

Annual Portfolio Overview

CEPF Investment in Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 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, address gaps in the CEPF grant portfolio that were highlighted during the Mid-Term Assessment (December 2019), and set priorities for the remainder of the investment period (July 2020 – June 2022). It draws on experience, lessons learned and project reports generated by civil society organizations implementing CEPF grants.

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 2,000 projects for a total amount of more than US\$14.8 million, on issues covering reforestation, renewable energy, alternative livelihood activities, biodiversity conservation and environmental education.

During the fiscal year 2020 (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), CEPF led two supervision missions of the RIT both in Antananarivo in December 2019, but at different dates. The first visit was led by the Grant Manager to supervise the financial operations of four select Grantees. The second visit's purpose was to conduct the Mid-Term Assessment. The mid-term assessment workshops were 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. In FY20, 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. Given the travel restrictions related to COVID-19, no missions could take place after mid-March.

The RIT has had a high turnover rate for much its existence, however the team has stabilized and seems to have found a cruising mode since the end of FY19 and early FY20. As a reminder, 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, and 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, bringing hope for much-needed stability within the RIT team, however, a year later, at the beginning of FY20, Monique Randriatsivery, 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 April 2020 Olivier Tyack, the Consultant covering Mauritius and the Seychelles resigned for personal reasons. The Secretariat jointly with the RIT decided that given the few projects (and mostly large grants) that were still active in these islands, no other Consultant would be needed for the remainder of the investment period.

Composition of the CEPF Team, as of June 2020

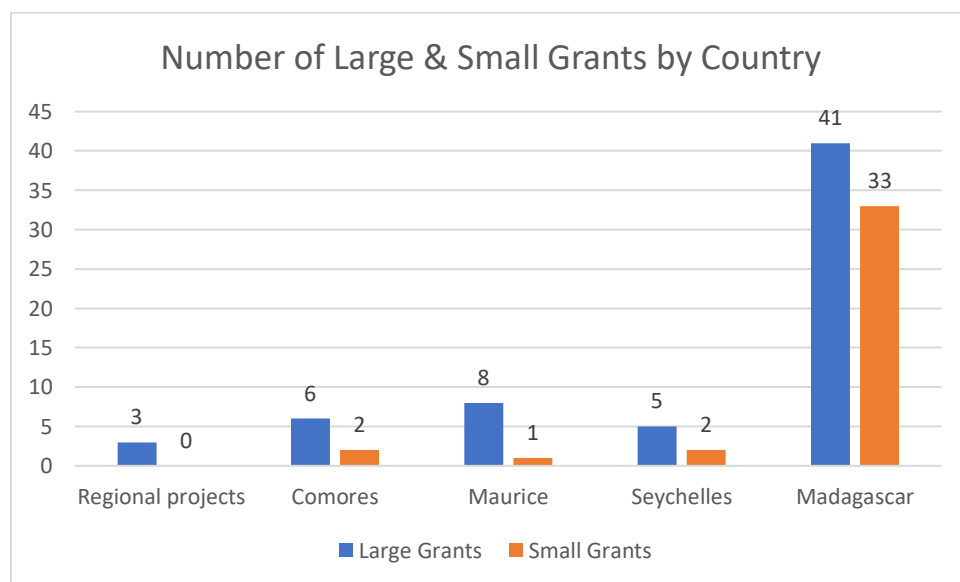
Monique Randriatsivery (was promoted on September 1, 2019)	RIT Lead	Overall coordination of the RIT, preparation of calls for proposals, supervision of the Project Officers, piloting of the communication and outreach, supervision of monitoring and evaluation, coordination with partners
Anicet Josué Rakotoarisoa (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
Serge Raelison	Internal Control & Legal (5%-10%)	In charge of internal accounting and financial control, as well as legal issues.
Tahina Rakotoson (Started on April 10, 2018)	M&E Specialist (10%)	In charge of monitoring & evaluation of Tany Meva projects

2.3. 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. As of June 2020, 73% of the current investment period had elapsed, and 93% of funds for the period were committed.

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

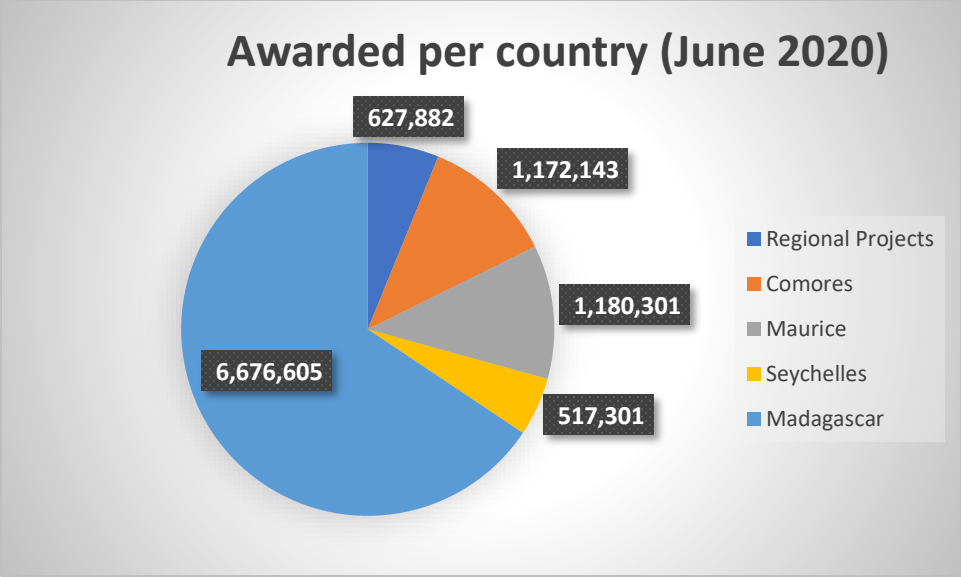


Although not surprising, it is interesting to note that the vast majority of Grants have been awarded in Madagascar, and this is even more so true for Small Grants. There are several factors that account for the imbalance between Madagascar and the other islands: the size and needs of Madagascar dwarf the other islands in terms of size and threats to its unique fauna and flora; the RIT is based in Madagascar and their expertise is on Madagascar; and Mauritius, Comoros and Seychelles as well as the regional dimension were new areas at the beginning of this Phase 2 investment period.

The trend of a healthy balance between Grants made to local versus international organizations continues in the hotspot, as local organizations represent 68% of the total number of grants, and 56% of the budget of the grants is awarded to local organizations (see chart below).



In line with the first chart above, the bulk of funding (62% of project funding), has been awarded to Madagascar, with Mauritius and Comoros coming in as distant number 2. The Seychelles is the least funded island, as it is also by far the wealthiest, and therefore relies less on CEPF funding.



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. Also, as demonstrated by the recent PROBOI study released in September 2020 and conducted by Biotope for the AFD, there are very few stakeholders who cover the entire hotspot region, thus the regional expertise as a “one stop shop” has yet to be created.

Excluding the RIT grant, as of June 2020 the portfolio comprised 102 grants (63 large and 38 small and 1 RIT Grant). An additional 5 large grants (including a few by invitation only) are expected to be awarded in the fiscal year 2021. In addition, there is a balance of \$184,877 available under the Small Grant Mechanism which the RIT is planning on awarding in FY21 through Grants by invitation to existing Grantees whose projects faced hardships related to COVID-19. Investing these funds successfully is a key priority for the RIT for FY21.

Per the table below, as of June 2020, 9 small grants and 2 large grants had ended but were not closed. The Small Grants need to urgently either be closed or extended. Ideally, they should have been extended before their end date. The RIT has been working on a long backlog of sorting through these grants and adjusting the status and some progress has been made for closing old grants, however the urgency remains to collect all necessary documentation to close projects that have ended, as well as to gather all relevant information enabling the RIT to extend the grants where applicable. 43% of awarded grants were still active as of June 2020 (if one includes the Ended but not Closed grants). Many grants have closed during this fiscal year, and the balance has tipped during this Fiscal Year, as now there are more closed than active grants, 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	26	5	35	24	2	9
Percentage	43%		57%			

Given that impact is only reported when grants close, at this time the impact is tangible as reflected by the logframe indicator results. Indeed, during this Fiscal Year, 21 Grants have closed (16 Large Grants and 5 Small Grants).

One caveat is that for many of the projects that started in 2016 through June 2018, baseline civil society tracking tools are not available, therefore, it is hard to measure progress in terms of civil society management capacity. Also, many of the earlier projects did not ask for Gender Tracking Tools, therefore this data will not be reflected in the impact data.

In terms of **strategic direction**, please see the table below for detailed allocation as of June 2020.

Strategic Directions	Investment Amount	Amount awarded	Large Grants	Small Grants	Over/Underbudget	% Awarded
SD1- Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority key biodiversity areas	4,557,900	4,415,085	26	25	142,815	97%
SD2- Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into policy making and business practices.	3,750,215	3,985,969	27	11	(235,754)	106%
SD 3- Strengthen civil society capacity at national and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation.	2,358,950	1,759,148	10	2	599,802	75%
SD 4- Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional Implementation Team.	1,611,790	1,317,880	1	0	293,910	81%
TOTAL	12,278,855	11,478,082	64	38	800,773	93%

The spending authority is not expected to change before the end of the current investment phase, however in early September 2020, the CEPF Secretariat asked for a spending authority re-allocation that would increase funds available for SD1 and SD2 and decrease funds available for SD3 and SD 4. Indeed, demand for projects at community level and enabling civil society to mainstream biodiversity has been high, while there was less demand and capacity for regional projects under SD3. Also, the RIT has been able to make cost-savings under SD4 based on their original budget. The approved re-allocation is shown in the table below.

Strategic Direction	Current Spending Authority	Awarded Amount (as of Dec. 2019)	Proposed Spending Authority (based on awards remaining to be made)	Difference

SD 1	4,557,900	3,627,275	5,041,013	483,113
SD2	3,750,215	3,896,005	4,145,714	395,499
SD3	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)

In terms of **geographical distribution**, Madagascar represents about 62% of the total in financial terms, with 74 grants and a budget of over 6.6 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 and hence the Consultant for Mauritius and Seychelles who resigned in April for personal reasons was not replaced at this time.

The balance between **local and international organizations** has evolved in favor of local organizations, which now represent 68% of the total number of grants, and 56% 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.

3. Performance of CEPF's Investment

3.1 Portfolio-Level Performance Assessment

In terms of portfolio management, 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 since December 2016.

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. At the end of this Fiscal Year, only 4 Grantees have completed the survey. The surveys which are optional, will be presented as a requirement in the close-out letter moving forward, and friendly reminders will be sent as well to encourage feedback via the exit surveys. This information is indeed very helpful for CEPF who strives to further improve its processes for grant making.

The restrictions related to COVID-19 have affected the hotspot in different ways since mid-March 2020. Comoros and Mauritius for example were mostly spared from COVID-19 cases, however their economies and projects suffered tremendously from the closing of the borders and the lack of access to material and human resources (ie: procurement items for

projects; experts in tree climbing). Seychelles suffered most acutely from a lack of tourists, and so did all the other islands in the hotspot. Madagascar was most affected by COVID-19, with quite a high number of cases in the capital and in large cities with high density. Illegal logging and poaching increased, as did the number of forest fires according to data from Madagascar National Parks. Despite these challenges, overall Grantees have demonstrated their ability to work around restrictions and problems and support each other. Many meetings and conferences are now conducted virtually, even though this was completely unprecedented. Overall, the precarity that is pervasive in most of the hotspot makes for a resourceful and creative population.

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 in December, 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). Unfortunately, COVID-19 travel restrictions have hampered full execution of the plan, however site visits have resumed in early FY21.

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 most acutely this year, COVID-19 related restrictions. Concerning the factors that CEPF can control, timing of receipt of funding is an issue that is often raised by grantees. Several grantees continue to require 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. Also, in a few cases where targets fall significantly short, an amendment request (both to the Spending Authority allocation and to two logframe indicators) has been prepared during this Fiscal Year for approval by the CEPF Working Group.

e. Priorities for FY21

In order to address any existing gaps in FY20, the Secretariat and RIT will focus in the coming year on the following action points:

- Closing all Grants that have ended in a timely manner, and generally ensure that Conservation Grants is up to date.
- Data collection (via impact reports from closed grants; and a push for completion of exit results both for small and large grants)
- Award the final grants of the current investment phase to fully obligate the Small Grant Mechanism and Large grants portfolio.
- Strengthen project management capacities (via professional development opportunities for the RIT, and streamlining of administrative and operational processes (Consultant is being hired for this purpose and monitored by the Grant Manager).
- 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.

- Monitor grants through regular supervision visits to the extent feasible given COVID-19 restrictions.
- Prepare for the administration of the GCF funding.

4. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

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. During this fiscal year, the CEPF Secretariat has collaborated closely with the Green Climate Fund and submitted a proposal for USD38M to fund Ecosystem based Adaptation projects in Madagascar over 10 years. Just after the close of Fiscal Year 20, the CEPF was informed that the GCF project would be awarded to CEPF via AFD.

5. Conclusion

With only two years left in the investment phase, the second CEPF investment 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 (59) have ended already, 43 grants are still active, and only five to eight additional grants are expected to be awarded for the remainder of the investment period. As a result, while tangible impacts are definitely being observed, in terms of biodiversity conserved, human well-being improved, civil society capacity strengthened, and enabling conditions enhanced, there are still many opportunities to create impact and to optimize it via active grantee support.

If the portfolio were not 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. Another lesson learned is that major modifications to the portfolio objectives should be raised and discussed internally and with the Working Group in a timely manner. Regardless of these areas for improvement, 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.

Annex 1: Contracted Grants to June 2020

Grantee Name	Project Title	Amount.	Start Date	End Date
Birdlife International	Seychelles Magpie-Robin Project	19,697	6/1/2015	2/29/2016
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
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
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
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
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	10/1/2015	3/31/2018
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	Strengthening the MIHARI Network to Support Community Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Madagascar	166,187	12/1/2015	7/31/2019
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
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
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

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	13,667	3/1/2016	8/31/2019
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
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
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
Arche aux Plantes	ASTIRIA – Programme de Coopération pour la Conservation de la Flore Menacée des Iles Maurice et Rodrigues	161,795	4/1/2016	9/30/2019
MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY	Conservation of Malagasy Baobabs	14,572	4/1/2016	1/1/2018
Madagascar National Parks	Conservation of Sakamena Complex: Green Belt around Beza Mahafaly Reserve	14,363	4/4/2016	5/4/2019
THE PEREGRINE FUND	Conservation of Madagascar Fish Eagle through Capacity Building and Partnership Between Site Managers	17,666	4/26/2016	4/25/2017
California Academy of Sciences Madagascar	Insects and People of the Southwest Indian Ocean: A Network of Researchers for Insect-Focused Approach to Conservation	166,818	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
Island Conservation Society	Integrated Management and Ecosystem Restoration Program for Silhouette Island, Seychelles	139,964	6/1/2016	12/31/2018
Missouri Botanical Garden	Compilation and Dissemination of Plant Information for Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Madagascar	118,029	6/1/2016	12/31/2018
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
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
Identi'terre	Strengthening Capacity of Local Communities and Establishing an Innovative Mechanism for Sustainable	133,957	7/1/2016	1/31/2020

	Funding for the Antrema Protected Area in Madagascar			
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	39,904	7/1/2016	7/31/2019
VOI LOVA Ampanotoamaizina	Assessing the management transfer agreement and promote income generating activities in Ampanotoamaizina	19,516	7/17/2016	9/17/2018
Asity Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Lake Ihotry Natural Resources, Part of the Complex Mangoky-Ihotry New Protected Area	13,948	8/4/2016	10/31/2017
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
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
Association 2 Mains	Positiver l'Impact sur la Biodiversité du Développement de la Filière Ylang-Ylang aux Comores	186,154	11/1/2016	6/30/2019
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
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN	Starting Ecotourism for the Ibity New Protected Area	14,680	11/1/2016	9/25/2017
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
DURRELL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST	Support Local Communities for the Conservation of Lake Ravelobe	15,117	12/1/2016	11/30/2018
The Peregrine Fund	Enhancing Local Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Tsimembo-Manambolamaty Protected Area	129,603	1/1/2017	3/31/2020

The Aspinall Foundation	Developing Community-based Conservation in the Ambato-Boeny-Maevatanana Forests and Wetlands	163,955	1/1/2017	12/31/2020
MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY	Preserve the Fish Species Paretroplus Menarambo in Lake Tseny	14,205	1/1/2017	12/31/2018
TFC International	Testing drone for high resolution, 3-D mapping of Silhouette Island, Seychelles	16,696	1/1/2017	8/31/2019
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
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
Dahari	A Landscape Management Model for Biodiversity Conservation in the Comoros	214,828	4/1/2017	12/31/2020
Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Filling Knowledge Gaps for Local Conservation of Marine Flagship Species in three Key Biodiversity Areas, North Madagascar	72,252	4/1/2017	9/30/2019
Ecosystem Restoration Alliance Indian Ocean	Mauritian Fruit Bat (Pteropus Niger) – A Tool for Forest Regeneration	243,146	7/1/2017	8/31/2021
Tropical Biology Association LTD	Strengthening Civil Society Organizations' Capacity for Improved Conservation and Sustainability	221,228	7/1/2017	12/31/2019
Durrell Conservation Training Ltd	Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange	239,836	7/1/2017	10/31/2020
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines	Renforcer les capacités des jeunes conservationnistes marins dans le sud-ouest Malagasy	180,714	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
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
Association RENIALA	Network for Management of Mangroves in the Indian Ocean Islands	4,060	8/11/2017	5/11/2018
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
Miarakap	Strengthen and promote small and early-stage businesses with a strong positive impact on biodiversity conservation in Madagascar	120,308	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 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	9/6/2020
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
Madagascar National Parks	Integrating Local Communities in Effective Fire Management in Kirindy Mitea National Park, Madagascar	168,156	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
Plant Conservation Action group	National network on biodiversity data exchange for improved KBA management in Seychelles	99,990	4/1/2018	12/31/2020
Missouri Botanical Garden	Construire le Paysage Harmonieux d'Ibity avec l'Engagement des Partenaires Multisecteurs	114,681	4/1/2018	3/31/2021
MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY SEYCHELLES	Enabling Protected Area Status for Grand Police on Mahe, Seychelles	74,339	4/1/2018	7/31/2019
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
VONDRONA IVON'NY FAMPANDROSOANA "VIF"	Préserver les Espèces menacées de Manjakatampo Ankaratra, Madagascar, en Appuyant la Gestion de l'Ecosystème avec les Communautés de Base	160,602	5/1/2018	7/31/2020
Development & Biodiversity Conservation Action for Madagascar	Reinforcing Community Organizations for Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity of Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny Wetlands	133,350	6/1/2018	12/31/2021
Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Madagascar through Health-Environment Partnerships	178,322	7/1/2018	6/30/2020
FIVE Menabe	Multisectoral Mobilization to save Menabe Antimena (3MA)	109,061	7/1/2018	12/31/2020
Wildlands Conservation Trust	Build Knowledge of Marine Biodiversity in Comoros Archipelago, and Improve Support and Action for Conservation	299,902	7/1/2018	6/30/2021
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

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	10/31/2020
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	9,079	1/28/2019	2/28/2020
Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	Indian House Crow Eradication and Invasive Species Surveillance	149,792	2/1/2019	1/31/2021
L'Arche aux Plantes	Train and involve communities in the new protected area Ambohitr'Atsingy Montagne des Français in forest restoration actions	4,901	2/1/2019	3/31/2020
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	8/25/2020
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
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
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	4/30/2021
Blue Ventures Conservation	MIHARI: Building a Civil Society Movement to Safeguard Marine Resources in Madagascar.	199,871	7/1/2019	6/30/2022
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 MIHAVAO	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
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
Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Forest and Conserving Threatened Birds in Mauritius	201,238	8/1/2019	6/30/2022
Solidarité Villageoise Volontaire au Développement	Professionalize SVVD as a major ecological actor of protected area	-	8/12/2019	10/12/2020

	Amoron'Onilahy, Commune Saint Augustin			
Strand Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Collating and Disseminating Information on Madagascar's Terrestrial Protected Areas	199,150	9/1/2019	8/31/2021
YOUNG PROGRESS ASSOCIATION	Improving Landscape Management Using Spatial Tools and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Madagascar	193,652	10/1/2019	3/31/2022
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
Ny Tanintsika	Developing the Wild Silk Sector to Save Ambatofinandrahana's Tapia Forest	190,584	12/1/2019	6/30/2022
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Mitigating the Unprecedented Loss of the Menabe Dry Forest in Madagascar	199,941	1/1/2020	6/30/2022
Conservation International Foundation	Strengthen Marine Biodiversity Conservation from Ambodivahibe to the East-Coast Antsiranana and Rigny Bay Complex in Madagascar	200,000	1/1/2020	12/31/2021
Planet Madagascar	Managing Fires and Monitoring Forests in Ankarafantsika National Park in Madagascar	187,963	4/1/2020	3/31/2022
Association TOSIKA	Build the Resilience of the Ibity NPA through Forest Restoration, Improved Agricultural Practices around the Protected Area, and Drone Monitoring in Madagascar	195,477	4/1/2020	6/30/2022
ASSOCIATION TSIMOKA	Providing a Tested Plan to Restore Oronjia Forest, Madagascar	90,537	4/1/2020	6/30/2022
Initiative pour le Développement, la Restauration écologique et l'Innovation	Agora of Landscapes and Forests of Madagascar	100,000	7/1/2020	6/30/2022