

Mid-term Assessment

CEPF Investment in Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot

May 2020

1. Introduction

The Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot (MADIO Hotspot) comprises the island of Madagascar and neighboring islands and archipelagos in the western Indian Ocean, covering a total land area of 600,461 square kilometers. While the different islands of the hotspot share specific biogeographical features, they form a single unit characterized by a wide disparity in scale in terms of both land mass and human population. Madagascar, an island-continent, makes up about 95 percent of the hotspot's land area and is home to about 98 percent of the population, overwhelming the three island groups of Comoros, Seychelles, the Mascarene Islands (comprising La Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues) and other scattered islands in the Western Indian Ocean in those respects.

The hotspot has often been considered a priority among hotspots because of its extreme diversity (with about 15,000 plant species of which more than 12,000 are endemic) and because of the high-level taxonomic endemism, which demonstrates distinct evolutionary mechanisms related to the isolation of the hotspot. The area also qualifies as a hotspot due to a very high level of degraded natural ecosystems. While human well-being and economic development rely heavily on ecosystems, the environment of the hotspot is under immense threat. Humans have deeply disturbed ecosystems and biodiversity across the hotspot for centuries, but today enhanced anthropogenic pressures due to population growth and exacerbated by climate change seriously threaten the already degraded and often fragmented ecosystems. Deforestation and habitat loss continue at an alarming rate in Madagascar and the Comoros, mostly as a response to the need for farmland and energy for the growing local communities. Wild species are overexploited for local consumption or international markets: a situation that is especially a concern in regard to coastal resources, which provide a majority of the protein for the hotspot's people. In Madagascar, the mining industry, while in a position to provide economic benefits to the country, also threatens sites of high biodiversity value.

Focusing on 38 priority Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), selected from among the 369 identified in the hotspot, CEPF intends to enable a stronger voice, influence and action by civil society to tackle the immense environmental challenges of the hotspot. CEPF considers strengthening the conservation community at the local, national and regional level as an important element for safeguarding the natural wealth of the MADIO Hotspot.

This report aims to assess progress toward the goals set out in the ecosystem profile in 2015, at the beginning of the investment period, evaluate gaps in the CEPF grant portfolio, and set priorities for the remainder of the investment period (January 2020 – June 2022). It draws on experience, lessons learned and project reports generated by civil society organizations implementing CEPF grants. In addition, it incorporates the findings of the mid-term assessment workshops, held respectively in Nosy Be Hell Ville, Madagascar, October 8-10, and in Antananarivo, Madagascar, December 3-5, 2019. The workshops were attended by more than 100 representatives of CEPF grantees, local government and CEPF's donor partners.

CEPF is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan and the World Bank. The investment in the Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot benefitted from an additional contribution from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2. 1 Overview

The CEPF niche for investment was formulated through an inclusive participatory process involving the national, sub-regional and expert consultations during the ecosystem profiling process, which took place in 2013-2014. The niche is also based on a geographical prioritization process to focus on a subset of KBAs and corridors commensurate with the available funding. This process involved the interplay of several criteria, namely biodiversity priority, past and current donor investment levels, protection status, significant threats and provision of ecosystem services.

The CEPF niche in the hotspot was defined to take advantage of CEPF's ability to provide variable levels of funding, in particular with its small-grants mechanism. In this context, the niche is intended to enable CEPF to support the emergence and strengthening of local organizations that could work toward the implementation of site-based conservation actions, maximizing the chances of local ownership, and work hand in hand with other economic sectors and government to support mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in development policies and business practices. CEPF is also ideally positioned to support concrete regional collaborations among the civil society organizations of the hotspot, maximizing the wealth and diversity of experiences developed—so far in isolation—within the hotspot and using the heterogeneity of the regions to their benefit, fostering the emergence of a regional conservation community.

In terms of geographical focus, the consultations resulted in a plan to primarily focus on seven priority corridors or clusters in Madagascar, plus three other sites, totaling 38 priority KBAs in Madagascar, and 19, 9 and 12 priority KBAs for the Comoros, Mauritius and the Seychelles, respectively. Most of these sites focus on ecosystems that have extraordinary biodiversity but so far have been underfunded relative to other ecosystems: the wetlands and freshwater bodies, the dry forests, and coastal and near-shore marine areas.

The following four strategic directions and 10 investment priorities, set out in the ecosystem profile, guide CEPF's eight-year investment in the region:

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
1. Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority Key Biodiversity Areas.	1.1 Support local communities to design and implement locally relevant conservation and sustainable management actions that respond to major threats at priority sites. 2.2 Support the development of economic models to improve both livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. 3.3 Build the technical, administrative and financial capacity of local organizations and their partners.
2. Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into policy-making and business practices.	2.1 Support local research institutions to improve basic knowledge of biodiversity of priority ecosystems. 2.2 Support civil society to disseminate biodiversity information and influence political and economic decision-makers in favor of biodiversity and conservation priorities. 2.3 Explore partnerships with private sector stakeholders to promote sustainable practices that deliver positive impacts for conservation.
3. Strengthen civil society capacity at national and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation.	3.1 Foster the emergence of a new generation of conservation professionals and organizations through small grants for technical and practical training. 3.2 Encourage exchanges and partnerships between civil society organizations to strengthen conservation knowledge, organizational capacity, management and fundraising skills.
4. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team.	4.1 Make operational and coordinate the allocation and monitoring process of the CEPF grants to ensure effective implementation of the strategy. 4.2 Foster the emergence of a conservation community beyond institutional and political boundaries to achieve conservation objectives.

The implementation of the CEPF investment strategy started in February 2015, when the regional implementation team (RIT) was recruited. The overall budget available for the hotspot is US\$12,278,855, comprising an allocation from the CEPF global donors supplemented by additional funds from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

2.2 Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

Fondation Tany Meva was recruited in 2015 as the RIT for the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot, following a competitive selection process. Tany Meva is a Malagasy foundation created in 1996 with the objective to support civil society organizations in Madagascar to develop community-based management and sustainable use of natural resources. Since inception, Tany Meva has supported more than 1,700 projects for a total amount of more than US\$14.4 million, on issues covering reforestation, renewable energy, alternative livelihood activities, biodiversity conservation and environmental education.

During the fiscal year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), CEPF led two supervision missions of the RIT, one in January 2018 in Antananarivo to provide the basic CEPF operational training to the RIT, the second in June 2018, also in Antananarivo. The second mission was a high profile one, with the participation of CEPF Executive Director Olivier Langrand, and the introduction of the chair of CEPF's Donor Council (Julia Marton-Lefèvre) to Tany Meva and its board. It also allowed for introducing the new grant director, Monique Vieille, and saying goodbye to Pierre Carret, grant director for MADIO through FY18. In

FY19, the Secretariat conducted two financial supervision missions (July and December 2019) and one combined financial technical supervision visit (April 2019) in the Comoros and in Madagascar. The Secretariat also co-led the mid-term evaluation in December 2019.

The RIT has had a high turnover rate for the past three years. The initial RIT leader, Alain Randriamaherisoa, who was hired on February 1, 2017, left the organization on January 31, 2018. A new RIT leader (Ramanarivosoa Tolojanahary) was hired and resigned on April 30, 2018, thus the team was in a leadership vacuum for most of the second half of FY18. At the beginning of FY19, in July 2018, Rija Ranaivoson started as the team leader of the RIT at Tany Meva, bringing hope for much-needed stability within the RIT team. A year later, at the beginning of FY20, Monique Randriatsivory, a former Project Manager, succeeded him. She has proven to be a very capable and resourceful leader. Project managers have also had a high turnover rate for different reasons up to December 2019.

Tany Meva hired Claude Fanohiza, as its executive director in January 2018, which has given all of Tany Meva renewed motivation in the pursuit of its mission.

In addition, in January 2018, two consultants were hired on a part-time basis as national representatives: Olivier Tyack is based in Mauritius and provides support to Mauritius and Seychelles, acting as the eyes and ears on the ground, and Soihibou Mhoumadi is based in Comoros and provides support for this country. Despite this, due to poor coordination and administrative barriers, the support provided by the consultants in FY18 was very limited. The support was much stronger starting in FY19. Given that many projects in Mauritius and the Seychelles have already closed and that there will not be another call for proposals during this investment period, the RIT will likely amend the consultancy accordingly to be in line with decreasing needs for support as the investment phase winds down.

Composition of the CEPF Team, as of December 2019

Monique Randriatsivory (was promoted on September 1, 2019)	RIT Lead	Overall coordination of the RIT, preparation of calls for proposals, supervision of the Project Officers, piloting of the communication and outreach, supervision of monitoring and evaluation, coordination with partners
Anicet Josué Rakotoarisoa (Started on April 11, 2019)	Project Manager	Main contact and day-to-day management, projects in Madagascar's Western corridors, and support for Mauritius
Rivo Fanomezantsoa Andriatsimatahomanana (Started on September 3, 2019)	Project Manager	Main contact and day-to-day management, projects in Madagascar's Western corridors, and support for Mauritius
Rindra Nantenaina ANDRIAMAHEFASOA (Started on September 19, 2019)	Project Manager	Main contact and day-to-day management, projects in Madagascar Eastern corridor, Highlands cluster and other sites in Malagasy, as well as the Seychelles and Comoros
Herivola ANDRIAMPENOMANANA (was promoted on June 1, 2019)	Finance and Administration Officer	Day-to-day administrative support, organization of events, project database management and coordination of information
Patrick Raharinjatovoa (Started on July 1, 2014)	Chauffeur	Chauffeur, logistical support

Mihary Randrianarivelo (Started on February 14, 2019)	Public Relations, Communication & Fundraising Officer (30%)	In charge of communication material development, organization of PR events, preparation of newsletters, and fundraising efforts
Tahina Rakotoson (Started on April 10, 2018)	M&E Specialist (10%)	In charge of monitoring & evaluation of Tany Meva projects

3. Implementation

3.1 Collaboration with CEPF’s donors and other funders

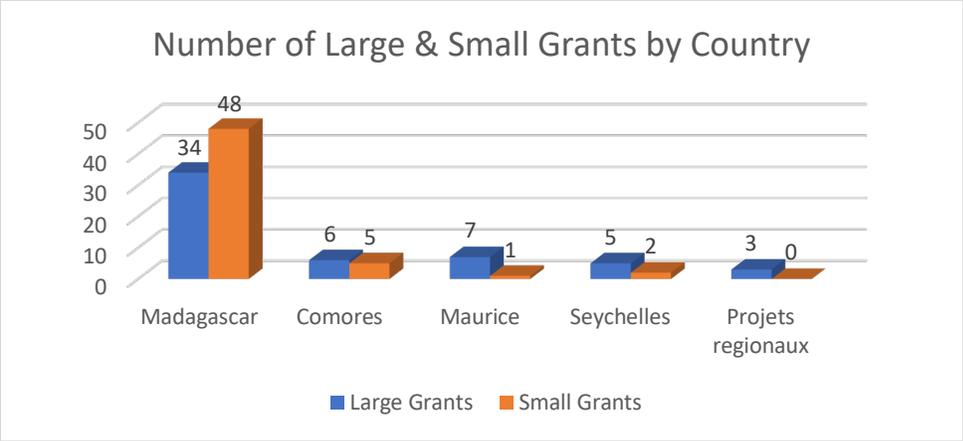
In fiscal year 2019, CEPF’s global donors increased the spending authority for the MADIO Hotspot, and increased the timeline until September 30, 2022. The CEPF Secretariat works very closely with CEPF’s global donors. They meet on a regular basis, including during meetings of the donor council and working group, through which the donor partners are well-informed about CEPF’s strategy, progress and overall impact on conservation.

3.2 Portfolio Status

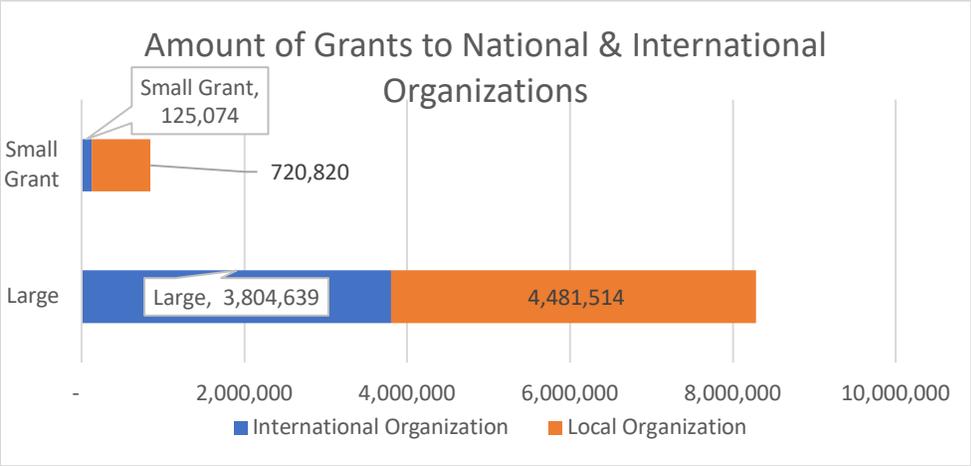
The CEPF portfolio in the MADIO Hotspot has progressed well in terms of budget and portfolio development and has grown to be one of the largest CEPF portfolios. Overall, nine calls for proposals were issued, and no further call for proposals will be issued before the end of the current investment phase in September 2022. Indeed, as of December 2019, only 64% of the current investment period had elapsed, but 91% of funds for the period were already committed. Thus, the opportunity to redirect the portfolio priorities at this point is very limited.

A total of 867 letters of inquiry (LOI) were received since inception, and 81 projects were awarded through December 2019. This results in an award rate of 9.3% of LOIs received. This result was discussed during the mid-term assessment workshop in Antananarivo in December 2019, and all parties agreed that the award rate is too low. If not addressed, it may also act as a disincentive for potential applicants. While this issue cannot be addressed adequately at this stage given the funding status of the portfolio, this is an issue that should be given attention in the next investment phase. In order to increase the approval rate, more direct support should be provided to the potential applicants after LOI submission, such as through an in-country outreach workshop.

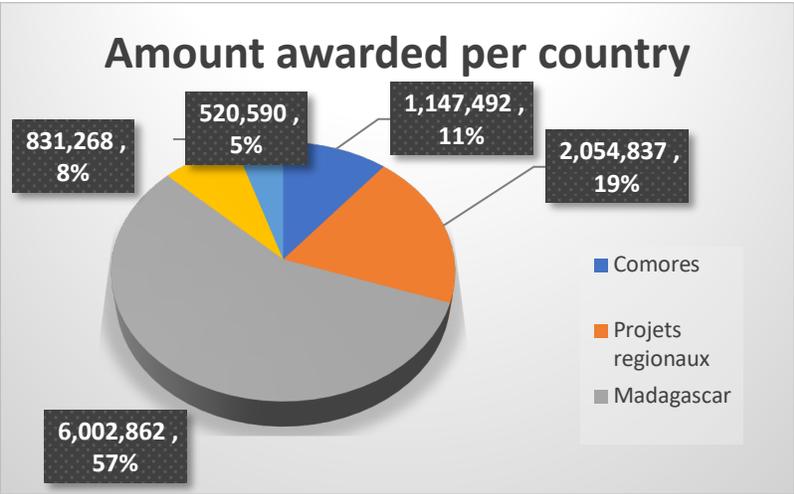
The chart below shows how the numbers of and type of grant by country.



Although not surprising, it is interesting to note that the number of Large and Small Grants awarded to date is almost the same, yet the funds awarded for small grants is close to one-tenth of funds awarded for large grants (see chart below).



Also, strikingly (see chart below), the bulk of the awards were made in Madagascar, due to the fact that the country dwarfs the other islands in terms of size and threats to its unique fauna and flora.



With the hindsight that mid-term review affords, if the Comoros and Mauritius-Seychelles consultants had been brought on board earlier than 2018 in the investment phase, perhaps this would have resulted in more interest and awards from these smaller islands.

Finally, the number of truly regional projects spanning the hotspot has been disappointingly low. This is due partly to the fact that the hotspot islands are very diverse in terms of biodiversity (unique to each country), culture, language and GDP. Despite their geographic proximity, the islands face different and unique challenges in terms of biodiversity conservation.

Excluding the RIT grant, as of December 2019 the portfolio comprised 110 grants (54 large and 56 small). An additional 8-10 large grants (including a few by invitation only) are expected to be awarded in the fiscal year 2019. No further small grants are expected to be awarded in the current investment phase.

Per the table below, as of December 2019, 11 small grants and 17 large grants had ended but were not closed. Thus 66% of awarded grants were still active as of December 2019. About a dozen grants will end in December 2019, and more grants will follow, indicative of the portfolio starting to slowly wind down.

Status	Active		Closed		Ended but not closed	
Type	Large	Small	Large	Small	Large	Small
Quantity	34	39	20	17	6	11
Percentage	66%		34%			

Given that impact is only reported when grants close, and as a result of few grants having closed as of December 2019, the hotspot had very little impact (both at global and portfolio level) to report despite it having reached beyond the mid-term. This timing difference and seemingly low impact will also be perceptible in the 2019 fiscal year, but it is expected to fade away as many more projects will end and close. In addition, there has been a backlog of Small Grants ended but not closed and missing final reports, but the backlog is being cleared and the missing reports are being posted, thus again, the hotspot’s impact should be well-reflected starting in fiscal year 2020.

One caveat though, is that for many of the projects that started in 2016-2017, baseline civil society tracking tools are not available, therefore, it is hard to measure progress in terms of civil society management capacity.

In terms of **strategic direction**, please see the table below for detailed allocation as of December 2019.

Strategic Direction	Spending Authority	Awarded Amount	Large Grants	Small Grants	Over/Under-budget	% Contractualised
SD 1- Empower local communities to protect biodiversity	4,557,900	3,627,275	19	40	930,625	80%
SD 2- Maintream conservation into political and economic decision making	3,750,215	3,896,005	26	14	(145,790)	104%
SD 3- Strengthen Civil Society at local and regional level	2,358,950	1,608,769	9	2	750,181	68%
SD 4- Regional Implementation Team	1,611,790	1,425,000	1	0	186,790	88%
TOTAL	12,278,855	10,557,050	55	56	1,721,805	86%

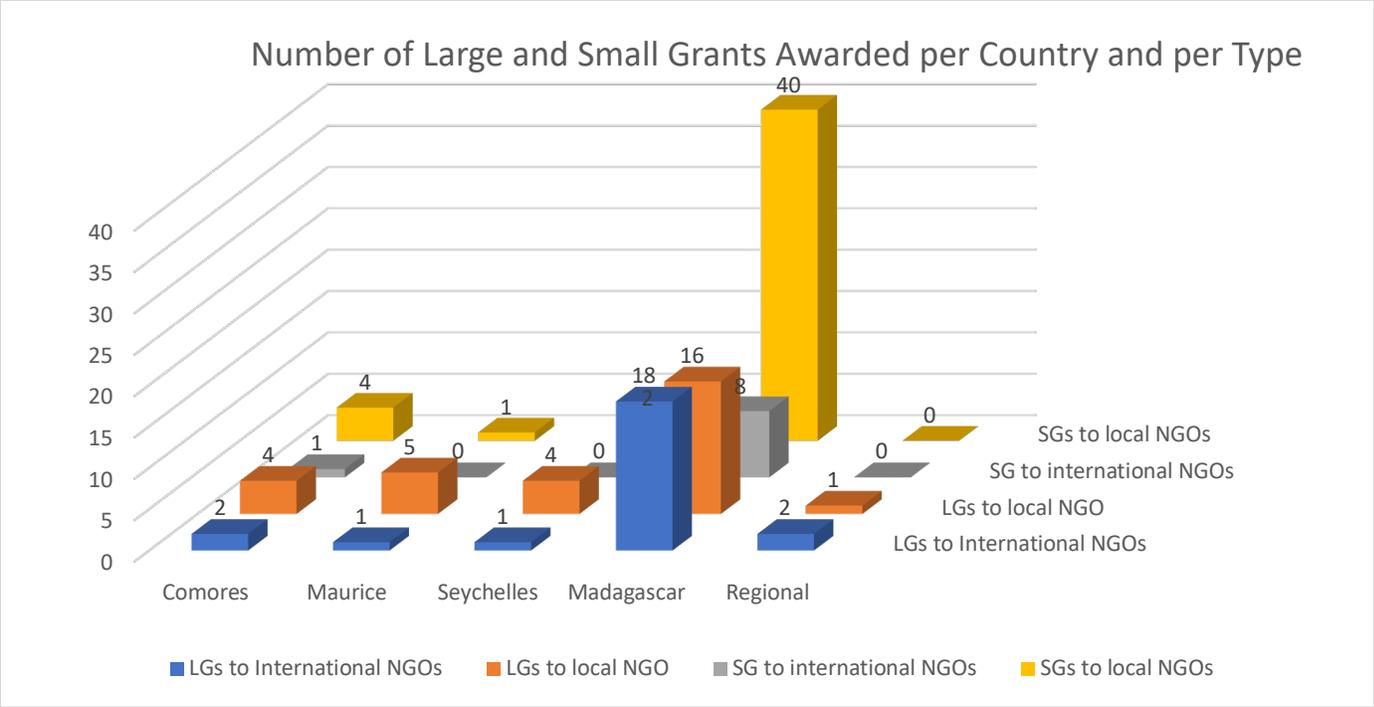
Note that the spending authority is not expected to change before the end of the current investment phase. In terms of budget, Strategic Direction 2 has slightly exceeded the allocated budget, however, programmatically all indicators have not yet been reached (please refer to the logframe in Annex 1 for more detailed information on gaps). Regarding Strategic Directions 1 and 3, a budget envelope of US\$930,625 and US\$750,181 remains available respectively and this will be used to try to meet and exceed all the objectives planned under these strategic directions.

As for Strategic Direction 4, which represents the grant made to the regional implementation team for implementing and overseeing the portfolio, the awarded amount will be reduced in January following a budget re-alignment for the remainder of the investment phase. The awarded amount will also be the spending authority for Strategic Direction 4, and the balance of funds will be used for grant-making (large grants only).

In terms of **geographical distribution**, Madagascar represents about 57% of the total in financial terms, with 81 grants and a budget of over 6 million. No geographical distribution projection was made at the onset of the funding phase, and while the need may justify the large proportion of funding going to Madagascar, it has at times been challenging for the RIT to manage all these projects and conduct field supervision visits. Also, the consultants covering Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles were brought on board only in 2018, and it took some time for the RIT to make them operational. As the portfolio is now starting to wind down and no more calls will be issued, the needed level of effort has decreased.

The balance between **local and international organizations** has evolved in favor of local organizations, which now represent 68 percent of the total number of grants, and 57% of the budget of the grants. This evolution is a reflection of the efforts of the RIT and CEPF Secretariat to reach out to local organizations. Indeed, the CEPF stipulates that local organizations should represent at least 50% of the portfolio.

The following graph further shows that there is good mix overall in the sense that large grants (30) are also made to local organizations, and small grants (9) are also made to international organizations. Again, the graph shows that the bulk of small grants have been awarded to local NGOs in Madagascar which is justified given the size of the country and the investment priorities.



4. Performance of CEPF’s Investment

4.1 Portfolio-Level Performance

In terms of portfolio management, due to high level staff turnover both at the leadership level of Tany Meva and within the RIT, the overall performance of Tany Meva in the role of RIT fell short of desired standards from the time the initial RIT leader left (December 2016) to the time Monique Fleuria Randriatsivery, the current RIT leader took the position in July 2018, first as the interim lead then as the confirmed RIT leader. As of September 2019, the RIT, with the support of the leadership of Tany Meva, is performing well and working hard to complete the backlog of tasks that were not completed properly and/or in a timely way.

In terms of results on investment since funding phase inception, relatively few projects have ended/closed. Only 37 out of 110 grants (33%) have closed, and for some of the small grants, final completion and impact reports have either not been posted in ConservationGrants or are missing. As a consequence, the impact that can be reported to date is very limited.

On the CEPF Secretariat end, the current grant director, Monique Vieille, took the portfolio over in July 2018 from her predecessor Pierre Carret. The grant manager, Eric Ramarijaona, has been on board since March 2018, and provides stability and crucial insight into the portfolio all the more so that he hails from Madagascar.

a. How are we doing as a grant-maker?

In 2018, the CEPF started to conduct anonymous exit surveys as grants across hotspots were closing. To date, there has been a very low response rate from the MADIO Hotspot. Therefore, we are not yet in a position to confidently report on how grantees think CEPF is doing as a grant-maker.

In addition, the time elapsed between receipt of proposals and award of grants has been long in the MADIO Hotspot for a number of reasons, and this can adversely impact grantees. Although there is not much opportunity to rectify this in the remainder of the investment phase, this is a lesson for the next investment phase.

b. How are the grantees reaching their targets?

Based on progress reports submitted by grantees, there is a wide range in terms of capacity and quality of reporting. There is wide disparity within the portfolio in terms of overall performance. However, there is a general tendency to be over-ambitious when setting targets, and in many cases additional extensions are needed to reach at least some of the targets set. There is clearly a need to work more closely with the grantees during proposal development to help set realistic targets, and also to clarify the CEPF procedures and requirements to applicants.

Following the mid-term assessment, the RIT has developed a revised supervision mission plan to ensure that all projects are being visited and supervised at least once a year (small and large projects). The RIT is also in the process of recruiting an additional program officer. This will allow for a more in-depth coverage of the projects in Madagascar and for more frequent supervision missions.

Actual and expected results against the logframe targets are summarized in Annex 1.

c. What are the factors influencing their performances?

There are many factors outside of our control that are influencing grantees' performance, such as local security, natural catastrophes and political instability. Concerning the factors that CEPF can control, timing of receipt of funding is an issue that is often raised by grantees. Many grantees have required no-cost extensions because they had no funds to start the project at the onset of the contract due to delays in releasing the initial advance.

d. Are we achieving our overall targets?

Overall, projects are achieving most of their project targets, and shortfalls are justified and documented. In terms of portfolio targets, most projects up to FY18 did not include key portfolio indicators and therefore the link to project impacts was not tracked. As of FY19, all new projects include key portfolio indicators that are being tracked.

In Section 4, below, we will look at how we are proposing to prioritize interventions and address the gaps for the remainder of the investment phase.

4.2 Preliminary Impacts Summary

The impacts of the grant portfolio to date are still preliminary, as overall most projects are still active and few have closed as of December 2019. Nevertheless, it is possible to anticipate the scope and magnitude of impacts at the portfolio level by aggregating the expected impacts of individual grants. The anticipated and secured impacts against the indicators in the portfolio logframe are presented in Annex 1 and briefly summarized below.

Based upon the awarded and pipeline grants, progress is on track to all but two indicators in the portfolio logframe. The two indicators where progress is not on track are under Objectives 1 and 2.

Objective 1: "40 Biodiversity Areas, covering 2.8 million hectares, have new or strengthened protection and management." As was reported already in the FY17 Annual

Portfolio: Review, the target of having 2.8 million hectares of new or strengthened protected areas is no longer feasible. This figure was decided in 2014, at the time of profiling, based on the number of KBAs that were at the time under temporary protection, with the idea that CEPF would support organizations to finalize the protection process. Nevertheless, the Malagasy government launched in 2015 and 2016, an initiative to grant permanent protection status to many New Protected Areas (NPAs), independently of CEPF support. While CEPF supports many organizations in the effective management of these NPAs, the actual creation of these protected areas cannot be accounted for as a result of CEPF engagement. As a consequence, CEPF shifted the approach to PA creation toward smaller, innovative protected area models (with private sector, stewardship approaches, etc.) which should allow for achieving creation of 10 new protected areas, but covering a smaller total area.

Thus, it is hereby proposed to revise this objective from 2.8 million hectares to 700,000 hectares.

Objective 2: “At least 10 Key Biodiversity Areas that were unprotected or under temporary protection gain officially declared permanent protected status covering 1 million hectares.” There are two main reasons that account for the lack of results to date. First, per the explanation provided in the FY17 Annual Portfolio Overview, “The only objective that appears not achievable at this stage is the one on new protected areas (...). The objective was set up in 2014, at the time of profiling, based on the number of KBAs that were at the time under temporary protection, with the idea that CEPF would support organizations to finalize the protection process. Nevertheless, the Malagasy government launched, in 2015 and 2016, an initiative to grant permanent protection status to many New Protected Areas (NPAs), independently from CEPF support. While CEPF supports many organizations in the effective management of these NPAs, the actual creation of these protected areas cannot be accounted for as a result of CEPF engagement. As a consequence, CEPF shifted the stewardship approaches...) which should allow for achieving creation of 10 new protected areas, but with a small surface area.” Second, official protected area status is often not gained during the life of a project, or immediately after it ends, but is typically a longer-term process, outside of the direct control of the grantee. While the target under Objective 2 related to the number of KBAs may be achieved, less than one tenth of the hectares planned to be under permanent protected status can realistically be achieved.

Thus, it is hereby proposed to revise this objective from 1 million hectares to of 87,000 hectares.

Biodiversity Conservation

Even though no specific target was set in the ecosystem profile, there are 64 Red-Listed species that have benefited from species-focused conservation action in the hotspot from inception of the current phase to date. The scientific names of the species are available upon request.

Number of Red-Listed Species that have benefitted from species-focused conservation

Taxon	# of Species	# of Grants	Countries
Plants	16	3	Madagascar, Seychelles
Birds	15	5	Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius
Mammals	9	4	Madagascar, Seychelles

Reptiles	13	5	Madagascar, Seychelles
Invertebrates	10	3	Seychelles, Mauritius
Fishes	1	1	Madagascar
Total	64		

Specifically, species-focused conservation actions consisted of community patrols, species focused surveys, bird monitoring and breeding in captivity.

Strengthening Civil Society

Seventy-five local civil society organizations have directly received CEPF grants. All of these organizations will have gained experience of designing, managing and implementing conservation projects, especially those with little or no prior experience of receiving grants from international donors. Many grants include explicit activities related to capacity building of either the grantee organization or sub-grantees (some grants to larger, more experienced organizations include sub-grants to smaller, grassroots organizations with associated mentoring). CEPF uses a self-assessment questionnaire, called the civil society tracking tool, to monitor changes in institutional capacity of civil society organizations. To date, baseline and final tools have been completed by eight local organizations receiving grants or sub-grants.

Capacity building is also taking place at the level of the network, in recognition of the fact that many conservation issues facing the MADIO Hotspot cannot be responded to effectively by one organization working in isolation. Awarded grants have enabled four organizations to be engaged in a mentoring and lasting partnership relationships at regional level, and nine additional partnerships are expected.

Human Well-being

The impacts of CEPF grants on human well-being are evaluated when grants close. Eighty-five percent of local communities targeted by site-based closed grants have had tangible benefits for well-being in the form of increased food security due to sustainable management of fisheries, increased income from nature-based tourism, or other alternative income generating activities (e.g., production and sale of honey).

Enabling Conditions

CEPF grants aim to influence various parameters that define the political, social and economic environment in which conservation takes place. With regard to public support for conservation goals, awarded grants are increasing public debate and awareness around deforestation, fire controls, the need for sustainable fisheries, and protecting endangered species. That said, tangible and lasting impacts cannot easily be quantified, especially in a volatile political environment as is the case in Madagascar.

4.3 Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

In the MADIO Hotspot, CEPF investment focuses on four strategic directions, containing investment priorities. This section explores grant-making under the first three strategic directions (represented in the graph below) in more detail. Strategic Direction 4 relates to the performance of the RIT, and this has been covered in Section 1.2. *Coordinating CEPF*

Grant Making. In this section, we are also proposing a re-alignment of the spending authority by strategic direction.

Strategic Direction 1

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority KBAs. To this end, CEPF is supporting efforts to provide the necessary technical and financial support in designing and implementing natural resources conservation and management measures adapted to the local context, taking into consideration local development needs (Investment Priority 1.1). In addition, this strategic direction cannot be implemented successfully without also supporting the development of economic models to improve both livelihoods and biodiversity conservation (Investment Priority 1.2). This strategic direction is also intended to build the technical, administrative and financial capacity of local grassroots organizations and their partners (Investment Priority 1.3).

Madagascar has the lion's share of this strategic direction with 42 grants, which was to be expected considering the importance of community-based conservation and links between poverty and biodiversity protection in this country, underlined in the ecosystem profile. The Comoros benefited from five projects and Mauritius from two, and one in the Seychelles.

Twenty-six large grants and 24 small grants have been awarded under Strategic Direction 1, with a further two large grants in the pipeline. The awarded projects directly address all seven investment priorities under Strategic Direction 1. The objectives set forth in the logframe for Investment Priorities 1.4, 1.5. and 1.6 have already been met, while the four other investment priorities' indicators are anticipated to be reached as well.

Strategic Direction 2

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into political and economic decision-making. CEPF is supporting local research institutions to improve basic knowledge on biodiversity of priority KBAs and corridors (Investment Priority 2.1). These efforts are complemented by supporting civil society to disseminate biodiversity information and influence political and economic decision-makers in favor of biodiversity and conservation priorities (Investment Priority 2.2). Finally, CEPF is encouraging civil society organizations to explore partnerships with private sector stakeholders to promote sustainable practices that deliver positive impacts for conservation (Investment Priority 2.3).

Fifteen large grants and nine small grants have been awarded under Strategic Direction 2, with a further two large grants in the pipeline. These 26 projects work with civil society organizations to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into the decision-making spheres, and all indicators under this strategic direction are expected to be met.

Strategic Direction 3

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to strengthen civil society capacity at local and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation. To this end, CEPF is supporting efforts to foster the emergence of a new generation of conservation professionals and organizations by small grants assistance for technical and practical training (Investment Priority 3.1). In parallel, CEPF also encourages exchanges and partnerships between civil society organizations to strengthen conservation knowledge, organizational capacity, and management and fundraising skills (Investment Priority 3.2).

Investment under Strategic Direction 3 is mostly conducted via large grants able to span large geographic areas with projects supporting networks and collaboration at regional level. Under this strategic direction, only two grants are regional, while six are in Madagascar, three are in Mauritius, and one is in the Comoros. CEPF would have liked to support more regional initiatives but, unfortunately, due to the great disparities that exist among the different islands in the hotspot, few applications for funding spanning the different countries in the hotspot were received.

Although no additional grant-making is anticipated under this strategic direction, the 12 grants (10 large and two small) that have been awarded are expected to be sufficient to reach the indicators' objectives, except for that under Investment Priority 3.2. According to the original plan of a grant awarded to Durrell Conservation Training Limited, six students from Comoros were expected to graduate in a field related to conservation. Due to logistical complications, however, only one student from the Comoros who traveled to Madagascar was trained. Nevertheless, in the future, the grantee hopes to train a cohort in the Comoros.

Proposed Re-alignment of Spending Authority per Strategic Direction:

Based on the grants awarded through December 2019 and projected grant awards during 2020 (based on new grant awards between January and April 2020 as well as pipeline grants), it is proposed to increase the spending authorities for Strategic Directions 1 and 2, and to reduce the spending authorities for Strategic Directions 3 and 4, correspondingly. The details are presented in the table below.

Strategic Direction	Original Spending Authority	Awarded Amount (as of Dec. 2019)	Revised Spending Authority (based on projected grant awards in 2020)	Difference
SD 1	4,557,900	3,627,275	5,041,013	483,113
SD 2	3,750,215	3,896,005	4,145,714	395,499
SD 3	2,358,950	1,608,769	1,774,248	(584,702)
SD 4	1,611,790	1,425,000	1,317,880	(293,910)
Total	12,278,855	10,557,049	12,278,855	0

The award amount under Strategic Direction 2 already exceeds the original spending authority. There are several reasons for this situation:

- The strategic direction raised the interest of national organizations, in particular in Madagascar, for policy and advocacy work;
- As Strategic Direction 1 (field-based conservation with communities) was not open during the first call for proposals, several projects working at the same time with communities and private sector were submitted under Strategic Direction 2 during the first call, but have components addressing community work as well;
- In the Seychelles and Mauritius, which represent about one-third of this budget line, field conservation work generally implies collaboration with the private sector (due to land ownership systems). The role of local communities is less prominent, making

the Strategic Direction 2 the preferred option for civil society organizations in these two countries.

The award amount under Strategic Direction 1 has not yet exceeded the spending authority, but based on grants that expected to be awarded during 2020, an increase to the spending authority is proposed.

As for Strategic Direction 3, a decrease in the spending authority is proposed, due to the facts that, first, there is good reason to be confident that the targets set out in the logframe will be met and, in some cases, exceeded, and, second, that fewer strong applications were received under this strategic direction as opportunities for regional exchange and cooperation remain limited.

Finally, a decrease is proposed to the spending authority for Strategic Direction 4 as the RIT has been able to realize cost savings.

Priorities for January 2020 to June 2022 for CEPF Investment Strategy

The 30 months left in the investment phase align with the amendment to the RIT grant, which was approved in January 2020, and was developed as a result of the mid-term assessment exercise. It should be noted that the actual end date of the investment phase is 30 September 2022. However, in order for the CEPF Secretariat to close the grants fully, the portfolio grants are scheduled to end by June 2022 at the latest.

The activities and deliverables in the RIT grant were completely overhauled from the original version developed in 2015, to address identified gaps and priorities. These gaps and priorities were identified both during a Grantee Workshop¹ held in Nosy Be, Madagascar during October 8-10 2019, and during the Mid-term Evaluation Workshop held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, on December 3-4 2019. The product resulting from the identified gaps is the revised RIT workplan (including activities, deliverables and means of verification), which is available (in French) in Annex 3.

Identified priorities:

1. Investment Strategy:

Based on the analysis of progress toward the logframe targets under each strategic direction, it became clear that Strategic Directions 1 and 3 need to be prioritized for the remainder of the investment phase. The targets under Strategic Direction 2 have more or less been achieved and, therefore, proposals focused on Strategic Direction 2 will no longer be funded.

Strategic Direction 4 (which provides for the RIT grant) was also a clear priority, and priorities 5 and 6 below describe how the RIT priorities have been re-organized. This re-alignment of priorities also resulted in savings that were re-allocated to large grants.

2. Investment Priorities:

Detailed progress and gaps on each strategic direction and investment priority can be found in the logframe in Annex 1. As of December, if all awarded projects reach their program

¹ The full report of the 3-day Workshop in Nosy Be, Hell Ville is available in French upon request.

objectives, all logframe objectives would be reached. At the time of writing this report, we are facing COVID-19 threats, and although the extent of the damage to our projects is not clear yet, what is clear is that at a minimum it will slow down implementation on the ground and therefore we can expect some gaps in achievement. That said, six to eight awards will be made post-December 2019, and these awards will contribute to plugging any forthcoming logframe performance gaps.

3. Priority Species:

As a reminder, there are 64 Red-Listed species that have benefited from species-focused conservation action in the hotspot from inception of the current phase to date. This is considered a stellar achievement despite the fact that no target was set for this indicator as part of this investment strategy. Stakeholders consulted as part of the mid-term assessment decided that there was need at this point to set a target nor prioritize this further, however species conservation actions, when reported, should be carefully reviewed.

4. Sites and Corridors:

The ecosystem profile describes the priority sites and corridors as well as the rationale for selecting them. However, it does not provide further guidance (for example, should all priority sites at least have one CEPF project (pending acceptable grantee funding request), or would it make more sense to have a constellation of projects in some of these priority sites, even if that means that CEPF would not fund projects in all of its selected priority sites. In any case, the portfolio has grown organically within the defined priority sites, and the gaps (which will mostly not be filled in the remainder of the investment period) are fairly limited, except in the Seychelles. Therefore, sites and corridors will not be a focus for the remainder of the investment phase. The next funding phase would, however, benefit from having geographic (country level) targets in terms of budget allocation as this would also help bring human resources in alignment.

Madagascar:

The country has a total of 212 KBAs. CEPF selected 38 priority sites, located in priority corridors. CEPF has funded activities in all but three priority sites: MDG-127 Septs Lacs NPA; MDG-2 Ambabalibe Menabe; and MDG-132 Port-Berge Wetlands NPA.

Comoros:

The country has 20 KBAs, of which CEPF selected 19 as priority sites. CEPF has funded activities in all but four priority sites: COM-2 Dziani-Boudouni Lake; COM-3 Hantsongoma Lake; COM-4 La Grille Mountain; and COM-7 Mont Ntringui (Ndzuanu Highlands).

Seychelles:

The country has 57 identified KBAs, of which CEPF selected 12 as priority site. To date, however, it has only funded work in three KBAs: SYC-13 Grand Police Wetlands; SYC42 Silhouette National Park; and SYC-49 Silhouette Marine National Park. This shortfall is mostly due to the fact that many grantees in the Seychelles felt that the funding ceiling of the CEPF was not high enough to be of interest to them. There could be other more complex reasons for the shortfall, but they are not clear. During the last call for large proposals in November 2018, only seven applications from the Seychelles were received among a total of more than 100 from the hotspot as a whole.

Mauritius:

The country has 13 identified KBAs. CEPF selected nine of these as priority sites, specifically, five KBAs in Mauritius, three in Rodrigues, and one on the atoll of Saint Brandon. CEPF has funded activities in all but two of the priority sites: MUS-16 South Slopes of Grande Montagne and MUS-6 Rodrigues' Islets.

5. Opportunities/Needs to respond to newly recognized threats:

Overall, as the investment phase is moving toward the end, the RIT felt it was important to capitalize on its position as a key stakeholder in biodiversity conservation, a collaborative partner, especially with civil society organization, and an active lobbyist with governmental agencies. The revised workplan (Annex 3) of the RIT details the priorities, which are briefly discussed below.

Increased networking with stakeholders (Point 3 in the workplan):

The RIT felt that it was important to have greater visibility within the biodiversity/ environmental protection sphere in the region and to be more actively involved in collaborative actions. Also, it was felt important to better track the various meetings attended by different staff to be able to demonstrate that the networking activities are taking place and yielding results.

Capitalization and Portfolio Evaluation (Point 4 in the Workplan):

This was another identified opportunity for the RIT to increase visibility, enhance communication, and position itself to continue its work via Tany Meva. The RIT will develop a final portfolio assessment report, as well as update a video that has already been created and which shows the work of the various grantees in the hotspot. The RIT will also organize the final assessment workshop to which all grantees will be invited.

Support the integration of biodiversity into public policies and private sector practices (Point 5 in the Workplan):

The goal is to strengthen communication and information sharing with authorities, with CSOs and stakeholder platforms, and carry out advocacy with regional, national and even international government authorities to promote the continuous implementation of projects in the field and remedy blockages.

Communicate the progress of the program at regional level (Point 6 in the Workplan):

The CEPF Secretariat requested an annual communication plan (for which a provision was made in the revised budget), as this will be a key element to the RIT's communication efforts. As part of its communication effort, the RIT also committed to updating its vast contact list and making it available on the RIT connection site.

Re-activating the social works committee "*Comite des Oeuvres Sociales*" (COS) (Point 2 in Workplan):

This group of experts was under the name of COS was gathered in 2015 at the onset of the portfolio. The objective of the group was to meet on a regular basis to provide an external view on the portfolio and on specific proposals or grants as needed. The COS has no specific authority but can be either consulted directly, or the COS can provide unsolicited orientation guidelines to the portfolio based on evolving national priorities for example. The COS met a number of times but then very quickly fell apart and was not actively consulted by the RIT. The RIT at the mid-term assessment felt that this was a lost opportunity, and they have decided to contact each COS member and share with them the results and key highlights of the mid-term assessment, as well as inform them that their active participation as a group would be welcomed and supported by the RIT. The COS members will also be invited to a panel discussion during the final assessment of the portfolio planned in 2022.

Strengthen the capacity of CSOs for the sustainability of the impacts of CEPF funding (Point 7 in the workplan):

The goal is to identify opportunities for strengthening national capacity of CSOs in collaboration with partners and by analyzing CSTT tools and outreach reports. Based on this analysis, 10 grantees will be selected, and they will be referred to specific training opportunities that will help them sustain the activities they are doing beyond the investment phase of the portfolio. The training will be followed up with an exit survey to assess the outcomes.

6. Other (RIT Mandate):

Strengthening project management capacities (Point 1 in workplan)

Given the regular turnover of the RIT personnel, reinforcing management capacities of the RIT is still a priority for the remainder of the investment phase. Specifically, an additional program officer will be recruited (bringing the total to four, not counting the RIT team leader). This is necessary in order to carry out supervision visits to each project at least once a year, and more often as needed.

Also, upon recommendation by the CEPF Secretariat, the RIT has accepted to recruit a consultant to streamline and simplify the administrative and operational processes of Tany Meva.

Professional development for each RIT member has also been budgeted for. Each member will benefit from one training per year (in 2020 and 2021) tailored to their specific needs and interests to improve their performance on the job.

Monitor the progress and impact of projects (Point 8 in the workplan):

Again, this is part of the day-to-day work of the RIT and CEPF Secretariat. However, given the sub-par performance at times in this area, the team felt it was important to spell out specific activities and deliverables, such as to: ensure a field visit at least once a year for each of the large-grant and small-grant projects; support beneficiaries in the implementation of projects as needed by implementing the recommendations from site visits and following up on the recommendations with the grantee; to review and share comments on small grantees' reports within three weeks of receiving them; etc.

Share small grant files and progress updates with the CEPF Secretariat (Point 9 in the workplan):

This last point focusses on updating the ConservationGrants database for small grants with all required and relevant documents. This will ensure complete records that can be consulted even beyond the end of the investment phase.

5. Conclusion

Five-and-a-half years in out of a total of seven-and-a-half years, the second CEPF investment phase in the MADIO Hotspot has made very good progress. A balanced grant portfolio has been developed, with over 90% of the spending authority already awarded, and progress on track to meet 25 of the 29 indicators in the portfolio logframe. Although many grants (54) have ended already, the majority (73) are still active, and only four to eight additional grants are expected to be awarded for the remainder of the investment period. As a result, tangible impacts are definitely being observed, in terms of biodiversity conserved, human well-being improved, civil society capacity strengthened, and enabling

conditions enhanced. The portfolio is definitely at a mature stage in terms of achievements and time elapsed.

One weakness of the portfolio is the timing of the mid-term assessment exercise, which was conducted when the portfolio was already too advanced in terms of awards in the pipeline and awards made, thus not leaving much flexibility for re-directing the portfolio. Initially, the investment phase covered five years, and the mid-point for the assessment would have been approximately late 2017 through mid-2018, however with the prospect of additional funding and an extension of the investment phase that materialized in September 2018, as well as the arrival of a new grant director in mid-2018, the mid-term evaluation was postponed. For example, if the portfolio had not been already so advanced, it would have been possible to consider focusing more on Red-Listed species conservation or focusing additional efforts on funding Strategic Direction 3 to create truly regional and sustainable networks. Regardless of this limitation, the portfolio is on track to meet most of its objectives, and the overall performance has been solid despite much staff turnover at the RIT, and one change in CEPF grant director during the current investment phase.

Now that most grants have been awarded, the key challenge ahead is to ensure that the grants create aggregate sustainable impact for biodiversity conservation. To this end, the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT have already started to transition away from a focus on grant making toward supervision of the active portfolio, monitoring of impacts, ensuring full documentation in ConservationGrants and sharing lessons learned.

Annexes

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Progress to date (December 2019)
<p>Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation priorities.</p> <p>Total amount: US\$12,278,855</p>	<p>1. 40 Key Biodiversity Areas, covering 2.8 million hectares, have new or strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>2. At least 10 Key Biodiversity Areas that were unprotected or under temporary protection gain officially declared permanent protected status covering 1 million hectares.²</p>	<p><i>1. Anticipated results (from awarded grants):</i></p> <p>29 KBAs, covering 640,484 ha, are expected to have strengthened management</p> <p><i>Actual impacts (from closed grants):</i></p> <p>12 KBAs, covering 76,415 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDG107, Vohibola Classified Forest NPA, 2,000 ha - MDG112, Ibity NPA, 6,136 ha - MDG11 - Tsinjoriake-Andatabo MPA, 1,171 ha - MDG67 - Amoron'i Onilahy et Rivière Onilahy NPA, 20,436 ha - MDG141 - Ankarafantsika NP and Ampijoroa KBA, 4,357 ha - MDG8, Ambodivahibe Bay MPA, 39,974 ha - SYC13 Grand Police Wetland, 32.8 ha - SYC11 Montagne Corail/Collines du Sud, 191.2 ha - SYC42, Silhouette NP, 1,995 - MUS3, Plaine Corail, 6 ha - MUS3, Chamarel, Le Morne, 16 ha of Chamarel – Le Morne KBA (MUS-3) were weeded to remove exotic plants and allow native forest to recover. - COM19, Pomoni, 100 ha <p><i>2. Anticipated results (from awarded grants):</i></p> <p>10 KBAs with a total area of 87,089 hectares are expected to gain permanent protection status</p>

² While we may achieve this target in terms of number of KBAs, we believe less than one tenth of the hectares planned to be under PA status can realistically be achieved based on the explanation provided in the logframe, **therefore we hereby propose a revised objective of 87,000 ha instead of 1,000,000 ha under O2.**

	<p>3. At least 10 partnerships and networks formed among civil society, government and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile.</p>	<p><i>Actual impacts (from closed grants):</i></p> <p>None. There are two main reasons that account for the lack of results to date:</p> <p>1) Per the explanation provided in the FY17 Annual portfolio Overview "The only objective that appears not achievable at this stage is the one on new protected areas (...). The objective was set up in 2014, at the time of profiling, based on the number of KBAs that were at the time under temporary protection, with the idea that CEPF would support organizations to finalize the protection process. Nevertheless, the Malagasy government launched, in 2015 and 2016, an initiative to grant permanent protection status to many New Protected Areas (NPAs), independently from CEPF support. While CEPF supports many organizations in the effective management of these NAPs, the actual creation of these protected areas cannot be accounted for as a result of CEPF engagement. As a consequence, CEPF shifted the stewardship approaches...) which should allow for achieving creation of 10 new Protected Areas, but with a small surface area".</p> <p>2)The Protected Area Status is often not gained during the life of a project, or immediately after it ends, but is typically a longer-term process.</p> <p><i>3.Anticipated results (from awarded grants):</i></p> <p>32 new networks and partnerships are expected to be formed</p> <p><i>Actual impacts (from closed grants):</i></p> <p>8 partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freshwater Species Experts for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands; - National Freshwater KBA Coordination Group for Madagascar
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	<p>4. At least 40 civil society organizations, including at least 30 local organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steering Committee for the Implementation of the Sydney Promise in Madagascar - Partnership between Blue Ventures and Moheli Marine Park on technical support for fisheries monitoring - Grand Police citizen initiative in Seychelles - Anse Forbans Community Conservation Programme in Seychelles - Partnership between The Peregrine Fund (manager of 2 PA Mandrozo and Tsimembo Manambolomaty), Madagascar National Parks (manager of 4 PA Nosy Hara, Sahamalaza, Ankarafantsika and Baly Bay), and DWCT (manager of PA Ankevo Ambondrobe) set up a common monitoring system for the fishing eagle within each site, and discuss the conservation of this species. This has improved and strengthened the conservation of this species (CR) and gain a better understanding of the size of the overall population of the species. - The PA of Ibity became a member of the regional tourist office. <p><i>4. Anticipated results (from awarded grants):</i></p> <p>63 civil society organizations, including 50 local ones, have participated in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile</p> <p><i>Actual impacts (from closed grants):</i></p> <p>22 civil society organizations, including 14 local ones, have participated in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile</p>
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	<p>1.3 (IP.1.1) Effective participation of local communities in the management of at least 10 new protected areas at priority sites.</p> <p>1.4.(IP.2.2) Mechanisms for effective participation of private landowners in improved biodiversity management on private lands for at least four priority sites.</p> <p>1.5.(IP 1.2.) Economic tools and models improving livelihoods while preserving natural capital and</p>	<p>and Manja-Morombe), we worked with the local fokotany population in the observation zones. This means that their implications raise awareness because they are representatives of local populations and also local conservation leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #108737 MCSS: Montagne Corail / Collines du Sud and Grand Police Wetland. - #66067 Planet Madagascar: Ankarafantsika NP and Ampijoroa KBA (MDG141) - #65991 Francois Leguat: MUS-13 Plaine Corail. - #65850 CI: production of different communication tools for promoting the site on ecotourism, including a 13mn and 2mn video. -#65747 Fanamby: "Save the Menabe" awareness campaign implemented at Menabe Central Corridor NPA KBA (MDG97) - #65776 BV: Bimbini area and la Selle Islet (COM12); Pomoni area (COM19). <p>1.3. Actual Results: 4 new PAs at priority sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #108737 MCSS: Montagne Corail / Collines du Sud & Grand Police Wetland but awaiting formal designation. -#65991 Francois Leguat: MUS-13 Plaine Corail. - #65840 CI : Ambodivahibe MPA in co-management with the local communities grouped in the MITAFA platform <p>1.4. Actual Results: 3 priority sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SG75960: MDG 112 NAP Ibity partnership with Holcim for the "maison de l'environnement et de l'éducation" and trees planting at the Holcim's restauration area. - #65991: The Grantee (Reserve Francois Leguat) is a private landowner who managed to via this project to restore 6 ha of forest in the reserve, thus increasing the surface area under conservation on the island of Rodrigues. - #65747 Association Fanamby: Peanut farmers were engaged in sustainable production techniques at Menabe Central Corridor NPA KBA (MDG97). <p>1.5. Actual Results: 7 priority sites.</p>
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	<p>biodiversity (ecotourism, payments for ecosystem services, conservation agreements, etc). piloted and implemented in at least eight priority sites.</p> <p>1.6 (IP 1.2.) At least 75 percent of local communities targeted by site-based projects show tangible well-being benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SG75960 MBG: 5 associations have been trained in the technique of welcome, guidance and cooking, crafts and the culture of morier. These associations continue to work in community tourism and provide hospitality and accommodation for visitors to the AP Ibity. Thus the arrival of tourists has had repercussions on the local community and the AP. - #108737 MCSS: Montagne Corail / Collines du Sud & Grand Police Wetland: Management and business plan developed and adopted, awaiting PA declaration. - #65991 Francois Leguat: The Grantee has actively lobbied to mitigate the impact of the construction of a new runway at Plaine Corail by compensating the ecological impacts through the creation of a new area of natural biodiversity conservation. - #65850 CI: Launch of ecotourism activities with women's associations in the 3 villages and setting up of a circuit. - #65822 Arboretum d'Antsokay: Strengthened partnership between local tourism stakeholders and the wider tourism industry established for two priority sites (MDG11 and MDG67). Tour operators are taking visitors to the two sites, bringing economic benefits that support the management of the protected areas. <p>1.6. Actual Results: 85% of local communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SG77784 GSPM: communities at the level of 4 Fokontany surrounding the classified forest of Vohibola (Andranokoditra, Tampina and Topiana and Tanambao). - SG75960 MBG: Ces 3 fokontany sont les zones clés pour l'écotourisme. - #108737 MCSS: Grand Police / Takamaka community. - #66067 Planet Madagascar: 3 communities: 1) Ambarindahy 2) Maevatanimbary; 3) Andranohobaka. -#65850 CI: 3 women's associations. - #65747 Association Fanambe (7). - #65822 Arboretum d'Antsokay : 2 out of 2 target communities showed tangible benefits, especially cash income from tourism: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community of Saint Augustin and Andatabo (Tsinjoriake Protectec Area)
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	<p>1.7 (IP 1.3) Capacities of local community organizations in charge of conservation and local development improved in at least 20 sites, allowing for increased sustainability and efficiency of these organizations.</p>	<p>2. Community of Ranomay and Ifanato (Amaron'I Onilahy Protected Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #65776 BV: Three of four target villages on Anjouan island, Comoros (Vassy, Dzindri and Salamani), showed tangible well being benefits in terms of: - Providing training and support to enable community-led management of marine resources (underway but early days). - Providing support for agriculture as an alternative livelihood: training in sustainable agriculture techniques, and providing seeds and materials for local women practicing both fishing and agriculture. <p>1.7. Actual Results: 8 sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SG77784 GSPM: community capacities at the level of 4 Fokontany concerned on the values of heritage species, their propagation in the nursery and their restoration - SG75960 MBG: Supervision of community patrollers by the PA patrol manager. Well organized work (scheduling of patrols, PA zoning by group of fokontany ... -SG72035 Madagasikara Voakajy: Capacity of local community organizations in two VOIs responsible for co-management of natural resources around Kirindy Mite National Park and extension (KBA MDG-142) strengthened in sustainable management of baobabs. - #108737 MCSS: successfully engaged the local and wider community through media and communication efforts, and achieved far-reaching sensitization on the value of the area. - #65850 CI: 3 women's associations and 12 fishermen. - #65822 Arboretum d'Antsokay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tamia Association - a CBO involved in management of Tsinjoriake-Andatabo AMP KBA (MDG11) 2. Tsifa Association - a CBO involved in management of Amoron'i Onilahy Protected area within Amoron'i Onilahy et Rivière Onilahy NPA KBA (MDG67) - #65776 BV: Two local community management associations (fisherwomen's association Maecha Bora and fisher's association Malezi Mema) were strengthened at Pomoni KBA (COM19).
Outcome 2:	2.1 (IP 2.1) Baseline studies, inventories and mapping of important biodiversity areas	2.1 Completed for 37 sites. Below is an illustration. Complete list available in Logframe Excel Tracker.

<p>Civil society organizations have enhanced the knowledge base for biodiversity conservation and influence decision-makers for improved mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>\$ 3,750,215</p>	<p>completed for at least six sites—with at least three sites in the Comoros.</p> <p>2.2 (IP 2.2) At least three platforms or networks engaging stakeholders from development agencies, government and local authorities and private sector, to disseminate biodiversity information and influence political and economic decision-makers in favor of biodiversity.</p> <p>2.3 (IP 2.3.) Civil society actively participating in and influencing at least five local development strategies, environmental impact assessments or other appropriate decision process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seychelles, 2: Grand Police wetland (biodiversity inventory), Silhouette Island (habitat mapping). • Mauritius, 1: baseline inventories for St Brandon. • Comoros, 4: Moya forest, Mount Ntringui, biodiversity of rural areas of Anjouan (outside KBAs), and coastal zone of Anjouan (Bimbini peninsula). • Madagascar: 1: Great Reef of Toliara and North Salary NPA (monitoring and inventories of marine wildlife). • Madagascar: 2. monitoring of Madagascar Sea Eagle (at various sites). • Madagascar: 3. two projects include assessments of freshwater species in several sites of Ambato-Boeny wetlands. <p>2.2 Actual results: Completed for three platforms/networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (#65777) A Steering Committee in charge of the Sydney Promise related to the pledge of tripling existing Marine Protected Areas was created under Ministerial decree, bringing together government, NGO, donor and private sector actors. The steering committee appears to have been successful in developing plans for a national MPA system and integrating them into other sectoral plans. - (#65858) A National Coordination Committee for Freshwater Biodiversity was established in Madagascar, with WWT as its chair. - SG #77005 Established by the Institut et Observatoire de Geophysique Antananarivo. <p>2.3. Actual Results: 3 local development strategies, environmental impact assessments or other appropriate decision process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (#65744) Information on freshwater KBAs in Madagascar identified through the project were incorporated into the (1) Système d'Aires Protégées de Madagascar (SAPM) and (2) the Office National pour l'Environnement (ONE). This was achieved through a series of meetings organised by the project implementing partner (MBG). - (#108737) Grand Police Management & Business Plan.
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	<p>2.4 (IP 2.2.) At least 12 national organizations improve their skills in advocacy and engagement with authorities and/or private sector.</p> <p>2.5 (IP 2.3) At least five partnerships between civil society organizations and private sector companies or professional organizations lead to concrete actions benefitting biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>2.4. Actual Results: 5 national organizations: - (#108737) MCSS, AFCCP, GPCI. - (#65850) Plateforme MITAFA -(#65991) Francois Leguat Ltd, a private sector company has improved its lobbying skills with the government to find solutions that compensate for adverse environmental impact.</p> <p>2.5. Actual Results: 8 partnerships. - (#108737) MCSS & Banyan Tree - (#65991) Francois Leguat Private Reserve has partnered with CSOs such as the Association of Women Entrepreneurs for example to create greater awareness and spur action. - (#65747) 1. Local private operators, such as le Lodge de la Saline, le Relais du Kirindy, NEGSM and la Compagnie Salinière du Delta signed a voluntary accord to respect and support the application of PAG at Menabe Antimena (Menabe Central Corridor NPA KBA; MDG97) 2. Madagascar Oi signed a voluntary Agreement to respect the PAG. - (#65743): Partnership between Ebony Forest and two companies. The two companies sponsored the restoration of 1 hectare of forest each. These partnerships involve more than 600 persons from these two companies participating in forest restoration activities, which creates environmental awareness raising opportunities. - (65822): - 05 hotels in the Tsinjoriake region have established partnerships with Tsinjoriake Protected Area and organize visits to the protected area that increase ecotourism revenue for local communities.</p>
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	<p>3.3 (IP 3.2) At least 12 organizations engaged in a lasting mentoring or partnering relationship at the regional level.</p> <p>3.4 (IP 3.2) At least one regional network is created or reinforced allowing exchange of experience and mutual support at the regional level, enabling collective responses to priority and emerging threats.</p> <p>3.5 (IP 3.2) At least 20 local civil society organizations demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity, project development and institutional fundraising.</p>	<p>3.3 Actual Results: 4 organizations engaged in a lasting mentoring or partnering relationship at the regional level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #65991 Francois Leguat: 1) Rodriguez National Assembly (MOU); and 2) Russia National Park and Reserve (Exchange of information in rewilding of Fauna and volunteers with Russian counterparts seeking to rewild the European Bison). - #65776 BV: Blue Ventures and Dahari (2) involved in a long-term mentoring arrangement to build Dahari's capacity to independently manage a community-based marine resources management initiative on Anjouan and replicate it to other sites. <p>3.4. Actual Results: 0. Anticipated results: 7.</p> <p>3.5. Actual Result: 1 - (#108737) MCSS: see CSST scores Baseline: 70.5 Final: 74</p> <p>Note: Baseline civil society tracking tool data received for over 30 local organizations. No final data yet received. Thus, it is not yet possible to observe change over time.</p>
<p>Outcome 4:</p> <p>A regional implementation team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot.</p>	<p>4.1 (IP4.2) At least 80 percent of local civil society organizations receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity to design and implement conservation actions.</p> <p>4.2 (IP4.2) At least 20 civil society organizations supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding from other donors.</p>	<p>4.1 Actual Result: 28% of local civil society organisations receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity to design and implement conservation actions. The result is based on Closed Grants that have a baseline and endline CSTT.</p> <p>4.2 Actual Result: 4 - (#108737)MCSS secured follow-on funding. - #66369 ERA secured 2 MRC Grants. - #65752 Dahari secured Rufford Foundation funds.</p>

\$ 1,611,790	4.3 (IP4.1) At least two participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.	4.3. Actual Result: 1 participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented. - #65702 RIT: Mid-Term Assessment.
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Annex 2: Contracted Grants to December 2019

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Ny Tanintsika	Developing the Wild Silk Sector to Save Ambatofinandrahana's Tapia Forest	190,584	12/1/2019	8/31/2022
Ter-Mer Rodriguez Association	Increase the Biodiversity of the Gombrani Islet in Rodrigues via Enhanced Conservation Practices	79,350	11/1/2019	4/30/2021
Ebony Forest Ltd	Building Local Conservation Capacity in Mauritius	178,644	11/1/2019	6/30/2022
Young Progress Association	Improving Landscape Management Using Spatial Tools and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Madagascar	193,652	10/1/2019	3/31/2022
Strand Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Collating and Disseminating Information on Madagascar's Terrestrial Protected Areas	199,150	9/1/2019	8/31/2021
Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Forest and Conserving Threatened Birds in Mauritius	201,238	8/1/2019	6/30/2022
ONG MHACHIRICHO	Improving the co-management conditions of coastal communities in the coastal zone of the Colas, Fomboni-Mohéli by the creation of AGR	19,762	7/14/2019	9/13/2020
Plateforme Femme Développement Durable et Sécurité Alimentaire	Strengthening the capacities of Uropveni women in sustainable mangrove management	19,173	7/14/2019	6/13/2020
Les Amis de Nyoubadjou	strengthen the governance capacity of the Nyoubadjou Forest and watershed	14,332	7/14/2019	6/13/2020
L'association d'Intervention pour le développement et l'Environnement	implement participatory management and monitoring system of coral reef health status at 5 pilots sites in Ngazidja	18,986	7/14/2019	1/13/2021
L'association MIHAVALO	Increasing community resilience in the Amoron'i Onilahy Protected Area in the face of climate change and overexploitation of forest resources	18,599	7/14/2019	1/13/2021
Solidarité Villageoise Volontaire au Développement	Professionalize SVVD as a major ecological actor of protected area Amoron'Onilahy, Commune Saint Augustin	18,395	7/14/2019	9/13/2020
L'association Club Botanique de Toliara	Know and share heritage plants in the Onilahy Basin to support community conservation	17,093	7/14/2019	1/13/2021
Babaomby Nature Conservation	Protecting biodiversity through ecotourism in the village of Ampombofofo	11,811	7/14/2019	10/13/2020
SOAMANEVA	Contributing to the Survival and Preservation of Sea Turtles in Rigny Bay	16,784	7/14/2019	1/13/2021
Blue Ventures Conservation	MIHARI: Building a Civil Society Movement to Safeguard Marine Resources in Madagascar.	199,871	7/1/2019	6/30/2022
ONG TAOTSARA	Support communities and authorities in the sustainable management of natural resources around the wetlands of Ambila-Lemaitso, Madagascar	112,612	4/1/2019	10/31/2020
Madagascar National Parks	Preservation of the Angonoka tortoises through economic and social development with local communities in Madagascar	198,734	3/1/2019	2/28/2021
Groupe des Spécialistes et Passionnés des Baobab de Madagascar	Conduct an ethnobotanical study of Adansonia grandidieri to establish a system of sustainable conservation of the species in and around the protected area in Mangoky Ankazoabo	4,514	2/14/2019	6/14/2020
Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	Indian House Crow Eradication and Invasive Species Surveillance	149,792	2/1/2019	1/31/2021

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount	Start Date	End Date
L'Ecole Doctorale Ecosystèmes Naturels	Technical and practical training for doctoral students in the first year of their doctoral studies Natural ecosystems	4,931	2/1/2019	4/30/2020
L'Arche aux Plantes	Train and involve communities in the new protected area Ambohit'Atsingy Montagne des Français in forest restoration actions	5,344	2/1/2019	11/30/2019
Missouri Botanical Garden	Valuing local communities in the Oranjia protected area through capacity building	12,402	2/1/2019	4/30/2020
Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Improve and strengthen the community management of the key area for complex biodiversity Rigny Bay	17,892	2/1/2019	2/28/2020
Madagasikara Voakajy	Strengthen the capacity of the MITIA base community for efficient management of the natural resources of the Ampombofofo forest	14,577	2/1/2019	2/28/2020
Association Femmes Entrepreneurs Environnement Mahajanga	STUDY AND IMPLEMENT THE CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE REFORESTATION HIGH SHORELINE BOMBETOKA BAY IN AVICENNIA MARINA	17,155	1/22/2019	3/21/2020
L' Association des Volontaires pour la Transmission vers le Développement Durable	Revitalizing the 7 local communities in the New Protected Area in Montagne des Français for participatory and transparent management	9,938	1/22/2019	1/21/2020
L'Association HASOA	Improve the participation of the local population in the preservation of biodiversity through a village defense structure (Kalony) in the rural commune of Beharona, District Manja of the New Protected Area Complex Mangoky Ankazoabo	19,545	1/22/2019	3/21/2020
L'ONG CODE MENABE	Equipping the Local Communities Federation in Rural Journalism for the Conservation of Protected Area Menabe Antimena	5,000	1/22/2019	12/21/2019
Association Naturalistes, Environnement et Patrimoine de Mayotte	Renforcer la Collaboration Entre les Naturalistes de l'Archipel des Comores : le Premier Atlas des Reptiles et Amphibiens des Comores	43,169	9/1/2018	8/31/2019
Wildlands Conservation Trust	Build Knowledge of Marine Biodiversity in Comoros Archipelago, and Improve Support and Action for Conservation	249,903	7/1/2018	6/30/2020
FIVE Menabe	Multisectoral Mobilization to save Menabe Antimena (3MA)	109,061	7/1/2018	3/31/2020
Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Madagascar through Health-Environment Partnerships	178,322	7/1/2018	6/30/2020
Development & Biodiversity Conservation Action for Madagascar	Reinforcing Community Organizations for Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity of Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny Wetlands	113,570	6/1/2018	12/31/2020
Association TANJONA	Contribution to the Mangrove Sustainable Management through the Tourism Promotion of the Baly Bay National Park, and Support for the Improvement of the Living Conditions of Basic Communities	14,674	5/22/2018	11/30/2020
Vondrona Ivon'ny Fampandrosoana "VIF"	Préserver les Espèces menacées de Manjakatempo Ankaratra, Madagascar, en Appuyant la Gestion de l'Ecosystème avec les Communautés de Base	160,602	5/1/2018	4/30/2020
Association TAFITA	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management by developing management plan and restoration	12,754	4/5/2018	4/30/2020

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Association Vehivavy TAMIA Mivoatse - VTM	Promoting the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources of the Protected Area of Tsinjoriake	14,756	4/3/2018	3/3/2020
Anciens Etudiants en Didactique et communication en sciences / Action (AED/Action)	Developping action plans for specific species, studying promising sectors for biodiversity conservation in Ambilalemaïtso	18,393	4/3/2018	2/3/2020
Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA)	Support local structures in setting up an agroecological parcel, ecological restoration and monitoring of community forests related to the protected area of Beza Mahafaly (Ehazoara, Belambo-Jionono and Antarabory)	18,469	4/1/2018	4/29/2020
Missouri Botanical Garden	Construire le Paysage Harmonieux d'Ibity avec l'Engagement des Partenaires Multisecteurs	114,681	4/1/2018	3/31/2020
Association RENIALA	Support local structures to preserve the main habitats and biological components of the protected area of Baly Bay in the face of the effect of bush fires	19,652	4/1/2018	9/30/2020
Plant Conservation Action group	National network on biodiversity data exchange for improved KBA management in Seychelles	99,990	4/1/2018	3/31/2020
Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Enabling Protected Area Status for Grand Police on Mahe, Seychelles	74,339	4/1/2018	7/31/2019
Madagascar National Parks	Integrating Local Communities in Effective Fire Management in Kirindy Mitea National Park, Madagascar	177,000	3/1/2018	12/31/2019
Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement (CNRE)	Study and Inventory of the Hydrological Regime for Releasing the Ecosystem Services Provided by Biodiversity Dynamics of the Mangoky River	18,009	3/1/2018	1/31/2020
Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Assessing the Status of Madagascar's Trees for the Effective Conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas	196,701	1/1/2018	12/31/2020
Centre of Economics and Ethics for Environment and Development in Madagascar (C3EDM)	Assessing economic value of marine and coastal resources in the extreme north of Madagascar	19,991	12/6/2017	6/2/2020
Miarakap	Strengthen and promote small and early-stage businesses with a strong positive impact on biodiversity conservation in Madagascar	120,320	12/1/2017	12/31/2019
Time and Tide Foundation	Reinforce fisheries management through conservation research and citizen science in the Levens Archipelago, Madagascar	19,420	12/1/2017	4/30/2020
Centre National de Formation, d'Etudes et de Recherche en Environnement et Foresterie (CNFEREF)	Strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of the Kirindy Forest Concession Local Communities	20,000	11/1/2017	12/30/2019
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Improving Biodiversity Knowledge and Conservation of Bongolava Key Biodiversity Area, Madagascar	16,842	10/10/2017	1/10/2020
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Improving biodiversity knowledge and conservation of Montagne des Francais protected area	17,260	10/10/2017	1/10/2020
Missouri Botanical Garden	Training Young Professionals on Tools for Identification and Monitoring of Natural Vegetation in the in a Permanent Plot	18,895	10/1/2017	6/30/2019
Association RENIALA	Network for Management of Mangroves in the Indian Ocean Islands	4,060	8/11/2017	5/11/2018

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Asity Madagascar	Preparing a Strategic Document for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources of Sites Managed by Asity Madagascar, and Supporting the Development of a Large Grant Proposal	9,634	7/17/2017	7/31/2018
Durrell Conservation Training Ltd	Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange	231,254	7/1/2017	10/31/2020
Tropical Biology Association LTD	Strengthening Civil Society Organizations' Capacity for Improved Conservation and Sustainability	231,676	7/1/2017	12/31/2019
Madagascar National Parks	Support the Development of a Large Proposal for CEPF for Fire Management of Kirindy Mite National Park, Madagascar	929	7/1/2017	8/17/2017
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines	Renforcer les capacités des jeunes conservationnistes marins dans le sud-ouest Malagasy	195,814	7/1/2017	12/31/2019
Ecosystem Restoration Alliance Indian Ocean	Mauritian Fruit Bat (Pteropus Niger) – A Tool for Forest Regeneration	143,630	7/1/2017	6/30/2020
Dahari	A Landscape Management Model for Biodiversity Conservation in the Comoros	165,053	4/1/2017	12/31/2019
Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Filling Knowledge Gaps for Local Conservation of Marine Flagship Species in three Key Biodiversity Areas, North Madagascar	72,531	4/1/2017	9/30/2019
Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso	Structuration et renforcement de l'association Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso pour la gestion efficace de la nouvelle aire protégée de Bongolava	200,123	3/1/2017	3/31/2020
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Map plant diversity, land use and fire history for effective management of Itremo and Ambatofinandrahana biodiversity	19,404	1/1/2017	2/28/2020
Association du Réseau des Systèmes d'Information (ARSIE)	Contribute to the establishment of a Madagascar Biodiversity Metadata	17,998	1/1/2017	12/31/2019
Groupe des Spécialistes des Plantes de Madagascar	Valorize traditional knowledges, restore heritage species in the Vohibola classified forest	16,722	1/1/2017	11/30/2018
Madagasikara Voakajy	Preserve the Fish Species Paretroplus Menarambo in Lake Tseny	14,205	1/1/2017	12/31/2018
The Aspinall Foundation	Developing Community-based Conservation in the Ambato-Boeny-Maevatanana Forests and Wetlands	163,955	1/1/2017	6/30/2020
The Peregrine Fund	Enhancing Local Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Tsimembo-Manambolomaty Protected Area	180,600	1/1/2017	3/31/2020
TFC International	Testing drone for high resolution, 3-D mapping of Silhouette Island, Seychelles	19,985	1/1/2017	8/31/2019
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Support Local Communities for the Conservation of Lake Ravelobe	15,117	12/1/2016	11/30/2018
Association des Producteurs Privés d'Alevins (APPA)	Integrated Conservation and Development as a Sustainable Valuation of Endemic Fish, Northwestern Fulvio-Lacustrine Wetlands Complex	19,427	12/1/2016	5/30/2018
Institut et Observatoire de Géophysique d'Antananarivo (IOGA)	Green Accounts for the Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Parks	16,854	12/1/2016	11/1/2017
Association 2 Mains	Positiver l'Impact sur la Biodiversité du Développement de la Filière Ylang-Ylang aux Comores	208,010	11/1/2016	6/30/2019
Missouri Botanical Garden	Starting Ecotourism for the Ibity New Protected Area	14,680	11/1/2016	9/25/2017

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Advancing Environmental Management Practices and Threatened Species Recovery through Partnerships with Private Sector in the Seychelles - First Phase	152,443	11/1/2016	3/31/2019
Planet Madagascar	Preserving Fragile Ecosystems through Community-Based Fire Management and Education Program in Ankarafantsika National Park, North-West Madagascar	139,156	10/1/2016	4/30/2019
The Peregrine Fund	Support for Local Communities for the Fight Against Deforestation of the Tsimembo Forest	13,951	10/1/2016	10/1/2017
Office National pour l'Environnement	Strengthening the System of Environmental Indicators for Monitoring the Environment in Madagascar and Updating the Environmental Dashboard of Menabe Region	16,391	9/1/2016	10/5/2017
Asity Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Lake Ihotry Natural Resources, Part of the Complex Mangoky-Ihotry New Protected Area	14,133	8/4/2016	10/31/2017
VOI LOVA Ampanotoamaizina	Assessing the management transfer agreement and promote income generating activities in Ampanotoamaizina	19,516	7/17/2016	9/17/2018
Velondriake Association	Sustainable, Locally-Led Mangrove Management and Restoration in the Bay of Assassins	19,583	7/1/2016	12/30/2019
Identi'terre	Strengthening Capacity of Local Communities and Establishing an Innovative Mechanism for Sustainable Funding for the Antrema Protected Area in Madagascar	240,090	7/1/2016	1/31/2020
Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening Community Management of the Indian Ocean's Largest Locally Managed Marine Area, the Barren Isles	177,889	7/1/2016	12/31/2019
Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar	Long-term Fire Management to Protect Beanka Protected Area in Madagascar	119,633	7/1/2016	7/31/2019
Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Support to Private Sector to Engage in the Conservation of Mauritius' Threatened Endemic Birds	173,734	7/1/2016	6/30/2019
Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement	Supporting local communities to protect biodiversity of Montagne des Français New Protected Area, North Madagascar	15,919	6/1/2016	10/31/2017
Missouri Botanical Garden	Compilation and Dissemination of Plant Information for Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Madagascar	118,029	6/1/2016	12/31/2018
Island Conservation Society	Integrated Management and Ecosystem Restoration Program for Silhouette Island, Seychelles	139,964	6/1/2016	12/31/2018
California Academy of Sciences Madagascar	Insects and People of the Southwest Indian Ocean: A Network of Researchers for Insect-Focused Approach to Conservation	166,907	5/1/2016	3/31/2020
Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Protection of KBA Biodiversity in Grand Police Wetland	14,172	5/1/2016	4/30/2017
The Peregrine Fund	Conservation of Madagascar Fish Eagle through Capacity Building and Partnership Between Site Managers	17,666	4/26/2016	4/25/2017
Madagascar National Parks	Conservation of Sakamena Complex: Green Belt around Beza Mahafaly Reserve	14,363	4/4/2016	5/4/2019
Conservation International Foundation	Promote Sustainable Fisheries and Ecotourism with Private Sector to Reinforce the Management of Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area, Madagascar	144,389	4/1/2016	6/30/2019
Madagasikara Voakajy	Conservation of Malagasy Baobabs	14,572	4/1/2016	1/1/2018

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Francois Leguat Ltd	Expanding Rodrigues Dry Coastal Forest at Plaine Corail in Mauritius to Protect Threatened Biodiversity	51,021	4/1/2016	5/31/2019
Arche aux Plantes	ASTIRIA – Programme de Coopération pour la Conservation de la Flore Menacée des Îles Maurice et Rodrigues	161,795	4/1/2016	9/30/2019
Société d'Etudes Ornithologiques de La Réunion	Feasibility Study to Establish a Temporal Monitoring of Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros Common Birds	-	3/1/2016	10/31/2016
Association Fanamby	Renforcement de la Coordination et des Capacités des communautés, des collectivités et des acteurs du secteur privé, Co-gestionnaires pour le Développement Local et de Conservation Durable des Ecosystèmes de l'Aire Protégée du Menabe Antimena	153,289	3/1/2016	2/28/2018
Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Developing the Vision for Conservation of Saint Brandon	19,817	3/1/2016	8/31/2019
Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Native Forest at Chamarel: Ecological Restoration, Species Reintroduction, and Reconnecting the Public with Nature	77,707	2/1/2016	3/31/2019
Arboretum d'Antsokay	Promotion of Private Sector Engagement in Ecotourism in Tsinjoriake Community Managed New Protected Area, Southwest Madagascar	111,040	1/1/2016	4/30/2019
Missouri Botanical Garden	Promoting the Self Sufficiency of Reserves in the Ramena Complex, Antsiranana, by Conceiving, Developing, and Testing New Tourism Products	73,212	1/1/2016	6/30/2018
Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening the MIHARI Network to Support Community Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Madagascar	166,187	12/1/2015	7/31/2019
Global Wildlife Conservation	Building a Future for the Amphibians of Madagascar	152,094	11/1/2015	6/30/2019
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Developing National Management Guidance for Madagascar's Freshwater Wetlands	62,573	11/1/2015	1/31/2019
Blue Ventures Conservation	Toward a Blueprint for Locally Managed Marine Conservation in the Comoros: Building the Knowledge Base and Capacity for Monitoring and Management	149,846	10/1/2015	3/31/2018
Association Vahatra	Madagascar's Protected Areas: A Bilingual Book and Associated Database Reviewing their History, Biodiversity and Guiding the Future	182,632	10/1/2015	3/31/2019
Dahari	Identifying and Monitoring Terrestrial Conservation Priorities in the Comoro Islands, and Building Results into Policy and Practice	259,259	7/1/2015	8/31/2019
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Global Species Programme; Freshwater Biodiversity Unit)	Mobilizing Freshwater Biodiversity Information for Better Representation within Protected Areas in Madagascar	228,085	7/1/2015	6/30/2018
Wildlife Conservation Society	Fulfilling Madagascar's 'Sydney Promise' Through a National Process of Marine Protected Area Planning	177,803	7/1/2015	6/30/2018
Birdlife International	Seychelles Magpie-Robin Project	19,697	6/1/2015	2/29/2016

Annex 3: Revised RIT Workplan (January 2020 to June 2022)

Activity #	Activity	Deliverable #	Means of verification
1	Renforcement des capacités de gestion de projets	1. Compte rendu de mise en oeuvre a travers le rapport semestriel	1
	1.1 Recrutement d'un GPJ pour renforcer l'équipe avec prise de fonction d'ici le 30 mars.		1.1. Contrat de recrutement à durée déterminée
	1.2. Finalisation des termes de Références de la Consultance pour la fluidification des procédures administratives et financières (Mars 2020)		1.2. TDR finalisés
	1.3. Recrutement d'un Consultant (publication de l'offre (Mars 2020), dépouillement des réponses (Avril 2020), Contrat de Consultance, etc)		1.3. Contrat de recrutement disponible
	1.4. Sélection des recommandations à mettre en oeuvre en consultation avec le Secrétariat du CEPF		1.4. PV/Compte rendu de réunion Tany Meva/Consultant/Secrétariat CEPF
	1.5. Procéder à la mise en oeuvre de la plupart des recommandations de la Consultance ("Streamlining of Administrative Processes)		1.5. Compte rendu de mise en oeuvre a travers le rapport semestriel et sur demande ponctuelle du Grant Manager
	1.6. D'ici le 30 mars 2020, entamer les procédures d'approvisionnement pour les fournitures budgétisées dans le budget ré-aligné.		1.6. Confirmer réception a travers les rapports semestriels
	1.7. Développement professionnel de la RIT via une formation nationale par an (2020 et 2021)		1.7. Rapport de formation
	1.8. Tenir des audits financiers annuels du programme: Année 2020, Année 2021, Année 2022		1.8. Rapports d'audit à attacher dans les rapports financiers
2	Redynamisation du COS	2. Un compte rendu de la réunion du COS après l'évaluation final de la phase d'investissement (Juin 2022)	2
	2.1. Visite des membres par le TL et les responsables nationaux (Mars - Avril 2020)		2.1. Des Comptes rendu de réunions attachés aux rapports semestriels au 31 Juillet 2020 et 31 Janvier 2021

	2.2. Présenter au COS les résultats de l'évaluation à mis parcours et demander leurs avis pour l'amélioration de la mise en oeuvre des activités en cours (Mars - Avril 2020)		2.2. Un rapport synthétique des feed back d'orientation ou d'amélioration proposés par les membres du COS attachés au rapport semestriel au 31 Juillet 2010 et partagé au DS
	2.3. Inviter les membres du COS à participer à l'atelier d'évaluation finale et les inviter à s'y exprimer dans un panel COS (Juin 2022)		2.3. Fiche de présence à l'atelier d'évaluation final avec la participation d'au moins 75% des membres du COS
3	Participer à des réunions/ateliers pour une meilleure orientation de l'actuelle et futures phases d'investissement du programme	3. Une base de données récapitulatifs des réunions avec les bailleurs/partenaires et des événements attaché à chaque rapport semestriel	3
	3.1. Mettre en place une base pour le suivi des ateliers/réunions avec l'appui de l'équipe suivi-évaluation de Tany Meva (Février 2020)		3.1. Une base de données pour le suivi des réunions développée
	3.2. Mettre à jour et partager systématiquement cette base de données (semestriel)		3.2. Une base de données sur la participation à des réunions/atelier mis à jour semestriellement
	3.3. Participation à des ateliers/réunions/conférences/workshop/festival nationaux afin de promouvoir une synergie des actions et de renforcer la collaboration		3.3. Compte rendu des événements
	3.4. Participation d'un membre de la RIT aux rencontres internationales aux fins de promouvoir les synergies et les collaborations (atelier/workshop à l'extérieur)		3.4. Plan annuel élaboré à partager au secrétariat en : (Mars 2020, Février 2021)
4	Capitalisation et Evaluation du porte feuille CEPF	4. Un rapport de capitalisation, un film et un rapport d'évaluation disponible et diffusé en Juillet 2022	4
	4.1 Rédaction du rapport de capitalisation à partir de Octobre 2021 à Mai 2022 par la RIT en collaboration avec les unités RSE et COM		4.1 Rapport intermédiaire et final
	4.2 Mettre à jour le film produit en 2019 pour la capitalisation de toute la période d'investissement. (Avril 2022)		4.2 Film documentaire/capitalisation
	4.3 Conduite d'un atelier d'évaluation final du porte feuille CEPF (Juin 2022)		4.3 Invitations, organisation, Fiche de présence et d'Evaluation de l'atelier par les participants en fin d'atelier.

5	Soutenir l'intégration de la biodiversité dans les politiques publiques et les pratiques du secteur privé	5. Une base de données récapitulative des actions de plaidoyer attaché à chaque rapport semestriel	5
	5.1 Durant la mise en oeuvre des actions, renforcer la communications/partages d'information avec les autorités et avec les OSC et les plateformes des acteurs (2020 à 2022)		5.1 Rapport de missions/Compte rendu
	5.2 Plaidoyer régulier auprès des autorités gouvernementales regionales, nationales, voir internationales pour favoriser la mise en oeuvre continue des projets sur le terrain et remédier aux blocages.		5.2 PV de réunions
6	Communiquer l'avancement du programme au niveau régional	6. Un plan de communication sur la suite du programme et un budget de communication détaillé élaborés et partagés au secrétariat d'ici Fin Mars 2020 (plan incluant les documents à imprimer) et Fin Avril 2020 (budget détaillé)	6
	6.1 Elaborer et partager au secrétariat le plan de communication de la suite du programme (avant 15 Mars 2020)		6.1 Plan de communication
	6.2. developper un budget de communication détaillée (Avril 2020)		6.2. Budget de communication
	6.3 Produire et diffuser les outils de Communication conformes avec le Plan de Communication Jan. 2020 - Juin 2022.		6.3. Outils de communications
	6.4 Mettre à jour et partager dans RIT connection la base de donnée de l'ensemble des contacts (semestriel : 31 janvier et 30 juillet de chaque année)		6.4. Un fichier excel des contacts
7	Renforcer la capacité des OSC pour la pérennisation des impacts du financement CEPF	7. Un rapport d'évaluation de la capacité des OSC disponible à la fin de la phase d'investissement Juillet 2022	7
	7.1 Identifier les opportunités de renforcement de capacité national des OSC en collaboration avec les partenaires et en analysant les outils CSTT et les rapports outreach, atelier des grantees (Mars 2020 et Mars 2021)		7.1 Un plan de renforcement de capacité (Juillet 2020)
	7.2 Selectionner 10 bénéficiaires suivant les opportunités par remplissage de fiche		7.2 Fiches remplis par les bénéficiaère
	7.3.Appuyer financièrement un total de 10 représentants des bénéficiaires pour participation aux opportunités de RFC pour les années 2020 et 2021		7.3 Rapport de formation des bénéficiaires

	7.4. Faire le suivi post formation : une fiche d'évaluation à remplir par les bénéficiaires suite à chaque séance de renforcement de capacités.		7.4 Fiches d'évaluation
8	Suivre les avancements et impacts des projets	8. Avis et documents de rapports soumis dans CG	8
	8.1 Appui les bénéficiaires dans la gestion technique et financier dès le démarrage des projets (Mars 2020)		8.1 Rapport de mission attaché au rapport semestriel dans CG
	8.2 Partager dans le CG les avis sur le rapport semestriel des bénéficiaires de projets LG (Fevrier-Mars et Aout-Septembre 2020, 2021 et 2022)		8.2 Analyse de la RIT soumis dans CG
	8.3 Assurer la visite sur terrain au moins une fois par an pour chacun des projets LG et SG (2020-2022)		8.3 Rapports de mission inséré dans le compte CG de chaque promoteur
	8.4 Appuyer les bénéficiaires dans la mise en oeuvre des projets en fonction des besoins en mettant en oeuvre les recommandations émanant des visites de sites et en assurant le suivi des recommandations avec le Grantee. (2020-2022)		8.4 Rapport de suivi des recommandations intégrés dans les avis sur les rapports semestriels des promoteurs ou dans les rapports de mission des GPj.
	8.5 Réviser et partager les commentaires des rapports périodiques aux Grantees SG dans les 3 semaines suivant la réception des rapports. (2020-2022)		8.5 Fiche de validation du rapport partagé pour les Small grant et avis dans CG.
	8.6 Soumission d'un calendrier de mission RIT MADIO mis à jour soumis tous les semestres en même temps que le Progress Report (Jan - Juillet).		8.6 Calendrier de mission (PJ du Rapport Semestriel)
	8.7 Vérifier et conseiller les bénéficiaires sur le suivi des clauses de sauvegarde (2020-2022)		8.7 Rapport de mission
	8.8 S'assurer lors des visites de supervision que chaque projet integre une composante pérennisation de l'action et si ce n'est pas le cas, procédez à un avenant pour integrer cette composante autant que possible (2020-2022)		8.8 Rapport de mission et rapport d'avancement des grantees
	8.9 Réviser le canevas des rapports de mission intégrant une composante pérennisation de l'action d'ici Fevrier 2020.		8.9 Rapport de mission révisé partagé au Secrétariat (Avril 2020).
	8.10 Collecter, vérifier et partager (insérer dans CG) les documents de sauvegarde (2020-2022)	8.10 Documents de sauvegarde	

9	Partager au secrétariat les dossiers et les avancements des projets SG	9. Tous les documents nécessaires sont postés avant la clôture des projets SG	9
	9.1 Demander aux bénéficiaires de projet dans une aire protégée de remplir le METT dans les 2 premiers mois de mise en oeuvre et dans les 2 derniers mois avant la fin de la période de mise en oeuvre (2020-2022) #Verifier et insérer les METT reçues dans le système CG suivant les dates auxquels ils sont dus.		9.1 METT disponible dans CG.
	9.2 Clôturer les projets 8 mois après la date de fermeture au plus tard.		9.2 Monitoring du Rapport CG "Projects ended but not closed". "Days since due" ne doit pas dépasser 240 jours.
	9.3 Avant de clôturer un projet, s'assurer que les informations sur le « MEGA Logframe d'impact » sont postées sur le RIT Connection Site.		9.3 Comparaison des projets qui ont cloturés pour une période donnée et existence des mise a jour dans le MEGA-logframe.
	9.4 S'assurer que chaque Lettre de clôture de projet inclus le lien pour le « end of Grant questionnaire (2020-2022)		9.4 Lettres de clôture insérées dans CG
	9.5 S'assurer que pour chaque Small Grant, les documents clés (utilisant le canevas requis) sont postés dans CG (spécifiquement : Convention de subvention signée et annexes, Avenants signés (le cas échéant), Documents de sauvegarde pertinents, Outils de Suivi de base (CSTT, GTT, METT), et Preuve d'achats/factures de tout achat de biens ou de services de plus de 5 000 \$).		9.5. Vérification assurée périodiquement par le Secrétariat à travers tableau de suivi.
	9.6 Soumettre dans le système CG des rapports d'avancement technique semestriels et des rapport financiers trimestriels du programme en respectant le calendrier des échéanciers (Mars -Juin-Septembre-Décembre 2020, 2021, 2022)		9.6 Date de soumission des rapports dans CG.

Annex 4: Covered KBAs (ZCB couverts)

	Name of the KBA	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Areas (in ha)	Threatened Species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
MADAGASCAR									
Corridor du Paysage de Kirindy-Mangoky									
MDG-142	Kirindy Mite National Park and extension	1	1	AP	209,251.00	8	8	1	17
MDG-42	Mangoky River		1	non	10,504.90	0	1	0	1
MDG-90	Complex Lac Ihotry- Delta of Mangoky NPA	1	2	APT	176,104.50	5	4	3	12
MDG-92	Complex Mangoky-Ankazoabo NPA		2	APT	58,228.50	5	4	0	9
Corridor du Paysage de Mikea									
MDG-9	North Salary MPA	1		APT	108,627.10	1	3	2	6
MDG-11	Tsinjoriake-Andatabo AMP	1	1	APT	5,400.90	1	1	0	2
MDG-12	Velondriake AMP	1	1	APT	94,573.40	6	3	3	12
MDG-67	Amoron'i Onilahy et Rivière Onilahy NPA	1	3	APT	15,659.50	4	0	1	5
MDG-127	Sept Lacs NPA			APT	7,850.20	1	5	1	7
MDG-175	Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve		2	AP	30,922.40	3	2	2	7
Corridor du Paysage de Menabe									
MDG-2	Ambalibe Menabe			non	109,115.80	0	0	1	1
MDG-97	Menabe Central Corridor NPA	2	2	APT	77,719.40	10	14	1	25
Corridor du Paysage de l'Extrême Nord									
MDG-16	Ampombofofo	1	2	non	2,992.81	1	2	4	7
MDG-8	Ambodivahibe Bay MPA	3		APT	181,600.41	1	1	0	2

	Name of the KBA	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Areas (in ha)	Threatened Species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
MDG-33	Rigny Bay Complex	1	2	non	9,406.60	3	17	2	22
MDG-122	Montagne des Français NPA	1	4	APT	3,743.40	11	10	2	23
MDG-123	Oronjia NPA	1	1	APT	2,503.61	9	25	8	42
MDG-36	Coastal area East of Antsiranana		2	non	12,257.60	0	1	0	1
Corridor du Paysage du Nord-ouest									
MDG-54	Lake Tseny		1	non	935.6	1	0	2	3
MDG-83	Antrema NPA	1	2	APT	20,655.50	8	11	4	23
MDG-85	Bombetoka Bay - Marovoay NPA		3	APT	78,813.90	7	10	3	20
MDG-105	Bongolava Classified Forest (Marosely) NPA	1	2	APT	57,936.40	4	5	0	9
MDG-130	Mahavavy-Kinkony wetlands NPA		1	APT	275,978.70	10	14	3	27
MDG-132	Port-Bergé wetlands NPA			APT	80,536.80	1	3	0	4
MDG-143	Baly Bay National Park	1	2	AP	396,788.70	9	8	3	20
MDG-141	Ankarafantsika National Park and Ampijoroa	1	2	AP	135,085.00	16	19	5	40
MDG-211	Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny wetlands	1		non	23,313.00	4	1	2	7
MDG-4	Ambato-Boeny	1	1	non	12,754.50	0	1	1	2
Groupe des forêts et zones humides littorales de l'Est									
MDG-137	North Pangalane	1	1	non	6,119.00	1	1	0	2
MDG-209	Ambila-Lemaintso wetland	2	1	non	823.7	17	11	2	30
MDG-107	Vohibola Classified Forest NPA		1	APT	2,224.90	32	32	7	71

	Name of the KBA	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Areas (in ha)	Threatened Species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
Groupe des Hautes Terres du Centre									
MDG-5	Ambatofinandrahana		2	non	37,367.90	5	12	4	21
MDG-112	Ibity NPA	1	1	APT	7,032.10	19	33	5	57
MDG-113	Itremo NPA		2	APT	100,115.90	7	7	5	19
MDG-121	Manjakatempo-Ankaratra Massif NPA	1		APT	2,660.90	25	32	11	68
Autres sites									
MDG-13	Barren Islands MPA	1		APT	74,929.70	4	6	2	12
MDG-86	Beanka NPA	1		APT	18,340.20	1	4	0	5
MDG-93	Tsimembo-Manambolomaty-Bemamba Complex NPA	1	2	APT	50,845.60	6	8	2	16
	KBA name	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Surface (ha)	Threatened species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
Comoros									
COM-1	Moya Forest	2		non	3,486.00	2	5	2	9
COM-2	Dziani-Boudouni Lake			non	20.4	0	1	0	1
COM-3	Hantsongoma Lake			non	1,122.20	1	4	0	5
COM-4	La Grille Mountains			non	8,724.90	3	5	0	8
COM-5	Karthala Mountains		1	non	14,228.30	6	8	2	16
COM-6	Mont Mlédjélé (Mwali highlands)	1		non	6,268.30	3	6	2	11
COM-7	Mont Ntringui (Ndzuanu highlands)			non	2,649.90	2	5	2	9

	Name of the KBA	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Areas (in ha)	Threatened Species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
COM-9	Anjouan coral reefs	1		non	2,087.50	28	0	0	28
COM-10	Grande Comore coral reefs	1	1	non	7,956.70	30	0	0	30
COM-11	Mohéli coral reefs - outside of Marine Park	1	1	non	3,268.80	28	0	0	28
COM-12	Bimbini area and la Selle Islet	2		non	5,695.50	2	4	2	8
COM-13	Chiroroni area	2		non	1,141.30	1	3	1	5
COM-14	Domoni area	2		non	4,113.50	0	1	1	2
COM-15	Malé area	1		non	1,764.30	0	1	1	2
COM-16	Moya area	1		non	1,273.60	0	2	1	3
COM-17	Mutsamudu area	1		non	2,257.00	1	3	2	6
COM-18	Ndroudé area and Ilot aux Tortues	1		non	2,313.90	0	1	1	2
COM-19	Pomoni area	3		non	5,749.00	29	1	0	30
COM-20	Coelacanthe area	1	1	non	68,089.20	3	4	2	9
Mauritius									
Saint Brandon									0
MUS-1	Cargados Carajos Shoals		1	PROPOSEE	43,793.70	0	1	1	2
Mauritius Island									0
MUS-2	Bambou Mountain Range	1		PARTIELLE	1,740.90	32	17	14	63
MUS-3	Chamarel - Le Morne	3		PARTIELLE	2,900.30	30	15	15	60
MUS-9	Le Pouce - Anse Courtois - Pieter Both - Longue Mountain	1		PARTIELLE	2,582.20	41	24	29	94

	Name of the KBA	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Areas (in ha)	Threatened Species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
MUS-17	Yemen-Takamaka	1		non	741.2	10	6	5	21
MUS-12	Black River Gorges National Park and surrounding areas	2		PARTIELLE	6,059.50	76	43	26	145
Rodrigues									0
MUS-13	Plaine Corail	1		PARTIELLE	57.1	0	8	22	30
MUS-16	South Slopes of Grande Montagne			PARTIELLE	612.4	0	7	28	35
MUS-6	Rodrigues' Islets			PROPOSEE	222.9	1	4	4	9
Seychelles									
Silhouette									
SYC-42 and SYC-49	Silhouette (Silhouette National Park and Silhouette Marine National Park)	1		AP	1,851.80	40	20	21	81
Praslin									0
SYC-9	Fond Ferdinand			PROPOSEE	128.9	12	6	1	19
SYC-7	Fond Azore southern slopes to Anse Bois de Rose			PROPOSEE	320.2	14	4	2	20
Malé									0
SYC-13	Grand Police wetlands	1	1	non	18.5	4	1	0	5
SYC-43	Morne Seychellois National Park			AP	2,536.10	29	21	13	63
SYC-36	Montagne Brûlée-Piton de l'Eboulis			PROPOSEE	114.2	21	9	3	33
SYC-11	Montagne Corail-Collines du Sud dry forests			PROPOSEE	298.9	12	1	1	14
SYC-38	Montagne Planneau (Grand Bois-Varigault-Cascade)			PROPOSEE	1,435.70	31	16	10	57

	Name of the KBA	Subvention CEPF		Protection Status	Areas (in ha)	Threatened Species			
		Large	Small			VU	EN	CR	Total
<i>Other islands</i>									0
SYC-5	Cosmoledo			PROPOSEE	15,359.10	0	0	0	0
SYC-21	Desnoeufs Island			PROPOSEE	38.5	0	0	0	0
SYC-26	Félicité Island			non	141.4	9	0	1	10