

Annual Portfolio Overview
MADAGASCAR AND INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS
JULY 2017- JUNE 2018

I. Introduction

The Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands 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 km². 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 (among the 369 identified in the region), CEPF intends to enable a stronger voice, influence and action by civil society in the region, to tackle the immense environmental challenges of the hotspot. CEPF considers strengthening the conservation community, at local, national and regional level, as an important element for safeguarding the natural wealth of the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot.

Annual Portfolio Overviews (APOs) aim at providing an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This particular APO covers progress in the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot from July 1st 2017 to June 30th 2018. It builds upon the previous APO from Fiscal Year 2017 (July 2016- June 2017).

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 Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot benefits from an additional contribution from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

II. Niche for CEPF Investment

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 five-year investment in the region:

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
1. Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority key biodiversity areas.	1. Support local communities to design and implement locally relevant conservation and sustainable management actions that respond to major threats at priority sites. 2. Support the development of economic models to improve both livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. 3. Build the technical, administrative and financial capacity of local organizations and their partners.

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
<p>2. Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into policy making and business practices.</p>	<p>1. Support local research institutions to improve basic knowledge of biodiversity of priority ecosystems. 2. Support civil society to disseminate biodiversity information and influence political and economic decision-makers in favor of biodiversity and conservation priorities. 3. Explore partnerships with private sector stakeholders to promote sustainable practices that deliver positive impacts for conservation.</p>
<p>3. Strengthen civil society capacity at national and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation.</p>	<p>1. Foster the emergence of a new generation of conservation professionals and organizations through small grants for technical and practical training. 2. Encourage exchanges and partnerships between civil society organizations to strengthen conservation knowledge, organizational capacity, management and fundraising skills.</p>
<p>4. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team.</p>	<p>1. Make operational and coordinate the allocation and monitoring process of the CEPF grants to ensure effective implementation of the strategy. 2. Foster the emergence of a conservation community beyond institutional and political boundaries to achieve conservation objectives.</p>

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 \$9.54 million, comprising an allocation from the CEPF global donors supplemented by additional funds from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

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 over 1,700 projects for a total amount of more than \$14.4 million, on issues covering reforestation, renewable energy, alternative livelihood activities, biodiversity conservation and environmental education.

During the fiscal year 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 one in June 2018, also in Antananarivo. The second mission was a high profile one, with the participation of Olivier Langrand, and the introduction of the Chair of CEPF’s Donor Council (Julia Marton-Lefevre) 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.

The RIT continued to have a high turnover rate during FY18, as had been the case in previous years. The 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 leadership vacuum for most of the second half of FY18. Just after the end of this fiscal year, 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. In parallel, Tany Meva hired Claude Fanohiza, as its Executive Director in January 2018, which gave all of Tany Meva a renewed impulse and drive to succeed in 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 Sohibou 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.

Based on recommendation from a CEPF supervision mission, the RIT also recruited a third Project Manager (Mahandry Rakotovao).

Table 1. Composition of the CEPF Team, as of June 2018.

Vacant	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
Miara Rajaobelina <i>(resigned in June 2018)</i>	Project Manager	Main contact and day-to-day management, projects in Madagascar's Western corridors, and support for Mauritius.
Mahandry Rakotovao (started on January 3, 2018)	Project Manager	Main contact and day-to-day management, projects in Madagascar's Western corridors, and support for Mauritius.
Monique Randriatsivery	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.
Patricia Otonia	Finance and Administration Officer	Day-to-day administrative support, organization of event, project database management and coordination of information.
Patrick Raharinjatovoa	Chauffeur	Chauffeur, logistical support.
Elodie Randrianarijaona	Communication Officer (50%)	Preparation of communication material and events, preparation of newsletters.

3. Portfolio Status

The CEPF portfolio in the MADIO hotspot has progressed well during fiscal year 2018 (July 2017-June 2018) in terms of **budget and portfolio development**. In FY18, 13 Large Grants were awarded amounting to \$1,868,858 (against a target of \$1,700,000), and actual payments on Large Grants amounted to \$1,878,395 (against a target of \$1,690,000). In parallel, the Small Grants portfolio awarded 16 grants amounting to \$245,320 during the fiscal year (2 more than the previous fiscal year). Disbursements for Small Grants amounted to \$249,790.

In FY18, two calls for Letters of Inquiry, one for Large Grants and another for Small Grants, were issued, and both closed in September 2017.

Excluding the RIT grant, as of June 2018 the portfolio comprised 72 active grants (40 Large and 32 Small), with about 15 large grants remaining in the pipeline from the Call issued in September 2017.

Nine Small Grants have ended in FY18 but were not closed in FY18. Only three grants have closed in FY18 (1 Large and 2 Small grants). As a result of few grants closing in FY 18 and in prior years, and because impacts are only reported and verified when grants close, the hotspot had very little impact to report despite it having reached the mid-term.

Table 2: Grant-making Status by Strategic Direction, June 2018

Strategic Direction	Budget Allocation	Contracted Grants			Over or Under-budget	% Contracted
		Total Amount	No of Large Grants	No. of Small Grants		
SD1 - Empower local communities to protect biodiversity	3,440,000	2,725,359	15	21	714,641	79%
SD2- Mainstream Conservation into political and economic decision making	2,800,000	3,250,351	22	14	(450,351)	116%
SD3 - Strengthen Civil Society at local and regional level	1,800,000	1,197,616	6	2	602,384	67%
SD4 - Regional Implementation Team	1,500,000	1,425,000	1	0	75,000	95%
TOTAL	9,540,000	8,598,326	44	37	941,674	90%

In FY 18, the portfolio Budget Allocation increased by \$1,275,000. These funds were provided by the Hemsley Trust.

Strategic Direction 1 remained the focus for the Fiscal Year, jumping from about \$1.9 million contracted to \$2.5 million. Madagascar took the lion's share of this Strategic Direction (77%), which was 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 two projects (totaling \$348,000) and Mauritius from one (\$143,000) in FY17 with no new projects under this SD in FY18. In FY18, the Seychelles was funded for one small project under this SD.

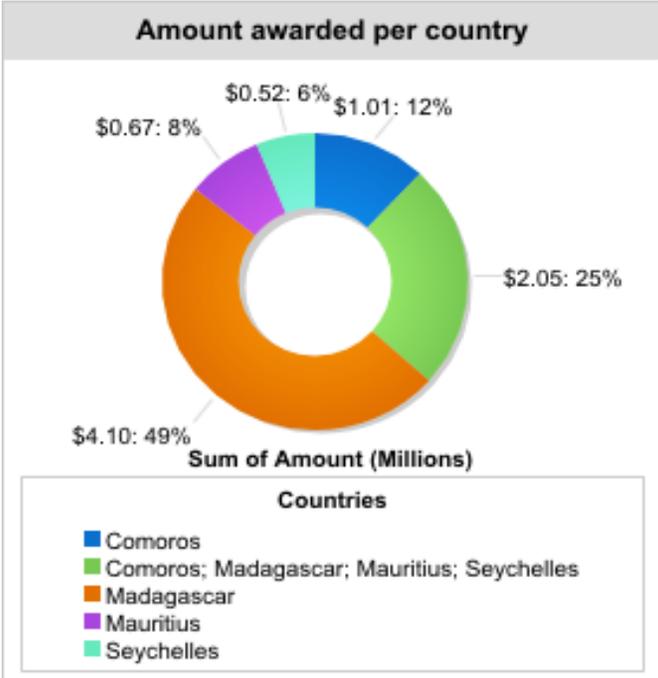
The commitment for **Strategic Direction 2** has exceeded the initial budget allocation in FY18. There are several reasons for this situation:

- The strategic direction raised interest of national organizations, in particular in Madagascar, for policy and advocacy work;
- As SD1 (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 SD2 during the first call, but have components addressing community work as well;
- In Seychelles and Mauritius, which represent about 1/3 of this budget line, field conservation work generally implies collaboration with private sector (due to land ownership system); the role of local communities is less prominent, making the SD2 the preferred option for civil society organizations in these two countries.

Investment under **Strategic Direction 3** was steady, and grew by about \$400,000 in FY18, with projects supporting networks and collaboration at regional level (39% of the contracted amounts for this SD), and in Madagascar (50%), and in Mauritius (13%).

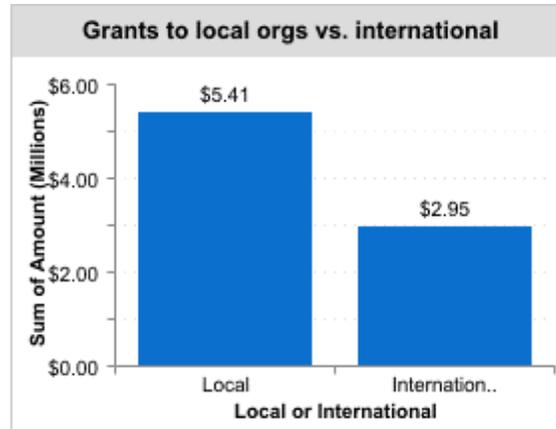
In terms of **geographical distribution**, Madagascar represents about 49 percent of the total in financial terms (13% less than it represented in FY17), with 61 grants and a budget of \$4.1 million. No geographical distribution projection was made at the onset of the funding phase, but at this time it appears that Madagascar has many grants in comparison to the other islands in the hotspot.

The imbalance for Comoros (around 6 percent of budget in FY16) is now being corrected, with the country reaching 12 percent of the portfolio in amount.



Even though no geographical distribution objective was set at the onset, **moving forward** the objective will be to keep Madagascar under 50% of the portfolio funding amount. With the additional funding from AFD, the Madagascar portfolio will still expand in absolute value, yet the capacity to oversee and monitor these grants effectively on the ground is limited, hence a desire for a limited expansion. At the same time, the two Consultants in the other islands are now able to operate more effectively (not to mention that their LOE will be increased in FY19), hence more grants are expected to be made in Mauritius, the Comoros and the Seychelles. Last but not least, the emphasis will be on increasing the number of truly regional projects, which already represent one quarter of all funding allocated. The emphasis on regional projects will also greatly contribute to achieving Strategic Direction 3.

The balance between **local and international organizations** is evolving in favor of local organizations, which now represent 65 percent of the grants, and 64 percent of the budget (from 58 percent of grants and 51 percent of budget in FY17). This evolution is a reflection of the efforts of the RIT and CEPF secretariat to reach out to local organizations.



Even though no specific objective was set at the onset in terms of funding to local versus international organizations (other than local organizations should represent at least 50% of the portfolio), **moving forward**, the emphasis will be on roughly maintaining the current allocation (65% of grants to local organizations) with an acceptable range of a 10% variation in either direction.

III. Performance of CEPF Investment

1. Assessment

Overall due to high level staff turnover both at the leadership level of Tany Meva and within the RIT, the performance of Tany Meva in the role of RIT fell short of desired standards in FY18.

In terms of results on investment since funding phase inception, relatively few projects have ended/closed. Up to FY17, only 4 projects ended (3 small and 1 large) and of these, 3 projects closed. In FY18, 5 Large and 11 Small Grants have ended, and 5 and 2 respectively have closed. As a consequence, the impact that can be reported to date is very limited.

a. How are we doing as a Grant Maker?

Based on the call for proposals for Large Grants that closed on September 29, 2017, at the end of FY18 over 10 proposals had not yet received a final response. This is a long time, and the Grant Director will work on reducing the turn-around time in FY19. The process itself is rather burdensome, especially for the applicants.

b. How are the Grantees reaching their targets?

Based on Progress Reports, there is wide range in terms of capacity and quality of reporting. There is wide disparity within the MADIO portfolio in terms of overall performance. However, there is 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 a need to work more closely with the Grantees during proposal development to reverse this trend and get the Grantee to see the advantages of promising less and overdelivering.

c. What are the factors influencing their performances?

There are many factors out of our control that are influencing the Grantees' performance such as local security, natural catastrophes and political instability. Concerning the factors that the CEPF can control, timing of receipt of funding is an issue that is often raised by Grantees. Many Grantees require no cost extensions because they had no funds to start the project at the onset of the contract due to the delay in the wiring process. Also, many Grantee express being hampered by the withholding of the final 10% payment, as they often cannot advance these funds.

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 (Key Indicators), most projects up to FY18 did not include key portfolio indicators and therefore the link to project impacts were not tracked.

e. How are we proposing to address these gaps in FY19 and in the coming years?

In FY19 and to the end of this funding cycle (Sept. 2022), the priorities immediately apparent are to:

- ⇒ **Consolidate the portfolio:**
 1. **Geographically** balance out the portfolio by moderately increasing mostly funding for regional or island projects (other than Madagascar).
 1. In FY19, only one Call for Large Grants will be issued (Nov. 2018) and only about 12 new Large Grants will be funded.
 2. In FY19, only one Call for Small Grants will be issued (August 2018).
 2. **Strategically** balance out the portfolio (SD 1 and SD3 are priorities) based on the Table under Portfolio Status update.
- ⇒ **Consolidate the performance of the RIT** as an operating team (ie: aim for shorter turn around of LOI/Proposals; review in CG of Large Grants; etc....)
- ⇒ **Close all Grants that have ended** but are not closed to increase the impact that MADIO can report to donors.
- ⇒ **Increase the financial and technical site visits** (especially at the RIT level but also at the Secretariat level)
- ⇒ **Reinforce the roles of the Mauritius and Comoros based Consultants** to be able to handle the additional volume of work generated by the growing portfolio in the islands.
- ⇒ **Fix CG issues** (ie: SD/KBA/Corridor; Tagging...) so that MADIO projects can be monitored and evaluated, and as a result, feature more prominently in the impact report.

The **mid-term evaluation exercise planned in early FY20**, will further complete the list of priorities for the remaining of the portfolio performance period (ie: add new KBAs; increase mapping capability, updating logframe objective to account for the additional funding, discuss the timing of the next update of the ecosystem profile, ect..). Indeed, some KBAs no longer actually exist (ie: "it appears that the forest areas within the limits of the Ambato -Boeny KBA as currently defined are either gone or heavily degraded" (Aspinall Foundation)), while other areas are in dire need of protection.

Note that the mid-term assessment was originally planned in FY18 but did not take place as planned. With the arrival of the new Grant Director at the tail end of FY18, the mid-term assessment has been postponed by a year to 2019, as 1) the RIT had a new team that needed to be trained first, 2) the Grant Director had to get up to speed before conducting an assessment, and 3) in September 2018, the portfolio's performance period was extended through September 2022 (3 additional years) thanks to an additional financial contribution from one of CEPF's global donors, thus somewhat shifting the mid-term period of the portfolio.

2. Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1: Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority key biodiversity areas

This Strategic direction was not open for the first call for proposals, but has caught up to represent 79% of the portfolio at the end of FY18, with a total of 36 Grants. All projects have a strong focus on capacity development as well as development of alternative livelihood options – including activities in tourism (Antrema, Ibity), marine or inland fisheries (Barren Isles, Mangoky-Ihotry, Ambato-Boeny), or agriculture (Menabe, Anjouan), increasing involvement of local communities in the management of the areas through management transfer agreement, or improving management of production landscape in buffer zone of protected areas (green belt), for instance around Montagne des Français and Beza.

In Bongolava, in North-West Madagascar, local association Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso, made a new start thanks to CEPF support. The protected area was designated (based on a former "forest reserve") back in early 2010, but absence of external support led to a lack of effective management. The local association, officially recognized by the administration as protected area manager, launched a large series of consultations with local communities to adapt former management plans, redesign boundaries, start alternative livelihood activities and build an effective, community-based enforcement system to prevent wild fires and loss of forest cover. In Antrema, Identi'Terre works on developing a long-term sustainable financing scheme, including not only protected area management but economic activities development for communities living in the protected areas. The level of threats – being mangrove degradation or wildfires in the savannah ecosystem, has already been lowered by the active participation of local communities.

In the same corridor, but on freshwater ecosystems, the Aspinall Foundation works with local communities on identifying the most promising wetland sites for protection, developing management plans with local fishermen to preserve the resources at the basis of the local economy. In neighboring sites, *Association des Producteurs Privés d'Alevins* works on improving fishing systems and reinforcing populations of endemic freshwater fishes. In parallel, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust selected some of those sites as pilots for their project on developing guidance for freshwater wetlands' management, under SD2. The combined efforts of local and international civil society organizations for the preservation of this priority corridor for freshwater biodiversity are bringing new hope for the protection of some unique freshwater species.

Strategic Direction 2: Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into policy making and business practices.

At the end of FY18, this Strategic Direction was fully over-awarded (116%) with a total of 38 Grants awarded.

For this SD, the ecosystem profile underlined the importance of developing the knowledge base of understudied areas, as a prerequisite for informing decision-making and supporting conservation. In particular, sites under specific threats were considered for investment (IP2.1). In 2016, the Marine Conservation Society of the Seychelles (MCSS) was granted a small grant (\$19,996) on this very basis. Grand Police, one of the last remaining coastal wetlands of Mahé, the largest granitic island of the Seychelles, was threatened by an infrastructure program, including a five-star resort and marina. MCSS asked for CEPF support to lead a thorough biodiversity assessment of the area, largely understudied at the time. The organization demonstrated the importance of the area in terms of biodiversity, with a total of 61 animal species and 102 plant species, of which nine species of both fauna and flora listed on the IUCN Red List, from Critically Endangered to Near Threatened. This species diversity, presence of sea-turtle nesting sites and endangered terrapins populations confirmed the importance of this area for Seychelles biodiversity. Following the release of MCSS findings, combined with a *Save Grand Police* petition signed by 7500 people, the President and Cabinet of Ministers of the Seychelles decided that the land must be returned to the Government and turned into a Protected Area. CEPF has since then provided additional support to MCSS via a Large Grant to continue their work, in collaboration with the national authorities, for protection of Grand Police.

In Mauritius, CEPF supports several projects promoting engagement of private sector in conservation. With support from CEPF, François Leguat Ltd, an ecotourism park in Rodrigues, expanded an ecosystem restoration program in Plaine Corail, with 35,000 plants from 24 endemic species reproduced in nurseries in 2017. This project should allow for restoration of 6 ha of unique, highly endangered, limestone dry forests, with a management structure in place for their long-term sustainability. In Mauritius island, Mauritian Wildlife Foundation works with three large landowners on reintroduction of endemic birds. 30 Echo Parakeets, 30 Pink Pigeons and 5 Mauritius Kestrels were released in private land, and staff of the estate were trained to monitor and manage bird populations.

Strategic Direction 3: Strengthen civil society capacity at national and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation.

At the end of FY18, this SD covered 67% of its funding allocation objective, with a total of 8 projects awarded.

CEPF supported the creation of the first network of insect specialists in the region: IPSIO (Insects and People of the Southern Indian Ocean), an initiative launched by Dr. Brian Fisher from the California Academy of Science. The first workshop was dedicated to structuring the network and working groups, and starting reflection on insect ecotourism. The second one focused on edible insects farming. The network grows in strength and impacts, with a dedicated website (www.ipsio.org), and already successful fundraising: the group secured a \$ 225,000 from USAID to support edible insects research and promotion. In parallel, at the first meeting of the IPSIO Biodiversity working group, the network members decided to propose adding Madagascar to an international proposal on Massively Parallel Sequencing of insects genome, supported by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation for a budget of \$3.8 million. The proposal was recently approved, including the Madagascar component. As quoted by Brian Fisher, IPSIO president, "*without CEPF funding and the IPSIO meeting, Madagascar would not be part of this project.*" These two recent successes exemplify the value of collaborative efforts and regional networking in advancing science and conservation action.

IV. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

The CEPF Grant Director carried out three supervision missions during the fiscal year. During the first one, a meeting was organized in the premises of AFD office in Moroni, Comoros, with representatives of the European Union delegation and the French Embassy, to exchange about organizations benefitting from their support and possibilities of alignment. The three institutions contributed also to review of proposals for the Comoros. No meetings were organized with donors during second or third mission which focused on training for the RIT and field visits. During the last visit in June 2018, the new Grant Director, Monique Vieille, was introduced by the incumbent Grant Director, Pierre Carret, who now devotes his time to another hotspot.

V. Conclusion

After three years of implementation, the CEPF program in Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands hotspot has granted \$9.1 million to 83 organizations, including 55 local organizations. Most projects are still on-going and actual conservation results of the portfolio cannot yet be assessed.

Portfolio funds are almost fully allocated at this stage. However, many of the active grants have only been under implementation for a limited time, meaning that the portfolio is still at a young stage, with impacts not yet clearly visible, and with a RIT team still working to establish itself as a stable pillar to support the many grantees in the hotspot.

CEPF is also making efforts to increase funding available for the region, starting with additional funding of \$2.7 million that was obtained at the beginning of FY19. The funding horizon is looking good for the hotspot.

Annexes

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Progress to date (June 2018)
<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: \$ 9,540,000</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 40 Key Biodiversity Areas, covering 2.8 million hectares, have new or strengthened protection and management. 2. At least 10 Key Biodiversity Areas that were unprotected or under temporary protection gain officially declared permanent protected status¹, covering 1 million hectares. 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. 4. At least 40 civil society organizations, including at least 30 local organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 12 KBAs covering a total area of 432,815 ha have been strengthened. 21 projects are working on Protected Areas and Habitat Conservation and Management. 28 projects work on creating or strengthening protection areas. Only 2 of these 28 projects are currently closed, thus there is very little impact to report at this time. 2. No KBAs have officially gained permanent protection status at this time. Ongoing work to achieve this target includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Large grant in Seychelles (MCSS-108737) resulted in a commitment by government to protect Grand Police wetland and adjacent areas (190 ha) in future; legal protection is pending. • A project in Beza Mahafaly, Madagascar, to extend an existing Protected Area with new forest blocks (SG72024). • A project in Ambato Boeny, Madagascar, to create small Protected Areas (36,000 ha) (#66088) 3. Four networks and partnerships have been created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee in Menabe for EIA monitoring. • Menabe Emergency team. • Dahari & Blue Ventures partnership for management of Moheli National Park. • Blue Ventures partnership with Moheli National Park. <p>One existing network has been strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Monitoring- Peregrine Fund. 4. 48 organizations, including 36 local organizations, have been granted projects to actively participate in conservation activities guided by the ecosystem profile.

<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Local communities empowered to protect and manage biodiversity at priority Key Biodiversity Areas.</p> <p>\$ 3,440,000</p>	<p>1.1 (IP1.1) Threat levels to at least 25 priority sites reduced through locally relevant conservation actions implemented by local communities.</p> <p>1.2.(IP 1.1) Awareness of the values of biodiversity and the nature of threats and drivers raised among local communities in at least 25 priority sites.</p> <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 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>	<p>1.1 CEPF currently supports 30 projects focusing on “Community-based conservation” (tag), and 13 of these with specific objectives to work closely with communities to “mainstream biodiversity”, and engage local communities in site management (2 in Seychelles, 1 in Mauritius, 10 in Madagascar)</p> <p>1.2 Not yet assessed.</p> <p>1.3 Local communities are involved in the management and strengthening of the following 4 existing protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Montagne des Francais and Ambodivahe, the community has been involved in conservation activities including developing tourist products. • At Menabe, the community has been involved and trained in alternative farming techniques to reduce need for new land. <p>1.4. Development of mechanisms for private sector involvement in priority site management is being pursued at 7 sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 in Mauritius, mostly with large landowners • 2 in Seychelles, mostly with resorts/ hotels • 2 in Madagascar, with private company (old plantations). <p>1.5 Nine projects (1 in Comoros and 8 in Madagascar) have a focus on developing economic models (mostly through tourism, agriculture, fisheries) to improve livelihoods.</p> <p>1.6. Not yet assessed.</p>
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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>1.7. This is measured by comparing the baseline and final Civil Society Tracking Tools completed by community-based organizations. To date only 10 projects closed up to FY18; of these, only 3 baseline reports are available.</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Civil society organizations have enhanced the knowledge base for biodiversity conservation and influence decision-makers for improved mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>\$ 2,800,000</p>	<p>2.1 (IP 2.1) Baseline studies, inventories and mapping of important biodiversity areas 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</p>	<p>2.1 Completed for 13 sites:</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 Five projects are working on strengthening existing platform or creating new platforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIHARI network for Locally managed protected areas, Madagascar (improvement noted). • Astiria project for data management and protection of rare & endemic plants in Mauritius (creation of platform). • Working group created on wetland management in Madagascar (reinforcement of existing Ramsar Committee). • IPSIO network involves the conservation community working on insect research and conservation and open dialogue with government and development NGOs. • Mauritian Wildlife Foundation structure an informal network of private landowners working on biodiversity preservation. <p>2.3 Active participation led to influence on a national policy in the Seychelles, and several projects work on three policy issues at national level in Madagascar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCSS in Seychelles conducted biodiversity inventories and advocacy work leading to

	<p>other appropriate decision process.</p> <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>cancellation of infrastructure plan and engagement for creation of protected area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCS and MIHARI (Blue Ventures) projects are actively participating to the development of the Malagasy policy on Marine protected areas. • Background documents and guidance for wetland management and inclusion of wetlands in national protected area network conservation (IUCN project on Freshwater KBAs and redlisting, Wildfowl and Wetland Trust on guidance). • Vahatra project on protected areas assessment, MBG project on strengthening plant conservation in protected areas, ONE and ARSIE project on biodiversity information expected to contribute to priority setting for protected area network in Madagascar/ • Several projects at field level (in Madagascar particularly) include work on local development planning (design or revision of protected area boundaries, co-management arrangements with local communities; etc.) <p>2.4 Not yet assessed.</p> <p>2.5 At least 10 partnerships under development, between civil society and private sector. None of them have yet led to concrete actions.</p>
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<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Regional and national capacity to conserve biodiversity increased through civil society partnerships, within the conservation community and with other stakeholders.</p> <p>\$ 1,800,000</p>	<p>3.1 (IP 3.1.) At least 40 community leaders and/or development professionals with improved capacities and engagement to preserve biodiversity.</p> <p>3.2 (IP 3.1.) At least 15 students—including at least six from the Comoros—successfully achieve a degree in a field related to conservation.</p> <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>3.1 54 Men and 48 women have benefited from 4 trainings on biodiversity conservation. Specific topics covered included IAS eradication, veterinarian issues (wildlife and disease) and ecological monitoring (Source: “Benefits” tab FY18).</p> <p>3.2. No impacts have yet been recorded but this target is expected to be easily achieved, as many projects are training many students in conservation related issues.</p> <p>3.3 Seven existing mentoring or long-lasting partnering relationship active, 10 more expected with dedicated project on mentoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durrell and local Malagasy organization VIF. • IHSM (Mada) and Nature Seychelles on reef management. • FBM and Missouri Botanical Garden. • MWF-Vahatra-Durrell on training of conservationists at regional level. • Arche aux Plantes with several organizations working on plant conservation in Mauritius. • Dahari and Blue Ventures on locally managed marine areas in Comoros. • Durrell and FSR on rehabilitation of Lake Ravelobe. <p>3.4 IPSIO (Insects & People of the Southern Indian Ocean) created and active with already important results (additional funding for insect research, for insect & food program, etc.). There is also a networking exercise among CEPF grantees in the region supported by Tropical Biology Association. Four informal networks have been created/supported at national level: amphibians, freshwater biodiversity and LMMAs in Madagascar; and plant database in Mauritius.</p> <p>3.5 Baseline civil society tracking tool data received for 28 local organizations. No final data yet received. Thus, it is not yet possible to observe change over time.</p>
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<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>\$ 1,500,000</p>	<p>4.1 (IP4.1) At least 40 civil society organizations, including at least 30 local organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>4.2 (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>4.3 (IP4.2) At least 20 civil society organizations supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding from other donors.</p> <p>4.4 (IP4.1) At least two participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.</p>	<p>4.1 48 organizations, including 36 local organizations, have been granted projects to actively participate in conservation activities guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>4.2 Baseline civil society tracking tool data received for 28 local organizations. No final data yet received. Thus, it is not yet possible to observe change over time.</p> <p>4.3 No verified results to date but the target is reasonable for the current funding phase ending in June 2022.</p> <p>4.4 None to date but the mid-term assessment is planned for late 2019.</p>
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Annex 2: Contracted Grants to date

Country	Strategic Direction	Grantee	Project Title	TOTAL	Award Date
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Development & Biodiversity Conservation Action for Madagascar	Reinforcing Community Organizations for Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity of Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny Wetlands	113,570	6/15/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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	6/12/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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	5/30/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Madagascar National Parks	Integrating Local Communities in Effective Fire Management in Kirindy Mitea National Park, Madagascar	177,000	5/15/2018
Seychelles	MADIO-SD1	MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY SEYCHELLES	Enabling Protected Area Status for Grand Police on Mahe, Seychelles	84,365	4/10/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Missouri Botanical Garden	Construire le Paysage Harmonieux d'Ibity avec l'Engagement des Partenaires Multisecteurs	114,681	4/9/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Association TAFITA	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management by developing management plan and restoration	12,754	4/5/2018

Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Association Vehivavy TAMIA Mivoatse - VTM	Promoting the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources of the Protected Area of Tsinjoriake	14,756	4/3/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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	10/11/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Madagascar National Parks	Support the Development of a Large Proposal for CEPF for Fire Management of Kirindy Mite National Park, Madagascar	929	7/17/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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	10,694	7/14/2017
Mauritius	MADIO-SD1	Ecosystem Restoration Alliance Indian Ocean	Mauritian Fruit Bat (Pteropus Niger) – A Tool for Forest Regeneration	143,630	5/22/2017
Comoros	MADIO-SD1	Dahari	A Landscape Management Model for Biodiversity Conservation in the Comoros	140,000	4/6/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso	Structuration et renforcement de l'association Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso pour la gestion efficace de la nouvelle aire protegee de Bongolava	185,843	3/31/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Groupe des Spécialistes des Plantes de Madagascar	Valorize traditional knowledges, restore heritage species in the Vohibola classified forest	19,427	2/7/2017
Seychelles	MADIO-SD1	TFC International	Testing drone for high resolution, 3-D mapping of Silhouette Island, Seychelles	19,985	2/4/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	DURRELL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST	Support Local Communities for the Conservation of Lake Ravelobe	18,889	2/3/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY	Preserve the Fish Species Paretroplus Menarambo in Lake Tseny	17,553	1/31/2017

Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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	1/6/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	The Aspinnall Foundation	Developing Community-based Conservation in the Ambato-Boeny-Maevatanana Forests and Wetlands	218,090	12/31/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	The Peregrine Fund	Enhancing Local Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Tsimembo-Manambolomaty Protected Area	180,600	12/12/2016
Comoros	MADIO-SD1	Association 2 Mains	Positiver l'Impact sur la Biodiversité du Développement de la Filière Ylang-Ylang aux Comores	208,010	10/30/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN	Starting Ecotourism for the Ibity New Protected Area	14,680	10/28/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Planet Madagascar	Preserving Fragile Ecosystems through Community-Based Fire Management and Education Program in Ankarafantsika National Park, North-West Madagascar	140,756	10/28/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	THE PEREGRINE FUND	Support for Local Communities for the Fight Against Deforestation of the Tsimembo Forest	19,569	10/26/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Asity Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Lake Ihotry Natural Resources, Part of the Complex Mangoky-Ihotry New Protected Area	19,718	8/4/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Velondriake Association	Sustainable, Locally-Led Mangrove Management and Restoration in the Bay of Assassins	19,583	7/1/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	VOI LOVA Ampanotoamaizina	Assessing the management transfer agreement and promote income generating activities in Ampanotoamaizina	19,516	6/30/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Identi'terre	Strengthening Capacity of Local Communities and Establishing an Innovative Mechanism for Sustainable Funding for the Antrema Protected Area in Madagascar	240,090	6/8/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	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	6/6/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening Community Management of the Indian Ocean's Largest Locally Managed Marine Area, the Barren Isles	147,658	5/23/2016

Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar	Long-term Fire Management to Protect Beanka Protected Area in Madagascar	119,633	5/12/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD1	Madagascar National Parks	Conservation of Sakamena Complex: Green Belt around Beza Mahafaly Reserve	16,244	4/4/2016
Comoros	MADIO-SD2	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Build Knowledge of Marine Biodiversity in Comoros Archipelago, and Improve Support and Action for Conservation	249,903	6/29/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	FIVE Menabe	Multisectoral Mobilization to save Menabe Antimena (3MA)	109,061	6/27/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Madagascar through Health-Environment Partnerships	178,322	6/5/2018
Seychelles	MADIO-SD2	Plant Conservation Action group	National network on biodiversity data exchange for improved KBA management in Seychelles	99,990	5/7/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	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	3/13/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Miarakap	Strengthen and promote small and early-stage businesses with a strong positive impact on biodiversity conservation in Madagascar	120,320	2/2/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Assessing the Status of Madagascar's Trees for the Effective Conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas	196,701	1/9/2018
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	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
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Time and Tide Foundation	Reinforce fisheries management through conservation research and citizen science in the Levens Archipelago, Madagascar	19,420	12/1/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Improving biodiversity knowledge and conservation of Montagne des Francais protected area	17,260	10/10/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Improving Biodiversity Knowledge and Conservation of Bongolava Key Biodiversity Area, Madagascar	16,842	10/10/2017

Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Filling Knowledge Gaps for Local Conservation of Marine Flagship Species in three Key Biodiversity Areas, North Madagascar	72,531	7/26/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Map plant diversity, land use and fire history for effective management of Itremo and Ambatofinandrahana biodiversity	19,404	2/28/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Association du Réseau des Systèmes d'Information (ARSIE)	Contribute to the establishment of a Madagascar Biodiversity Metadata	19,465	2/13/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Institut et Observatoire de Géophysique d'Antananarivo (IOGA)	Green Accounts for the Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Parks	19,866	12/16/2016
Seychelles	MADIO-SD2	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Advancing Environmental Management Practices and Threatened Species Recovery through Partnerships with Private Sector in the Seychelles - First Phase	152,458	11/8/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	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	9/5/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Conservation International Foundation	Promote Sustainable Fisheries and Ecotourism with Private Sector to Reinforce the Management of Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area, Madagascar	153,899	6/29/2016
Mauritius	MADIO-SD2	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Support to Private Sector to Engage in the Conservation of Mauritius' Threatened Endemic Birds	222,225	6/24/2016
Seychelles	MADIO-SD2	Island Conservation Society	Integrated Management and Ecosystem Restoration Program for Silhouette Island, Seychelles	150,000	6/14/2016
Comoros; Madagascar; Mauritius; Seychelles	MADIO-SD2	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	5/24/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Missouri Botanical Garden	Compilation and Dissemination of Plant Information for Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Madagascar	123,390	5/19/2016
Mauritius	MADIO-SD2	Francois Leguat Ltd	Expanding Rodrigues Dry Coastal Forest at Plaine Corail in Mauritius to Protect Threatened Biodiversity	58,954	5/9/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	THE PEREGRINE FUND	Conservation of Madagascar Fish Eagle through Capacity Building and Partnership Between Site Managers	17,666	4/26/2016

Seychelles	MADIO-SD2	MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY SEYCHELLES	Protection of KBA Biodiversity in Grand Police Wetland	14,172	4/22/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Promotion of Private Sector Engagement in Ecotourism in Tsinjoriake Community Managed New Protected Area, Southwest Madagascar	111,242	4/21/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY	Conservation of Malagasy Baobabs	19,326	4/15/2016
Mauritius	MADIO-SD2	MAURITIAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	Developing the Vision for Conservation of Saint Brandon	19,817	4/1/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	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	3/25/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Missouri Botanical Garden	Promoting the Self Sufficiency of Reserves in the Ramena Complex, Antsiranana, by Conceiving, Developing, and Testing New Tourism Products	73,212	2/9/2016
Mauritius	MADIO-SD2	Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Native Forest at Chamarel: Ecological Restoration, Species Reintroduction, and Reconnecting the Public with Nature	77,707	2/2/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Developing National Management Guidance for Madagascar's Freshwater Wetlands	62,575	12/4/2015
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Association Vahatra	Madagascar's Protected Areas: A Bilingual Book and Associated Database Reviewing their History, Biodiversity and Guiding the Future	182,633	10/16/2015
Comoros	MADIO-SD2	Blue Ventures Conservation	Towards a Blueprint for Locally-Managed Marine Conservation in the Comoros: Building the Knowledge Base and Capacity for Monitoring and Management	149,846	9/15/2015
Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	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	6/25/2015

Madagascar	MADIO-SD2	Madagascar Wildlife Conservation Society	Fulfilling Madagascar's 'Sydney Promise' Through a National Process of Marine Protected Area Planning	177,803	6/23/2015
Seychelles	MADIO-SD2	Birdlife International	Seychelles Magpie-Robin Project	19,697	6/19/2015
Comoros	MADIO-SD2	Dahari	Identifying and Monitoring Terrestrial Conservation Priorities in the Comoro Islands, and Building Results into Policy and Practice	259,259	6/13/2015
Madagascar	MADIO-SD3	MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN	Training Young Professionals on Tools for Identification and Monitoring of Natural Vegetation in the in a Permanent Plot	19,286	10/1/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD3	Association RENIALA	Network for Management of Mangroves in the Indian Ocean Islands	4,192	8/11/2017
Comoros; Madagascar; Mauritius; Seychelles	MADIO-SD3	Durrell Conservation Training Ltd	Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange	231,254	7/14/2017
Madagascar	MADIO-SD3	Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines	Renforcer les capacités des jeunes conservationnistes marins dans le sud-ouest Malagasy	199,801	6/30/2017
Comoros; Madagascar; Mauritius; Seychelles	MADIO-SD3	Tropical Biology Association	Strengthening Civil Society Organizations' Capacity for Improved Conservation and Sustainability	231,676	6/28/2017
Mauritius	MADIO-SD3	Arche aux Plantes	ASTIRIA – Programme de Coopération pour la Conservation de la Flore Menacée des Iles Maurice et Rodrigues	151,021	3/30/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD3	Global Wildlife Conservation	Building a Future for the Amphibians of Madagascar	194,200	1/22/2016
Madagascar	MADIO-SD3	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening the MIHARI Network to Support Community Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Madagascar	166,187	12/10/2015
Comoros; Madagascar; Mauritius; Seychelles	MADIO-SD4	Fondation Tany Meva	CEPF Regional Implementation Team in Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands	1,425,000	2/27/2015