

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Planet Madagascar Preserving Fragile Ecosystems through Community-Based Fire Management and Education Program in Ankarafantsika National Park, North-West Madagascar
Project Title:	66067
Grant Number:	Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands
CEPF Region:	1 Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority key biodiversity areas.
Strategic Direction:	
Grant Amount:	\$140,756.00
Project Dates:	October 01, 2016 - April 30, 2019
Date of Report:	June 27, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

MNP: We have an accord with MNP and they provided staff and logistical support and permission to conduct conservation activities within the management zone.

Ambarindahy, Maevatanimbary, Andanohobaka: Local community representatives attended 7 stakeholder meetings. During the course of this course project, community members took the initiative to fix the road the leading to Maevatanimbary to facilitate better access for our teams and equipment. They also conducted additional patrols during the course of the project. This assistance allowed us to more efficiently conduct our projects.

Durrell Conservation Wildlife Trust: We consult with the head of the regional office for DCWT on a regular basis. DCWT has provided space for us to conduct our meetings when there were no other rooms available.

Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar: We conducted this site visit in July 2017. Our In-Country Director, Project Manager, Project Assistant, and three fire management/patrol team leaders visited BCM. The purpose of the visit was to exchange information on to run fire management and forest restoration projects. They showed us how they build firebreaks, manage their fire management team, and the methods they applied to restore forests. Planet Madagascar representatives conducted a presentation on how we design and build firebreaks, run our fire patrols.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

This project consisted of created firebreaks, conducting patrols, creating and distributing an educational film, conducting stakeholder meetings and responsible fire days, conducting household surveys, and building capacity in the organization.

Firebreaks – we cut and maintained a series of 15 km of firebreaks over the course of the project.

The aim of the firebreaks was to stop large, intense fires entering the management zone.

Although some fires occurred within the management zone the firebreaks stopped five fires that started outside of the zone. We originally intended to create 25 km of firebreak. However, the first 12.5 km firebreak grew back sooner than we anticipated, and we were forced to re-clear the break. Along the firebreaks we installed six educational signs of two types (three each). The first sign said “ATTENTION NO FIRE; This management zone is managed by MNP and Planet Madagascar Association. This firebreaks have been built by the communities of Maevatanimbary, Andranohobaka, and Ambarindahy”. The second sign included a image of fire with a X through the fire and said “ATTENTION NO FIRE; This management zone is managed by MNP and Planet Madagascar Association with communities of Maevatanimbary, Andranohobaka, and Ambarindahy.”

Patrols – the objective of the patrols was to provide a consistent presence to prevent illegal activity and fires occurring within the management zone as well as to monitor disturbance and lemur occurrence. We conducted a total of 632 patrols (73 in 2016 in 273 in 2017 and 286 in 2018). We saw a total of 233 lemur groups during patrols (29 in 2016, 73 in 2017, and 131 in 2018). In terms of human disturbance and fire within the zone we recorded 83 (7 in 2016, 18 in 2017, and 58 in 2018). We recorded incidents of fire scars of 23 during the course of the project (5 in 2016; 5 in 2017, and 13 2018). The patrol teams helped put out three fires that started within the fire management zone in 2017. We conducted mixed patrols with local authorities (paid for by supplemental funding) during two of these patrols the local authorities arrested 2 persons conducting illegal activities. With one incident being followed through to tribunal and that person receiving a jail sentence

Educational Film – we edited and distributed an educational film teaching about the importance of lemurs to forests and people, the impact of fire on lemurs, forests, and people. We distributed the film to 40 communities with a total of 1940 attending the film screenings. During film screenings we conducted before and after surveys of 537 people. We found that understanding of lemurs, their role in the environment, the impact of fire, etc. improved following intervention. We also aired the film on M3 TV in Mahajunga on 10 occasions.

Stakeholder Meetings – we organized a total of seven stakeholder meetings over the course of the project. The stakeholder meetings included a total of approximately 150 representatives from Madagascar National Parks, members of each community, a local women’s cooperative, and Durrell Conservation Wildlife Trust. During the stakeholder meetings we discussed issues facing the communities and solicited feedback on our projects. We also held two Responsible Fire Days in partnership with MNP. During these events we educated 390 attendees (120 in 2016 in 120 2017 and 150 in 2018) on best practices around using fire.

Household Surveys – we conducted two household surveys, one in 2017 and 2018, within each of the three communities (Maevatanimbary, Andranohobaka, and Ambarindahy) we work. We originally intended to conduct a third survey in 2016 as a baseline survey. However, we were not able to start the survey that year and had already conducted a previous survey in 2014 that serves

a similar purpose. The results of this survey we use to make decisions about how to best serve the communities and address the main conservation and community development threats facing lemurs and people in the management zone.

Capacity Building – we built capacity in our organization in the following ways. The Canadian staff member of the organization helped create systems for project/institutional development and management, and finances. He also helped create more sustainability in our organization by helping secure funds for a forest restoration project complementing our fire management program. We also conducted a site visit with Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar to share our own fire management methods and to learn how they manage fire, restore forests, and conduct patrols.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Habitat loss and disturbance due to fire reduced in an 8000-hetare remote and highly fragmented zone on the western edge of Ankarafantsika National Park, North West Madagascar, resulting in protection of habitat for eight species of lemur.	All of the forest within the management zone was maintained. Providing protection for each of the eight lemurs species
2. The impact of fire better understood by local communities in Ankarafantsika, including increased knowledge of when it is safe to burn, fire safety at home, and the impacts of fire on the environment and biodiversity.	Aproximately 150 persons attended our Responsible Fire Days learning how to responsibly use fire.
3. Community members inspired to take ownership of the fire management program, including active participation in fire patrols and maintenance of firebreaks, through ongoing dialogue where community members can contribute ideas for expanding and continuing Planet Madagascar's projects.	Community Members contributed to our project by attending stakeholder meetings and volunteering to repair and maintain the main access road to one of the communities.
4. The Planet Madagascar team will obtain further information on the day-to-day challenges faced by community members through meetings and surveys, allowing us to strategically design our projects so that they help improve people's livelihoods while also protecting forest and lemurs.	We found some metrics of peoples livelihoods improved. For example they perceived an increased value of ecosystem services over the course of the project (see HH survey results_2016 2017 2018.pdf)
5. As an organization, Planet Madagascar to see growth in size, skills, and capacity within Madagascar and Canada, allowing us to seek out and develop a sustainable funding model for our fire management project, and so maintain a steady presence in Ankarafantsika and operate our projects in the long-term.	We were able to expand the size of our organization from one staff member in Madagascar to include 4 staff members and an additional staff member in Canada. Although the staff members employment in Canada ended at the finalization of the project. The Canadian employee was able to help build capacity by creating process documents and helping set up financial reporting methods. They were also pivotal in acquiring secondary grants from additional sources.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
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<p>1. In the 8000-ha fire management zone, representing approximately 6% of Ankarafantsika National Park, both the impact of fire and the number of fires have been reduced.</p>	<p>Although there was increased fire activity within the management zone due to a prolonged drought. The impact of fires was reduced as evidenced of five fires being stopped by our firebreaks and three being stopped by our patrol teams.</p>
<p>2. The integrity of the protected status of Ankarafantsika National Park is maintained by retaining or increasing habitat for lemurs, which will help increase lemur population for the eight different lemur species—five of which are endangered or critically endangered—that live within the fire management zone.</p>	<p>We were able to retain the same amount of habitat over the course of the project. Setting up a scenario for us begin restoring new forest via an SOS Lemur Fund from 2018-2019</p>
<p>3. A network of 25-km of firebreaks have been created and maintained over the course of the project, protecting 357-ha of forest fragments (representing approximately 0.25% of Ankarafantsika National Park) and an additional 4000-ha of continuous forest (representing approximately 3% of Ankararafantsika National Park).</p>	<p>We were only able to maintain a network of 15 km. However, these breaks stopped 5 fires from entering the management zone.</p>
<p>4. Awareness about the impact of fires on lemurs, forests, and people is increased through educational programs and an educational film, reaching approximately 100,000 people living in 40 communities surrounding Ankarafantsika National Park, by sharing our film with agencies working in other regions throughout Madagascar, and via televised broadcasts.</p>	<p>We were able to show the film to 40 communities including 1940 people as well as via 10 televised broadcasts in Mahajunga.</p>
<p>5. Poverty reduced in three communities by providing 15 part-time fire patrol jobs, resulting in a source of revenue for communities.</p>	<p>We were able to reduce poverty (via income security) by providing income to 18 persons to conduct patrols</p>
<p>6. Similar community-based approaches to fire management are adopted by other organizations working in other sites where there are similar threats, based on the results and successes of our program.</p>	<p>We did not observe similar community approaches adopted as a result of the success of our activities.</p>
<p>7. Planet Madagascar’s capacity is increased through the addition of three new staff members in Madagascar and one new staff member in Canada, thereby allowing us to more effectively raise funds, deliver projects to more communities, and forge and strengthen</p>	<p>We were able to expand the size of our organization from one staff member in Madagascar to include 4 staff members and an additional staff member in Canada. Although the staff members employed in Canada ended at the finalization of the project. The Canadian employee was able to help build capacity by creating process documents and helping set up financial</p>

relationships with in-country and international supporters.


reporting methods. They were also pivotal in acquiring secondary grants from additional sources.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

Short Term Impacts:


1. One of the main challenges of meeting this impact was dealing with the drought that was affecting Madagascar and Southern Africa from 2015-2018. This drought resulted in higher than expected fires, including fires within our management zone. Without the drought we suspect that there would have been fewer fires within the zone. However, we were still successful in protecting all 4,357 ha of forest from the 8000 ha management zone through our firebreaks and by directly fighting fire. The firebreaks stopped five fires from entering the management zone and our teams helped suppress three fires within the management zone.
2. A major challenge to maintaining the integrity of the protected status was coping with illegal activities conducted by members from outside the management zone. This included persons seeking to extract *Dalbergia spp.* and NFTP such as the vika vine. Three fires started within the management zone did impact forest. However, despite the aforementioned disturbance the extent of forest remained the same including within the fragmented section of the management zone. In the fragmented section we were able to maintain the amount of forest as evidenced by measurements of fragments over the course of the project.
3. Because the first firebreak grew back faster than we anticipated we were only able to maintain 15 km of firebreak over the course of the project. However, these breaks in conjunction with backburning conducted by MNP, and our patrols protected the 4,357 ha and forest within the management zone.
4. Following the no-cost extension to the project we were able to show the film to 40 communities around Ankarafantsika National Park and via 10 televised broadcast in Mahajunga. We know 1940 persons saw the film in communities but cannot confirm how many saw it via televised broadcasts.
5. We were able to improve income security for 18 persons within the three communities reducing poverty from an income perspective.
6. We did not find other organizations start similar projects in other areas. Although members of the three communities that we work volunteered efforts toward this project the majority face too much income insecurity to start or continue projects on their own. For example, community members would volunteer to join patrols if encouraged but fail to do so on their own. We suspect that this is the same situation in nearby communities. Therefore, we recommend continual funding through sustainable funding mechanisms need to be developed such as payment for ecosystem services to realize expansion of this project into other communities.
7. We were able to greatly improve our capacity as a result this CEPF funded project. This funding allowed our organization to grow as evidenced by our capacity to secure more funds and expand our programs. Since receiving the CEPF grant we have developed a long-term partnership including funding with the Toronto Zoo, secured a large Save Our Species Lemur Fund grant, and a number of small grants from other institutions including the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, Lemur Conservation Action Fund, and Primate Conservation Inc. These funds were to support a sustainable agricultural pilot project, develop a new women's cooperative, start a forest restoration project, and continue patrols through the end of 2019.

Long Term Impacts:

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1. See #1 above in Short Term Impacts. Additionally, we secured a large SOS Lemur Fund grant to conduct a forest restoration initiative in the same management zone. To date this project has planted 25,000 trees and we expect to plant an additional 15,000 by project completion at the end of 2019. This project was only possible because our CEPF funding project protected the management zone long enough to allow us to begin restoration.
 2. Originally, we wanted to demonstrate how to properly use fire but in consultation with MNP deemed this to be unsafe. We therefore sensitized and educated community members through presentations about how to use fire within the management zone. It is difficult to record the success of this impact other than reporting the number of attendees at each event (120 in 2016, 120 in 2017, and 150 in 2018).
 3. Although community members did volunteer their time for some patrols they were not willing to continue to conduct patrols or create firebreaks at the scale necessary for effective management. Therefore, we need to secure short- and long-term funding as well as continue to seek sustainable funding mechanisms to achieve this impact. We have been able to leverage the results of the CEPF project to solicit funds to continue patrols through the end of 2019. We have also expanded the project to include forest restoration and sustainable agriculture. Finally, we have secured some long-term funding through a partnership with the Toronto Zoo to continue patrols adjacent to one community as well as manage a single nursery.
 4. We were able to learn a great deal about the communities and their needs through our household surveys and stakeholder meetings. Based on this information we helped develop a new women's cooperative, start a forest restoration project that incorporated more women, and are looking into other development projects in hopes of alleviating the root cause (poverty) of the conservation issues facing lemurs and their habitat.
 5. We have been able to maintain the current growth in our organization and pending further funding from CEPF and a new grant from Global Affairs Canada we will be able to continue expanding our organization and the projects we conduct. We have secured a small amount of long-term funding from the Toronto Zoo (six-years) and are continuing to seek sustainable funding models (e.g. tourism and payment for ecosystem services) but have not been able to fully achieve this impact at this time.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There were a few unexpected positive impacts of the project. The first was that the patrol team leaders became advocates for conservation within each of their communities. Their advocacy helped Planet Madagascar expand our projects within the management zone. They also helped work with other community members to be more involved in conservation locally. For example, the community members voluntarily helped to maintain the road to facilitate access for our programs as well as conducted some additional patrols. The second unexpected positive impact was that due to our training of patrol teams and work within the management zone research teams have begun to solicit our organization to facilitate research projects in the area. This provides increased job opportunities for the communities, greater research on the impacts of disturbance on lemurs and their habitat, as well as creates opportunities for collaborations between Planet Madagascar and international research teams. The third, unexpected result was our strengthened relationship with the local MNP office. We have always maintained a partnership with MNP through an accord and MNP willing to



provide in kind support for our projects. However, we have now developed enough capacity to provide MNP with in kind support for their projects. For example, we now collaborate with MNP on prescribed burns, and plan to collaborate by helping MNP set up and manage new tree nurseries.

There were a few unexpected negative impacts of the project. First, we did not expect the firebreaks to grow back within a year. Therefore, in future projects we have to consider that we will need to continually clear old breaks to manage their effectiveness. Second, we noticed that some people used the firebreaks to as access our management zone. This meant we had to be more vigilant with our patrols and will change how where we place firebreaks in the future. To deal with this impact we conducted additional patrols funded by the international research teams within the management zone. The third, was the influence of the drought occurring within Madagascar 2015-2018 which likely caused increased fire activity in the region.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Completed fire monitoring of three fire management zones, defined in conjunction with local community members and Madagascar National Parks, in Ankarafantsika National Park over the course of 27 consecutive months.	1.1	Strengthened management of the protected area, as evidenced by comparison of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.	We were not able to complete the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. However, we were able to increase the strength of our management zone through the implementation of the project.
1	Completed fire monitoring of three fire management zones, defined in conjunction with local community members and Madagascar National Parks, in Ankarafantsika National Park over the course of 27 consecutive months.	1.2	Strengthened relationships with Madagascar National Parks and with community leaders, as evidenced by stakeholder meetings held in December of each year.	We conducted 7 stakeholder meetings with approximately 150 total participants
1	Completed fire monitoring of three fire management zones, defined in	1.3	Conduct approximately 648 fire patrols over the span of 27	We conducted 632 fire patrols as evidenced by patrol log books

	conjunction with local community members and Madagascar National Parks, in Ankarafantsika National Park over the course of 27 consecutive months.		months, as evidenced by patrol logs and GPS data points.	
1	Completed fire monitoring of three fire management zones, defined in conjunction with local community members and Madagascar National Parks, in Ankarafantsika National Park over the course of 27 consecutive months.	1.4	Reduction in illegal burning across the two years, as evidenced by comparative analysis of the data collected by fire management teams.	We did not see a reduction in the number of fires in the management zone as a result of the prolonged drought. However, we were able to maintain forest cover in the management zone.
1	Completed fire monitoring of three fire management zones, defined in conjunction with local community members and Madagascar National Parks, in Ankarafantsika National Park over the course of 27 consecutive months.	1.5	Alleviate poverty in the communities by providing steady, part time jobs to 18 individuals. Evidenced by payment receipts signed by community members.	We were able to alleviate poverty through increased income security in 18 patrol team members as evidenced by payment receipts

2	Provided updated training to community members in fire management techniques, fire safety, and data collection methods.	2.1	Enhanced capacity in fire management among community, evidenced through training documentation and rapid assessment of capacity of trained staff each year.	We provided training at the beginning of the project and yearly on an ad hoc basis. We trained each patrol member on GPS handling, fire control and basic technical skill for biodiversity surveys
2	Provided updated training to community members in fire management techniques, fire safety, and data collection methods.	2.2	Awareness about the impacts of fire raised in communities, following participation of at least 60 community members to the Annual Responsible Fire Education Day (as demonstrated by a short article with pictures)	Awareness of fire raised in a total of 390 community members on three separate events. See short article from 2016 and attached photos for 2017/2018.
4	Created 25-km of new firebreaks -- adding to our existing network of 6km of firebreaks--that will directly protect 4000 ha of forest.	4.1	Increased protection of forest fragments and continuous forest as evidenced by analysis of on the ground measurements of forest fragments and continuous forest and	Ground measurements show that there has been no change in forest cover between the start and end of project.

			using satellite images from Google Earth Pro.	
5	Produced and place 20 new signs explaining the presence of firebreaks.	5.1	Greater awareness among community members of the presence and usefulness of firebreaks to mitigate fires impacting forest as evidenced by data collected from our livelihoods survey.	Community members perceived fire as the greatest threat to lemurs during the first year of the intervention, but that perception decreased near the end of the project. The same pattern existed for the use of patrols to protect lemurs.
6	Produced an educational film and screened it within 40 communities in Ankarafantsika. Delivered film to other conservation organizations in Madagascar, and distributed film to Malagasy television networks.	6.1	Increase in the understanding for community members about the importance of lemurs to the ecosystem and the impact of fire on lemurs and their habitat. This will be evidenced by a survey questionnaires conducted before and after we screen the film.	We after community members watched the film they had increased understanding of the importance of lemurs to the ecosystem and the impact of fire on lemurs, people, and their habitat.
7	Completed two livelihoods surveys within each of the three	7.1	Increased knowledge about the key concerns for	We conducted two household surveys on peoples livelihoods and compared them to the results of a pre-intervention survey conducted in 2014 (see HH survey results_2016 2017 2018.pdf)

	communities. Analyzed the results of each survey and compared across years, and against our previous livelihoods survey that we conducted in 2014.		community members, and their understanding of the forest and biodiversity that surround their communities, as evidenced by survey results.	
7	Completed two livelihoods surveys within each of the three communities. Analyzed the results of each survey and compared across years, and against our previous livelihoods survey that we conducted in 2014.	7.2	Improve methodology for Planet Madagascar's projects based on the knowledge gleaned from the surveys, as evidenced by documented changes/updates to our project methods.	The only change to our methods was to increase the flexibility of when and where the patrols went on patrol. The objective was to give more flexibility to respond to potential disturbance. The result was increased observance of disturbance at the expense of increased observance of lemur species.
8	Built capacity for Planet Madagascar.	8.1	Strengthened institutional capacity of Planet Madagascar, as evidenced by the comparison of Civil Society Tracking Tool scores at project start and end.	We have strengthened our institutional capacity from 35 – 60/100 based on the Civil Society Tracking Tool
8	Built capacity for Planet Madagascar.	8.2	Improve the ability of In-Country	We were able to build capacity in the In-Country Director (Mamy Razafitsalama; see performance review document). He is competent to design and implement

			Director to design, fund, and implement future projects, as demonstrated by annual performance review (undertaken by Planet Madagascar Management).	future project. However, we were not able to get to the point where he was able to apply for and secure his own funds. We had him seek additional training from Durrell Conservation Training in partnership with CEPF in November (2018)– February (2019)
8	Built capacity for Planet Madagascar.	8.3	Improve the ability of Planet Madagascar (via the addition of a new staff member in Planet Madagascar headquarters) to fundraise, design new projects, and develop new sources of funds, as demonstrated by increased revenue, and new project proposals.	We were able to secure an additional 112,339.38 USD of funds as the result of this CEPF project. We also established a long-term partnership including funding with the Toronto Zoo
2	Provided updated training to community members in fire management techniques, fire safety, and data collection methods.	2.3	At least one additional training session held based on needs identified, as documented by training documents	We conducted a second training day in February of 2017 and September of 2018. Both training days were attended by representative from MNP. MNP provided training documents.

			and a participant list	
3	Evaluated the success of 6 km of existing firebreaks and analyzed the data collected during our fire patrols.	3.1	An annual report on the effectiveness of fire breaks, including suggestions for implementing and maintaining fire breaks produced and shared by all stakeholders working around National Park Ankarafantsika	We provided MNP with a yearly report on the progress of our activities in early 2017, 2018, and 2019
6	Produced an educational film and screened it within 40 communities in Ankarafantsika. Delivered film to other conservation organizations in Madagascar, and distributed film to Malagasy television networks.	6.2	Reporting on the improvement of Planet Madagascar's message of conservation produced	We were able to improve the reach of our conservation education program by showing the educational film to 40 communities including 1940 people as well as 10 airings on M3 TV in Mahajunga.
8	Built capacity for Planet Madagascar.	8.4	Reporting of site visit of Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar (BCM) Beanka fire management project and exchange between	We conducted a site visit with Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar in Beanka. The objective was to exchange information between the organizations. (see Beanka Report.doc)

			Planet Madagascar's project .	
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Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

We have added our methodology for our household and before and after film surveys as separate documents. We have also included our yearly reports to MNP.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:


- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

We learned the following:

- **Although firebreaks are effective at stopping fire we learned two things. 1, they should be implemented with prescribed “back-burns” that reduce fuel load behind the firebreak. 2, firebreaks need to be cleaned of re-growth on a yearly basis.**
- **Although the patrols are useful to monitor human disturbance and lemur occurrence they are insufficient to stop all illegal activities within the management zone. Instead increased patrols from local authorities, increased sensitization in other communities, and alternative sources of income for persons conducting illegal activities need to be pursued to reduce the impact on forest.**
- **Although we were able to successfully implement this and expand our projects, we learned that we need increased organizational capacity in the following areas: 1. Financial management. 2. In-country scientific analysis skills. 3. Improved in-country reporting methods. 4. Increased in-country transportation 5. Increased staff and resources to implement the above.**

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.



The main challenge with ensuring the sustainability and replicability of this project is income security. Local residents of the communities in and around Ankarafantsika appear interested in conservation and fire management. Unfortunately, they are reluctant to commit to projects on a voluntary basis at the scale necessary to achieve meaningful protection. We hoped sustainable tourism would provide some incentive and long-term funding. However, creating and marketing such activities proved too difficult. Also, many communities within the park, such as those we work with, are relatively remote and outside normal tourism routes.

One of the main successes of this project was the diligent efforts of the patrol members. Patrol members managed to conduct their patrols on a weekly basis meeting our expectations of approximately 648 (632 actual) patrols over the course of the project. The patrol team leaders became advocates for conservation within their respective communities. Patrol members were able to directly benefit (through jobs) from and they saw first-hand the seriousness of the conservation crisis as well as the benefits of fire management through patrols. This perspective showed that they would be willing to conduct increased patrols but as employment. To this end we were able to leverage the success of the CEPF project and seek funds to continue the same scale of patrols through the end of 2019 and to employ a single patrol member for the next 6 years.

During the project we were able to secure a small grant to develop a women's cooperative surrounding sustainable agriculture and forest restoration. We have been able to find additional funding to acquire seedlings directly from the cooperative that were planted in the management zone this CEPF project was managing. The women's cooperative presents an opportunity for collective conservation action that would not have been possible without this current CEPF grant.

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

We recommend that long-term sustainable funding sources need to be secured to realize the long-term protection of forest within the park. Eco-tourism will not provide the amount of sustained income necessary to operate a fire-management program at the scale required to protect forest from fire and other illegal activities. Other mechanisms of sustainable funding could include payment for ecosystem services. However, this mechanism requires increased funding to realize. We recommend increased investment by CEPF and other funding agencies to realize long-term protection. Additionally, organizations similar to Planet Madagascar need to build capacity to offer projects that tackle the root causes of forest loss including income, health, and food security. All of which needs to be achieved with long-term funding mechanisms. We recommend increased investment in sustainable agriculture (e.g. dynamic agroforestry), women's and maternal health through Population Health and

Environment projects, and increased investment in what we call a conservation economy where local residents are paid to conduct patrols, plant trees, manage nurseries, etc. These projects will improve income, health, and food security and ultimately in conjunction with conservation and education programs reduce anthropogenic impact on lemurs and their habitat.

One of the main issues impacting the success of our projects is the increased level of insecurity in the region. Our patrol teams are concerned for their safety when there is increased encroachment into the management zone. Therefore, they requested that we add one to two patrols a month in partnership with the local military unit. However, CEPF funding does not allow for grantees to use funds to pay for government staff. Although we realize that CEPF can not fund government salaries – this limitation inhibits our capacity to conduct effective patrols. We recommend (if possible) that CEPF allow a small portion of funds to pay for military patrols on a regular basis.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US\$)

\$112,339.38

Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

B Save Our Species Lemur Fund (99,910.00 USD). Project Title: Conserving threatened lemur species and their fragile ecosystem through community-based forest restoration in Ankarafantsika National Park, North-West Madagascar

B Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (16,760.38 USD). Project Title: Generating economic opportunity for a women's cooperative engaged in sustainable tree planting in under-served communities threatened by environmental degradation and climate change within Ankarafantsika National Park, Madagascar

B Toronto Zoo (4,470.00 USD up to 6,705.00 USD). Provides 745.00 USD per year plus 100% matching funds up to 372.50 USD per year of additional donations acquired. Long-term (6-year) partnership.

B Lemur Conservation Action Fund (3,800 USD). Project Title: A Rapid Assessment of the Lemur Populations, and Local Perspectives on Forest Resource Use in Ankarafantsika National Park, Northwest Madagascar.

B Primate Conservation Inc (2,489.00 USD). Project Title: Rapid Assessment of Lemurs Across Ankarafantsika National Park and Resident Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Deforestation.



Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

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