

# FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Name:** Conservation International- Madagascar

**Project Title:** Zahamena Protected Area Management

**Project Dates:** January 1, 2001 – December 31, 2004

**Date of report:** June 14, 2005

## II. OPENING REMARKS

*Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.*

Zahamena protected area is one of the richest Park in terms of biodiversity in Madagascar. It is a home of many endemic and threatened species such as 13 species of lemurs and 112 species of Birds. In addition, most of the rivers in the eastern and western parts of this reserve come from this protected area.

Having Zahamena protected area well-managed is the goal of Conservation International and ANGAP. All Conservation and development activities during the EPI and EPII must be followed. This is the reason why Conservation International raises funds at International level to support ANGAP in managing Zahamena.

## III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

*Project Purpose: Improved government and private sector management of protected areas*

### Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Purpose-level:</b>	
<i>1. An operational structure for management of Zahamena Park transferred to and running well under ANGAP administration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Management structure in place and operational, the Zahamena Park transferred to ANGAP in December 2002.</li><li>- Furniture, data and properties transferred to ANGAP</li><li>- Equipments purchased and transferred to ANGAP: one video recorder, one minidisk, one video camera, three desk bip, two printers canon LPB 810, one portable printer HP DeskJet 350</li><li>- ANGAP Administration has been continued in managing this park with CI collaboration.</li></ul>
<i>2. Communities around Zahamena Park actively involved and benefiting from nature tourism.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ecotouristic infrastructures in place: Four forest camping areas in place and 20 km of trails built ( included in SGR*).</li><li>- Zahamena physical limits ( 25km) maintained by the peripheral village residents (part of 335 km Zahamena limits )</li></ul>

	*Sentier de grande randonnée
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**Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.**

The Zahamena protected area well managed by having management structure in place and financial and technical resources available. It is a model for local participatory management.

**Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

None

**IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS**

**Project Outputs:** Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Output 1: Zahamena operation plans developed, implemented, and transferred to ANGAP</b>	
1.1 Zahamena "Plan d'aménagement et de gestion" collaboratively developed and the management capacity transferred to ANGAP in 2003	<p>Technical management documents completed, transferred to ANGAP , and implemented: "Plan de Gestion et d' Education Environnementale", (PGEE), "Plan de Gestion et de Développement" (PGD) and "Plan de Gestion et de Conservation" (PGC)</p> <p>Alternative ways to forest loss : community forest management transfer, forest participative management system implemented in Zahamena peripheral zone,</p> <p>Four collaboration agreements (Dina) established in Zahamena peripheral zone</p>
<b>Output 2: Nature tourism plan, to include development program within communities around Zahamena Park developed, tested and improved</b>	
2.1 Training program completed (camp and trail establishment and maintenance, tourists welcome and care cooking, etc..) in 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Four tourist camps within Zahamena National Park in place</li> <li>. Five tourist camps in the peripheral area of the Park built</li> <li>. 10 shelters for tent (abris tente) per tourism camp built</li> <li>. 50 km of tourism trails completed</li> <li>. ecotourisme and conservation infrastructures: 13 roadsigns (7 ecotourist signs and 6 conservation signs)</li> <li>. 25 tourist guides trained in guidance techniques</li> <li>. Training on hygienic cooking and visitors security completed</li> <li>. Ecotourism agents trained in English language</li> </ul>
2.2 Realization and evaluation of pilot actions of tourism marketing in 2001	<p>Self-evaluation of tourism activity around the Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 4 participatory meetings held in 3 sectors (II, III, IV) in 2001</li> <li>. Evaluation meetings held in other sectors in 2002</li> </ul>

<p>2.3 Training reinforcement in 2002</p>	<p><i>Training plan implemented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. the new conservation agents trained in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ecological and botanical monitoring in Tampolo</li> <li>- botany (agents from three sectors)</li> <li>- forest law (five agents) in Tampolo</li> </ul> </li> <li>. Five sector chiefs, one person in charge of program and a parataxonomist trained in native species survey in Tampolo</li> <li>. Eight persons trained in "GCF" " (Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts)</li> <li>. 10 agents trained in forestry legislation</li> <li>. one agent trained in Agroforestry</li> </ul> <p><i>Efficient professionals for park management:</i></p> <p><i>Training in conflict management (1 agent)</i></p> <p><i>Training in taxonomy (2 agents)</i></p> <p><i>Training in TECPRO software ( 1 agent) in ARCVIEW software ( 1 agent) in TOMPRO software (2 agents)</i></p> <p><i>Exchange visit in Isalo Park for future interpretation center working-out and training in communication techniques (5 agents)</i></p>
<p><b>Output 3: Management system installed and operational (administration &amp; financial management, monitoring &amp; reporting, logistical &amp; technical support)</b></p>	
<p>3.1 Management system developed and operational in Tana</p>	<p><i>Monthly report on budget implementation done regularly</i></p> <p><i>Periodic activity report done regularly</i></p>
<p>3.2 Management system installed &amp; operational in Zahamena</p>	<p><i>Management structure in place and operational and Zahamena protected area well-equipped</i></p>

**Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?**

All outputs realized.

## V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

**Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.**

This CEPF financial support had allowed the operationalization of Zahamena protected area management by providing technical package and equipment.

In addition, this project contributed to the biodiversity conservation within the protected area and to the human pressure reduction by implementing various activities such as forest control and environmental education.

Local communities involvement into ecotourism program such as tourist guides and other conservation activities such as trees plantation and forest control improved

## VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

**Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.**

Participatory management is a crucial way to the success of protected area management. Zahamena staff and local community realized that an excellent collaboration in implementing Zahamena management plan is useful.

Although there is Zahamena staff and local community willingness in managing Zahamena Protected area, having financial support from donors such as CEPF is a crucial need.

**Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)**

Participatory of all stakeholders in establishing and implementing Zahamena management plan is an excellent approach, which makes Zahamena as a protected area model in Madagascar.

**Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)**

Availability of all resource (finance, technique, staff, and equipment) conducts to the success of this project.

## VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

**Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project because of the CEPF grant or success of the project.**

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
GEF	B	\$ 390 579	
Moore	B	\$ 53 513	
NIH/ICBG	B	\$ 135 875	

**\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)
- B** Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)
- C** Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)
- D** Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

## **VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although a Trust Funds mechanism is in place and operational to ensure the sustainability for all protected areas in Madagascar including Zahamena, additional support may be needed from other donors because of the extension of protected areas in Madagascar and the lack of infrastructure such as roads and properties within parks.