholders	Literature review Interview

Appendix 5 - LIST OF PEOPLE MET

- Hery Rakotondravony GEF Operational Focal Point
- Edmée Christine Ralalaharisoa former GEF Operational Focal Point
- Lolona Ramamonjisoa Former Director SNGF

Objet: Réunion Evaluation mi-parcours (DREDD, Evaluateur, SENPA, COKETES, SNGF)

Date : 13 Janvier 2021.

Lieu : Bureau DREDD Amoron'i Mania.

N°	Nom et prénoms	Genre (H/F)	Fonction	Adresse	Contact mail/téléphone	Emargement
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07	RAZAFINDRABE Rinah	H	DAPRNE	Antananarivo	rindrah@yahoo.fr	
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10	RAKOTOMANANA	M	CT Flore COKETES	Tana		

Projet Conservation des Espèces Clés, Endémiques Menacées et de Valeur Economique(COKETES)

02

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Réunion (DREDD, Evaluateur, COKETES, SNGC, SRNPA) Evaluation mi-parcours du projet.

Date : 13 Janvier 2021.

Lieu : Bureau DREDD Amomotonti Nania.

N°	Nom et prénoms	Genre (H/F)	Fonction	Adresse	Contact mail/téléphone	Emargement
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12	RAHATOMONJISOA Bruno Salomon	M	CONSULTANT	Antananarivo	034 07 733 34	

Projet Conservation des Espèces Clés, Endémiques Menacées et de Valeur Economique(COKETES)

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01

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Visite sur terrain (Evaluation mi-parcours du projet) Site Sandrandaly

Date : 14 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Sandrandaly

N°	Nom et prénoms	Genre (H/F)	Fonction	Adresse	Contact mail/téléphone	Emargement
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03	RAZAFINDRABE Dinah	H	DAPRNE	Tana	0340562131	
04	TIANARIVO Angelin	H	SNCF	Ambositra	0348777842	
05	RAKOTONDRANDISA Hary	H	Coord SRF/DREDD AIH	Ambositra	nditsa hary @ yahoo.fr ndisahary1 @ gmail.com 0346954044	
06	RAKOTOZARY Paulinaise	F	Chef CEF Fandriana	Fandriana	034 05 625 74	
07	RAKOTOARISOA Tova	H	chauffeur DREDD	Ambositra	034 09 364 46	
08	RAFENOARIVO Hanc Manson	H	Mpikambana	Anjoriana		Hanc
09	Randriamihaja Rabotondrina	H	Mpikambana	— 11 —		
10	Randriamitana Felitiavo Olivier	H	Mpikambana	— 11 —		Olivier

01

Projet Conservation des Espèces Clés, Endémiques Menacées et de Valeur Economique(COKETES)

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FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Evaluation mi-parcours du Projet / Site Sandrandahy.
Date : 14 Janvier 2021
Lieu : Sandrandahy - Itanjona

N°	Nom et prénoms	Genre (H/F)	Fonction	Adresse	Contact mail/téléphone	Emargement
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13	Andriamihaja jean Norbert Emile	M	Mpikambana	Ambodihady.		Emile
14	Rabotondrazoa Philippe	M	~~ambolofeno~~	Ambalafano		Philippe
15	Razafindrafara Marie Harisoa olga		— // —	Ambodihady		Olga
16	Razafindranaivo Zanette		— // —	— // —		†
17	Rabotoarisoa	L	Polisinala	— // —		~~Tsy~~
18	RAVELOKAMISY Bemahafaly	L	POLISIN'ALA	Avaramiry	034 75 239 10	Bahafaly
19	Rarivondrina	L	Mpikambana	Ambodihady		Rarivondrina
20	Razanamoro Marie Madeleine	M	mpikambana	Ayitambe		jeanne

02

Projet Conservation des Espèces Clés, Endémiques Menacées et de Valeur Economique(COKETES)

ONU environnement

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FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Evaluation à mi-parcours du Projet / Site Sandrandahy

Date : 14 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Sandrandahy - Itanjona

N°	Nom et prénoms	Genre (H/F)	Fonction	Adresse	Contact mail/téléphone	Emargement
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22	Rasoananahary Berthe Esthere	F	Mpikambana	Ampitambe		Berthe
23	Rakotonirina. Armand.	L	tangalamena	Ampitambe-		[signature]
24	Norosoa Lys Marie	F	Mpikambana	Antenina		Lys
25	Vavisoa Arlette Nevine	F	Mpikambana	Antenina		[signature]
26	Bodovola Elianne	F	mpikambana.	Antenina	0347563287	Elianne
27	Randriamahaleo Sahoby	H	MEDD CAT DAPRNE	Nanisana Antananarivo	0340562049	[signature]
28	ANDRIAMBAHOAKA M	H	FLEF	TNR	0340002267	M
29	RATSIMIALA Pascal Jean Rochel	L	MPanetana	Ampitambe		[signature]
30	RAKOTONDRAMANANA Aldrien Gérard	H	Filohan' ny VOI	Ampitambe		[signature]

03

Projet Conservation des Espèces Clés, Endémiques Menacées et de Valeur Economique(COKETES)

ONU environnement

gef

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet: Evaluation mi-parcours ~~de~~ Projet / Site Sandrandahy.

Date : 14 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Sandrandahy - Itanjona.

N°	Nom et prénoms	Genre (H/F)	Fonction	Adresse	Contact mail/téléphone	Emargement
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OL

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 01

Date : 07 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Tampolo

Activité : Evaluation mi-parcours (Réunion et visite sur terrain)

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	RABENASOLO Eric	COKETES	0340562051
2	RAKOTOMANANA	COKETES	0340262025
3	VIRAINA Fidisoa Fabiola	CAT-DREDD ANLJ	0343806668
4	Velo Angelo	M.I	0342561178
5	Samy Philomène	Président COMA	0345248550
6	RAVAONANDRASANA Sergine	Vice-Président Vakoan'ala	0347511197
7	RAVELOSON Robin	Pépiniériste VOI Andapa II	0326507409
8	SERGE Georges	Chef FKT RANTOLAVA	0347926353
9	Malakaffou Prudance	Pépiniériste VOI Takobola	0341499025
10	MAHARAVO Charles Jean Chrysostome	Chef FKT Tanambao-Tampolo	0349013925
11	CHRISTIN Fredy Vincot	Secrétaire VOI Rantolava	0342141225
12	RAKOTOARISOA Arthur	Consultant COKETES	0325185958
13	RANOROSOA Marie Claudine	Chef Coordo COKETES	0346630572
14	RAMPARANY Mamy	Coordonnateur AVERTEM	0331437067
15	ZANAMPARANY Romain	Resp Conservation NAP-LRA	0344302401
16	Famindra Jovence	Agent NAP Tampolo	0341182847
17	ANDRIANAIVOHARIFERA Oniniaina	Secrétaire comptable AVERTEM	0341650668
18	OLIVIER Alphonse	Agent NAP Tampolo	0349896107
19	BOTOSOA Frédo	Pépinieriste AVERTEM NAP Tampolo	0348462655

20	MAMELONA Joachin	Assistant de Conservation NAP Tampolo	0346627523

Arrêté au nombre de : 20 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 02

Date : 07 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Tampolo

Activité : Evaluation mi-parcours du Projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	RAMAMONJISOA Bruno Salomon	Consultant	0340878334
2	RAKOTONANAHARY Tovoniaina	DREDD ANLJ	0340562578
3	RANDRIAMAHALEO Sahoby	MEDD / DAPRNE (COKETES)	0340562049
4	RANDRIAMIARINA Rindra	AAS RAF COKETES	0347080121
5	RAKOTOARIDERA Ranto	AMP / COKETES	0340562145
6	MORATRITA	MI	
7	RAZAFINDRA Robson Henri Edmond	Pépinieriste LRA NAP Tampolo	0347298236
8	RAKOTO Nomery	CEF	0340562599
9	EKINDRAZANA Dolin	Responsable PIE / TECHNIQUE	0347260181
10	RAKONTONDRIANOME Jean Claude	Chauffeur DREDD	0340562731

Arrêté au nombre de :10 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 03

Date : 07 Janvier 2021

Lieu : NAP Tampolo

Activité : Evaluation mi-parcourt du Projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	Sebastin	MI Tanambao Tampolo	Tampolo
2	Tsima Rosin	MI Tampolo	Tampolo
3	Elsina	Bénéficiaire Tampolo	Vohibao

4	Fransisca	Bénéficiaire Tampolo	Vohibao
5	Jeans Pierre	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
6	Kalosoa Nicoline	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
7	Maverina Sabrina	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
8	Totodol Frasie	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
9	Laurence	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
10	Koba Louise Sabelle	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
11	Rasonirina Jacqueline	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
12	Lidie Haunorette	Bénéficiaire Takobolana	Takobolana
13	Adolphe	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
14	Tely Zicot François	Apiculture Rantolava	Rantolava
15	Bernaralred Rabe	Apiculture Rantolava	Rantolava
16	Narisoa	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
17	Marie Paulette	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
18	Sarll Stanislah	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
19	Babary Jhon Ronasin	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
20	Emmy Silvien	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava

Arrêté au nombre de : 20 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 04

Date : 07 Janvier 2021

Lieu : NAP Tampolo

Activité : Evaluation mi-parcours du Projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	MARONTSOA Simonette	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
2	Fredine	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
3	Kalo Risida	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
4	Kalozafy Josiane	Mpikambana KAMADO	Andapa II
5	BOTSY Clarisse Sandrina	Assistant NAP / Tampolo	Tanambao Tampolo
6	Simplice Donal	Assistant développement social NAP / Tampolo	0341916482
7	VIVIANE	Pépinieriste – LRA	Andapa II
8	KIRA	Agent NAP / Tampolo	0349016506
9	Zesy Arthur	Agent pépinierz Andapa II	
10	Filbeurt	Pépinieriste VOI Rantolava	0342493575
11	Kalozandry Thérèse	Vakon'ala Tampolo	Tampolo
12	Kalo Juliette	Vakon'ala Tampolo	Tampolo
13	Filemont	Fokon'olona Tampolo	Tampolo
14	Asline	Bénéficiaire Tampolo	Tampolo
15	Lipot	Fokon'olona Tampolo	Tampolo
16	Larence	Bénéficiaire Tampolo	Tampolo
17	Cathérine	Bénéficiaire Tampolo	Tampolo
18	Marovavy	Bénéficiaire Tampolo	Tampolo
19	Famelah	Fokon'olona Tampolo	Tampolo
20	Norbert	MI Rantolava	0343540468

Arrêté au nombre de : 20 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 05

Date : 07 Janvier 2021

Lieu : NAP Tampolo

Activité : Evaluation mi-parcours du Projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	NDALANA Juliette	Membre Vakoanala	Andapa II
2	RASOA Alphonsine	Vakoanala	Andapa II
3	NIRIELL	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
4	LISA Prisca	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
5	Marie Holande	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
6	Rosephine Angelette	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
7	DODO Justin	Mpikambana KAMADO	Andapa II
8	SOLA Dominique	Vice Président VOI	Andapa II
9	Claire André	MI, Vakoanala	Andapa II
10	BELOHA Céline	Vakoanala	Andapa II
11	GEORGES Gary	Membre KAMADO	Andapa II
12	TOTORAIKY	Pépinieriste AVERTEM	Tampolo
13	Marie Emmerence	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
14	Charlotte	MI (mpikambana)	Andapa II
15	Tsiahoana Laurent	Bénéficiaire (Akoho)	Andapa II
16	SYLVANO	Polisin'ala	Andapa II
17	Sevria	Vakoanala	Andapa II
18	DADA		Andapa II
19	Félicia	Mpikambana Vakoanala	Andapa II
20	KALAOMBY Paulette	Trésorerie VOI	Andapa II

Arrêté au nombre de : 20 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 06

Date : 07 Janvier 2021

Lieu : NAP Tampolo

Activité : Evaluation mi-parcours du Projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	Tafy Bertrent	Bénéficiaire Rantolava	Rantolava
2	RASOANIRINA Marie Angele	Assistant développement social NAP / Tampolo	Rantolava
3	SOLA Arsène	MF 4	Takobola
4	Ingilo Pierre	MI	Takobola
5	SOA Martine	MF 5	Takobola
6	SAHONDRA Pauline	MI	Takobola
7	FARA Marie Edivige	MI Pépinieriste VOI	Takobola
8	RANDRA Esthere	Tangalamena	Tangalamena
9	ZANITA Francisco	Pépinieriste VOI	Takobola

Arrêté au nombre de : 09 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 01

Date : 08 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Bureau DREDD Tamatave

Activité : Réunion (Evaluation mi-parcours) RNI Betampona (MFG/MNP)

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	RAKOTOMANANA Rado	CT Flore / COKETES	0340262025
2	RABENASOLO Eric	DNP / COKETES	0340562051
3	RAMBELOSON Jean Christian	MFG / Resp Sensibilisation et Engagement Communautaire	0344821636
4	RAFILIPO Luckah Angelo	MFG / Resp Promotion économique	0344258166
5	RABEHARISON M.Patrick	Responsable Flore / COKETES	0346109289
6	RAMANANTSOAVINA Njarasoa Eric	Cadre d'appuit Technique Chef de TAM II	0341218137
7	ANDRIAMARISON Iris S	Responsable TGRN DREDD Ats	0343636884
8	RAKOTOMAMONJY Sariaka	SRF / DREDD Ats	0341104347
9	MAMETSA Emérentenne	MNP / Directeur de réserve	0320940164
10	RAMAMONJISOA Bruno Salomon	Consultant	0340878334
11	RANDRAMIARINA Rindra	COKETES / DAPRNE-MEDD	0347080121
12	RAKOTOARIDERA Rantoniriana	DNP / COKETES	0340562145
13	RANDRIAHALEO Sahoby	COKETES / DAPRNE RB	0340562049

Arrêté au nombre de :13 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 01

Date : 06 Janvier 2021

Lieu : ANTONGOMENABEVARY

Activité : Evaluation à mi-parcours du projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	M/F	ORGANISATION / FONC-TION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	R. Mahafaka Gerardo	M	Agent de conservation	0322708319
2	R. Jean Alphons	M	Pépiniériste	Antogomenabevary
3	Jean Claud	M	Chef de zone COKETES	0325408902
4	Louis Jean Jack	M	Président Fanilo	Antogomenabevary / 0326520322 / 0347449316
5	R. Aimé	F	Antogomenabevary	0326660145
6	Fegrine	F	Mpikambana LOHARANO	Antogomenabevary
7	RASOA Denise	F	Mpikambana LOHARANO	Antogomenabevary
8	Gilbert	M	Président Association ANKOAY	Antogomenabevary
9	DAMY Delphin	M	Mpikambana Fanilo	Antogomenabevary
10	Charle	M	Mpikambana ANKOAY	Antogomenabevary
11	Raharinjatovo Tsiry	F	RAF / COKETES	0344280187
12	RAKOTOSON Norbert	M	Président SAF	0326584057
13	RAKOTONARIVO Arijaona	M	AsityMadagascar CMK	0344973122
14	RANDRIANJATOVO Solofoson	M	AsityMadagascar CMK	0320421154
15	RATSIMANDRESY Tolotra	M	COKETES / RSE	0340439428
16	OLIARIJAO Ratefiarivelo	M	Consultant	0320404018 / oliari-jao@yahoo.fr
17	RAJOMALAHY Gilbert	M	Maire de la commune	0324457750

18	ZARASOA	F	DNPA / COKETES	0340562032
19	Yvette RAZAFINDRAKOTO	F	CT Faune / COKETES	0349920343
20	RAKOTONDRIAMBOVONJY Jean Marie	M	Chef Fokontany Antongomenabevary	0343736427 / 0326236427

Arrêté au nombre de : 20 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 02

Date : 06 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Namakia

Activité : Réunion avec les bénéficiaires Avotra – Evaluation mi-parcours du projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	M/F	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	Setra Françoise	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Namakia
2	Velomiadana	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Namakia
3	Milamanana Clebert	M	Mpikambana Avotra	Matsakabanja
4	Razafinasoa Fregoline Paulette	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Ambalanomby
5	Rosaline	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Matsakabanja
6	Rabodany Valerie	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Antanakreoly
7	Rabenandrasana Pine Olivia	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Antanakreoly
8	Ramenazaka Dauphin	M	Mpikambana Avotra	Matsakabanja
9	Mamisoa Julie	F	Vice Présidente Avotra	Antanakreoly
10	Marie Perlette	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Matsakabanja
11	Volafeno	F	Mpikambana Avotra	Madiromoasy
12	Toboavy Armeline	F	Présidente Avotra	Antanakreoly
13	Jean Claude	M	Asity Madagascar	Namakia
14	TSEFERAMANANTSOA P.J Berthelle	F	Asity Madagascar	Matsakabanja
15	ANDRY Tahina	M	Asity Madagascar	Namakia
16	Sylvain Ratombomanana	M		Namakia
17	RAKOTONARIVO Arijaona	M	Asity Madagascar	Mitsinjo
18	RANDRIANJATOVO Solofoson	M	Asity Madagascar	Mitsinjo
19	ZARASOA	F	COKETES / DNPA	Tanà
20	RAZAFINDRAKOTO Yvette	F	COKETES / CT Faune	Tanà
21	OLIARIJAO Ratefiarivelo	M	Consultant	Tanà

22	Tolotra RATSIMANDRESY	M	RSE/ COKETES	Tanà
23	Tsiry RAHARINJATOVO	F	RAF / COKETES	Tanà

Arrêté au nombre de : 23 personnes

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 03

Date : 08 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Ampijoroa

Activité : Visite pépinières – Evaluation mi-parcours projret – Entretien avec bénéficiaire et MNP AKF

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	M/F	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	Oliberthe	F	Pépiniériste	Ampijoroa
2	HANTA Angèle	F	Pépiniériste	Ampijoroa
3	Voahangilalao Odette	F	Pépiniériste	Ampijoroa
4	Rafanomenzantsoa Jean René	M	Bénéficiaire API	Ampijoroa
5	Andriambololona Mandimby	M	Directeur de Parc / MNP	Ankarafantsika
6	Razafindravao Florentine	F	AGP	Andranofasika
7	Nasandratra Zanadrainy	M	Pépiniériste	Ampijoroa
8	Razafindrakoto Yvette	F	CT Faune COKOTES	Antananarivo
9	Razakrimanana Jacqueline	F	WCR / MNP-AKF	0320940126 / 0340242722
10	ZARASOA	F	COKETES / DNPA	0340562032
11	Randriamanantsoa Edouard	M	MNP / ARF	0348105659
12	Razafindrakoto Haingo Joé	M	Pépiniériste	Andranokobaka
13	Raharinjatovo Tsiry	F	RAF COKETES	0344280187
14	Ratsilandresy Tolotra	M	RSE / COKETES	0340439428
15	OLIARIJAO Ratefiarivelo	M	Consultant	0320404018 / oliari-jao@yahoo.fr

Arrêté au nombre de : 15 personnes

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 04

Date : 11 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Bealanana

Activité : Evaluation à mi-parcours / Enquête des bénéficiaires du projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	M/F	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	RABEVONINAHITRA Clarial	M	Technicien TPF	Bealanana
2	OLIARIJAO Ratefiarivelo	M	Consultant	Antananarivo
3	RAZAFINDRAKOTO Yvette	F	CT Faune / COKETES	Antananarivo
4	ZARASOA	F	DNPA / COKETES	Antananarivo
5	Raharinjatovo Tsiry	F	RAF / COKETES	Antananarivo
6	Ravoahangimalala Ella Francine	F	Bénéficiaire Projet	Analakely
7	RABEMIHAJA dit Louissy	M	Chef Parcel	Analakely
8	RAZAFINDRATIANA Enao	M	Technicien TPF	Bealanana
9	RANAIVOZAFY Olivier	M	Filoha VOI Fimaka	Amberivoy
10	RANDRIAMIARANTSOA Xavier Lucien	M	Filohan'ny Fokontany	Amberivoy
11	TSARAMILA Jean Claude	M	Chef Contonnement	Bealanana
12	ANDRIAMALALA Tolojanahary	M	Responsable AP/BMK	Antananarivo

Arrêté au nombre de :12 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 05

Date : 12 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Bealanana

Activité : Evaluation à mi-parcours du projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	M/F	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	ZARASOA	F	DNPA / COKETES	0340562032 / zara-soa.zara20@gmail.com
2	OLIARIJAO Ratefiarivelo	M	Consultant	0320404018 / oliari-jao@yahoo.fr
3	Raharinjatovo Tsiry	F	RAF / COKETES	0344280187
4	TSARAMILA Jean Claude	M	CEF Bealanana	0340562690
5	Ratsimandresy Tolotra	M	RSE / COKETES	0340439428
6	ANDRIAMALALA Toloja-nahary	M	TPF / Responsable de site	0342100699
7	RANDRIANASOLO	M	DAPRNE	0340562511
8	RASATATSIHOARANA H. Thierry	M	DREDD Sofia / Coordo R S2NAP	0346806150
9	RAZAFINDRAKOTO Yvette	F	CT Faune / COKETES	0349920343
10	RABEVONINAHITRA Clariat	M	Technicien TPF	0349104575

Arrêté au nombre de :10 personnes

PROJET CONSERVATION DES ESPECES CLES ENDEMIQUES MENACEES ET DE VALEUR ECONOMIQUES (COKETES)

FICHE DE PRESENCE N° 06

Date : 12 Janvier 2021

Lieu : Antsohihy

Activité : Evaluation à mi-parcours du projet

N°	NOMS ET PRENOMS	M/F	ORGANISATION / FONCTION	CONTACTE / ADRESSE
1	Raharinjatovo Tsiry	F	RAF / COKETES	0344280187
2	OLIARIJAO Ratefiarivelo	M	Consultant	0320404018 / oliari-jao@yahoo.fr
3	ZARASOA	F	DNPA / COKETES	0340562032 / zara-soa.zara20@gmail.com
4	RAZAFINDRAKOTO Yvette	F	CT Faune / COKETES	0349920343 / razaf-yve@yahoo.com
5	Ratsimandresy Tolotra	M	RSE / COKETES	0340439428
6	RAZAFINDRAJAO Felix	M	Durrell WCT	0330552309 / 0347683445

Arrêté au nombre de : 06 personnes