

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

Madagascar Portfolio

Complementarity with national and World Bank programs, and opportunities

Improving Linkages Between CEPF and World Bank Operations
Cape Town, 25 April 2005

This presentation

- Investment context
- CEPF program and niche within NEAP
- Opportunities



The Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot

- Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, the Seychelles, Mauritius, La Réunion and Rodrigues.
- Many more endemic families and genera than any other hotspot in the world
- The greatest concentration of evolutionary history in the world
- Extremely rich in primates, plants, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates

Madagascar

- The center of the hotspot, 590,000 km²
- 20 of the 22 endemic families in the hotspot
- 80-99% of the endemic species and genera



Donor context

- National Environmental Action Plan since 1991
- Third phase (2003-2008) is based on a logframe with individual donors contributing to specific results
- WB Rural Development Support Program (PADR) since 2001, funding Community Development Plans (PCD), through a CDD model, via local associations
- Each PCD has an environmental section and PADR funds are withdrawn from communes that conduct slash-and-burn or bushfires

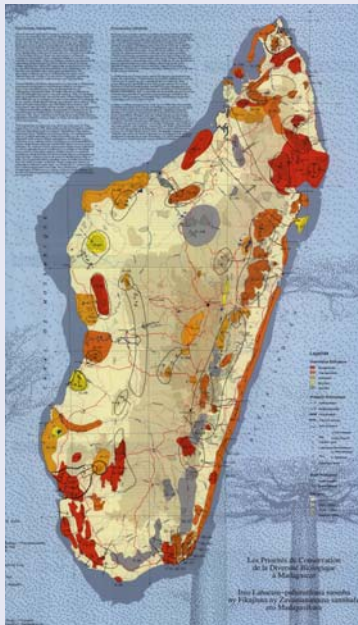
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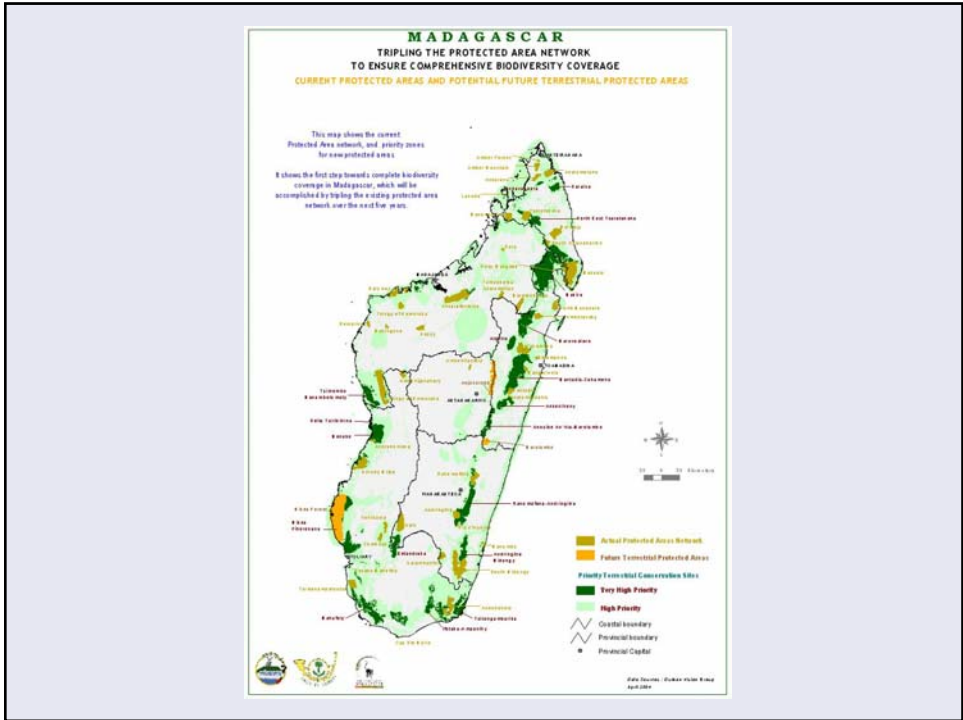
- World Bank invests through government to support protected area management and direct forest conservation activities by Ministry
- UNDP supports a national NGO to implement marine and forest product management, plus one MSP
- Small grants program under development to be implemented by Tany Meva, a national trust fund



National Conservation Planning

- 1995 Priority Setting Workshop
- 1999 National Parks Strategic Plan
- 2001 Total Biodiversity Coverage (CBC)
- Durban Vision Group

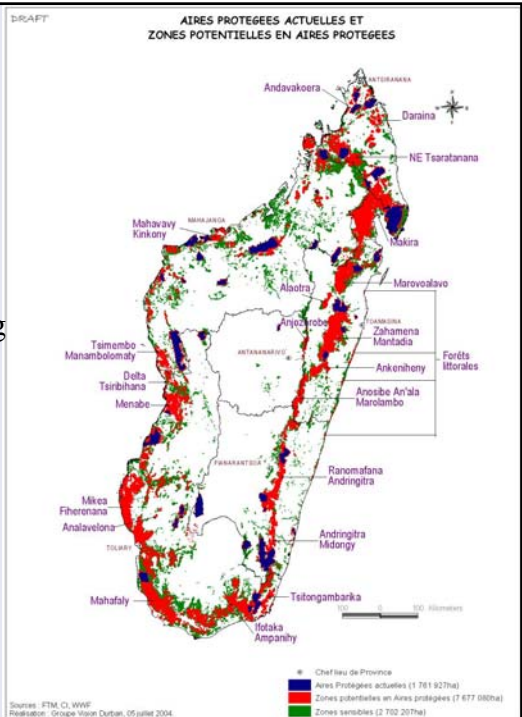




Durban Vision Implementation

7.7 M ha of natural habitats protected under two decrees, preventing logging and mining for four years until the new Conservation Sites can be established

New co-management and multiple use principles for the Conservation Sites developed



CEPF Investment

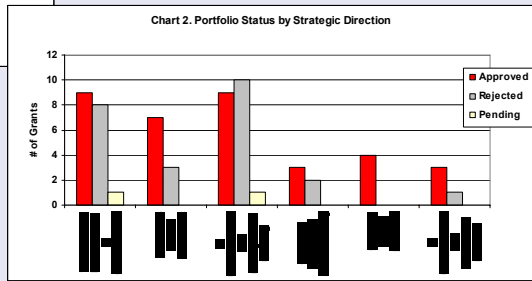
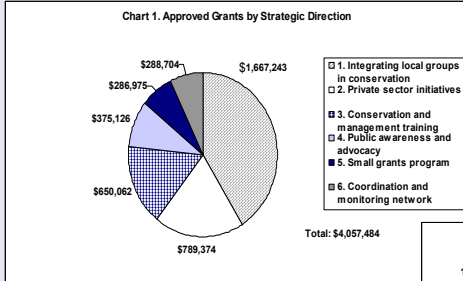
- Ecosystem profile approved December 2000
- \$4.25 million allocation (\$3 million initial with \$1.25 supplement in December 2001)
- **CEPF Niche:** Support projects that focus the many disparate national conservation efforts and ensure that the best and most scientifically sound information is available to shape decisionmaking. Build technical capacity of Malagasy staff within local and international organizations to support sustainable local capacity for conservation

CEPF Strategic Directions

1. Integrating local groups and individuals in the management of protected areas and reserves
2. Enhance private sector conservation initiatives
3. Biodiversity conservation and management training programs
4. Public awareness and advocacy
5. Small grants program (Biodiversity Action Fund)
6. Create a participatory monitoring and coordination network

Current CEPF Portfolio

- 35 grants, \$4.05 million
- 18 local and international partner organizations supported



Map of CEPF Projects



Policy impacts

- Sustainable financing
 - Trust fund
 - Carbon
- NEAP/ Durban Vision
 - donor coordination
- International conventions
 - CITES
 - Ramsar
- Mining
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- National legislation



Policy impacts- Social and economic benefits of biodiversity conservation

- Forest conservation environmental benefits are positive at the national and regional level – Carret/Loyer study
- Beneficiaries and payers of conservation costs are identified in each key area
- Socially appropriate benefit transfer mechanisms are under development in collaboration with a wide range of partners
- Ecotourism opportunities are only starting

Biodiversity conservation is economically wise

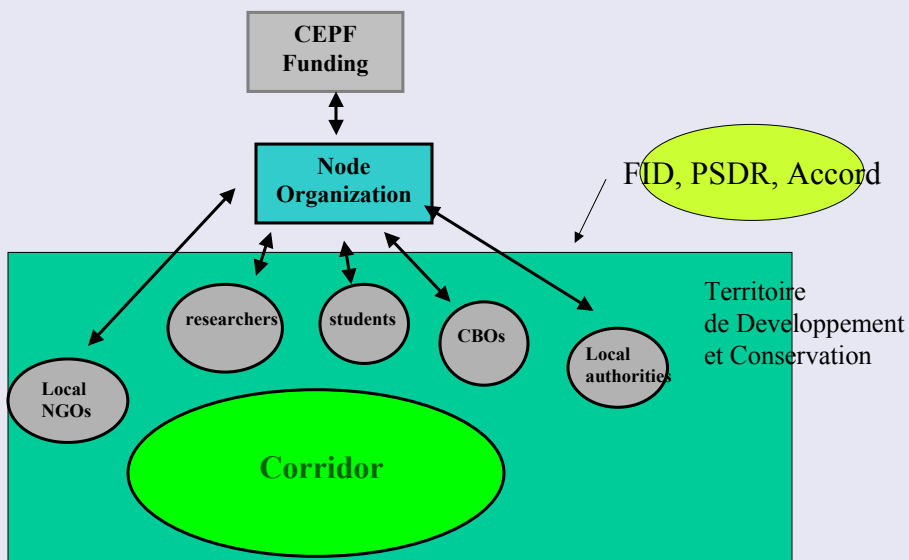
Field Impacts

Menabe example

- Key Biodiversity Area in the center= Priority Conservation Zone
- Surrounding Corridor is basically equivalent to the natural habitat- not managed principally for biodiversity, but has biodiversity conservation management goals = Conservation Site
- Around the outside is a Territory for Conservation and Development, equivalent to administrative boundaries that touch the Conservation Site

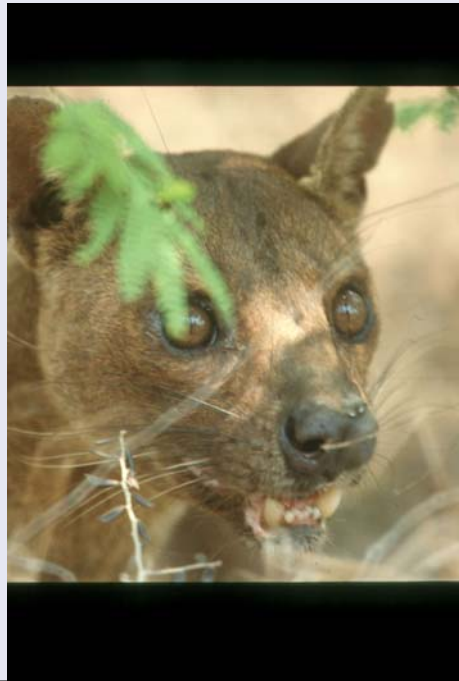


THE NODE MECHANISM- complementarity with development support



The Opportunity

- “Madagascar Naturellement” orients national policy to ecotourism and sound environmental management
- The Dreamworks Film “Madagascar” will boost the international profile of the country
- Tourism predicted to double (to around 200,000) by 2006



Opportunities for CEPF



- Capitalise on policy successes
- Durban Vision implementation with local communities to secure biodiversity capital
- Diversify range of investment tools to improve benefit-sharing
- Engage private sector, particularly through carbon and ecotourism
- Leverage development funds

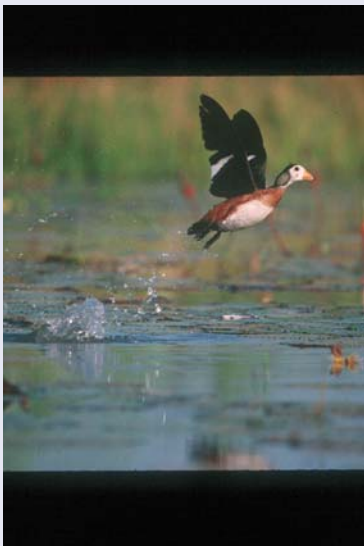
Partnership Vision

- A network of competent, motivated and resourced partners operating at national, regional and local levels to implement biodiversity conservation through a recognition that this contributes to sustainable development



- As partners are developed in key areas, they are plugged into a set of donors that will help support their actions in the long term

Avenues for exploration



- Upward messages- what are the macroeconomic constraints for community-level conservation to succeed?
- What are the best channels for funding direct conservation action on the ground- Regional Development Funds, nodes, PSDR, communes- who of these can understand biodiversity? How can they be made more efficient?