

Tahiry Honko

**Community Mangrove Carbon Project, Southwest
Madagascar**

2018 Annual Report



**Submitted by: Blue Ventures
Version May 2020**

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Title of Project: Tahiry Honko

Annual report year 2018

Submitted by: Blue Ventures**Date of submission:** May 2020**Summary**

Project overview			
Reporting period	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018		
Technical specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict conservation • Sustainable harvesting • Mangrove reforestation 		
Geographical area	Bay of Assassins, Rural Commune Befandefa, District Morombe, Region Atsimo Andrefana, Southwest Madagascar		
Area under management	Historical (pre-2018)	Added/issued this period (2018)	Total
Number of community groups with PES agreements	0	10	10
Area under management (hectares)	0	1,393	1,393
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	0	0	0
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)	0	0	0
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO₂)	0	0	0
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO₂)	0	1,371	1,371
Unsold stock at time of submission (PVC)			0
Plan Vivo Certificates issued to date			0
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2018 vintage)¹			0
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance (REDD only)			1,371
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			0

¹ Please note credits were approved, but not issued, due to policy blockages described in section 'A2 Successes and challenges'

Part A: Project updates

A1 Key events

- **International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem**

The British Ambassador to Madagascar, Dr. Phil Boyle, and two representatives from the UK government, who provided funding for the Tahiry Honko project, attended the regional celebration of International Mangrove Day held in the project partner village of Befandefa on 26th July 2018. They joined villagers in planting over 15,000 mangrove propagules across 2.9 hectares.



Regional celebration of International Mangrove Day in Befandefa

- **Global Landscape Forum (GLF), Nairobi, Kenya**

The Tahiry Honko project was presented at the Global Landscape Forum (GLF) meeting in Nairobi, Kenya in September 2018 and a [story](#) about the project was published on their website.

- **External validation**

The mission for the external validation of the Tahiry Honko project took place from December 4th to 7th 2018. This audit visit was assisted by a representative from the REDD+ National Bureau. The audit report was submitted to Plan Vivo on 25th December 2018. The project was successfully validated following the finalisation of the validation report in 2019.



The external validator meeting with the village management committee in Vatoavo



The external validator meeting with the Velondriake executive committee board

Table 1: External validator schedule

Day	Activities	Location
Day 1	. Regional Department of Environment and Forestry . Trip to the Tahiry Honko villages	Toliara

Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Meeting with village management committee . Visit to reforestation site and site with quota- and timber extraction . Meeting with village management committee, beekeeping, fruit orchard 	Vatoavo Ankindranoke
Day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Meeting with monitoring team (CSE) . Visit to reforestation site . Field review of zoning . Meeting with village management committee 	Tampolove Lamboara
Day 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Meeting with Velondriake Association Board . Meeting with Blue Ventures project team . Meeting with Velondriake Association support team 	Andavadoaka

A2 Successes and challenges

The Project Design Document (PDD) was initially submitted to Plan Vivo in March 2018, and resubmitted with response to comments in November 2018. The Plan Vivo Technical Advisor Committee (TAC) completed the review of the PDD and provided their comments on February 2019 requesting corrective action requests (CARs). The project also received a validation visit and was required to respond to audit comments. The final version of the PDD was submitted to Plan Vivo in August 2019 and signed off by the TAC in September 2019.

Following the initial submission, the Government of Madagascar enacted the Stratégie Nationale REDD+ Madagascar in May 2018. This new policy changes the flow of carbon revenue that was proposed by the Tahiry Honko project, requiring all carbon sale agreements to be signed by the Bureau National Coordination-REDD+ (BNC-REDD+), and the revenue to be deposited in a REDD+ fund managed by BNC-REDD+. Budgeted implementation plans must be submitted to request the communities' share of revenue from the REDD+ fund. The PDD was revised in September 2018 to accommodate the change in government policy.

In November 2018, the percentage of government share of carbon benefits was increased by BNC-REDD+ to 22%, with an additional 5% to be set aside for a National REDD+ risk buffer. This change will not affect the communities' share of benefits, but rather will be deducted from the share allocated to external validation. The PDD and Annex 14: Financial summary for benefit sharing have been revised to reflect this change.

As the decree for this new carbon benefits sharing is still being finalised, the credit sale funds for this reporting year (2018) need to be distributed according to the previous (2017) REDD+ benefit sharing decree:

- 35% for local communities inside of the project area to support national resources management; forest conservation and community development initiatives;
- 7.5 % for the communities association outside of the project area to support development initiatives
- 7.5 % for the commune concerned by the project
- 25 % BNCCCREDD
- 20% for the manager of the protected area (Velondriake Association)
- 5% sale representative to cover the related cost of the trade, sale, distribution, promotion and registration of the project

Because of this the decree is still being finalised, the project is not requesting certificate issuance this year.

A3 Project developments

In the past year, all requirements to fully implement the Tahiry Honko projects were completed including recruitment and training of the Comite de Suivi et Evaluation (CSE) who are responsible for the mangrove forest monitoring and patrolling and instituting a data collection system. The baseline biodiversity survey was carried out, against which future ecosystem health will be measured. Outreach and final consultations on benefit sharing, payment thresholds and establishing a grievance mechanism were also conducted at the village level.



The CSE in action, monitoring mangrove stump numbers in the project area

A4 Future Developments

In this early stage of the project, no future developments are currently planned.

Part B: Project activities

B1 Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Table 2: Project activities summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No smallholder households	No Community Groups
Prevention of ecosystem conversion	257	895	10
Improved land use management	973	895	10
Ecosystem restoration	163	895	10

B2 Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Improved land use management – alternative wood plantations

45 people in four villages inside and outside of the project area were given training on establishing terrestrial tree nurseries and plantation using five species: *Cordylla madagascariensis*, *Cedrelopsis grevei*, Tsifolaboay, Lasy, Apeny . 4006 seeds of five species have been sown as trial. Planting terrestrial species aims to provide an alternative source of wood for fuel and building materials to supply the community's needs and prevent leakage (deforestation of mangroves or other forests outside of the project area) which will also contribute to the maintenance of healthy mangrove ecosystems. Only native and/or naturalized species which occur in the adjacent Mikea forest are planted on land close to villages that probably had some spiny forest coverage many years in the past and is currently sparsely occupied by shrub species.

Table 3: Terrestrial tree plantation

Village	Nursery code	Species	# seedling
Antsatsamoroy	NR_ATS01	<i>Cordylla madagascariensis</i>	106
Ankindranoke	NR_ANK01	<i>Cordylla madagascariensis</i>	275
Tampolove	NR_TAM02	<i>Cordylla madagascariensis</i>	342
Befandefa	NR_BEF02	<i>Cordylla madagascariensis</i>	1331
Befandefa	NR_BEF03	Tsifolaboay	438
Befandefa	NR_BEF04	Lasy	382
Befandefa	NR_BEF05	Katrafay	142
Befandefa	NR_BEF06	Apeny	990
TOTAL			4006



Woman taking care of nursery in the village of Befandefa

Support for alternative livelihoods – beekeeping, aquaculture

Beekeeping has been developed and piloted in three of the project villages (Befandefa, Ankindranoke and Andalambezo) as an alternative livelihood generating additional income for the community. To date, 33 beekeepers within these three villages were given training and practiced beekeeping activities. This is expected to have an indirect effect on the biodiversity and health of mangroves, by reinforcing the value of intact mangrove forests as a source of nectar for bees.

Sea cucumber farming and seaweed farming have also been initiated as alternative livelihoods and contribute to healthier ecosystems. There are 441 seaweed and 78 sea cucumber's farmer. Sea cucumber farming has beneficial effects on seagrasses in the bay both because of the direct impacts from sea cucumbers and from the effective seagrass reserves that have been put in place as a requirement for farming. Seaweed farmers are motivated to preserve the healthy marine environments essential for the production of seaweed.



Training beekeepers to capture bee swarms in Ankindranoke

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission

C1 Contractual statement

The first issuance (2018) will be based on signed [PES agreements](#) with village leaders, as the representatives of the residents of the ten villages in the project area, who have complied with all requirements in the PES agreements.

C2 Issuance request for projects where issuance is made on the basis of ongoing activities on land already managed by the project (e.g. avoided deforestation, calculated ex-post)

Following approval of the validation audit and project registration, representatives (village leaders) of the 10 participant villages signed the PES agreement. In 2018, beneficiaries have participated in all project activities to the requirements in the PES agreement.

However, as explained in section A2, certificate issuance is not being requested whilst the REDD+ decree is still in the process of finalisation.

Table 4: Statement of tCO₂ reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period January 2018-December 2018

Management plan zone	Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	Saleable ER's (tCO ₂) available from previous periods*	Total ER's (tCO ₂) achieved this period**	% Buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer from ER's achieved this period	Issuance request (PVCs) from saleable ER's (tCO ₂) from this period	ER's (tCO ₂) available for future issuances

Strict conservation	257	Prevention of ecosystem conversion	0	140	15	21	0	119
Sustainable use	973	Improved land use management	0	497	15	75	0	422
Reforestation	163	Ecosystem restoration	0	977	15	147	0	830
TOTAL						243	0	1,371

C3 Allocation of issuance request

Not applicable as we are not requesting issuance.

C4 Data to support issuance request

The targets for the prevention of ecosystem conversion, improved land use management and ecosystem restoration have been met. As detailed in Section E, the monitoring results show no decrease in the DBH within standard error (SE) (Annex 1.1.a, Annex 1.1.b); no increase on cut stump SE within the conservation zones (Annex 1.1.a, Annex 1.1.b); community have planted over 10 ha of degraded mangrove forest (Annex 1.2.a) with survival rate over 85%, (Annex 1.2.b).

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

These credits have been allocated to buyers but payments are pending for these as the delay of the official promulgation of the REDD+ Decree, which regulates the sale of carbon credits in Madagascar, has put the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates on hold.

Table 6: PVC transacted

Buyer name	No. PVCs allocated	Unit Price (USD)	Total amount (USD)
<i>MyClimate</i>	943		

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Ecosystem services monitoring

Referring to the monitoring plan in the Project Design Document, nine indicators are to be monitored to evaluate the success of project activities and determine whether the targets have been met. Green indicates

that annual threshold target has been achieved, amber (Level 1 mitigation required) indicates that, over the past year, the indicator has failed to reach the green level, and red (Level 2 mitigation required) indicates that a significant shortfall has occurred.

Specific: Characteristic		Measurable: Indicators		Attainable					
Ecosystem services benefits		Target	Green	Amber Level 1 mitigation	Mitigation measures	Red Level 2 mitigation	Mitigation measures	Impact on PES payments	
Tahiry Honko	Carbon plots: change in average dbh	No decrease within SE	no decrease within SE	< 10% decrease outside SE	Review management plans and adjust activities, quotas or zones, if necessary Increase forest patrols	> 10% decrease outside SE	Review management plans and adjust activities, quotas or zones, if necessary	Reduce PES to communities by 10% until average dbh stabilises (no further decrease)	
	Number of stumps (harvest not allowed in TH)	No harvest in conservation zones Below quotas for sustainable harvest in sustainable use zones	Less than 5% of number of trees/ha are cut	Between 5% to 15% of number of trees/ha are cut	Meet with communities to ensure "no harvest within conservation zones" is understood and respected Ensure signs delineating zones are present	Greater than 15% of number of trees/ha are cut	Increase forest patrols Adjust management zones to enlarge conservation areas Reduce quotas in sustainable use areas		
Forest area	Area replanted (in first 16 years)	10 ha/year for first 16 years	10 ha/yr	Between 7 and 9 ha/year	With communities, plan additional reforestation events to increase hectares planted	< 7 ha/yr	With communities, plan additional reforestation events to increase hectares planted Hold community meetings to discuss reasons for low numbers of reforested hectares	Reduce PES by percentage of shortfall in reforested hectares over any 5-year period if mitigation measures do not succeed	
	Survival rate	>60% survival rate	>60% survival rate	30% to 59% survival rate	With communities, have areas with low survival fill planted	< 30% survival rate	With communities, have areas with low survival fill planted Investigate possible causes of mortality and address these		
Drivers of degradation	Infractions for illegal logging	% of Dina infractions enforced	> 80% of Dina infractions are charged when individuals responsible are identified	60 - 79% of Dina infractions are charged when individuals responsible are identified	Meet with KMD and VA to review infractions that were not charged Charge any additional infractions	< 60% of Dina infractions are charged when individuals responsible are identified	Meet with Chef Cantonment and regional authorities to reinforce authority of KMD to charge infractions Provide additional training and awareness raising on importance of charging infractions Charge any additional infractions		
	Number of patrols	Target = 16 per month	Annual average > 16/month	Annual average between 10 and 15/month	Review with CSE supervisor reasons for lower number of patrols Provide additional training and support for CSEs, if necessary	Annual average < 10/month	Review with CSE supervisor reasons for lower number of patrols Provide additional training and support for CSEs, if necessary Recruit new and/or additional CSEs, if necessary		

Other monitoring									
Institutional indicators	Capacity & activity level of VA	Number of meetings per year	4 or more per year	2 to 4 per year	Review minutes of the VA meetings held Meet to discuss requirements for project co-management	Less than 2 per year	Review schedule and minutes of VA meetings Provide additional capacity building in association management		
	Effectiveness of CSE monitors	Auditing of CSE work	90% of audited reports were accurate	Between 60 and 89% of audited reports were accurate	CSE supervisor to evaluate work of CSEs and provide additional training, if necessary	Less than 60% of audited reports were accurate	CSE to evaluate work of CSEs and provide additional training Replace CSEs with new hires, if necessary		
	Number of grievances handled according to procedure	> 90% of grievances received were handled according to procedure	> 90% of grievances received were handled according to procedure	Between 70 and 90% of grievances received were handled according to procedure	Co-managers to meet with Civil Society of Toliara and review grievances that were not handled properly Co-managers to undergo additional training on grievance procedures, if necessary	< 70% of grievances received were handled according to procedure	Civil Society of Toliara asked to review all grievances over the past year and recommend changes to the procedures, if necessary Co-managers to undergo additional training on grievance procedures		

The table below summarises the monitoring result and status of thresholds.

Table 7: Summary of the monitoring result

Intervention	Indicator	Target	Monitoring result	Threshold
Tahiry Honko	Carbon plot: change in average DHB	No decrease within SE	no decrease within SE on the mean DBH Annex 1.1.a	Green
	Number of stumps	No harvest in conservation zone Below quota on sustainable use	No increase on stump density(ha-1) Annex 1.1. a	Green
Forests area	Area planted (ha)	10ha/year	2016: 11.2 2017: 10 2018: 10.6 Annex 1.2	Green
	Survival rate (%)	>60% survival rate	Average success rate: 85% Annex 21	Green

Drivers of deforestation	Infraction for illegal harvesting	% of infraction enforced	No infraction recorded	Green
	Number of patrols	16 patrols/month	227 patrols/year or 19 patrols/month Annex 2.2	Green

The ecosystem benefits

Table 8: Target status and credit claimed

Management zone	Total area	Technical specification	Target	Status of target	Credit claimed (tCO2)
Strict conservation	257 ha	Prevention of ecosystem conversion	No decrease within SE dbh	Target met	119
			No harvest	Target met	
Sustainable use	973 ha	Improved land use management	Less than 5% of number of tree/ha are cut	Target met	422
Reforestation	163 ha	Ecosystem restoration	10 ha replanted	Target met	830
			> 60% survival rate	Target met	
				TOTAL	1371

E2: Maintaining commitments

No participants have resigned from the project this year.

E3: Socioeconomic monitoring

In total, 5 meetings were held, in the form of 4 quarterly meetings of the Velondriake Association board and one meeting for the Dina Enforcement committee (Annex 4).

None complaints about the project have been received.

Table 9: Summary of the socioeconomic monitoring result

Intervention	Indicator	Target	Monitoring result	Threshold
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Institutional indicators	Capacity and activity level of VA	Number of meetings	Velondriake Association held 4 meetings Annex 4	Green
	Effectiveness of CSE monitors	Audit of CSE work	CSE work audited	Green
	Number of grievances handled to according to procedures	>90% of grievance was handled according to procedure	No complaint received	Green

E4: Environmental and biodiversity monitoring

As specified in the PDD, to facilitate leakage monitoring, the remote sensing methodology outlined in Benson et al., 2017 has been replicated to include all mangroves within the Velondriake locally managed marine area (LMMA), using a Landsat satellite image captured as close to the project start date as possible. The [Landsat image selected](#) was captured on 7th November 2017. The marine component of the LMMA extends to the northern border of the Befandefa commune administrative area (Figure 1). To support comprehensive leakage monitoring, all mangroves within this northern administrative boundary have been included in the leakage area, irrespective of whether they fall within the LMMA boundary. On 7th November 2017, 2,093 hectares of mangroves (closed-canopy and open-canopy I) were in this leakage monitoring area (Figure 1). The corresponding GIS data have been [uploaded to Google Drive](#) and are available for download. Going forward, this data will form the baseline for the project's leakage monitoring, and the remote sensing methodology will be repeated in year 5 of the project, to confirm there is no deforestation leakage.

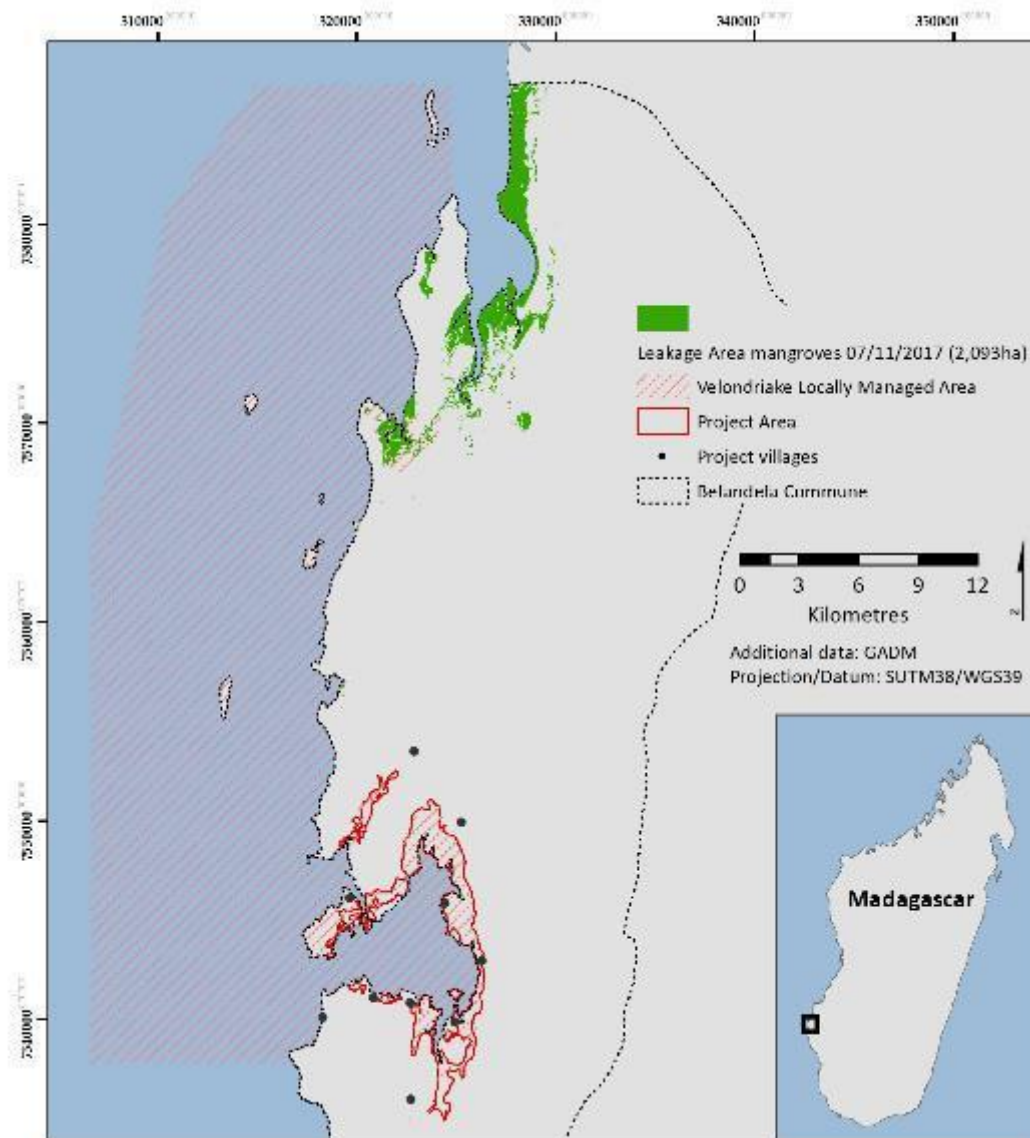


Figure One: Map showing the mangroves within the leakage monitoring area prior to project start (7th November 2017)

A baseline biodiversity survey was completed by an external consultant in February 2018 (Annex 5) . Community monitors were trained in the survey methods and, as per the monitoring plan in the PDD, biodiversity surveys will be scheduled every 5 years throughout the project period.



Photo: CSE participating on biodiversity nocturne survey

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

As yet, no impacts can be determined resulting from PES, however, the associated activities underway to support alternative livelihoods in the villages around the Bay of Assassins have progressed. The first harvest of sea cucumbers began in October 2018, and is projected to bring about 600USD (2 million Ariary) per farmer on an annual basis to the community of Tampolove, which will divert pressure from mangrove harvest and fisheries. Seaweed farmers are earning approximately 200USD (700,000 Ariary) per farmer per year, also helping to reduce pressure on natural resources. Beekeeping training has been given to 33 community members in 3 villages, and this will provide an additional source of income from sustainable sources and promote conservation of mangroves which are a source of nectar for bees.

Part G: Payments for Ecosystem Services

G1: Summary of PES by year

No PES have been distributed yet as the first PVCs will be sold once the REDD+ decree is finalised.

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

No recruitment has happened during this reporting period.

H2: Project Potential

There is potential to expand the Tahiry Honko project to the north of Bay of Assassins, where there is an additional approximately 400 hectares of mangroves. This area lies within the Velondriake Locally Managed Marine area where Blue Ventures works. The possibility of expansion will be assessed by the Blue Ventures team within the next two years in consultation with Asity Madagascar who is co-managing this area.

H3: Community participation

All ten villages which are involved in the Tahiry Honko mangrove carbon project remain involved and active in reforestation events, meetings of governance bodies, and community monitoring. A summary of village consultations with attendance rates, and meetings of governance bodies is attached at Annex 7.

Part I: Project operating costs

I1: Allocation of costs

Table 10: Allocation of costs

Expense	Narrative	Amount (if possible in USD\$)	Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
Replanting	Provisioning meals at the reforestation event	US\$1,000	Not applicable	Startup funding: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Facility
Carbon stock inventory	Local community per diem for the carbon stock monitoring	US\$400	Not applicable	Startup funding: Global Environment Facility
Replanting monitoring	Food for the local monitors	US\$733	Not applicable	Startup funding: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Facility
Labor	Food and accommodation for the local monitors	US\$960	Not applicable	Startup funding: UK government
Social investment	Not yet			

Annexes

Annex 1. Monitoring results for issuance request

Annex 1.1. Prevention of Ecosystem conversion - Strict Conservation

To assess whether carbon sequestration is maintained or is increasing, trees measurement within one-fifth (1/5) of the carbon plots established in the project area in 2014/2015 were re-measured. As any harvesting is prohibited in the strict conservation zones, the number of stumps was also noted to monitor for illegal logging, as per the project's monitoring plan.

Table Annex 1.1.a - Mean change in mangrove DBH and number of stumps from 2014/15 to 2019 in the strict conservation zones.

Management zone	Forest attributes	2014/2015	2019	Mean change	Target status
Strict conservation	Stump density (ha-1)	760.0±195.2	572.5±74.9	-187.5±101.7	No increase
	Mean DBH (cm)	8.4±0.7	8.7±0.8	0.326±0.3	No decrease within SE



Map of the carbon stock plots remeasured

Table annex 1.1.b - Result of the carbon stocks monitoring

PlotID	Management zone	SiteName	x	y	2014 - 2015 Mean DBH (cm)	2019 Mean DBH (cm)	Delta mean dbh (cm)	Delta stump density	2014-2015 stump Density (ha-1)	2019 stump density (ha-1)
CC_02	Tahiry Honko	Antsaragnandaka	324236	7536543	7.74	7.85	0.11	500	375	875
CC_10	Tahiry Honko	Tampolove	326041	7540739	9.75	9.93	0.19	200	0	200
CC_QT_08	Tahiry Honko	Ampasimara	325442	7545841	4.64	5.22	0.58	550	0	550
CC_TH_05	Tahiry Honko	Befandefa	322739	7548249	7.89	8.01	0.13	-1500	1950	450
CC_TH_10	Tahiry Honko	Vatoavo	325428	7539538	8.34	8.4	0.06	-325	1250	925
CC_TH_13	Tahiry Honko	Akitambagna	319743	7541640	7.63	8.6	0.97	-800	1375	575
OC_26	Tahiry Honko	Tampolove	320339	7541640	8.97	9.5	0.53	75	575	650
OC_QT_07	Tahiry Honko	Ampasimara	325440	7546140	6.93	6.7	-0.23	-125	850	725
OC_QT_08	Tahiry Honko	Ampasimara	325436	7546435	8.35	7.9	-0.45	-150	675	525
OC_TH_01	Tahiry Honko	Ankilimalinike	319135	7548841	14.33	15.72	1.38	-300	550	250
					Number of plots with increasing dbh:		8	4	Number of plots with increasing cut stump:	
					Number of plots with decreasing dbh:		2	6	Number of plots with decreasing cut stump:	
					mean change dbh		0.326	-187.5	mean change in stump	
					SE Reference value dbh 2014-2015:		0.317	101.72	SE Reference value stump 2014-2015	

Annex 1.2- Reforestation

The project start date is 1st January 2018 and greenhouse gas accounting starts on this date for all management zones. However, reforestation undertaken by the partner communities in 2016 (10 ha) and 2017 (10 ha), in anticipation of the project, is also included. In 2016, 11 hectares were reforested and in 2017 communities planted 10 hectares of mangroves. As one of the project interventions, communities have committed to planting 10 hectares of mangroves per year in deforested areas zoned for reforestation in the management plan. This target was reached in 2018. 11 mangrove replanting events were conducted with very high participation of the community at the 10 villages, over 80,000 trees were planted within 10.6 ha of degraded area. The total area to be reforested over the course of the project is 163 ha.

Table annex 1.2.a- Record of the mangrove replanting

Year	Date of reforestation	Village	Area planted (ha)	# men	# women	Total participants	<i>Ceriops tagal</i>	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Total Planted
2016	5-Feb	Vatoavo	0.26	0	9	9	0	47	683	730
2016	6-Feb	Tampolove	0.46	0	9	9	0	266	735	1,001
2016	25-Feb	Ankitambagna		1	10	11	700	416	600	1,716
2016	26-Feb	Agnolignoly	0.25	2	10	12	0	0	747	747
2016	27-Feb	Andalambezo	0.29	1	3	4	0	0	620	620
2016	Feb-29	Lamboara	0.7	1	16	17	717	183	1,149	2,049
2016	11-Mar	Befandefa	0.28	0	16	16	0	37	2,121	2,158

2016	12-Mar	Ankilimalinike		3	6	9	100	295	300	695
2016	13-Mar	Ampasimara	0.26	1	8	9	0	226	2,064	2,290
2016	5-Apr	Vatoavo		0	5	5	319	273	40	632
2016	6-Apr	Andalambezo	1.1	1	15	16	0	0	2,011	2,011
2016	7-Apr	Agnolignoly	0.51	7	10	17	0	20	910	930
2016	8-Apr	Ankitambagna	0.42	8	9	17	0	0	1,000	1,000
2016	9-Apr	Tampolove		0	8	8	0	0	600	600
2016	18-Apr	Agnolignoly	0.92	2	16	18	2,330	40	961	3,331
2016	22-Apr	Ampasimara	0.28	1	6	7	526	440	520	1,486
2016	23-Apr	Lamboara	0.72	0	10	10	380	151	340	871
2016	23-Apr	Befandefa	0.12	0	8	8	0	0	1,024	1,024
2016	24-Apr	Ankilimalinike	0.31	1	8	9	1,066	0	444	1,510
2016	7-May	Agnolignoly	0.57	2	11	13	1,145	10	400	1,555
2016	8-May	Tampolove	0.12	1	8	9	732	34	41	807
2016	9-May	Ankitambagna	0.23	1	5	6	2,260	1	6	2,267
2016	10-May	Andalambezo	0.22	1	3	4	1,566	0	34	1,600
2016	27-May	Vatoavo	0.29	0	12	12	757	88	215	1,060
2016	28-May	Befandefa	0.24	0	9	9	4,000	0	475	4,475
2016	29-May	Ankindranoke	0.21	0	16	16	1,170	2	3	1,175
2016	29-May	Ampasimara	0.2	13	9	22	1,300	20	1,460	2,780
2016	30-May	Ankilimalinike	0.25	2	12	14	1,050	8	325	1,383
2016	1-Jun	Befandefa	0.34	0	7	7	1,850	38	300	2,188
2016	5-Jun	Agnolignoly	0.41	32	5	37	503	9	438	950
2016	14-Jun	Lamboara	0.33	1	28	29	3,000	300	48	3,348
2016	24-Jul	Agnolignoly	0.38	40	95	135	0	0	487	487
2016	30-Jul	Agnolignoly	0.14			0	0	0	585	585
2016	5-Aug	Befandefa	0.31			0	0	0	1,350	1,350
2017	5-Apr	Ankindranoke	1.39	13	29	42	3,222	0	2,930	6,152
2017	19-Jun	Agnolignoly	0.78	18	28	46	4,021	0	8	4,029
2017	21-Jun	Ankitambagna	0.51	0	10	10	5,141	0	208	5,349
2017	21-Jun	Lamboara	0.44	6	49	55	7,827	0	0	7,827
2017	2-Jul	Ampasimara	0.94	31	32	63				0
2017	3-Jul	Ankilimalinike	0.62	5	15	20				0
2017	26-Jul	Tampolove	1.54	80	98	178	7,031	0	149	7,180

2017	1-Sep	Befandefa	0.68	14	27	41	4,253	0	0	4,253
2017	30-Nov	Vatoavo	0.9	30	37	67	7,460	4,520	30	12,010
2017	12-Dec	Lamboara	0.26	0	49	49	4,810	37	0	4,847
2017	14-Dec	Befandefa	1.48	14	39	53	5,680	0	12	5,692
2017	15-Dec	Ankilimalinike	0.46	8	15	23	6524	0	0	6,524
2018	6-Feb	Andalambezo	1.2	3	12	15	3,015	0	2,212	5,227
2018	7-Feb	Vatoavo	0.93	24	43	67	0	500	6,100	6,600
2018	8-Feb	Agnolignoly	0.89	14	32	46	1,370	772	4,496	6,638
2018	7-Mar	Befandefa	1.56	31	77	108	6,760	0	3,841	10,601
2018	10-May	Lamboara	0.57	1	64	65	10,000	5	115	10,120
2018	4-Jul	Ankilimalinike	0.8	26	14	40	6,475	0	30	6,505
2018	5-Jul	Ankindranoke	0.43	40	54	94	3,740	30	6,062	9,832
2018	6-Jul	Lamboara	0.42	11	19	30	1,720	0	2,280	4,000
2018	26-Jul	Befandefa	2.91	39	51	90	15,106	0	208	15,314
2018	18-Oct	Tampolove	0.27	21	40	61	2,400	0	0	2,400
2018	19-Oct	Ampasimara	0.69	33	45	78	11,600	0	0	11,600

Annex 2. Ongoing monitoring results for all participants

Annex 2.1- Mangrove replanting survey

The monitoring of the replanting has been conducted from three month after the plantation, the average success rate is 85%. This exceeds the 60% survival rate target in the monitoring plan.

Table annex 2.1 - mangrove replanting survival rate monitoring

Village	Area planted 2016 (ha)	Area planted 2017 (ha)	Area planted 2018 (ha)	total area planted (ha)	Average survival rate (%)
Agnolignoly	3.18	0.78	0.89	4.85	78
Ampasimara	0.74	0.94	0.69	2.37	80.8
Andalambezo	1.61		1.2	2.81	85
Ankilimalinike	0.56	1.08	0.8	2.44	80.8
Ankindranoke	0.21	1.39	0.43	2.03	88.5
Ankitambagna	0.65	0.51		1.16	94
Befandefa	1.29	2.16	4.47	7.92	89.92
Lamboara	1.75	0.7	0.99	3.44	94.4
Tampolove	0.58	1.54	0.26	2.38	81.17
Vatoavo	0.55	0.9	0.93	2.38	89.2
Grand Total	11.12	10	10.66	31.78	85.7

Annex 2.2- Forest monitoring and patrolling

A Comité de Suivi et Évaluation (CSE) has been formed by recruiting and training local residents from throughout the Velondriake area to carry out regular forest monitoring and patrolling in the mangroves and report any infractions against the local regulations that they observed.

Table 2.2- Forests Patrol conducted by CSE

Start Date	End date	# day	#Patrol	CSE Team	Village	Area	Site
10-Jan-18	12-Jan-18	3	5	02CSEs	Vatoavo	Tahiry Honko	Ampanihy
15-Jan-18	17-Jan-18	3	5	02CSEs	Vatoavo	Tahiry Honko	Ampanihy
10-Jan-18	12-Jan-18	3	5	02CSEs	Ankindranoke	Tahiry Honko	Andalan-tsarety
17-Jan-18	19-Jan-18	3	5	02CSEs	Ankindranoke	Tahiry Honko	Andalan-tsarety
18-Jan-18	21-Jan-18	3	5	02CSEs	Ankindranoke	Tahiry Honko	Ampotapotaky-Andandrapoly,
18-Jan-18	21-Jan-18	3	5	02CSEs	Ankindranoke	Tahiry Honko	Ampotapotaky-Andandrapoly,
12-Jan-18	15-Jan-18	4	7	02CSEs	Ampasimara	Tahiry Honko	Nosinkoikoike-Ampandriambagna
13-Jan-18	16-Jan-18	4	7	02CSEs	Ampasimara	Tahiry Honko	Nosinkoikoike-Ampandriambagna
1-Mar-18	1-Mar-18	1	1	04 CSEs	Lamboara	Tahiry Honko	Anky
1-Mar-18	1-Mar-18	1	1	5 CSEs	Lamboara	Tahiry Honko	Tsibekoy
2-Apr-18	2-Apr-18	3	5	04 CSEs	Ampasimara	Tahiry Honko	Ampandriambagna
2-Apr-18	2-Apr-18	3	5	04 CSEs	Befandefa	Tahiry Honko	Andamalama
16-Apr-18	16-Apr-18	1	1	02CSEs	Tampolove	Tahiry Honko	Antsahandolo
16-Apr-18	18-Apr-18	3	5	02CSEs	Ankitambagna	Tahiry Honko	Antsahandolo
2-Jun-18	6-Jun-18	5	9	04 CSEs + supervisor	Ankilimalinike	Tahiry Honko	Bejoho
20-Aug-18	24-Aug-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Tampolove	Tahiry Honko	Antsahandolo
20-Aug-18	24-Aug-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Ankitambagna	Tahiry Honko	Antsahandolo
7-Sep-18	11-Sep-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Agnolignoly	Tahiry Honko	Ampagnolora-Ankatsakitsimbogna
7-Sep-18	11-Sep-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Andalambezo	Tahiry Honko	Antseragnan-daka
17-Sep-18	21-Sep-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Vatoavo	Tahiry Honko	Ampanihy
17-Sep-18	21-Sep-19	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Ampasimara	Tahiry Honko	Ampandriambagna
21-Sep-18	24-Sep-18	4	7	03CSEs + supervisor	Ankindranoke	Tahiry Honko	Ampotapotaky-Andandrapoly,
21-Sep-18	24-Sep-18	4	7	03CSEs + supervisor	Ankindranoke	Tahiry Honko	Andalan-tsarety
1-Oct-18	5-Oct-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Befandefa	Tahiry Honko	Andamalama
1-Oct-18	5-Oct-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Ankilimalinike	Tahiry Honko	Bejoho
5-Oct-18	8-Oct-18	4	7	03CSEs + supervisor	Lamboara	Tahiry Honko	Anky-Tsibekoe
12-Nov-18	16-Nov-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Tampolove	Quota	Bedeka
12-Nov-18	16-Nov-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Agnolignoly	Quota	Bevahoho, Ankatsakitsimbogna
26-Nov-18	30-Nov-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Andalambezo	Quota	
3-Dec-18	7-Dec-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Tampolove	Tahiry Honko	Antsahandolo
3-Dec-18	7-Dec-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Ankitambagna	Tahiry Honko	Antsahandolo
12-Dec-18	16-Dec-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Andalambezo	Tahiry Honko	Antseragnan-daka
12-Dec-18	16-Dec-18	5	9	03CSEs + supervisor	Agnolignoly	Tahiry Honko	Ampagnolora-Ankatsakitsimbogna
day/year	130	11	day/month				
Patrol/year	227	19	patrol/month				

Annex 3. Reallocation of commitments

NA

Annex 4. Socioeconomic monitoring results

In total, 5 meetings have been held in which 4 quarterly meetings for the Velondriake Association board and one meeting for the Dina Enforcement committee (Annex 4).

None complaint about the project has been received.

Start Date	End date	Location	Type of meeting	Agenda
29/01/2018	29/01/2018	Tampolove	Dina Enforcement committee meeting	Discussion of the strategy for infraction dans la reserve permanente mangrove d'Isony
17/04/2018	18/04/2018	Tampolove	Extraordinary meeting	. Mise à jour des activités du vondrona . Recherche de solution pour des problèmes existants ; . Elaboration de plan d'action
17/04/2018	18/04/2018	Andavadoaka	Extraordinary meeting	. Presentation of TH achievement and next steps; . Presentation of CSE's patrol results and next steps
07/07/2018	08/07/2018	Tampolove	Extraordinary meeting	. Mise à jour des activités du vondrona . Recherche de solution pour des problèmes existants ; . Elaboration de plan d'action
01/10/2018	01/10/2018	Tampolove	Extraordinary meeting	. Annual work plan 2019 . Preparation of the external validator visit

Annex 5. Conservation and monitoring results

Biodiversity surveys have been conducted at the project area in February 2018. In Total 45 species have been identified: 34 birds, 2 Reptiles, 2 Mammals, 1 Micromammals, 2 molluscs, 2 fish and 2 crustaceans.

Biodiversity survey at the project area

SITE	CLASSE	FAMILLY	GENDER	SPECIE	LOCAL NAME	STATUT UICN
All sites			<i>Scylla</i>	<i>serrata</i>	Drakakaka	
			<i>Uca</i>	<i>tangeri</i>		
			<i>Terebralia</i>	<i>palustris</i>		
			<i>Balanus</i>	<i>perforatu</i>		
			<i>Periopthalmus</i>	<i>sp</i>		

Ankindranoke	REPTILES	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Geckolepsis</i>	<i>typica</i>	Jajagoa	DD
		GEKKONIDAE	<i>Geckolepsis</i>	<i>polylepsis</i>	katsatsaka	DD
	BIRD	NECTARINIDAE	<i>Nectarinia</i>	<i>soimanga</i>	Soy	LC
		CORVIDAE	<i>Corvus</i>	<i>albus</i>	Goaka	LC
		DICRURIDAE	<i>Dicrurus</i>	<i>forficatus</i>	Railovy	LC
		CUCULIDAE	<i>Centropus</i>	<i>toulou</i>	Toloha	LC
		PLOCEIDAE	<i>Foudia</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>	Fodylahy mena	LC
		SYLVIIDAE	<i>Neomixis</i>	<i>tenella</i>		LC
		ARDEIDAE	<i>Casmerodius</i>	<i>albus</i>	Vagnafiratsy	LC
		ARDEIDAE	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>dimorpha</i>	Vagnafoty	LC
		VANGIDAE	<i>Newtonia</i>	<i>brunneicauda</i>		LC
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>hiaticula</i>	Viky	LC
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>eschenaultii</i>		LC
	MAMMALS	CHEIROGALEIDAE	<i>Microcebus</i>	<i>murinus</i>	Tity	LC
Ampotaka	REPTILES	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Geckolepsis</i>	<i>typica</i>	Jajagoa	DD
	BIRD	NECTARINIDAE	<i>Nectarinia</i>	<i>soimanga</i>	Tsoy	LC
		DICRURIDAE	<i>Dicrurus</i>	<i>forficatus</i>	Railovy	LC
		SYLVIIDAE	<i>Neomixis</i>	<i>tenella</i>	komitse	LC
		ARDEIDAE	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>dimorpha</i>	Vagnafoty	LC
		VANGIDAE	<i>Newtonia</i>	<i>brunneicauda</i>		LC
		MONARCHIDAE	<i>Terpsiphone</i>	<i>mutata</i>	Singetry	LC
		PYCNONOTIDAE	<i>Hypsipetes</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>		LC
		PSITTACIDAE	<i>Agapornis</i>	<i>cana</i>	Faregy	DD
	MAMMALS	MOLOSSIDAE	<i>Chaerophon</i>	<i>leucogaster</i>	Kinakina	LC
Befandefa	BIRD	CAMPEPHAGIDAE	<i>Coracina</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	Voromaregny	LC
		PSITTACIDAE	<i>Coracopsis</i>	<i>vasa</i>	Sihotsy	LC
		PSITTACIDAE	<i>Coracopsis</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Sihotsybevata	LC

		RECURVIROSTRIDAE	<i>Himantopus</i>	<i>himantopus</i>	Tapakaly	LC
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>marginatus</i>		DD
	MAMMIFERES	PTEROPODIDAE	<i>Pterofus</i>	<i>rufus</i>	Fanihy	VU
Bejoho	REPTILES	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Geckolepsis</i>	<i>typica</i>	Jajagoa	DD
	BIRD	NECTARINIDAE	<i>Nectarinia</i>	<i>soimanga</i>	Tsoy	LC
		DROMADIDAE	<i>Dromas</i>	<i>ardeola</i>		LC
		COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia</i>	<i>picturata</i>	Vorombeladihy	LC
		PYCNONOTIDAE	<i>Hypsipetes</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>		LC
		CUCULIDAE	<i>Coua</i>	<i>verreauxi</i>		NT
		ALCEDINIDAE	<i>Corythornis</i>	<i>vintsioldes</i>	Vintsy	LC
		SYLVIIDAE	<i>Neomixis</i>	<i>tenella</i>	komitse	LC
		MEROPIIDAE	<i>Merops</i>	<i>superciliosus</i>		LC
		ARDEIDAE	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>dimorpha</i>	Vagnafoty	LC
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>hiaticula</i>	Viky	LC
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>marginatus</i>	Vorimbato	DD
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>tricoloris</i>	Vorimbato	LC
		STRIGIDAE	<i>Otus</i>	<i>rutilus</i>	Vorondolo	LC
Agnolignoly	REPTILES	GEKKONIDAE	<i>Geckolepsis</i>	<i>typica</i>	Jajagoa	DD
	BIRD	NECTARINIDAE	<i>Nectarinia</i>	<i>soimanga</i>	Tsoy	LC
		DICRURIDAE	<i>Dicrurus</i>	<i>forficatus</i>	Railovy	LC
		SYLVIIDAE	<i>Neomixis</i>	<i>tenella</i>	komitse	LC
		VANGIDAE	<i>Telas</i>	<i>edoardi</i>	Paikohoke	LC
		COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia</i>	<i>picturata</i>	Vorombeladihy	LC
		CAMPEPHAGIDAE	<i>Coracina</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	Tambiavia	LC
		MONARCHIDAE	<i>Terpsiphone</i>	<i>mutata</i>	Singetry, Malitsy	LC
		PYCNONOTIDAE	<i>Hypsipetes</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>		LC
		PSITTACIDAE	<i>Agapornis</i>	<i>cana</i>	Faregy	DD

	MAMMALS	MOLOSSIDAE	<i>Chaerophon</i>	<i>leucogaster</i>	Kinakina	LC
Ampanihy	BIRD	CISTICOLIDAE	<i>Neomixis</i>	<i>striatigula</i>	komitse	LC
		MONARCHIDAE	<i>Terpsiphone</i>	<i>mutata</i>	Singetry, Malitsy	LC
		ARDEIDAE	<i>Butorides</i>	<i>striatus</i>	Keo	LC
		RECURVIROSTRIDAE	<i>Himantopus</i>	<i>himantopus</i>	Tapakaly	LC
		VANGIDAE	<i>Vanga</i>	<i>curvirostris</i>		LC
		CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>tricoloris</i>	Vorombato	LC

Annex 6. Impacts

The same socio-economic survey conducted in 2015 will be carried out every 5 years and the comparative data analysed for impacts of the TH project. The indicator of socio-economic impact to measure include:

- Census of people are living in target areas
- impact of the project in their life through storytelling
- average income in the community
- state of food security and activities that people rely on for providing food and income

Baseline biodiversity survey was conducted in February 2018, four key indicator species have been identified including *Pteropus rufus* ; *Geckolepis typica* ; *Vanga curvirostris* and *Coua verreauxi*. Regular monitoring of these species will be carried out to determine any impact on the key species, both marine and terrestrial.

Annex 7. Community meeting records (summary)

Date	Village consultations, meetings & activities	Outcomes
Apr-13	Communities in each of the ten villages asked (using printed map) to map their land and resources use	Spatial pattern of land and resources and area of conservation priorities described
Jan-14	Communities in each of the ten villages asked to develop a concept model linking mangrove threats, factors and potential strategies that reduce the threats	Identification of mangrove threats, contributing factors and strategies for mangrove management
Feb-14	Focus groups held to identify potential sites for sea cucumber farming and mangrove aquaculture	Sea cucumber sites and potential species identified
Mar-14	Meeting for the implementation of Smartfish and sea cucumber reserve	Site mapping for sea cucumber reserve
May-14	Consultations with communities in the ten villages on zoning mangrove forests	Zoning plan for mangrove management
Jun-14	FPIC meeting with 10 villages to inform about the effects of climate change and the introduction of the Plan Vivo project	Communities became aware of the carbon project concept

Jul-14	FPIC to assess the level of understanding of communities about climate change and Plan Vivo projects	Understanding was assessed and communities voted to establish PV project in Bay of Assassins
Aug-14	Villages consulted on the Tahiry Honko (conservation of mangroves) concept	Village members understand the Tahiry Honko concept
Sep-14	Key informant interviews and mangrove rapid inventory	Level of dependence of communities on mangroves and current state of mangroves assessed
Jan-15	Focus group discussion with technician from Department of Energy, Environment and Forests	Sites for alternative wood plantations assessed, species identified
Feb-15	Meetings with 3 villages to start Dina preparation	Outline for Dina governing use of mangroves
Mar-15	Participatory filming of video for Tahiry Honko with 5 villages involved	Tahiry Honko video produced
Mar-15	Second round of consultations on mangrove Dina in Befandefa	Increase in community understanding of Dina to govern mangrove use
May-15	Second round of consultations on mangrove Dina in four villages	Increase in community understanding of Dina to govern mangrove use
May-15	Mangrove commission training workshop	Community members trained to monitor mangroves
May-15	Second round of consultations on mangrove Dina in two villages	Increase in community understanding of Dina to govern mangrove use
Jun-15	Second round of consultations on mangrove Dina in four villages	Increase in community understanding of Dina to govern mangrove use
Jul-15	Workshop to review all Dina discussions and prepare a final version	Final version of Dina accepted by all 10 villages
Sep-15	First round of Tahiry Honko (conservation area) delineation in 7 villages	Communities ground truthed the borders of the conservation area
Oct-15	First round of Tahiry Honko (conservation area) delineation in 3 villages	Communities ground truthed the borders of the conservation area
Dec-15	Meeting with all village representatives in Velondriake to inform them of the Tahiry Honko project and the contents of prepared Dina	Comments received from representatives on the project and Dina
Mar-16	First round of reforestation zoning in 3 villages areas on the ground	Refined delineated reforestation
Apr-16	First round of reforestation zoning in 5 villages	Refined delineated reforestation areas on the ground

May-16	Village meetings to disseminate results of mangrove reforestation and Tahiry Honko area	Villagers aware of reforestation success and conservation area locations
Jun-16	Consultation with 10 villages on mangrove management plan	Management plan accepted
Jul-16	Tahiry Honko Festival held on International Mangrove Day	Promotion of the Tahiry Honko project
Aug-16	Workshop and meeting of the General Assembly to validate the mangrove management plan	Validation of the mangrove management plan
Aug-16	Village meetings with Chef Cantonment to enhance community awareness on national mangrove law and harvest permits	Community informed on national legislation and the use of harvest permits
Sep-16	First round of reforestation zoning in 2 villages	Refined delineated reforestation areas on the ground
Sep-16	Meeting to discuss benefit sharing scenarios	Vondrona representatives offered ideas on benefit sharing
Oct-16	Village outreach tour on Tahiry Honko project	Evaluation of the communities' level of understanding of the project; inform on next steps to proceed
Dec-16	Last round of reforestation delineation	Reforested areas delineated on maps
Dec-16	First round of consultation with 10 villages on benefit sharing and village priorities; decision to receive benefits for 10 or 20 years	Draft list of priority infrastructure projects, discussion on 10 vs. 20 years
Feb-17	Meetings on reforestation strategy and zoning	Communities informed of the delineated reforestation zones and discussed motivation for planting
Mar-17	Second round of consultations on benefit sharing	Communities informed on next steps for benefit sharing, government consultations
May-17	Meetings in 3 villages to introduce beekeeping and identify potential farmers	List of potential farmers interested in training as beekeepers
June-17	HELVETAS (partner NGO in beekeeping) visit to 3 villages to speak to potential farmers	Inform potential beekeepers of next steps in the process
Jul-17	Consultation with teachers in 3 villages to start Conservation Clubs	Teachers informed about BV Education and BF teams initiative
Aug-17	Meetings with 10 villages to review the content of the mangrove management plan	Results of mangrove management plan validation disseminated
Sep-17	Consultation with 10 villages to validate the benefit sharing decisions and prepare budget for the infrastructure projects	Benefit sharing validated and budget prepared for three top infrastructure priorities for each village

Oct-17	Delineation of sustainable use areas	Sustainable use areas delineated on the ground
Nov-17	Meetings with beekeepers in 3 villages to explain conservation contracts	New beekeepers understand the outline and purpose of conservation contracts
Nov-17	Village leader training to discuss next steps in the project, infrastructure budget and supporting school fees	Village leaders prepared to lead village meetings to discuss the items
Nov-17	Village leaders chair consultations for villagers to vote on benefit sharing options; support for school fees	Votes taken to resolve final infrastructure list and subsidize school fees from project benefits
Nov-17	Meeting of the Velondriake Association to validate the benefit sharing decisions and village priorities	Benefit sharing and priority list validated
Nov-17	BV staff trained CSE members on forest patrols and monitoring	4 CSE members trained
Dec-17	CSEs start forest patrols	First forest patrols completed by CSEs
Dec-17	Meeting with village leaders and representatives from Civil Society of Toliara to inform about grievance mechanism	Draft grievance mechanism reviewed and comments received
Feb-18	Consultations with 10 villages on grievance mechanism	Grievance mechanism reviewed and accepted
Mar-18	Meeting with the villagers outside to the project area to inform them about the Tahiry Honko	Villagers outside the project area informed about the Tahiry Honko
Mar-18	Communities informed and consulted on monitoring and threshold payments	Thresholds are understood by communities
Jul-18	Outreach tour within 10 villages about Tahiry Honko local regulation and national law governing mangrove	community knowledge and awareness on TH regulation/national law refreshed
Nov-18	Village outreach tour for data dissemination and Tahiry Honko update	Mangrove monitoring results disseminated to the Tahiry Honko villagers and they are updated about the Tahiry Honko achievement and next step
Dec-18	Village visit for the external validation audit	Field visit completed and report submitted