CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Final Assessment

CEPF Investment in the Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

September 2022

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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. The remainder of the hotspot comprises the island groups of Comoros, Seychelles and the Mascarene Islands (comprising La Réunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues) plus other scattered islands in the Western Indian Ocean.

The MADIO Hotspot is a priority among biodiversity hotspots because of its extreme diversity (with about 15,000 plant species of which more than 12,000 are endemic) and its high-level taxonomic endemism, related to its isolation and archipelagic nature. It also qualifies as a hotspot due to the high proportion of the original vegetation that has been degraded or lost. Loss of native vegetation has been accompanied by loss of species populations, due to overexploitation and the impacts of invasive alien species. Over the centuries, humans have deeply disturbed ecosystems and biodiversity, and today these pressures continue as populations grow and economic development follows unsustainable pathways. Climate change is an increasingly important factor that exacerbates these pressures.

The hotspot is also characterized by wide disparities in economic development, public services and planning, which are related to the political situation. La Réunion and Mayotte, French departments included in the European Union, have similar levels and quality of public services found in developed countries. Seychelles and Mauritius can be considered as emerging economies, while Madagascar and the Comoros are categorized by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries. In these two countries, the economy relies mostly on subsistence agriculture and fishing, while the tertiary sector (in particular, tourism) dominates the economy of Mauritius and Seychelles. Notwithstanding, tourism, fisheries and agriculture are all heavily dependent on natural resources and their conservation and sustainable management is critical for these countries.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (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. Between 2015 and 2022, CEPF invested US$12.3 million in conservation of the unique biodiversity of the MADIO Hotspot, through grantmaking to civil society organizations (CSOs). The investment in the hotspot benefited from an additional contribution from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

CEPF's investment in this hotspot focused on 78 priority Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), selected from among the 369 identified in the hotspot. These sites include evergreen and dry forests, freshwater wetlands, and coastal and marine areas, and harbor ecosystems that have exceptional biodiversity but have thus far received less attention from conservation funders. CEPF's supported aimed to enable civil society to have a stronger voice and take action to respond to 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 capital of the MADIO Hotspot into the long term.

This report aims to assess attainment of the targets set for the 2015-2022 CEPF investment phase in the MADIO Hotspot, and to summarize lessons learned by grantees. It draws on experience, lessons learned and project reports generated by CSOs implementing CEPF grants. In addition, it builds upon previous Annual Portfolio Overview reports as well as the report of the Mid-term Assessment workshop conducted in Nosy Be Hell Ville and Antananarivo, Madagascar, in 2019, and the Final Assessment workshop conducted in Andasibe, Madagascar, in June 2022. Each workshop was attended by around 100 representatives of CEPF grantees, local government agencies and CEPF's donor partners.

2. CEPF Niche and Strategy

2.1 CEPF Niche

The CEPF niche and investment strategy for the MADIO Hotspot were formulated through an inclusive participatory process involving inputs from more than 160 representatives of over 90 organizations. These stakeholders were engaged through national, sub-regional and expert consultations that took place in 2014-2015, during preparation of the "ecosystem profile": the document that guides CEPF investment in the hotspot.

The niche was defined to take advantage of CEPF's ability to provide variable levels of funding, in particular with its small grant mechanism. The niche emphasized support for the emergence of local CSOs that could implement site-based conservation actions, maximizing the chances of local ownership, and working hand in hand with public and private sector actors to mainstream biodiversity conservation into development policies and business practices. The niche also emphasized support for concrete regional collaborations among CSOs, leveraging the diversity of experience developed (often in isolation) across the hotspot and fostering the emergence of a regional conservation community.

In terms of geographical focus, the stakeholder consultations resulted in a plan to focus CEPF investment on seven priority corridors and three other sites in Madagascar, containing a total of 38 priority KBAs, plus 19, 9 and 12 priority KBAs in the Comoros, Mauritius, and Seychelles, respectively. Most of these sites contained examples of ecosystems with extraordinary biodiversity values that had, thus far, been underfunded relative to other ecosystems, namely freshwater wetlands, dry forests, and coastal and nearshore marine areas.

2.2 CEPF Investment Strategy

The CEPF niche framed a seven-year investment strategy, comprising 10 thematic investment priorities grouped into four strategic directions. The implementation of the investment strategy started in February 2015, when the regional implementation team (RIT) for the hotspot was recruited. The overall budget available for the hotspot was US$12,540,000, comprising an allocation from the CEPF global donors supplemented by additional funds from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust.

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. 1.2 Support the development of economic models to improve both livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. 1.3 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.

3. Regional Implementation Team

Fondation Tany Meva was recruited in 2015 as the RIT for the MADIO Hotspot, following a competitive selection process. Tany Meva is a Malagasy foundation created in 1996 with the objective to support CSOs 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.

The RIT operated with Tany Meva employees based in Antananarivo, supported by consultants to cover the three island nations. At the close of the investment phase, the RIT comprised nine members of staff (Table 1). Staff turnover during the phase was significant, a factor that was detrimental to overall performance of the RIT. For example, the position of Communications Manager was occupied by four different people since 2019. The administrative team also experienced high rates of turnover. Fortunately, leadership positions were more stable, and there was no turnover in

either the RIT Team Leader or the Executive Director of Tany Meva during the final three years of the investment phase.

Table 1. Composition of the CEPF Team, as of June 30, 2022

Position	Start date of incumbent	Responsibilities
Team Leader	September 2019	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
Project Officer	April 2019	Point of contact for and day-to-day oversight of projects in Madagascar's Western corridors, and support for Mauritius
Project Officer	September 2019	Point of contact for and day-to-day oversight of projects in Madagascar's Western corridors, and support for Mauritius
Project Officer	September 2019	Point of contact for and day-to-day oversight of projects in Madagascar's Eastern corridor, Highlands cluster and other sites, and support for the Comoros and Seychelles
Finance and Administration Officer	June 2018	Day-to-day administrative support, organization of events, project database management and coordination of information
M&E Manager	May 2022	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and reporting
Chauffeur	July 2014	Driving project vehicle, logistical support
Communication	May 2022	Communication about the program
External Relations Manager	July 2022	External relations with donors and partners, communication material development, organization of public relations events, preparation of newsletters, and fundraising efforts

4. Impact Summary

The impacts of the CEPF investment in the MADIO Hotspot were assessed at a final assessment workshop held at Andasibe National Park, Madagascar, on 15-18 June 2022. At that point, 24 percent of grants were still active; although these grants were all closed by November 2022, and the results were incorporated into the final aggregate impact figures for the investment phase.

The CEPF investment phase was initially expected to run for five years, from July 2015 to June 2020. Thanks to additional commitments of funding, it was extended until September 2022. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, five large grants and many small grants were granted no-cost extensions, to allow them time to complete project activities postponed due to restrictions on travel and meetings.

The impacts of the CEPF investment phase were grouped under the four pillars of CEPF's global monitoring framework: biodiversity; civil society; human wellbeing; and enabling conditions. The impacts are described in detail in Sections 6 to 9 and Annex 1, and summarized here.

Biodiversity

- 104,965 hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded.
- 2,008,636 hectares of KBAs with improved management.
- 969,063 hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.
- 158 globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action.

Civil society

- 28 grantees with improved organizational capacity.
- 31 grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues.
- 112 networks and partnership created or strengthened.

Human wellbeing

- 12,695 people receiving structured training: 7,616 men and 5,079 women.
- 6,758 people receiving cash benefits: 4,468 men and 2,288 women.
- 358 communities receiving non-cash benefits other than training: 292,174 males and 288,066 females.

Enabling conditions

- 27 companies have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices.
- 17 laws, regulations and policies with conservation provisions enacted or amended.
- 10 sustainable financing mechanisms delivering funds for conservation.

5. Implementing Strategy

5.1 Collaboration with CEPF's Donors and other Funders

The CEPF Secretariat works very closely with CEPF's global donors, which supervise the funds operations through a Donor Council and technical Working Group. At the portfolio level, regional staff from CEPF's global donors were invited to participate in the review of the ecosystem profile, which contains the investment strategy for the MADIO Hotspot, as well as of applications for grants from CSOs. In 2014, CEPF's Donor Council approved the ecosystem profile, with a spending authority of US$7.5 million. The spending authority was subsequently increased to US$12.54 million, thanks to additional contributions from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust and CEPF global donors.

5.2 Resource Allocation

During the CEPF investment phase, eight calls for proposals were issued (excluding the call for the RIT), with the last being launched in October 2018. By the end of the investment phase, 129 grants had been awarded, with a total value of $12.2 million, equivalent to 97 percent of the available funding (Table 2). The total value of grants awarded was slightly less than the spending authority for the hotspot, because some grantees encountered implementation delays during the COVID-19 pandemic and returned unspent funds. The 129 grants comprised the RIT grant to Tany Meva, 64 large and 61 small grants awarded on a competitive basis through calls for

proposals, and three large grants were awarded on a grant-by-invitation basis, to fill gaps in the portfolio that could not be met through open calls.

Table 2: Distribution of CEPF Investment by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Spending Authority	Awarded Grants			Balance	% Awarded
		Total Amount	# of Large Grants	# of Small Grants		
SD1	$5,140,000	$4,826,896	27	45	$313,104	93.9
SD2	$4,250,000	$4,248,202	30	14	$1,798	100.0
SD3	$1,800,000	$1,767,699	10	2	$32,301	98.2
SD4	$1,350,000	$1,330,280	1	0	$19,720	98.5
Total	**$12,540,000**	**$12,173,077**	**68**	**61**	**$366,923**	**97.1**

Excluding the RIT grant to Tany Meva, the large grants had a total value of US$10.0 million, and a mean size of US$149,290. The small grants had a total value of around US$840,000 and a mean size of US$13,777. This reflected the fact that the maximum small grant award was US$20,000 for most of the investment phase (the ceiling was raised to US$40,000 in October 2021). Most small grantees requested the maximum amount but went on to return unspent funds at the close of their grants. Absorptive capacity was a recuring issue through the investment phase and not only for recipients of small grants. This issue was exacerbated by exchange rate fluctuations (weakening of the Malagasy Ariary relative to the US Dollar, in which grants were denominated) and the COVID-19 pandemic. While 100 percent of available funds were committed, more than US$300,000 was returned unspent when grants closed.

Apart for the three grants by invitation, all grants were awarded on a competitive basis. In line with CEPF's mission to strengthen and engage civil society in conservation of biodiversity in the global hotspots, preference was given to projects demonstrating a leading role for local organizations and/or an explicit focus on capacity building for local civil society. Both local and international organizations were eligible to apply for CEPF funding.

Ninety-one of the 129 grants awarded (70 percent) were to local organizations. Because of the smaller average grant size received by local organizations, they received only 62 percent of the total funding. If the situation for large and small grants is compared, the importance of small grants for making CEPF funding accessible to local actors is highlighted. Local organizations received 52 of the 61 small grants (85 percent) and 87 percent of the funding, compared with 39 of the 68 large grants (57 percent) and only 60 percent of the funding. Considering the large number of international CSOs with established programs in the hotspot, particularly in Madagascar, it is a significant achievement to have engaged so many local organizations in the portfolio, and to ensure that they could access CEPF grants.

CEPF did not set country-by-country targets for number of grants or amount of funding. Instead, the geographic distribution of grants was determined by the quality and quantity of applications received in different countries, the degree of fit with the CEPF investment niche, and the cost of different activities. The distribution of the grant portfolio by country is given in Table 3. The country that received the greatest amount of investment, both in terms of number of grants and funding amount was Madagascar. Madagascar contains most of the hotspot's priority corridors and priority sites, and also has a large number of CSOs working in biodiversity conservation and related fields. In comparison, the other three countries, which also contain KBAs and threatened species (albeit not in the same numbers as Madagascar), cumulatively received 26 percent of the funding via 23 percent of the grants, the majority of which were large grants. Only four grants had a geographic focus across the hotspot. One was the RIT grant, the other three were regional grants focused on capacity building of CSOs for conservation and sustainability, and networking across the hotspot.

Table 3. Distribution of CEPF Investment by Country

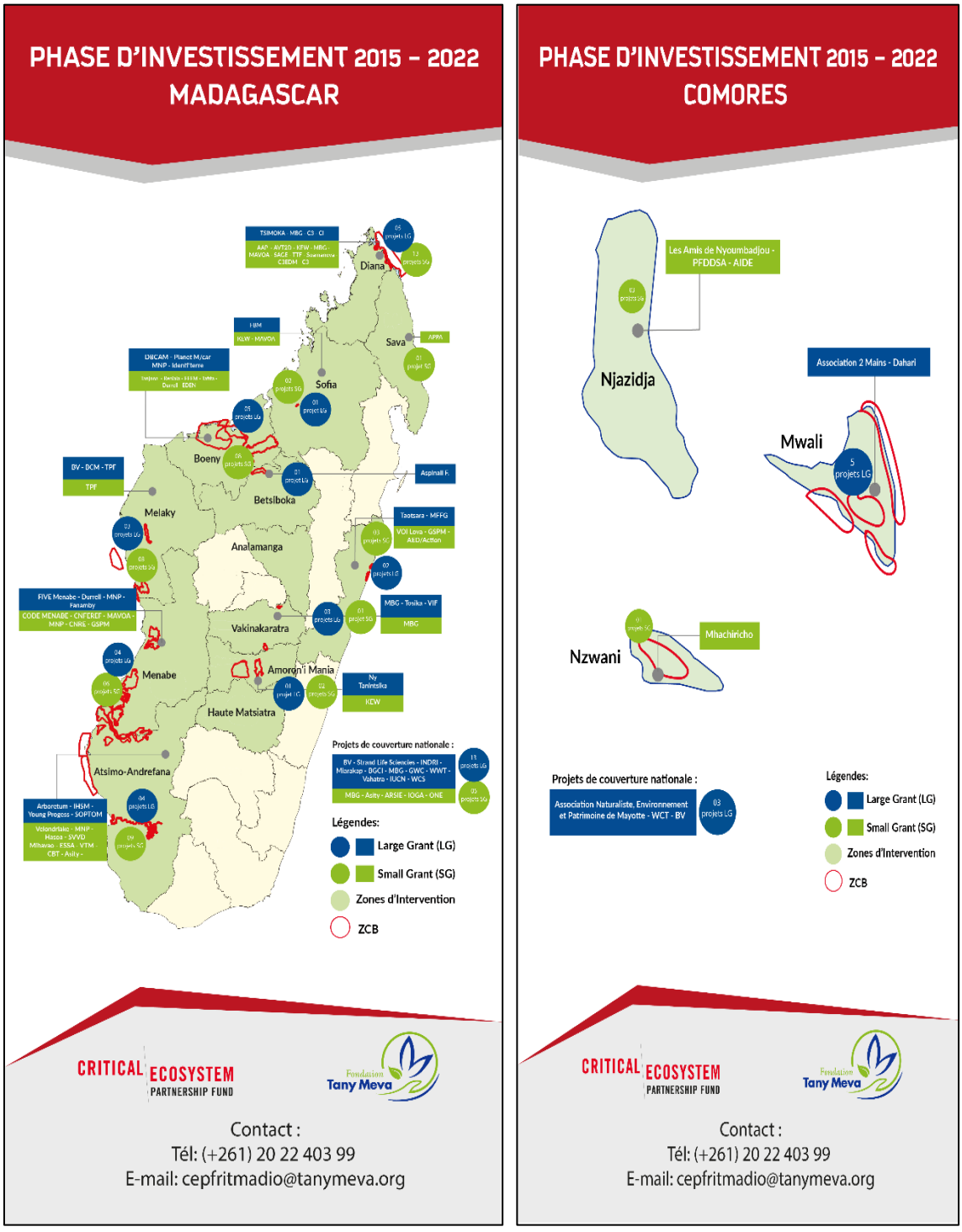
Country	# of Grants	% of Total	Funding Amount	% of Total
Comoros	12	9.3	$1,331,131	10.9
Madagascar	95	73.6	$7,007,869	57.6
Mauritius	10	7.8	$1,309,151	10.7
Seychelles	8	6.2	$566,765	4.7
Regional	4	3.1	$1,958,161	16.1
Total	**129**	**100.0**	**$12,173,077**	**100.0**

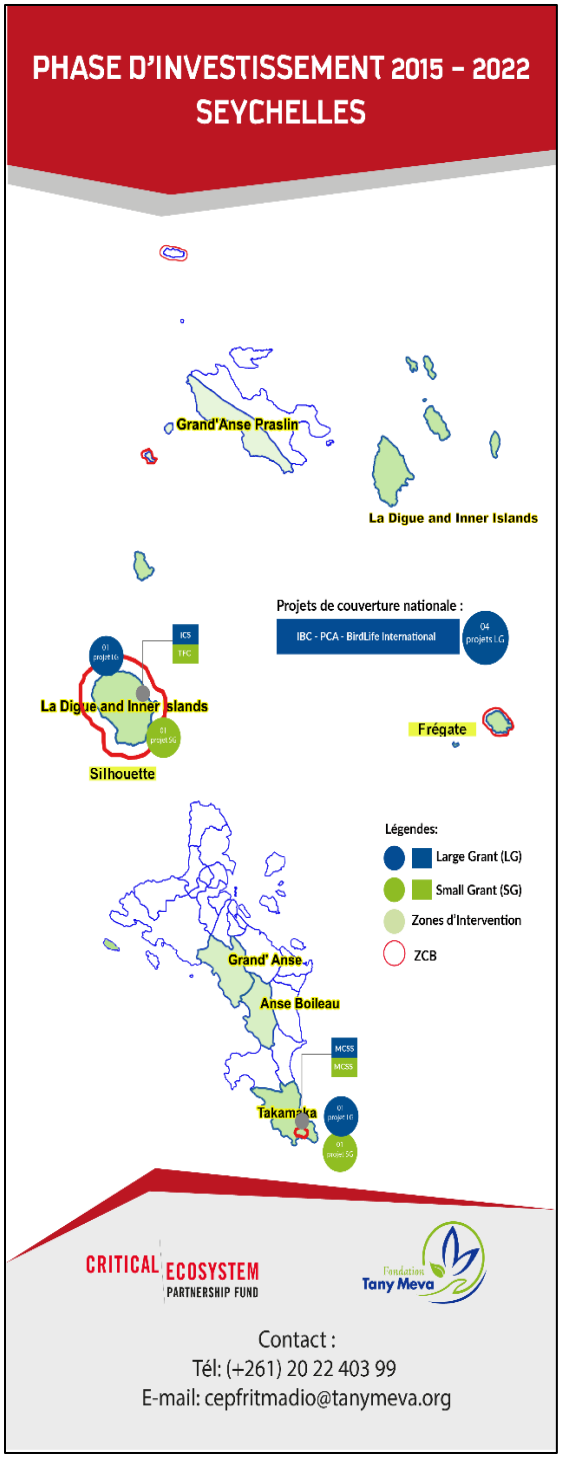
Figure 1 shows the locations of the principal project sites of CEPF grantees supported during the investment phase. In the case of Madagascar, the projects are much more concentrated in the corridors of the North-Western, Extreme Northern and Mikea (South-Western) landscapes. Projects mapped in the center of the island are projects that are not implemented in a defined KBA (e.g., research projects based on existing datasets) or projects that affect several ecosystems in the country (including ecosystems outside of priority KBAs).

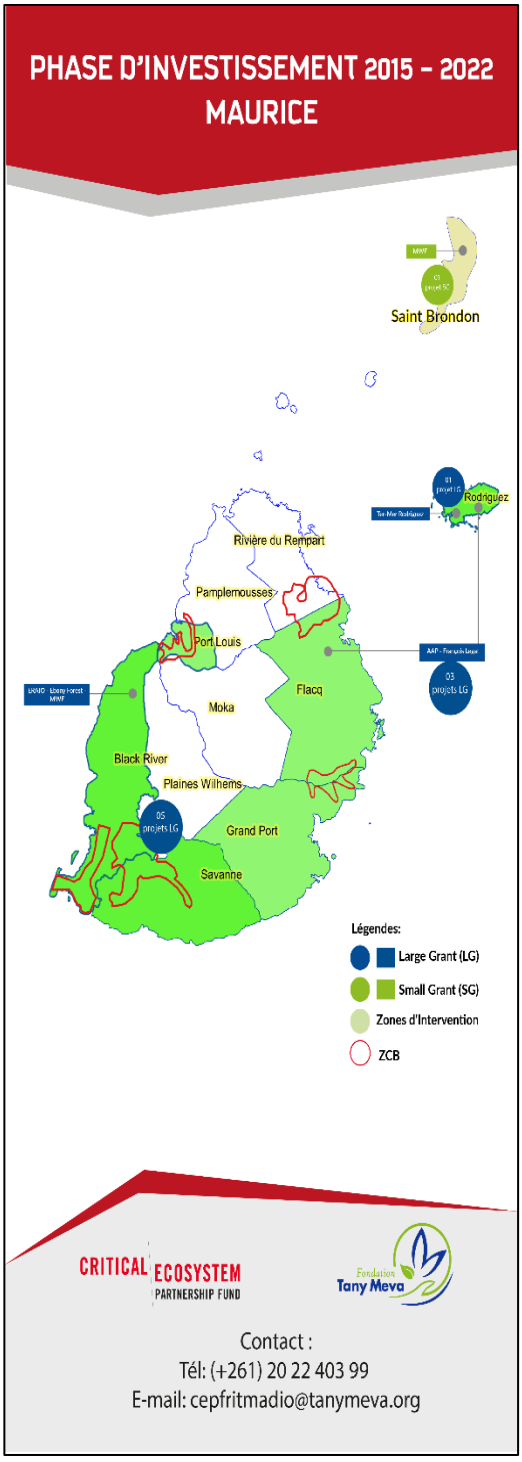
For the Comoros, the projects funded covered all the priority sites for this investment phase. In addition to projects implemented in specific KBAs, there were research projects conducted by Blue Ventures, Association Naturalistes Environnement et Patrimoine de Mayotte, and Wildlands Conservation Trust that targeted several KBAs. In Mauritius, all priority sites had projects implemented either by local organizations or in partnership with international organizations. In Seychelles, some local organizations implemented actions at the site level and some international organizations implemented projects to update the island's biodiversity databases, however 50 percent of the priority sites did not benefit from CEPF-funded activities.

It is important to note that three initiatives of regional scope, targeting the four countries of intervention and focusing on capacity building of conservation leaders and networking, are not presented in the figure.

Figure 1. Project Sites of CEPF Grantees







5.3 Portfolio Investment Description by Strategic Direction

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

Under this strategic direction, there were three investment priorities, to: (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; and (3) build the technical, administrative and financial capacity of local organizations and their partners. This strategic direction was especially relevant and had a high level of uptake with local organizations in Madagascar, who received 45 small grants. Empowering local communities is an essential component of most conservation activities in Madagascar. However, there was much less uptake of small grants under Strategic Direction 1 in the other three countries, in part because unit costs tended to be higher in these countries, making it difficult to design an impactful project within a budget ceiling of US$20,000.

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

Under this strategic direction, there were three investment priorities, to: (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; and (3) explore partnerships with private sector stakeholders to promote sustainable practices that deliver positive impacts for conservation. While local research institutions were supported to build solid databases that can be continuously updated (such as for plants in Seychelles and reptiles in the Comoros), it was particularly challenging to influence both political and economic decision-making in all of the four countries, and the results under these investment priorities fell short of expectations, even though some partnerships with private stakeholders were developed (i.e., Miarakap in Madagascar). The overall uptake under SD2 was high, with 44 grants being funded.

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

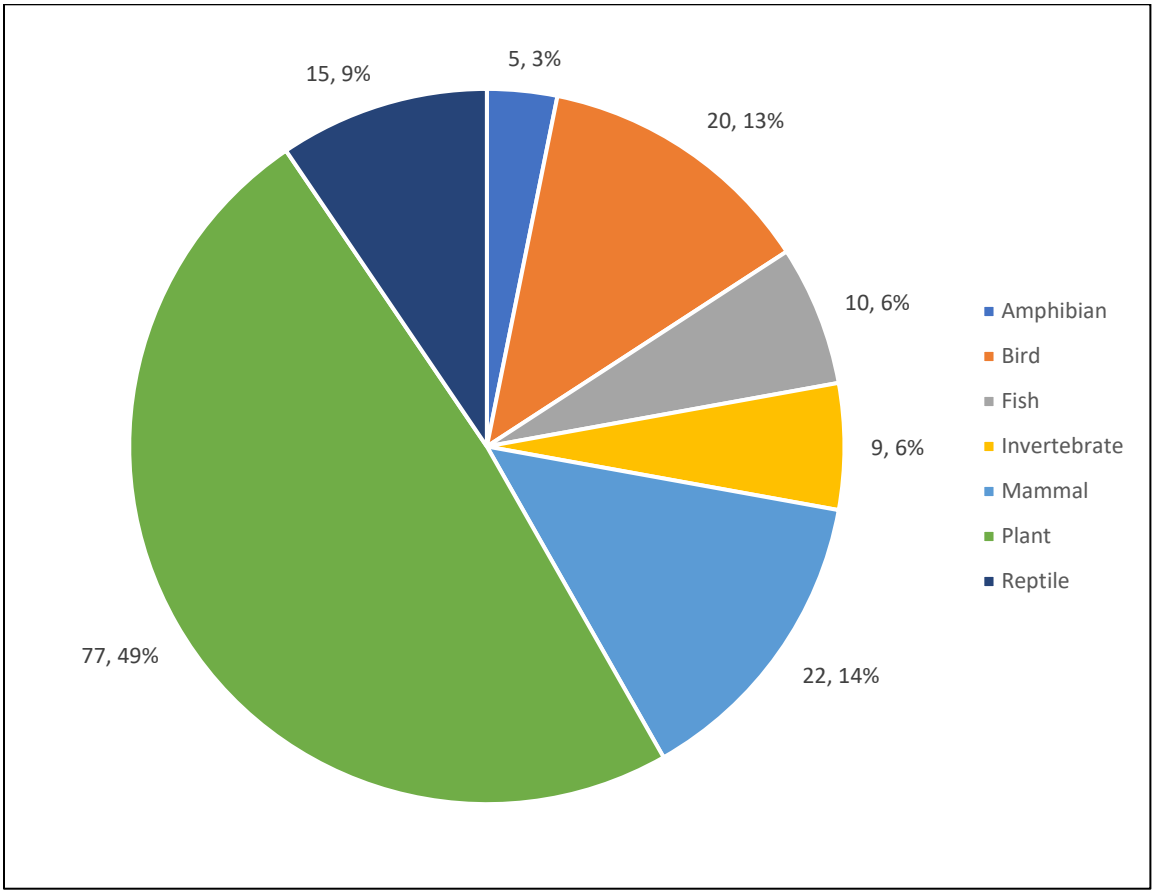
There were two investment priorities under this strategic direction: (1) foster the emergence of a new generation of conservation professionals and organizations through small grants for technical and practical training; and (2) encourage exchanges and partnerships between CSOs to strengthen conservation knowledge, organizational capacity, management and fundraising skills. While training and exchanges that spanned the different countries of the hotspot were very limited, there were many trainings within countries that will likely have long-lasting impacts.

6. Biodiversity Conservation Results

6.1 Globally Threatened Species

The ecosystem profile did not set a specific target for globally threatened species as priorities for CEPF investment. Nevertheless, CEPF grants supported species-focused actions for 158 globally threatened species (Annex 7). Nearly half of these species were plants, although other taxa were represented (Figure 2). Of the species that benefited from conservation action, 59 species were evaluated as Critically Endangered (CR), 46 as Endangered (EN) and 53 as Vulnerable (VU).

Figure 2. Globally Threatened Species Benefiting, by Number and Percentage



Investments by CEPF, in combination with those by other funders, enabled CSOs and their local community and government partners to make sustained, evidence-led interventions aimed at addressing threats to priority species. In many cases, these interventions led to a measurable decrease in threat levels over the period of CEPF support, and to some populations of priority species stabilizing or increasing. For example, in the Comoros, the local NGO Dahari aimed to stabilize or increase the population of the CR Livingstone's flying-fox (*Pteropus livingstonii*) at seven roost sites. Population monitoring undertaken in December 2021 (wet season) and June 2022 (dry season) showed a stable population compared to the respective counts in 2020-2021 and to long-term population variations between years. This status was achieved thanks to farmers who participated in the project.

Further, thanks to dedicated efforts by Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) and numerous other conservation organizations, which started before the CEPF investment phase, the endemic echo parakeet (*Psittacula eques*) and pink pigeon (*Nesoenas mayeri*) were downlisted in 2019 from EN to VU. Both species had suffered declines due to significant loss of forests on Mauritius, predation by introduced cats, rats and monkeys, and competition with introduced invasive birds. A combination of captive breeding, releases into the wild, nest improvement, artificial nest provision, supplementary feeding, egg and chick rescue, and predator and

competitor control, as well as introduction of birds onto private estates, helped to secure the future for these two species.

Furthermore, in Seychelles, Island Biodiversity Conservation worked to protect the rapidly diminishing population of the VU Seychelles white-eye (*Zosterops modestus*) by relocating birds to different islands to ensure genetic diversity.

6.2 Contribution to Conservation within Production Landscapes

CEPF grantees worked to strengthen the management of biodiversity within production landscapes: areas outside of protected areas, where commercial and/or community-based agriculture, forestry, fishing or other forms of natural resource exploitation occurs. In particular, grantees focused on agricultural land, production forests, community fisheries, mines and quarries, and contributed to the strengthened management of 969,063 hectares at 37 sites in three countries (the Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius).

In Madagascar, CEPF grantees strengthened management of biodiversity within production landscapes covering 862,191 hectares. A major focus was on promoting biodiversity-friendly sustainable livelihood projects. For example, Madagascar National Parks promoted sustainable production of honey in 493,650 hectares in the transition zone of Kirindy Mite National Park, benefiting 12,579 males and 8,386 women across 19 villages. Elsewhere in Madagascar, the Peregrine Fund engaged local communities to manage the community fisheries at Andranobe and Ankerika Lakes, secured local communities' user rights to forest products, and supported alternative livelihood activities to reduce pressure on 62,745 hectares of Tsimembo Manambolomaty. In the marine realm, the Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines strengthened the management of 108,000 hectares in the Soariake landscape off southwestern Madagascar.

In the Comoros, CEPF grantees strengthened management of biodiversity within production landscapes covering 106,800 hectares. This included work by the Association Naturalistes, Environnement et Patrimoine de Mayotte to integrate the conservation needs of terrestrial reptiles and amphibians into the management of production landscapes on Anjouan, Grand Comore and Moheli.

In Mauritius, CEPF grantees strengthened management of biodiversity within production landscapes covering 72 hectares. The main focus was on restoring native plant cover by removing invasive species and planting endemic and indigenous plant species in the Ebony Forest Reserve and area adjacent to the eastern border of Anse Quitor Nature Reserve.

No relevant results were reported by grantees in Seychelles, where CEPF investments primarily focused on protected areas and species conservation.

6.3 Creation/Expansion and Management of KBAs and Protected Areas

CEPF grantees supported the creation of three protected areas, covering a combined area of 104,965 ha. The largest of these was an 84,000-ha extension of Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area in northeastern Madagascar, followed by the

creation of Antrema Biocultural Site (20,620 ha) in northwest Madagascar, and Andavakimena Classified Forest (342 ha) on the east coast of the country. The expansion of Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area ensured the ecological function of the area, the conservation of threatened species, the sustainability of fishing practices, and increased food security in a region dependent on fisheries. In addition, Coelacanth National Park in the Comoros was expanded by 3 ha; this effort was complemented by management and restoration of mangrove by local communities.

As well as promoting the creation of new protected areas, CEPF grantees also supported the improved management of KBAs, some of which were partially or wholly included within protected areas. CEPF grantees worked in 43 protected areas in total, 35 in Madagascar, six in Mauritius and two in Seychelles. The Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) was used to measure the effective management of protected areas, however, baseline METTs were completed for only eight protected areas, and final METTs for only two, providing too few data to draw any meaningful conclusions about changes in management effectiveness at the scale of the portfolio.

With regard to management of KBAs, the ecosystem profile, prepared in 2014, identified 78 priority KBAs, covering 2.8 million hectares (1.6 million ha of terrestrial surface and 1.2 million hectares of marine surface area). An initial target of improving the management of 40 KBAs covering 2.8 million ha was reduced in 2020 to 30 KBAs covering 700,000 ha.

At the time of the Final Assessment workshop in June 2022, CEPF had funded activities at 67 KBAs, comprising 47 in Madagascar, seven in the Comoros, eight in Mauritius and five in Seychelles. These activities improved the management of 2,008,636 ha within these KBAs (Table 4), exceeding the revised target of 700,000 ha set in 2020.

Table 4. KBAs with Improved Management as a Result of Site-based Actions

Country	Hectares with improved management	Number of KBAs	KBAs
Comoros	8,890	7	Moya Forest; Karthala Mountains; Grande Comore coral reefs; Mohéli coral reefs - outside of Marine Park; Bimbini area and la Selle Islet; Ndroudé area and Ilot aux Tortues; Coelacanth area

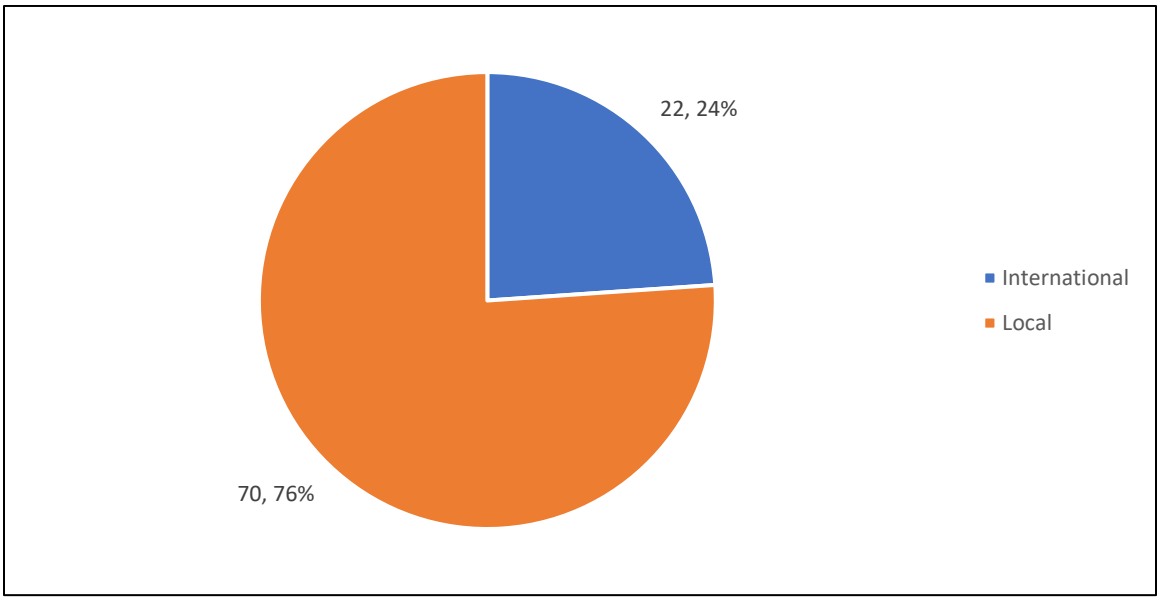
Country	Hectares with improved management	Number of KBAs	KBAs
Madagascar	1,962,608	47	Ambondrobe (Vohemar); Ampasindava - Rigny Bay (East) NPA; Ampombofofo; Andreba NPA; Antongil Bay; Cape Sainte Marie Special Reserve and extension; Daraina-Loky Manambato NPA; Diego Bay; Iranja-Ankazoberavina-Russian Bay MPA; Kirindy Mite National Park and extension; Lake Ihotry - Mangoky Delta Complex NPA; Mahavavy-Kinkony wetlands NPA; Mangoky-Ankazoabo Complex NPA; North Salary MPA; Tsinjoriake-Andatabo MPA; Velondriake MPA; Amoron'I Onilahy et Rivière Onilahy NPA; Menabe Central Corridor NPA; Mitsio-Tsarabanjina MPA; Ambodivahibe Bay MPA; Rigny Bay Complex; Pointe à Larrée NPA; Montagne des Français NPA; Oronjia NPA;; Antrema NPA; Bombetoka Bay–Maroyoay NPA; Bongolava Classified Forest (Marosely) NPA; Baly Bay National Park; Ankarafantsika National Park and Ampijoroa; Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny Wetlands; Ambato-Boeny; North Pangalane; Ambila-Lemaintso Wetland; Vohibola Classified Forest NPA; Ambatofinandrahana; Ibity NPA; Itremo NPA; Manjakatompo-Ankaratra Massif NPA; Barren Islands MPA; Beanka NPA; Tsimembo-Manambolomaty-Bemamba Complex NPA; Sahamalaza-Radama Islands National Marine Park; Sainte-Luce-Ambato Atsinanana NPA; Sainte-Marie Island (Ambohidena); Tambohorano wetland NPA; Tampolo NPA; Torotorofotsy Wetlands
Mauritius	31,927	8	Bambou Mountain Range; Black River Gorges National Park and surrounding areas; Cargados Carajos Shoals; Chamarel–Le Morne; Mauritius South-Eastern Islets; Plaine Corail; Rodrigues' Islets; South Slopes of Grande Montagne
Seychelles	5,211	5	Silhouette National Park; Silhouette Marine National Park; Grand Police Wetlands; Montagne Corail-Collines du Sud dry forests; Sainte-Anne Island
Total	**2,008,636**	**67**	

7. Strengthening Civil Society Results

7.1 Type of Organization Supported

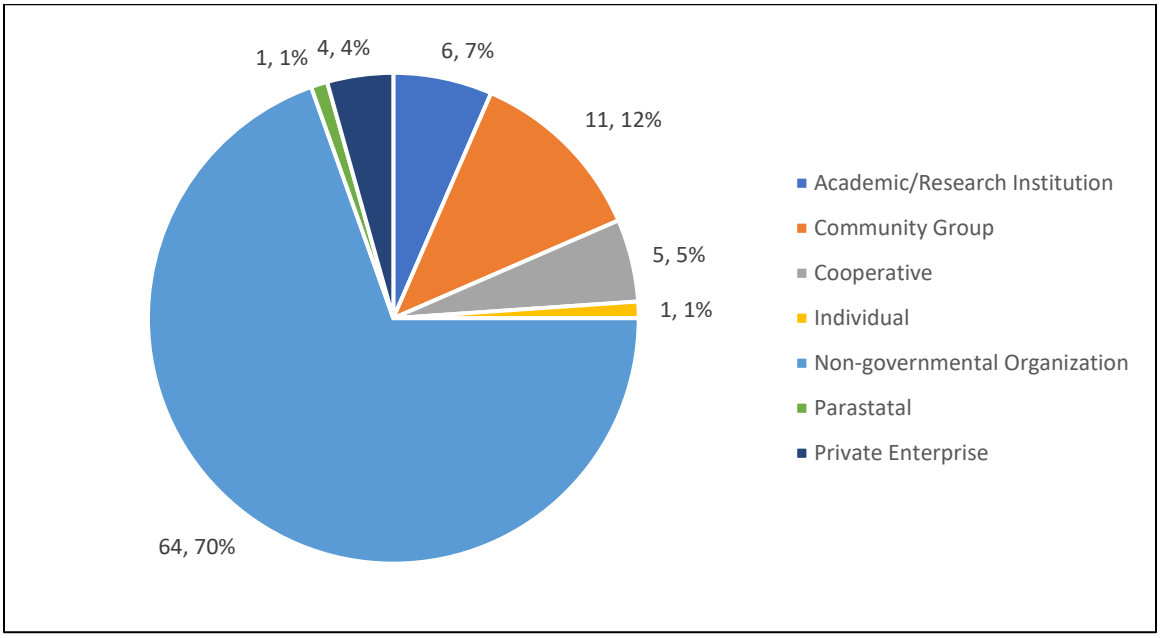
During the investment phase, 92 CSOs received grants from CEPF, of which 70 (76 percent) were local organizations (Figure 3). While some grantees had prior experience in designing, managing and implementing projects funded by international donors, those with little or no prior experience were also able to access CEPF support. Many grants included explicit activities related to capacity building of either the grantee organization or its partners. This support during project implementation was effective at helping grantees achieve their conservation objectives.

Figure 3. Number of Local/International Organizations Receiving CEPF Grants



Grantees were diverse, although most categorized themselves as a local or international non-governmental organization. Importantly, the second largest type of grantee was community group, a type that has grown in importance as local communities take on more responsibility for managing their natural resources.

Figure 4. Number of Grantees, by Type of Organization



7.2 Trainings Given

Under Strategic Direction 3, CEPF was able to support numerous training events during the investment phase. While no specific formal trainings were organized in the Comoros, Mauritius or Seychelles, many training opportunities took place either through grants focusing on training, or through events organized by the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT. In total, CEPF grantees reported that 12,695 people had received structured training, including 5,079 women. Training topics varied significantly, ranging from beekeeping to climate-smart agriculture to database management. Several examples are provided below.

Durrell Conservation Training Ltd implemented a project aimed at training young and experienced professionals to become leaders in conservation. Specifically, 37 conservation professionals from all four countries were trained directly. In addition, six graduates (four Malagasy, one Mauritian, one Comorian) completed a three-month residential course in endangered species management. Through cascade trainings, 384 additional professionals were trained by 20 graduates. Further, 1,696 people received awareness training by nine of the graduates.

In Mauritius, Ebony Forest delivered 27 four-day training courses on conservation and biodiversity to a total of 175 individuals. Attendees included community leaders, development professionals, landowners, students, teachers and people wishing to switch careers. In addition, 11 webinars were hosted by Ebony Forest. The webinars covered a wide range of topics, from terrestrial ecology (birds, reptiles, plants, insects, snails) to marine ecology, climate change and recycling. Finally, Ebony Forest organized practical training for tree climbers.

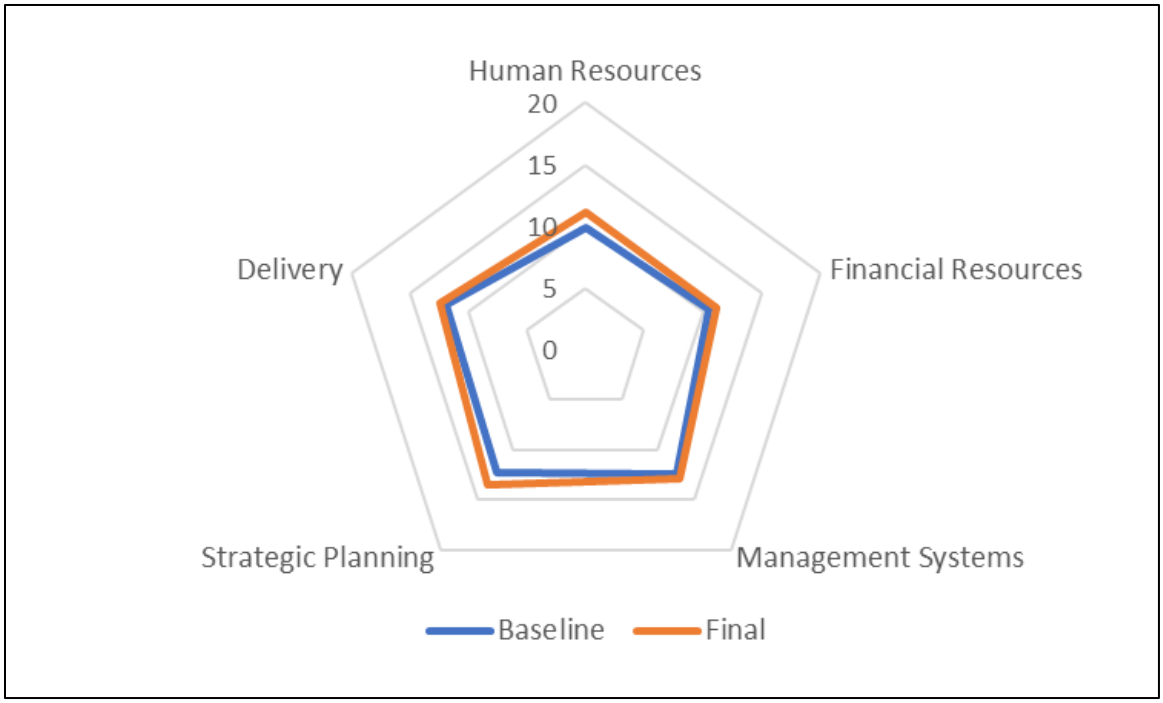
In the Comoros, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust implemented a project designed to enhance the foundation of information and capacity for wetland conservation and management within government and civil society. While the project was not centered on training, it successfully brought together stakeholders and, through stakeholder networks, delivered appropriate resources and showcased methods for assessing management effectiveness and prioritizing conservation action.

In addition, the RIT delivered many trainings to small grantees, covering CEPF's expectations regarding financial management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, gender mainstreaming and environmental and social safeguards. There was no in-person training delivered for large grantees, as most were already familiar with CEPF's policies and processes. However, one-on-one training and support was provided by the Secretariat to address specific needs, and many grantees received *ad hoc* training and support during site visits.

7.3 Analysis of Civil Society Tracking Tool Results

All local organizations receiving CEPF grants were requested to complete a self-assessment tracking tool to monitor changes in their organizational capacity over the period of CEPF support. This tool, termed the Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT), was used by CEPF and the RIT to monitor impacts with regard to civil society capacity building, and to identify shared needs and opportunities for training or other forms of support. Of the 70 local organizations that received CEPF grants, 42 completed both baseline and final CSTTs. Figure 5 shows the aggregated results from these 42 organizations.

Figure 5. Change in Average CSTT Scores over Period of CEPF Support



The CSTT measures five dimensions of organizational capacity: human resources; financial resources; management systems; strategic planning; and delivery. Organizations assigned themselves a score of between 0 and 20 for each dimension (according to series of questions), giving an overall score of between 0 and 100. Baseline scores ranged from 24.5 to 84, with an average of 57, reflecting the diversity of organizations engaged by the CEPF program. Final scores ranged from 37 to 91, with an average of 70, suggesting that organizational capacities increased across the cohort of CEPF grantees as a whole. This general pattern hides variation among different organizations: 28 (67 percent) recorded an increase in their overall score, while 13 (31 percent) recorded a decrease and one (2 percent) recorded no overall change. The proportion of organizations that reported a decline in institutional capacity over the period of CEPF support is significant but not unexpected, given the significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on CSOs, not least with regard to recruitment and retention of staff, implementation of activities and fundraising.

Regarding the five dimensions of organizational capacity, the greatest improvement was reported in relation to human resources (which covers aspects such as staff numbers, experience and skills) and strategic planning (which covers aspects such as governance, mission, strategy, relevance and accountability). These dimensions are tractable to the types of interventions in capacity strengthening typically supported by CEPF grants, such as recruitment and training of staff, and development of institutional policies. The dimension along which organizations recorded the least improvement was management systems, which covers aspects including organizational structure, administration procedures, and financial management and reporting.

7.4 Networks and Partnerships

Throughout the investment phase, CEPF grantees were supported to create and/or strengthen networks and partnerships, and several investment priorities explicitly addressed this approach. In total, CEPF grantees supported 112 civil society networks and partnerships, of which 75 were established by them. These networks and partnerships varied greatly in scope and size. Some were strategic partnerships between two entities, while others were large networks that operated at the national level.

At the larger end of the spectrum is the MItantana HArena and Ranomasina avy eny Ifotony (MIHARI) network, which translates roughly as "marine resources management at the local level". Created in 2012, this network is a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting coastal communities and small-scale fishers in local marine management. Blue Ventures received CEPF support to strengthen MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and effectively. Most important was the improvement in MIHARI's ability to work with managers of locally managed marine area (LMMA) to manage their marine resources more effectively.

Smaller networks and partnerships included a partnership between Island Biodiversity & Conservation and the Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority for long-term population monitoring of giant land tortoises on Grand Soeur Island. In Mauritius, a partnership was established between Francois Leguat Ltd and the Rodrigues Regional Assembly to reforest five hectares of degraded limestone area on the southern border of the Francois Leguat Reserve, thus extending the dry coastal forest and protecting limestone karst and cave ecosystems.

8. Human Wellbeing Results

8.1 Communities Benefiting

At least 358 local communities at CEPF project sites received non-cash benefits, comprising 323 communities in Madagascar, 34 in the Comoros, and three in Seychelles. No communities in Mauritius were recorded as receiving non-cash benefits.

In Madagascar, for example, Madagascar National Parks worked with 19 communities in the periphery of Kirindy Mite National Park. A total of 12,579 men and 8,386 women benefited from improved access to clean water, increased food security, and increased resilience to climate change, mainly through the grantee's efforts to set up an effective system for monitoring wildfires, establish community fire patrols, and strengthen the governance and management of local community committees to bolster livelihood activities.

Also in Madagascar, Taotsara provided support to 133 community members in improved rice growing techniques and poultry farming, which enhanced their livelihoods. Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté also trained members of the Ambolombozokely community in sheep farming, thereby improving their livelihoods without the need to expand the area of farmland. Also noteworthy, through the MIHARI network of LMMAs, many communities benefited from strengthened natural

resource rights and increased food security, as a result of the reinforcement of the management of community fisheries and the establishment of fish conservation zones.

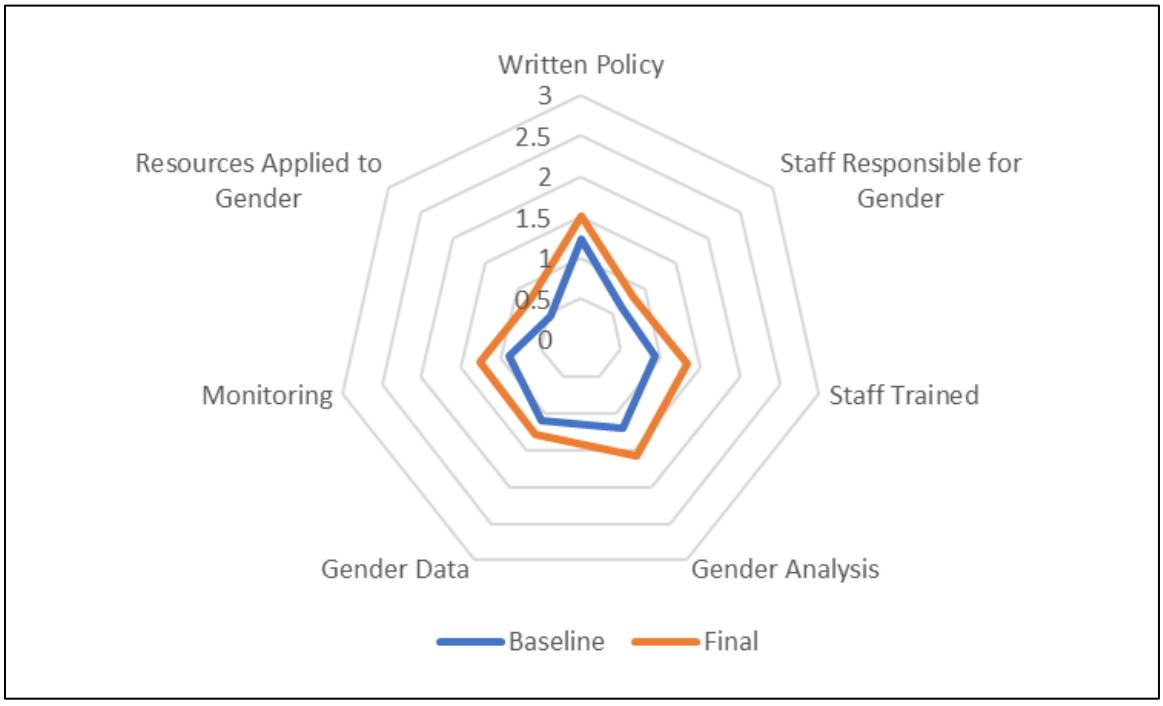
In the Comoros, Dahari established a pilot payment-for-ecosystem-services scheme, where farmers received cash payments linked to the planting of 43,000 trees in key watersheds.

8.2 Gender

All CEPF grantees (international and local) were required to complete a self-assessment tracking tool to monitor changes in their performance regarding gender mainstreaming over the period of CEPF support. The Gender Tracking Tool (GTT) was used for this purpose. It is a more simplified tool than the CSTT but also works on the principle of self-assessment. The GTT was introduced mid-way through the investment phase and was only completed by organizations whose grants began in mid-2016 onwards. Baseline and final GTTs were only completed by 46 organizations.

Grantees completing the GTT gave themselves a score of between 0 and 20, based on their responses to a series of questions. Grantees reported a very wide range of scores, reflecting the level of priority and attention given to gender mainstreaming. Baseline scores ranged from 0 to 19, with an average of 6.7, while end-point scores ranged from 1 to 20, with an average of 8.6. Thirty-one organizations (67 percent) reported an increase in their GTT score, six (13 percent) reported a decrease and nine (20 percent) reported no overall change. Overall, had more time and effort been devoted to administration of the GTT and training for grantees, the results would have been more positive.

Figure 6. Change in Average GTT Scores over Period of CEPF Support



8.3 Livelihood Improvement

CEPF grantees delivered a range of benefits to local people at project sites, including improved access to clean water, increased food security, improved access to ecosystem services and increased resilience to climate change, among others. A subset benefited from increased revenue. CEPF grantees reported a total of 6,758 people receiving cash benefits, of which 4,468 were men and 2,288 were women. These cash benefits were derived from employment and increased income due to livelihood programs.

In Madagascar, Association Tosika improved the livelihoods, in particular from rice cultivation, of 455 people (319 men and 136 women) in the watersheds of Ambohiponana Manandona and Ambatolahy Sahanivotry near Ibity protected area. These two sites presented opportunities for agroforestry, ravine protection, forestry, erosion protection and intercropping. Trainees came together to form an agricultural cooperative called TELOMIRAY, which now specializes in the provision of training, production of quality seeds and the collection of agricultural products. A storage warehouse was built for the cooperative in collaboration with local municipalities and with the active participation of its members.

Also in Madagascar, Ny Tanintsika collaborated with the Natural Sciences Department of the University of Antananarivo to conduct research on repopulating wild silkworms in tapia forest, and to work with local communities to improve livelihoods. Working with the Union Amafi, a group of grassroots communities managing tapia forest in the district of Ambatofinandrahana, the project supported the production of tapia seedlings and other tree species, and established community patrols to monitor pressures on the forest. At the end of the project, the density of silkworms had increased 60 times compared to the initial density. The project also established a silk house, for the transformation of cocoons into yarn, trained 30 women in dyeing and weaving silk, and set up a village savings and credit scheme. In total, 200 men and 150 women recorded increased income as a result of the project, with more benefits expected in the years to come.

9. Enabling Conditions Results

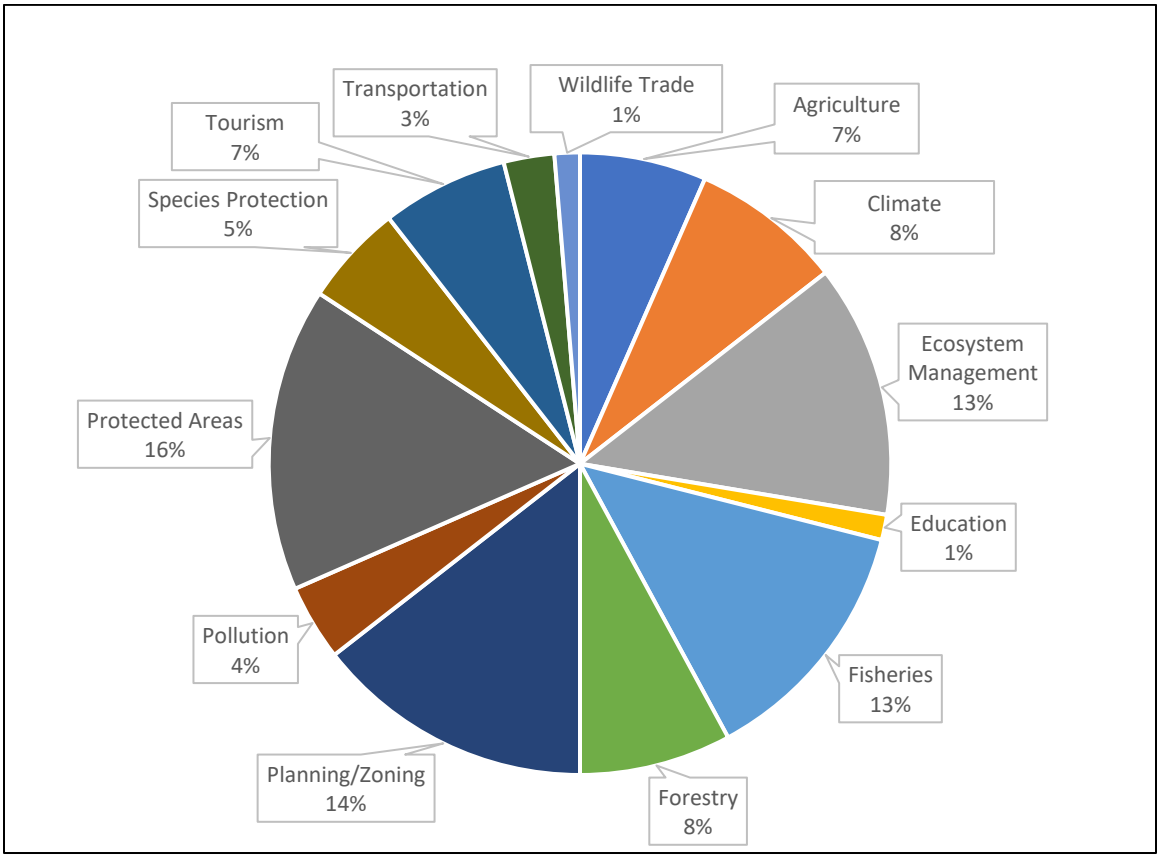
9.1 Policy Improvement and Implementation

In the MADIO Hotspot, given the high turnover of governments, the many competing policy priorities and the high levels of corruption in the Comoros and Madagascar, lasting policy improvement and successful implementation of these policies has been a particular challenge. Nevertheless, there were a number of notable successes during the investment phase. A total of 17 policies/laws were either enacted or amended: 13 in Madagascar; three in the Comoros; and one in Mauritius. These cover a range of themes, with the most prominent being protected areas, planning/zoning, ecosystem management and fisheries (Figure 7).

For example, in the Comoros, the Plateforme Femme Développement Durable et Sécurité Alimentaire worked to secure the enactment of a 2021 municipal decree prohibiting the dumping of waste on the seashore. This decree is expected to have an impact in reducing the plastic pollution that litters the coastline of this country.

In Madagascar, FIVE Menabe worked to mobilize public and private actors to support enactment of the Note de Service N° 2124/18/MEEF/Mi, a regulation that suspends all forms of exploitation and transport of wood throughout Menabe region.

Figure 7. MADIO Policies Enacted/Amended, by Theme



9.2 Leveraging Additional Resources

CEPF does not require grantees to have co-funding for their grants, and this has allowed a wider range of organizations to access funding. At the same time, co-funding is important, as it extends the impact of CEPF investment. Over the course of the investment phase, CEPF grantees in the MADIO Hotspot leveraged a total of US$11.5 million in additional funding, nearly matching the CEPF investment of US$12.2 million.

9.3 Private Sector Engagement

CEPF supported efforts to engage with the private sector under Strategic Direction 2 and achieved important results in all four countries. Seventeen companies adopted biodiversity-friendly practices during the investment phase, ranging from tour operators to fishing companies to mining enterprises. In the Comoros, for example, Association 2 Mains worked with producers of ylang-ylang essential oil, to promote innovative technologies and introduce environmentally friendly practices industry, thereby reducing deforestation and pollution.

In Seychelles, Island Biodiversity & Conservation worked with various tourism entities, in particular hotels, to adopt biosecurity protocols to prevent reinvasion of small islands by invasive alien species during renovations, and to improve control of the invasive rats and mynas on their properties. The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation also collaborated with the private sector to combat invasive alien species, with efforts focusing on improving biosecurity on fishing vessels. Engagement with the private sector in Madagascar focused mostly on tourism, with grantees working with tour operators to improve environmental sustainability, increase tourism income for key sites, train tour guides, and manage the impact of visitors. Overall, CEPF grantees worked successfully with private sector entities, and established a solid foundation from which to continue and increase this engagement in the next phase.

10. Progress toward Long-term Conservation Goals

Biodiversity hotspots are, by definition, the biologically richest and most threatened terrestrial ecoregions on the planet. As such, biodiversity faces threats on a scale that is, on average, greater than elsewhere. Also, most hotspots are located in the developing world, where conservation efforts tend to be constrained by limited capacity among conservation organizations, unsupportive operating environments, and unreliable funding. Thus, conservation in the biodiversity hotspots is a long-term endeavor, requiring the combined efforts of many actors over long periods, to achieve the systematic changes necessary to reverse entrenched processes of biodiversity loss.

In order to better evaluate and focus its contributions towards long-term, collaborative conservation efforts, CEPF has developed a set of long-term goals for the hotspots where it invests. These goals are an expression of five key conditions that must be met in order for conservation efforts to meet with enduring success:

- Global conservation priorities (i.e., globally threatened species, KBAs and conservation corridors) and best practices for their management are identified, documented, disseminated and used by public sector, civil society and donor agencies to guide their support for conservation in the region.
- Local and national civil society groups dedicated to conserving global conservation priorities collectively possess sufficient organizational and technical capacity to be effective advocates for, and agents of, conservation and sustainable development for at least the next 10 years.
- Adequate and continual financial resources are available to address conservation of global priorities for at least the next 10 years.
- Public policies, the capacity to implement these, and the systems of governance in each individual country are supportive of the conservation of global biodiversity.
- Mechanisms exist to identify and respond to emerging conservation issues.

The attainment of all five goals would not necessarily mean that biodiversity was no longer threatened but that government, civil society and donors were able to respond effectively to all present threats and any potential future threats that could reasonably be expected to arise. Periodic assessment of progress towards these goals can help identify areas most in need of additional investment from CEPF.

To this end, the participants at the final assessment workshop in June 2022 were asked to assess progress towards the five goals, using the criteria and indicators

provided, which they were free to adapt to the specific context of the MADIO Hotspot. Participants were asked to apply the criteria and indicators based on the prevailing situation across the hotspot as a whole, taking into account variation in conditions among countries. Although no baseline was established at the start of the investment phase, the results nevertheless provided a snapshot of the situation at a point in time. The results are summarized in Annex 6.

Overall, the results were mixed, with most indicators evaluated as being partially met, and some indicators ranked as not met. No indicators were evaluated as having been fully met by all the parties. This indicates that much more work needs to be done in this hotspot before the long-term conservation goals are met.

11. Lessons Learned

The overall performance of CEPF grantees during the investment phase was fairly strong, based on progress towards the targets set in the ecosystem profile (Annex 1). It is noteworthy that these targets were originally intended to be reached in 2020. However, thanks to additional funding being secured and the timeline for the investment phase being extended by two years, grantees had additional time to achieve these targets. This enabled many projects to achieve or, even, exceed their individual objectives, in spite of the negative impacts of the COVID-19 during the last two years of the investment phase.

Regardless of the magnitude of their impacts or the extent to which they met their expected results, all grants generated lessons about success factors and/or challenges. These lessons were documented in the grantees' final completion reports, which are publicly available via the CEPF website. These are the most important lessons for the grantees but also for the CEPF Secretariat to ensure continued success. In addition, lessons learned by the RIT were captured in the independent evaluation report, which is also available on the CEPF website. Many of these lessons were incorporated into the ecosystem profile, when it was updated in 2021-2022, and will be taken into account for the next investment phase.

Lessons learned during the independent evaluation included a need to strengthen the RIT's presence beyond Madagascar to the three other countries in the hotspot, and to improve communication throughout the hotspot to foster regional networking and collaboration. It was recommended that a stronger and more established presence in all countries be put in place early in the next investment phase. In addition, while staff changes are largely beyond the control of the RIT, it was recommended that delays in processes need to be identified and reported more quickly to minimize the effect on portfolio development.

Furthermore, the independent evaluation recommended that the low award rate in relation to letters of inquiry received should be addressed in the next phase. To this end, more direct support should be provided to potential applicants after submission of their letters of inquiry, in order to increase the success rate, for example through in-country proposal design workshops.

Given the size of the portfolio, another recommendation was that the potential benefits of geographic investment priorities be considered in the next ecosystem profile, such as maximizing efficiency through more concentrated project locations.

The evaluation also recommended that the mid-term assessment should be conducted in a timely manner, to maximize opportunities for adaptive management of the portfolio and/or approach. For example, if the portfolio had not been so far along, it might have been possible to consider concentrating additional efforts on strengthening civil society capacity at the national and regional levels through training, exchange and cooperation.

Having a local partner organization in Madagascar brought many benefits, including strengthening the relationship between CEPF and local civil society, deepening the understanding of the local context particularly in Madagascar, and improving the capacity of this local organization, which is a CEPF goal.

A final lesson from the investment phase was the need to be adaptive, as regards timelines and budgets. The COVID-19 pandemic was unexpected and created implementation delays for almost every grantee. This necessitated flexibility. Over the course of the pandemic, CEPF amended 28 grants to allow activities to be implemented in a COVID-safe way, and postponed, redesigned or cancelled activities that were prevented by restrictions on travel and public meetings.

12. Conclusion

CEPF has now completed two phases of investment in the MADIO Hotspot, engaging more than 90 CSOs, ranging from community groups to international NGOs. A total of 129 grants were awarded, of which 70 percent went to local organizations. Thanks to the work of the RIT at Tany Meva, CEPF was able to support grantees of varying capacity, including those located in remote parts of the hotspot. The grantees themselves were strengthened, with 28 local organizations reporting an increase in their organizational capacity over the period of CEPF support. They were also supported to collaborate more, both with each other and with public and private sector entities. At least 112 networks were established or strengthened to enable collective responses to conservation issues, at grassroots, national and, in a few cases, regional levels.

This growth in civil society capacity and connectivity contributed to successful project implementation, and translated into important impacts in terms of biodiversity, human well-being, civil society capacity and the enabling conditions for conservation. Headline impacts included: conservation interventions benefiting 158 priority species; improved management of 2 million hectares of KBAs; more than 500,000 people with non-cash benefits, including improved land tenure, food security and access to ecosystem services; and strengthened capacity of 28 CSOs working on conservation issues.

While much was achieved during the investment phase, threats are increasing across the hotspot. Fortunately, CEPF began a new phase of investment in mid-2022. This investment will have a much greater emphasis on the ecosystem services that nature provides to people and on adapting to climate change and increasing resilience of ecosystems. The new investment phase will be informed by experience gained by the CEPF Secretariat, the RIT and grantees during the previous phase, resulting in more efficient and impactful grantmaking, with impacts on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.

Annex 1. Results Against Objective and Outcomes in the Portfolio Logframe

Objective/Outcome	Targets	Results
Objective: Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation priorities. Total investment: US$12,173,077	30 Key Biodiversity Areas, covering 700,000 hectares, have new or strengthened protection and management.	67 KBAs covering 2,008,636 hectares with strengthened protection and management.
	At least 10 Key Biodiversity Areas that were unprotected or under temporary protection gain officially declared permanent protected status[1], covering 87,000 hectares.	A total of 104,965 hectares in 3 KBAs with permanent protection status: • Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area (expansion by 84,000 hectares); • Coelacanth National Park (expansion by 3 hectares); • Antrema Biocultural Site (new protected area of 20,620 hectares).
	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.	112 networks and partnerships created or strengthened; examples include: • Committee in Menabe region for monitoring environmental impact assessments; • Menabe Emergency team; • Freshwater species experts for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands; • National Freshwater KBA Coordination Group for Madagascar; • Steering committee for implementation of the Sydney Promise in Madagascar; • Partnership between Dahari and Blue Ventures for managing Moheli National Park in the Comoros.
	At least 40 civil society organizations, including at least 30 local organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	92 organizations (including 70 local organizations) actively participated in conservation activities guided by the ecosystem profile.

Objective/Outcome	Targets	Results
Outcome 1: Local communities empowered to protect and manage biodiversity at priority Key Biodiversity Areas. Investment under Strategic Direction 1: US$4,826,896	Threat levels to at least 25 priority sites reduced through locally relevant conservation actions implemented by local communities.	Threat levels reduced at 39 priority sites.
	Awareness of the values of biodiversity and the nature of threats and drivers raised among local communities in at least 25 priority sites.	Awareness of the values of biodiversity and the nature of threats and drivers raised at 64 priority sites.
	Effective participation of local communities in the management of at least 10 new protected areas at priority sites.	Local communities involved in the management of protected areas at 20 priority sites: COM-18 – Ndroudé area and Ilot aux Tortues COM-20 – Coelacanthe area MDG-8 - Ambodivahibe Bay MPA MDG-13 – Barren Islands MPA MDG-33 - Rigny Bay MDG-92 - Complexe Mangoky Ankazoabo NPA MDG-93 - Tsimembo-Manambolomaty-Bemamba Complex NPA MDG-97 - Menabe Central Corridor NPA MDG-105 - Bongolava Classified Forest (Marosely) NPA MDG-112 – Ibity NPA MDG-121 – Manjakatompo-Ankaratra Massif NPA MDG-123 - Oronjia MDG-141 - Ankarafantsika National Park and Ampijoroa MDG-142 - Kirindy Mite National Park and Extension MDG-143 - Baly Bay National Park MDG-175 - Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve MDG-209 - Ambila-Lemaintso wetland [Forêt classée d'Andavakimena] MDG-211 - Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny wetlands MUS-6 – Rodrigues' Islets [Gombrani Islet] MUS-13 - Plaine Corail

Objective/Outcome	Targets	Results
	Mechanisms for effective participation of private landowners in improved biodiversity management on private lands for at least four priority sites.	Mechanisms for private sector involvement in site management developed for 7 priority sites. Activities include sustainable peanut farming, reforestation with indigenous species, removal of invasive alien species, payments to farmers to protect bat roosting sites, sustainable agriculture, and biosecurity on commercial fishing vessels: COM-1 - Moya Forest MDG-90 - Complexe Lac Ihotry - Delta of Mangoky NPA MDG-97 - Menabe Central Corridor NPA MUS-1 - Cargados Carajos Shoals MUS-13 - Plaine Corail SYC-11 - Montagne Corail-Collines du Sud dry forests SYC-13 - Grand Police wetlands
	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.	Economic tools and models for improving livelihoods while preserving natural capital and biodiversity developed for 16 priority sites: COM-1 – Moya Forest (payment for ecosystem services scheme focusing on Livingstone's fruit bat) MDG-8 - Ambodivahibe Bay MPA (ecotourism) MDG-11 - Tsinjoriake-Andatabo MPA (ecotourism) MDG-16 – Ampombofofo (charcoal production) MDG-33 – Rigny Bay Complex (sheep breeding) MDG-67 - Amoron'i Onilahy and Onilahy River NPA (ecotourism) MDG-83 – Antrema NPA (beekeeping) MDG-85 - Bombetoka Bay – Marovoay NPA (silk production) MDG-86 - Beanka NPA (beekeeping) MDG-97 – Menabe Central Corridor NPA (ecotourism) MDG-112 – Ibity NPA (ecotourism) MDG-113 - Itremo NPA (eradication of pines) MDG-123 - Oronjia NPA (tour guide training) MDG-175 - Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve (new techniques in agriculture) MDG-211 - Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny wetlands (natural resources management) MUS-6 - Rodrigues' Islets [Gombrani Islet] (marine restoration)
	At least 75 percent of local communities targeted by site-based projects show tangible well-being benefits.	358 local communities received non-cash benefits, including access to clean water, improved food security, and increased resilience to climate change. It is estimated that these represent more than 90 percent of local communities targeted by site-based projects.

Objective/Outcome	Targets	Results
	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.	Improvement in the capacity of local community groups involved in conservation and/or development noted at 39 sites; examples include: • Two local community management associations (fisherwomen's association Maecha Bora and fisher's association Malezi Mema) were strengthened at Pomoni area (COM-19) • Capacity of local community organizations responsible for co-management of natural resources around Kirindy Mite National Park and extension (MDG-142) strengthened in sustainable management of baobabs • Capacity of Tamia Association, a CBO involved in management of Tsinjoriake-Andatabo AMP (MDG-11), strengthened. • Capacity of Tsifa Association, a CBO involved in management of Amoron'i Onilahy Protected area within Amoron'i Onilahy et Rivière Onilahy NPA (MDG-67), strengthened.
Outcome 2: Civil society organizations have enhanced the knowledge base for biodiversity conservation and influence decision-makers for improved mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation. Investment under Strategic Direction 2: US$4,248,202	Baseline studies, inventories and mapping of important biodiversity areas completed for at least six sites—with at least three sites in the Comoros. 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.	Baseline surveys conducted at 60 sites, including 4 in the Comoros; examples include • Forest inventories of Moya Forest (COM-1) and Mount Ntringui (COM-7) • Coral reef surveys of Bimbini area and Selle Islet (COM-12) and Pomoni area (COM-19) • Identification, mapping and validation of 23 freshwater KBAs in Madagascar • Community-based participatory surveys of focal species at Ambato-Boeny (MDG-4) and Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny wetlands (MDG-211) • Survey of bats at Tsimembo Manambolomaty-Bemamba Complex NPA (MDG-93). 30 networks or platforms established and a further 19 supported or strengthened to disseminate biodiversity information and influence decision making; examples include: • MIHARI, a national network of LMMAs in Madagascar, which provides a platform for exchange of experience, exploration of common issues and development of collaborative solutions • Groupe Astiria, an informal working group focusing on the conservation of endangered flora of Mauritius and Rodrigues by sharing of knowledge, exchange of experience and cooperation on activities • National Wetland Guidance Working Group for Madagascar, an expansion of the Ramsar National Committee to include representation from a broader suite of sectors, with the purpose of defining the scope of, reviewing, and promoting the National Wetland Guidance • Community Invasive Species Surveillance and Reporting Network, a network at the national level in Madagascar focused on raising awareness within local communities about the impacts of invasive alien species, sharing alerts and information on

Objective/Outcome	Targets	Results
		problematic species, and facilitate the sharing of sightings by local communities of newly arrived alien species to enable a rapid response • Bio Network, a network in Seychelles that aims to share a Bio Holistic Database containing the most extensive collection of species and ecosystem distribution data for the country.
	Civil society actively participating in and influencing at least five local development strategies, environmental impact assessments or other appropriate decision process.	26 local development strategies, environmental impact assessments or other decision processes influenced by civil society; examples include: • Marine Conservation Society Seychelles conducted biodiversity inventories and advocacy work leading to cancellation of an infrastructure plan and engagement for creation of a new protected area • Wildlife Conservation Society and the MIHARI network actively participated in development of the Malagasy policy on marine protected areas • Information on freshwater KBAs in Madagascar identified by the IUCN Freshwater Biodiversity Unit was adopted by the National Office for the Environment.
	At least 12 national organizations improve their skills in advocacy and engagement with authorities and/or private sector.	30 national organizations improved their skills in advocacy and engagement with authorities and/or private sector. For example, in Madagascar, CODE Menabe and FIVE Menabe improved their skills to be able to influence decision making in favor of biodiversity in Menabe Antimena protected area.
	At least five partnerships between civil society organizations and private sector companies or professional organizations lead to concrete actions benefitting biodiversity conservation.	55 partnerships between CSOs and private sector companies or professional organizations led to concrete conservation actions; examples include: • A partnership between Island Biodiversity & Conservation and the Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority for long-term population monitoring of giant land tortoises on Grand Soeur Island. • A partnership between the managers of the Tsinjoriake Protected Area and five local hotels, whereby hotel owners organize ecotourism visits to the park. • A partnership between Ter-Mer Rodrigues Association and the Association des Pêcheurs de Mourouk to collaborate on activities ranging from removal of invasive alien species to reproduction of endemic plants in nursery facilities on Rodrigues • A partnership between Blue Ventures and Dahari to promote and develop best practice for community management of coastal resources in the Comoros, and to collaborate on health and environmental interventions.

Outcome 3: Regional and national capacity to conserve biodiversity increased through civil society partnerships, within the conservation community and with other stakeholders. Investment under Strategic Direction 3: US$1,767,699	At least 40 community leaders and/or development professionals with improved capacities and engagement to preserve biodiversity.	A total of 12,695 people received structured training; trainees ranged from local community leaders to students, professionals and conservation practitioners.
	At least 15 students—including at least six from the Comoros—successfully achieve a degree in a field related to conservation.	66 students, including 2 from the Comoros, successfully achieved a degree in a field related to conservation.
	At least 12 organizations engaged in a lasting mentoring or partnering relationship at the regional level.	Nine organizations are engaged in a mentoring or lasting partnering relationship at the regional level. For example, Blue Ventures and Dahari are involved in a long-term mentoring arrangement to build Dahari's capacity to independently manage a community-based marine resources management initiative on Anjouan and replicate it at other sites.
	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.	Three regional networks were created: • The Insects and People of the Southwest Indian Ocean (IPSIO) network aims to establish a regional voice for insect conservation and to develop conservation actions focused on maintaining critical ecosystem services driven by insects, such as soil engineering (ants, termites), pollination (bees, flies), and aquatic system regulation (dragonflies, water beetles) • The Tropical Biology Association created a regional network aimed at information sharing among CSOs across the hotspot, mentorship for alumni of a training course in conservation project design and implementation, and exchange of knowledge and best practice in conservation approaches • Durrell Conservation Training Ltd established a WhatsApp group to continue to exchange conservation experience and best practices among conservation professionals in the Southwest Indian Ocean, following initial training delivered via a CEPF grant.
	At least 20 local civil society organizations demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity, project development and institutional fundraising.	28 local organizations demonstrated improvements in organizational capacity, as per increased scores in their Civil Society Tracking Tools.

Objective/Outcome	Targets	Results
Outcome 4: A regional implementation team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot. Investment under Strategic Direction 4: US$1,330,280	At least 40 civil society organizations, including at least 30 local organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	92 CSOs, including 70 local organizations, received grants to actively participate in conservation activities guided by the ecosystem profile.
	At least 80 percent of local civil society organizations receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity to design and implement conservation actions.	67 percent of local CSOs receiving grants demonstrated more effective capacity as measured by the CSTT tool. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were responsible for a higher-than-anticipated proportion of grantees reporting a loss of capacity over the period of CEPF support.
	At least 20 civil society organizations supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding from other donors.	21 CSOs secured follow-on funding from other donors.
	At least two participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.	Two participatory assessments were conducted. The mid-term assessment took place in 2019 and the final assessment in June 2022.

Note: * = new indicator, added following the mid-term assessment in 2015.

Annex 2. List of Awarded Grants

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
Strategic Direction 1: Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority KBAs						
1	Anciens Etudiants en Didactique et communication en sciences / Action (AED/Action)	Developing Action Plans for Specific Species, Studying Promising Sectors for Biodiversity Conservation in Ambilalemaitso, Madagascar	Madagascar	$14,054	4/3/2018	4/3/2021
2	Arche aux Plantes	Train and Involve Communities in the Protection of New Protected Area Ambohitr'Atsingy Montagne des Français, Madagascar	Madagascar	$4,901	2/1/2019	3/31/2020
3	Asity Madagascar	Prepare a Strategic Document for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources of Sites Managed by Asity Madagascar	Madagascar	$9,634	7/17/2017	7/31/2018
4	Asity Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Lake Ihotry Natural Resources, Part of the Complex Mangoky-Ihotry New Protected Area	Madagascar	$13,948	8/4/2016	10/31/2017
5	Association 2 Mains	Program of Action for a Sustainable Ylang-Ylang Industry in Comoros	Comoros	$186,154	11/1/2016	6/30/2019
6	Association des Producteurs Privés d'Alevins (APPA)	Integrated Conservation and Development as a Sustainable Valuation of Endemic Fish, Northwestern Fulvio-Lacustrine Wetlands Complex	Madagascar	$1,801	12/1/2016	5/30/2018
7	Association des Volontaires pour la Transmission vers le Développement Durable (AVT2D)	Improvement of Socio-Economic Activities to Conserve Madagascar's Montagne des Français Protected Area and Baie d'Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area	Madagascar	$37,266	6/3/2021	6/3/2022

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
8	Association Femmes Entrepreneurs Environnement Mahajanga	Study and Implement the Conditions of Sustainable Reforestation High Shorline Bombetoka Bay in Madagascar's Avicennia Marina	Madagascar	$15,252	1/22/2019	10/31/2020
9	Association Femmes Entrepreneurs Environnement Mahajanga	Mangroves and Wild Silk: a Balance in Madagascar	Madagascar	$34,942	5/15/2021	4/30/2022
10	Association RENIALA	Contribution to the Preservation of Habitats and their Biological Components in Baly Bay Protected Area Against the Impact of Bushfires, and Building the Technical Capacity of Local Actors	Madagascar	$17,074	4/1/2018	9/30/2020
11	Association TAFITA	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management by Developing Management Plan and Restoration in Madagascar	Madagascar	$11,097	4/5/2018	9/30/2020
12	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	Madagascar	$11,736	5/22/2018	1/31/2022
13	Association TOSIKA	Build the Resilience of the Ibity New Protected Area Through Forest Restoration, Improved Agricultural Practices Around the Protected Area and Drone Monitoring in Madagascar	Madagascar	$195,392	4/1/2020	6/30/2022
14	Association TSIMOKA	Providing a Tested Plan to Restore Oronjia Forest, Madagascar	Madagascar	$90,537	4/1/2020	6/30/2022
15	Association Vehivavy TAMIA Mivoatse (VTM)	Promoting the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources of the Protected Area of Tsinjoriake	Madagascar	$8,587	4/3/2018	3/3/2020

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
16	Babaomby Nature Conservation	Protecting Biodiversity Through Ecotourism in Madagascar's Ampombofofo Village	Madagascar	$9,938	8/22/2019	7/22/2021
17	Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar	Long-term Fire Management to Protect Beanka Protected Area in Madagascar	Madagascar	$39,904	7/1/2016	7/31/2019
18	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening Community Management of the Indian Ocean's Largest Locally Managed Marine Area, the Barren Isles	Madagascar	$177,889	7/1/2016	12/31/2019
19	Centre National de Formation, d'Etudes et de Recherce en Environnement et Foresterie (CNFEREF)	Community Conservation in the Forest Concession of Kirindy, Madagascar	Madagascar	$9,642	11/1/2017	12/30/2020
20	Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Improve and Strengthen the Community Management of Madagascar's Rigny Bay Key Biodiversity Area	Madagascar	$15,499	2/1/2019	12/25/2020
21	Conservation International	Strengthen Marine Biodiversity Conservation from Ambodivahibe to the East-Coast Antsiranana and Rigny Bay Complex in Madagascar	Madagascar	$199,999	1/1/2020	3/31/2022
22	Dahari	A Landscape Management Model for Biodiversity Conservation in the Comoros	Comoros	$214,828	4/1/2017	12/31/2020
23	Development & Biodiversity Conservation Action for Madagascar	Reinforcing Community Organizations for Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity of Maevatanana-Ambato-Boeny Wetlands in Madagascar	Madagascar	$133,350	6/1/2018	6/30/2022
24	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Mitigating the Unprecedented Loss of the Menabe Dry Forest in Madagascar	Madagascar	$199,941	1/1/2020	6/30/2022

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
25	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Support Local Communities for the Conservation of Lake Ravelobe in Madagascar	Madagascar	$15,117	12/1/2016	11/30/2018
26	Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA)	Agroecology, Ecological Restoration and Monitoring in Support Community Conservation Forests Related Special Reserve of Beza Mahafaly (Ehazoara, Belambo-Jionono and Antarabory)	Madagascar	$14,056	4/1/2018	6/30/2020
27	Ecosystem Restoration Alliance Indian Ocean	Mauritian Fruit Bat (*Pteropus niger*) - A Tool for Forest Regeneration	Mauritius	$191,689	7/1/2017	8/31/2021
28	Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso	Structuring and Strengthening the Fikambanana Bongolava Maitso Association for the Effective Management of the New Protected Area of Bongolava	Madagascar	$194,621	3/1/2017	3/31/2020
29	Groupe des Spécialistes des Plantes de Madagascar	Valorize Traditional Knowledge and Restore Heritage Species in the Vohibola Classified Forest	Madagascar	$16,722	1/1/2017	11/30/2018
30	Groupe des Spécialistes et Passionnés des Baobab de Madagascar	Conduct Study of Baobab Species to establish a system of sustainable conservation of the species, Mangoky Ankazoabo, Madagascar	Madagascar	$3,821	2/14/2019	3/31/2021
31	Identi'terre	Strengthening Capacity of Local Communities and Establishing an Innovative Mechanism for Sustainable Funding for the Antrema Protected Area in Madagascar	Madagascar	$133,957	7/1/2016	1/31/2020
32	L' Association des Volontaires pour la Transmission vers le Développement Durable	Revitalizing the 7 Local Communities in the New Protected Area in Madagascar's Montagne des Français	Madagascar	$9,079	1/28/2019	2/28/2020

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
33	L'Association HASOA	Use Local "Kalony" System to Protect Mangoky Ankazoabo, Madagascar	Madagascar	$15,498	1/22/2019	4/30/2021
34	L'ONG CODE Menabe	Equipping Rural Journalists in Madagascar for the Conservation of Protected Area Menabe Antimena	Madagascar	$4,559	1/22/2019	2/14/2021
35	L'association Club Botanique de Toliara	Know and Share Heritage Plants in Madagascar's Onilahy Basin to Support Community Conservation	Madagascar	$13,361	8/13/2019	1/13/2022
36	L'association d'Intervention pour le développement et l'Environnement	Implement Participatory Management and Monitoring System of Coral Reef Health Status at 5 Pilot Sites, Ngazidja Island, Comoros	Comoros	$16,818	7/20/2019	9/19/2021
37	L'association MIHAVAO	Increasing Community Resilience in Madagascar's Amoron'i Onilahy Protected Area in the Face of Climate Change and Overexploitation of Forest Resources	Madagascar	$13,286	7/14/2019	10/30/2021
38	L'Ecole Doctorale Ecosystèmes Naturels	Training for Doctoral Students Studying Natural Ecosystems in Madagascar	Madagascar	$4,520	2/1/2019	9/30/2020
39	Les Amis de Nyoumbadjou	Strengthen the Governance Capacity of the Nyoumbadjou Forest and Watershed in Comoros	Comoros	$12,100	7/23/2019	12/22/2020
40	Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	Indian House Crow Eradication and Invasive Species Surveillance in Madagascar	Madagascar	$160,482	2/1/2019	4/30/2022
41	Madagascar National Parks	Integrating Local Communities in Effective Fire Management in Kirindy Mitea National Park, Madagascar	Madagascar	$168,156	3/1/2018	12/31/2019

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
42	Madagascar National Parks	Support the Development of a Large-Grant Proposal for CEPF for Fire Management of Kirindy Mite National Park, Madagascar	Madagascar	$929	7/1/2017	8/17/2017
43	Madagascar National Parks	Preservation of the Angonoka Tortoises Through Economic and Social Development with Local Communities in Madagascar	Madagascar	$184,705	3/1/2019	3/31/2022
44	Madagascar National Parks	Conservation of Sakamena Complex: Green Belt Around Beza Mahafaly Reserve	Madagascar	$14,363	4/4/2016	5/4/2019
45	Madagasikara Voakajy	Supporting Biodiversity Preservation and Population Development Around Madagascar's Ampombofofo in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic	Madagascar	$37,357	6/2/2021	6/2/2022
46	Madagasikara Voakajy	Efficient Management of Ampombofofo Forest's Natural Resources, Madagascar	Madagascar	$11,877	2/1/2019	11/25/2020
47	Madagasikara Voakajy	Preserve the Fish Species Paretroplus Menarambo in Lake Tseny	Madagascar	$14,205	1/1/2017	12/13/2018
48	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Enabling Protected Area Status for Grand Police on Mahe, Seychelles	Seychelles	$74,340	4/1/2018	7/31/2019
49	Missouri Botanical Garden	Increase Local Capacity in the Protection of Oronjia Protected Area, Madagascar	Madagascar	$9,582	2/1/2019	1/31/2021
50	Missouri Botanical Garden	Building a Harmonious Landscape in Ibity, Madagascar, with the Engagement of All Stakeholders	Madagascar	$114,681	4/1/2018	12/31/2021
51	Missouri Botanical Garden	Starting Ecotourism for the Ibity New Protected Area	Madagascar	$14,680	11/1/2016	9/25/2017
52	Ny Tanintsika	Developing the Wild Silk Sector to Save Ambatofinandrahana's Tapia Forest	Madagascar	$190,427	12/1/2019	6/30/2022

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
53	ONG MHACHIRICHO	Improving the Co-Management Conditions of Coastal Communities in the Coastal Zone of the Colas, Fomboni-Mohéli in Comoros	Comoros	$10,474	7/14/2019	7/13/2021
54	ONG TAOTSARA	Support Communities and Authorities in the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Around the Wetlands of Ambila-Lemaitso, Madagascar	Madagascar	$127,450	4/1/2019	8/31/2021
55	Planet Madagascar	Managing Fires and Monitoring Forests in Ankarafantsika National Park in Madagascar	Madagascar	$187,849	4/1/2020	6/30/2022
56	Planet Madagascar	Preserving Fragile Ecosystems through Community-Based Fire Management and Education Program in Ankarafantsika National Park, North-West Madagascar	Madagascar	$139,156	10/1/2016	4/30/2019
57	Plateforme Femme Développement Durable et Sécurité Alimentaire	Strengthening the Capacities of Uropveni Women in Sustainable Mangrove Management	Comoros	$18,597	7/14/2019	5/22/2021
58	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Support Sustainable Conservation and Community Livelihoods Around Madagascar's Massif d'Itremo Protected Area and Ambatofinandrahana Key Biodiversity Area	Madagascar	$19,130	6/3/2021	6/3/2022
59	Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement	Supporting local communities to protect biodiversity of Montagne des Français New Protected Area, North Madagascar	Madagascar	$15,919	6/1/2016	10/31/2017
60	SOAMANEVA	Contributing to the Survival and Preservation of Sea Turtles in Madagascar's Rigny Bay	Madagascar	$14,014	8/1/2019	3/31/2022

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
61	Solidarité Villageoise Volontaire au Développement	Professionalize Solidarité Villageoise Volontaire au Développement As a Major Ecological Actor of Protected Area Amoron'Onilahy, Commune Saint Augustin, Madagascar	Madagascar	$0.00	8/12/2019	10/12/2020
62	Station d'Observation et de Protection des TOrtues et de leurs Milieux	A Future for Radiated Tortoises Confiscated in Madagascar	Madagascar	$45,134	9/1/2021	6/30/2022
63	Ter-Mer Rodriguez Association	Increase the Biodiversity of the Gombrani Islet in Rodrigues via Enhanced Conservation Practices	Mauritius	$128,621	11/1/2019	12/31/2021
64	TFC International	Testing Drone for High Resolution, 3-D Mapping of Silhouette Island, Seychelles	Seychelles	$16,696	1/1/2017	8/31/2019
65	The Aspinall Foundation	Developing Community-based Conservation in the Ambato-Boeny-Maevatanana Forests and Wetlands	Madagascar	$163,955	1/1/2017	9/30/2021
66	The Peregrine Fund	Strengthening Community Management of Madagascar's Protected Area Tsimembo Manambolomaty Complex in the Face of the Impacts of COVID-19	Madagascar	$36,679	6/3/2021	6/3/2022
67	The Peregrine Fund	Support for Local Communities for the Fight Against Deforestation of the Tsimembo Forest	Madagascar	$13,951	10/1/2016	10/1/2017
68	The Peregrine Fund	Enhancing Local Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Tsimembo-Manambolomaty Protected Area	Madagascar	$129,632	1/1/2017	3/31/2020
69	Velondriake Association	Sustainable, Locally-Led Mangrove Management and Restoration in the Bay of Assassins	Madagascar	$9,497	7/1/2016	12/30/2020

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
70	VOI LOVA Ampanotoamaizina	Assessing the management transfer agreement and promote income generating activities in Ampanotoamaizina	Madagascar	$9,739	7/17/2016	8/17/2018
71	Vondrona Ivon'ny Fampandrosoana (VIF)	Preserving the Endangered Species of Manjakatompo Ankaratra, Madagascar, through Supporting Community-Based Ecosystem Management	Madagascar	$138,494	5/1/2018	7/31/2020
72	Young Progress Association	Improving Landscape Management Using Spatial Tools and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Madagascar	Madagascar	$185,382	10/1/2019	6/30/2022
Strategic Direction 2: Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation in political and economic decision-making						
73	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Promotion of Private Sector Engagement in Ecotourism in Tsinjoriake Community Managed New Protected Area, Southwest Madagascar	Madagascar	$111,040	1/1/2016	4/30/2019
74	Arche aux Plantes	Aiming for Zero Extinction of Mauritius and Rodrigues Floras	Mauritius	$79,621	10/1/2020	6/30/2022
75	Association du Réseau des Systèmes d'Information (ARSIE)	Contribute to the establishment of a Madagascar Biodiversity Metadata	Madagascar	$17,998	1/1/2017	12/31/2019
76	Association Fanamby	Strengthening Coordination and Capacity of Communities, Local Authorities and Private Sector Actors, Co- Managers for Local Development and Sustainable Conservation of the Menabe Antimena Protected Area Ecosystem	Madagascar	$153,289	3/1/2016	2/28/2018

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
77	Association Vahatra	Madagascar's Protected Areas: A Bilingual Book and Associated Database Reviewing their History, Biodiversity and Guiding the Future	Madagascar	$182,632	10/1/2015	3/31/2019
78	BirdLife International	Seychelles Magpie-Robin Project	Seychelles	$19,697	6/1/2015	2/29/2016
79	Blue Ventures Conservation	Towards a Blueprint for Locally-Managed Marine Conservation in the Comoros: Building the Knowledge Base and Capacity for Monitoring and Management	Comoros	$149,846	10/1/2015	3/31/2018
80	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Madagascar through Health-Environment Partnerships	Madagascar	$178,322	7/1/2018	6/30/2020
81	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Assessing the Status of Madagascar's Trees for the Effective Conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas	Madagascar	$190,245	1/1/2018	12/31/2020
82	California Academy of Sciences Madagascar	Insects and People of the Southwest Indian Ocean: A Network of Researchers for Insect-Focused Approach to Conservation	Hotspot-Wide	$166,818	5/1/2016	3/31/2020
83	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 in Madagascar	Madagascar	$7,825	3/1/2018	1/31/2020
84	Centre of Economics and Ethics for Environment and Development in Madagascar (C3EDM)	Assessing economic value of marine and coastal ressources in the extreme north of Madagascar	Madagascar	$14,445	12/6/2017	4/6/2021
85	Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Filling Knowledge Gaps for Local Conservation of Marine Flagship Species in three Key Biodiversity Areas, North Madagascar	Madagascar	$72,252	4/1/2017	9/30/2019

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
86	Conservation International	Promote Sustainable Fisheries and Ecotourism with Private Sector to Reinforce the Management of Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area, Madagascar	Madagascar	$144,389	4/1/2016	6/30/2019
87	Dahari	Developing a Conservation Agreement Scheme to Restore Forests on Anjouan Island, Comoros	Comoros	$141,025	12/1/2021	6/30/2022
88	Dahari	Identifying and Monitoring Terrestrial Conservation Priorities in the Comoro Islands, and Building Results into Policy and Practice	Comoros	$259,259	7/1/2015	8/31/2019
89	Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Native Forest at Chamarel: Ecological Restoration, Species Reintroduction, and Reconnecting the Public with Nature	Mauritius	$77,707	2/1/2016	3/31/2019
90	FIVE Menabe	Multisectoral Mobilization to Save Menabe Antimena in Madagascar	Madagascar	$98,841	7/1/2018	12/31/2020
91	Francois Leguat Ltd	Expanding Rodrigues Dry Coastal Forest at Plaine Corail in Mauritius to Protect Threatened Biodiversity	Mauritius	$51,021	4/1/2016	5/31/2019
92	Initiative pour le Développement, la Restauration écologique et l'Innovation	Creating Networks to Protect Madagascar's Landscapes and Forests	Madagascar	$100,122	7/1/2020	6/30/2022
93	Institut et Observatoire de Géophysique d'Antananarivo (IOGA)	Green Accounts for the Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Parks	Madagascar	$16,854	12/1/2016	11/1/2017
94	International Union for Conservation of Nature	Mobilizing Freshwater Biodiversity Information for Better Representation within Protected Areas in Madagascar	Madagascar	$228,085	7/1/2015	6/30/2018

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
95	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Rescuing the Last Seychelles White-eyes and Developing Sustainable Tourism Partnerships	Seychelles	$49,976	11/1/2020	6/30/2022
96	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Advancing Environmental Management Practices and Threatened Species Recovery through Partnerships with Private Sector in the Seychelles - First Phase	Seychelles	$152,443	11/1/2016	3/31/2019
97	Island Conservation Society	Integrated Management and Ecosystem Restoration Program for Silhouette Island, Seychelles	Seychelles	$139,964	6/1/2016	12/31/2018
98	Madagasikara Voakajy	Toward a Rational, Equitable and Profitable Management of "Malagasy Baobabs" - Case of Menabe Region	Madagascar	$14,572	4/1/2016	1/1/2018
99	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Protection of KBA Biodiversity in Grand Police Wetland	Seychelles	$14,172	5/1/2016	4/30/2017
100	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Developing the Action Plan for Conservation of Saint Brandon	Mauritius	$13,548	3/1/2016	8/31/2019
101	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Support to Private Sector to Engage in the Conservation of Mauritus' Threatened Endemic Birds	Mauritius	$173,734	7/1/2016	6/30/2019
102	MIARAKAP	Strengthen and Promote Small and Early-Stage Businesses with a Strong Positive Impact on Biodiversity Conservation in Madagascar	Madagascar	$120,308	12/1/2017	12/31/2019
103	Missouri Botanical Garden	Compilation and Dissemination of Plant Information for Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Madagascar	Madagascar	$118,029	6/1/2016	12/31/2018

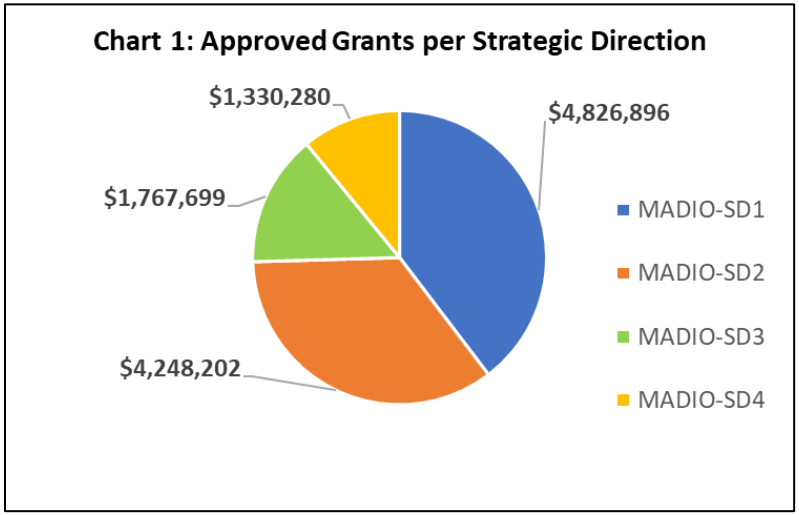
No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
104	Missouri Botanical Garden	Promoting the Self Sufficiency of Reserves in the Ramena Complex, Antsiranana, by Conceiving, Developing, and Testing New Tourism Products	Madagascar	$73,212	1/1/2016	6/30/2018
105	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	Madagascar	$16,391	9/1/2016	10/5/2017
106	Plant Conservation Action Group	Developing Tools and Knowledge for Key Biodiversity Area Management and Delineation in Seychelles Using New IUCN International Standards Better Natural Resource Governance	Seychelles	$99,454	4/1/2018	12/31/2020
107	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Improving biodiversity knowledge and conservation of Montagne des Francais protected area	Madagascar	$15,828	10/11/2017	12/11/2020
108	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Improving Biodiversity Knowledge and Conservation of Bongolava Key Biodiversity Area, Madagascar	Madagascar	$14,574	10/10/2017	12/31/2020
109	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Map Plant Diversity, Land Use and Fire History for Effective Management of Itremo and Ambatofinandrahana Biodiversity	Madagascar	$14,956	1/1/2017	12/31/2020
110	Société d'Etudes Ornithologiques de La Réunion	Feasibility Study to Establish a Temporal Monitoring of Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros Common Birds*	Comoros	$0.00	3/1/2016	10/31/2016
111	Strand Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Collating and Disseminating Information on Madagascar's Terrestrial Protected Areas	Madagascar	$188,939	9/1/2019	10/31/2021

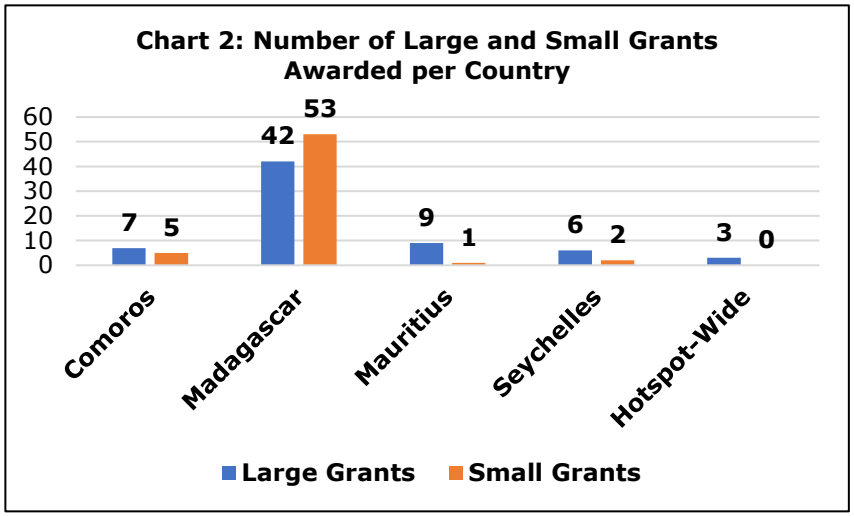
No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
112	The Peregrine Fund	Conservation of Madagascar Fish Eagle through Capacity Building and Partnership Between Site Managers	Madagascar	$17,666	4/26/2016	4/25/2017
113	Time and Tide Foundation	Reinforce Fisheries Management Through Conservation Research and Citizen Science in the Levens Archipelago, Madagascar	Madagascar	$16,616	12/1/2017	4/30/2020
114	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Developing National Management Guidance for Madagascar's Freshwater Wetlands	Madagascar	$62,573	11/1/2015	1/31/2019
115	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Build Knowledge of Marine Biodiversity in Comoros Archipelago, and Improve Support and Action for Conservation	Comoros	$299,902	7/1/2018	6/30/2021
116	Wildlife Conservation Society	Fulfilling Madagascar's 'Sydney Promise' Through a National Process of Marine Protected Area Planning	Madagascar	$177,803	7/1/2015	6/30/2018
Strategic Direction 3: Strengthen civil society capacity at local and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation						
117	Arche aux Plantes	ASTIRIA - Cooperation Programme for the Conservation of Threatened Flora in Mauritius and Rodrigues Islands	Mauritius	$161,795	4/1/2016	9/30/2019
118	Association Naturalistes, Environnement et Patrimoine de Mayotte	Strengthening Collaboration between Naturalists at the Level of the Comoros Archipelago: the First Atlas of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Comoros	Comoros	$43,169	9/1/2018	8/31/2019
119	Association RENIALA	Dynamic Management of Mangroves in the Indian Ocean Islands	Madagascar	$4,060	8/11/2017	5/11/2018
120	Blue Ventures Conservation	MIHARI: Building a Civil Society Movement to Safeguard Marine Resources in Madagascar	Madagascar	$199,871	7/1/2019	6/30/2022

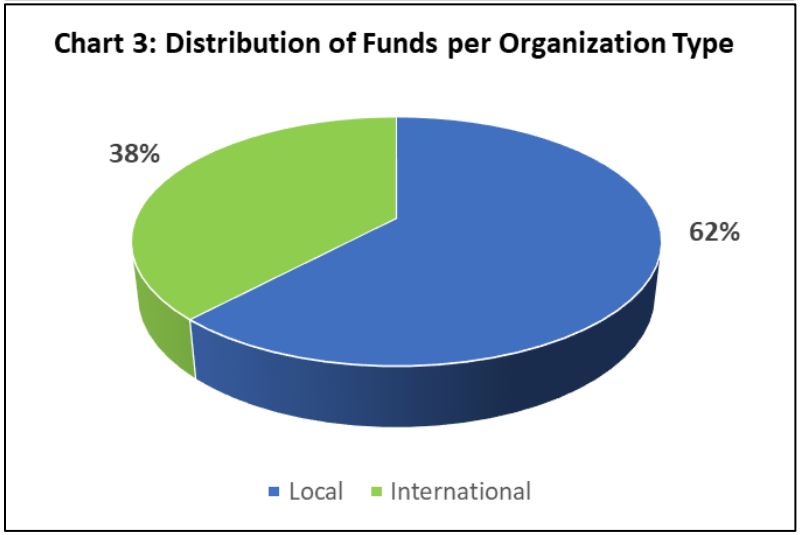
No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount (Nov 2022)	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)
121	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening the MIHARI Network to Support Community Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Madagascar	Madagascar	$166,186	12/1/2015	7/31/2019
122	Durrell Conservation Training Ltd	Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange	Hotspot-Wide	$239,835	7/1/2017	10/31/2020
123	Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Forest and Conserving Threatened Birds in Mauritius	Mauritius	$201,192	8/1/2019	6/30/2022
124	Ebony Forest Ltd	Building Local Conservation Capacity in Mauritius	Mauritius	$178,080	11/1/2019	6/30/2022
125	Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines	Strengthening the Capacities of Young Marine Conservationists in South-Western Madagascar	Madagascar	$180,714	7/1/2017	12/31/2019
126	Missouri Botanical Garden	Training Young Professionals on Tools for Identification and Monitoring of Natural Vegetation in the in a Permanent Plot	Madagascar	$18,895	10/1/2017	6/30/2019
127	Re:wild	Building a Future for the Amphibians of Madagascar	Madagascar	$152,094	11/1/2015	6/30/2019
128	Tropical Biology Association Ltd.	Strengthening Civil Society Organizations' Capacity for Improved Conservation and Sustainability	Hotspot-Wide	$221,228	7/1/2017	12/31/2019
Strategic Direction 4: Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team						
129	Fondation Tany Meva	CEPF Regional Implementation Team in Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands	Hotspot-Wide	$1,351,279	2/1/2015	6/30/2022

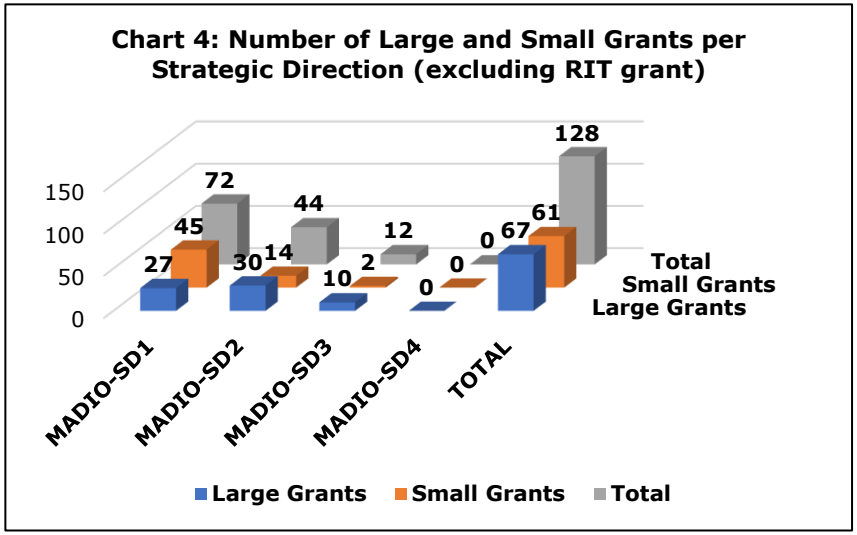
Note: * = grant awarded but not implemented; no webpage available.

Annex 3. CEPF Investment in the MADIO Hotspot, 2015-2022









Annex 4. Funding Leveraged by CEPF Grantees* in the MADIO Hotspot

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
Strategic Direction 1: Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority KBAs				
1	Arche aux Plantes	Train and Involve Communities in the Protection of New Protected Area Ambohitr'Atsingy Montagne des Français, Madagascar	$4,901	$2,092
2	Asity Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Lake Ihotry Natural Resources, Part of the Complex Mangoky-Ihotry New Protected Area	$13,948	$60,000
3	Association Femmes Entrepreneurs Environnement Mahajanga	« Avicennia marina et soie sauvage : un équilibre »	$34,942	$8,300
4	Association Tsimoka	Providing a Tested Plan to Restore Oronjia Forest, Madagascar	$90,537	$113,000
5	Biodiversity Conservation Madagascar	Long-term Fire Management to Protect Beanka Protected Area in Madagascar	$39,904	$114,937
6	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening Community Management of the Indian Ocean's Largest Locally Managed Marine Area, the Barren Isles	$177,889	$445,976
7	Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté	Improve and Strengthen the Community Management of Madagascar's Rigny Bay Key Biodiversity Area	$15,499	$24,997
8	Conservation International	Strengthen Marine Biodiversity Conservation from Ambodivahibe to the East-Coast Antsiranana and Rigny Bay Complex in Madagascar	$199,999	$61,467
9	Dahari	A Landscape Management Model for Biodiversity Conservation in the Comoros	$214,828	$95,000
10	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Support Local Communities for the Conservation of Lake Ravelobe in Madagascar	$15,117	$10,079

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
11	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Mitigating the Unprecedented Loss of the Menabe Dry Forest in Madagascar	$199,941	$285,282
12	Ecosystem Restoration Alliance Indian Ocean	Mauritian Fruit Bat (*Pteropus niger*) – A Tool for Forest Regeneration	$191,689	$19,900
13	Groupe des Spécialistes des Plantes de Madagascar	Valorize Traditional Knowledge and Restore Heritage Species in the Vohibola Classified Forest	$16,722	$1,368
14	Identi'terre	Strengthening Capacity of Local Communities and Establishing an Innovative Mechanism for Sustainable Funding for the Antrema Protected Area in Madagascar	$133,957	$120,000
15	L'Association des Volontaires pour la Transmission vers le Développement Durable	Revitalizing the 7 Local Communities in the New Protected Area in Madagascar's Montagne des Français	$9,079	$3,300
16	L'Association HASOA	Use Local "Kalony" System to Protect Mangoky Ankazoabo, Madagascar	$15,498	$970
17	L'ONG CODE Menabe	Equipping Rural Journalists in Madagascar for the Conservation of Protected Area Menabe Antimena	$4,559	$2,155
18	Madagascar National Parks	Integrating Local Communities in Effective Fire Management in Kirindy Mitea National Park, Madagascar	$168,156	$580,000
19	Madagasikara Voakajy	Efficient Management of Ampombofofo Forest's Natural Resources, Madagascar	$11,877	$179,730
20	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Enabling Protected Area Status for Grand Police on Mahe, Seychelles	$74,340	$13,490
21	Planet Madagascar	Preserving Fragile Ecosystems through Community-Based Fire Management and Education Program in Ankarafantsika National Park, North-West Madagascar	$139,156	$112,339

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
22	Plateforme Femme Développement Durable et Sécurité Alimentaire	Strengthening the Capacities of Uropveni Women in Sustainable Mangrove Management	$18,597	$2,600
23	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	$46,438
24	Station d'Observation et de Protection des Tortues et de leurs Milieux	Un avenir pour les tortues radiées (Astrochelis radiata) saisies à Madagascar: renforcement de population, évaluation, et implication des communautés.	$45,134	$30,000
25	The Aspinall Foundation	Developing Community-based Conservation in the Ambato-Boeny-Maevatanana Forests and Wetlands	$163,955	$146,000
26	The Peregrine Fund	Enhancing Local Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Tsimembo-Manambolomaty Protected Area	$129,632	$71,200
Strategic Direction 2: Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation in political and economic decision-making				
27	Arches aux Plantes	Aiming for Zero Extinction of Mauritius and Rodrigues Floras	$79,621	$20,000
28	Association du Réseau des Systèmes d'Information (ARSIE)	Contribute to the establishment of a Madagascar Biodiversity Metadata	$17,998	$614
29	Association Fanamby	Strengthening Coordination and Capacity of Communities, Local Authorities and Private Sector Actors, Co- Managers for Local Development and Sustainable Conservation of the Menabe Antimena Protected Area Ecosystem	$153,289	$150,404

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
30	Association Vahatra	Madagascar's Protected Areas: A Bilingual Book and Associated Database Reviewing their History, Biodiversity and Guiding the Future	$182,632	$234,500
31	BirdLife International	Seychelles Magpie-Robin Project	$19,697	$20,000
32	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthen Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Madagascar through Health-Environment Partnerships	$178,322	$262,467
33	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	$225,972
34	Botanical Gardens Conservation International	Assessing the Status of Madagascar's Trees for the Effective Conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas	$190,245	$43,511
35	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	$1,090,000
36	Conservation International	Promote Sustainable Fisheries and Ecotourism with Private Sector to Reinforce the Management of Ambodivahibe Marine Protected Area, Madagascar	$144,389	$153,000
37	Dahari	Identifying and Monitoring Terrestrial Conservation Priorities in the Comoro Islands, and Building Results into Policy and Practice	$259,259	$71,429
38	Dahari	Developing a conservation agreements scheme to restore Anjouan's forests	$141,025	$40,000
39	Ebony Forest Ltd	Restoring Native Forest at Chamarel: Ecological Restoration, Species Reintroduction, and Reconnecting the Public with Nature	$77,707	$588,944

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
40	FIVE Menabe	Multisectoral Mobilization to Save Menabe Antimena in Madagascar	$98,841	$53,193
41	Francois Leguat Ltd	Expanding Rodrigues Dry Coastal Forest at Plaine Corail in Mauritius to Protect Threatened Biodiversity	$51,021	$10,500
42	International Union for Conservation of Nature	Mobilizing Freshwater Biodiversity Information for Better Representation within Protected Areas in Madagascar	$228,085	$8,000
43	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Advancing Environmental Management Practices and Threatened Species Recovery through Partnerships with Private Sector in the Seychelles - First Phase	$152,443	$21,100
44	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Rescuing the Last Seychelles White-eyes and Developing Sustainable Tourism	$49,976	$10,723
45	Island Conservation Society	Integrated Management and Ecosystem Restoration Program for Silhouette Island, Seychelles	$139,964	$318,214
46	Madagasikara Voakajy	Toward a Rational, Equitable and Profitable Management of "Malagasy Baobabs" - Case of Menabe Region	$14,572	$61,000
47	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Developing the Action Plan for Conservation of Saint Brandon	$13,548	$1,567,600
48	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Support to Private Sector to Engage in the Conservation of Mauritus' Threatened Endemic Birds	$173,734	$319,352
49	MIARAKAP	Strengthen and Promote Small and Early-Stage Businesses with a Strong Positive Impact on Biodiversity Conservation in Madagascar	$120,308	$976,879
50	Missouri Botanical Garden	Promoting the Self Sufficiency of Reserves in the Ramena Complex, Antsiranana, by Conceiving, Developing, and Testing New Tourism Products	$73,212	$6,000

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
51	Royal Botanic Garden Kew	Map Plant Diversity, Land Use and Fire History for Effective Management of Itremo and Ambatofinandrahana Biodiversity	$14,956	$5,426
52	Strand Life Sciences Pvt Ltd	Collating and Disseminating Information on Madagascar's Terrestrial Protected Areas	$199,150	$360,000
53	The Peregrine Fund	Conservation of Madagascar Fish Eagle through Capacity Building and Partnership Between Site Managers	$17,666	$407,154
54	Time and Tide Foundation	Reinforce Fisheries Management Through Conservation Research and Citizen Science in the Levens Archipelago, Madagascar	$16,616	$5,796
55	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust	Developing National Management Guidance for Madagascar's Freshwater Wetlands	$62,573	$38,578
56	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Build Knowledge of Marine Biodiversity in Comoros Archipelago, and Improve Support and Action for Conservation	$299,902	$255,778
Strategic Direction 3: Strengthen civil society capacity at local and regional levels through training, exchanges, and regional cooperation				
57	Arche aux Plantes	ASTIRIA - Cooperation Programme for the Conservation of Threatened Flora in Mauritius and Rodrigues Islands	$161,795	$28,300
58	Association RENIALA	Dynamic Management of Mangroves in the Indian Ocean Islands	$4,060	$53,733
59	Blue Ventures Conservation	Strengthening the MIHARI Network to Support Community Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Madagascar	$166,186	$519,703
60	Blue Ventures Conservation	MIHARI: Building a Civil Society Movement to Safeguard Marine Resources in Madagascar	$199,871	$269,492

No.	Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Grant	Leveraged Funding
61	Ebony Forest Ltd.	Restoring Forest and Conserving Threatened Birds in Mauritius	$201,193	$320,019
62	Ebony Forest Ltd	Building Local Conservation Capacity in Mauritius	$178,080	$124,751
63	Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines	Strengthening the Capacities of Young Marine Conservationists in South-Western Madagascar	$180,714	$86,900
64	Missouri Botanical Garden	Training Young Professionals on Tools for Identification and Monitoring of Natural Vegetation in the in a Permanent Plot	$18,895	$7,513
65	Re:wild	Building a Future for the Amphibians of Madagascar	$152,094	$192,302
TOTAL LEVERAGE				**$11,563,535**

Note: * Grantees with no leverage are excluded from this table.

Annex 5. Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The following table shows the contributions of the CEPF grant portfolio in the Indo-Burma Hotspot towards the targets of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, also known as the Aichi Targets.

Goal / Target	Contribution
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	
Target 1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	At least 12,695 people benefited from training in biodiversity, conservation and related topics.
Target 2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems	Grantees influenced 17 policies, laws or regulations.
Target 3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions	Grantees created and/or supported 5 positive incentive schemes, such as payment for ecosystem service, tax and credit schemes.

Goal / Target	Contribution
Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits	969,063 million hectares of production landscape benefited from strengthened biodiversity management, through mechanisms such as organic agriculture, sustainable harvest, and improved land use practices.
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	
Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced	Management of biodiversity in 2,008,636 hectares within KBAs was strengthened.
Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.
Target 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity	969,063 million hectares of production landscape benefited from strengthened biodiversity management, through mechanisms such as organic agriculture, sustainable harvest, and improved land use practices.

Goal / Target	Contribution
Target 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.
Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment	Grantees supported eradications of invasive species and restoration of critical habitat, and delivered trainings on invasive alien species.
Target 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.
Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	
Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes	Grantees supported the creation or expansion of 104,965 hectares of new protected areas in the Comoros and Madagascar. Grantees strengthened the management and protection of 2,008,636 hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas in the hotspot. Grantees contributed to improved biodiversity management of 969,063 hectares of production landscapes in the hotspot.

Goal / Target	Contribution
Target 12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained	At least 158 globally threatened species benefited from CEPF support.
Target 13. By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	Grantees focused on improved management of silkworms.
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	
Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.
Target 15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.

Goal / Target	Contribution
Target 16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	
Target 17. By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan	Data on KBAs and other conservation priorities identified as part of the development of the CEPF ecosystem profile were made available to all countries in the hotspot. For example, information on freshwater KBAs in Madagascar was incorporated into the Système d'Aires Protégées de Madagascar (SAPM).
Target 18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels	The contribution of the grant portfolio to this target was not measured.
Target 19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied	Grantees conducted numerous inventories and studies, and disseminated the material to appropriate entities.

Goal / Target	Contribution
Target 20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties	Grantees established or supported 10 sustainable finance mechanisms.

Annex 6. Progress towards Long-term Goals for CEPF in MADIO

Goal 1: Conservation priorities

Criterion	2022		Notes
i. ***Globally threatened species.*** Comprehensive global threat assessments conducted for all terrestrial vertebrates, vascular plants and at least selected freshwater taxa.		Not met	Comprehensive assessments have been conducted specifically for vertebrates and vascular plants, however, by contrast, invertebrates have not been sufficiently assessed.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
ii. ***Key Biodiversity Areas.*** KBAs identified, covering, at minimum, terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems.	X	Not met	In Seychelles, actions have been much more focused on the marine KBAs. For Madagascar, interventions at the marine level have been focused only on the southern part of the island while many areas need to be studied, such as Antongil Bay, which is very rich in terms of biodiversity.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	
iii. ***Conservation corridors*.** Conservation corridors identified in all parts of the region where contiguous natural habitats extend over scales greater than individual sites, and refined using recent land cover data.	X	Not met	There is a lack of up-to-date satellite data or of maps in general, such as in the form of an atlas or bilingual book. There is a lack of confrontation of data with realities, and of valorization of data by government authorities. New technology is being implemented but data processing is ongoing.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	

iv. ***Conservation plans.*** Global conservation priorities incorporated into national or regional conservation plans or strategies developed with the participation of multiple stakeholders.		Not met	Strategic plans and management plans are developed every year, however there is still a lot of work to be done for the concretization involving multiple stakeholders.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
v. ***Management best practices.*** Best practices for managing global conservation priorities (e.g., participatory approaches to park management, invasive species control, etc.) are introduced, institutionalized, and sustained at priority KBAs and corridors.		Not met	Best practices are emerging thanks to CEPF, GEF and other donors who provide support in this area.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

Goal 2: Civil society capacity

Criterion	2022		Notes
i. ***Human resources.*** Local and national civil society groups collectively possess technical competencies of critical importance to conservation.		Not met	Donor demands tend to overwhelm civil society. CSO staff have scientific expertise but are not development experts. Training to strengthen the capacity of local resources is insufficient and *ad hoc*. There is a lack of cascade training
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
ii. ***Management systems and strategic planning*.** Local and national civil society groups collectively possess sufficient institutional and operational capacity and structures to raise funds for conservation and to ensure the efficient management of conservation projects and strategies.	X	Not met	It is difficult for CSOs to conduct strategic planning exercises. Local groups struggle to raise funding due to low capacity. There is a need for more regional rather than national-level plans. There exist cultural and ecological barriers. In the case of the Comoros, there are associations with competence in strategic planning but not all local organizations have this competence.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	

iii. ***Partnerships.*** Effective mechanisms exist for conservation-focused civil society groups to work in partnership with one another, and through networks with local communities, governments, the private sector, donors, and other important stakeholders, in pursuit of common objectives.		Not met	There exists a partnership platform of civil societies, a synergy of actions and a multisectoral plan. CSOs have multiple skills and capabilities but seem to have an inability to work together effectively. Partial partnerships exist but there is a need to reinforce the synergy of certain partnerships. Networking exists but is insufficient. For Comoros, there are several collaborations between entities but they are either insufficient or not operational.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
iv. ***Financial resources.*** Local civil society organizations have access to long-term funding sources to maintain the conservation results achieved via CEPF grants or other initiatives, through access to new donor funds, conservation enterprises, membership, endowments, and/or other mechanisms.	X	Not met	CSOs face difficulty in accessing trust funds. A trust fund is in progress in the Comoros but it is a slow process. Some CSOs have business plans but there is little or no implementation. The process of accessing funding from the private sector in the Comoros is slow and complicated. Overall, there is a lack of commitment from the private sector. Operational REDD+ projects can be found in some countries.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	
v. ***Transboundary cooperation***. In multi-country hotspots, mechanisms exist for collaboration across political boundaries at site, corridor and/or national scales.	X	Not met	There is a serious lack of regional cooperation. Resources exist but are but not sufficiently developed. There have been lots of exchange visits but few concrete actions. There is a need to increase funding for exchanges between hotspots and within the hotspot. The effectiveness of hotspot exchanges is constrained by socio-cultural barriers.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	

Goal 3: Sustainable financing

Criterion	2022		Notes
i. ***Public sector funding.*** Public sector agencies responsible for conservation in the region have a continued public fund allocation or revenue-generating ability to operate effectively.	X	Not met	There is a lack of state budget for conservation and a tendency to depend on international donors. In the Comoros and Madagascar, the state does not redistribute the revenues from the exploitation of natural resources for conservation. Some public funds are made available to CSOs in Mauritius but are insufficient.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	
ii. ***Civil society funding.*** Civil society organizations engaged in conservation in the region have access to sufficient funding to continue their work at current levels.	X	Not met	Overall, there is a shortage of funding for civil society, especially in Madagascar. Many civil society organizations have weak governance and cannot satisfactorily manage donor funds, especially in the case of the Comoros.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	
iii. ***Donor funding.*** Donors other than CEPF have committed to providing sufficient funds to address global conservation priorities in the region.		Not met	CEPF funding provides leverage to access other funding, but donors are very selective about the sites and intervention actions they support. There is a lack of a cohesive long-term plan at the level of CSOs. Donors require a 10-year plan as well as co-financing and complementarity of actions. Agendas are donor driven only. There is a need to map conservation actors in Madagascar, in order to avoid overlapping actions and seek out effective synergies.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

iv. ***Livelihood alternatives.*** Local stakeholders affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the region have economic alternatives to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.		Not met	There is low local capacity for to manage activities post-project. Available funding is inadequate in relation to beneficiaries' needs. Donor commitments to livelihood activities are insufficient.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
v. ***Long-term mechanisms.*** Financing mechanisms (e.g., trust funds, revenue from the sale of carbon credits, etc.) exist and are of sufficient size to yield continuous long-term returns for at least the next 10 years.		Not met	There have been earmarked funds in Madagascar, such as the case of the REDD+ project for Makira, but it is the implementation of production and sale of carbon credits that has been a failure resulting in the termination of the project. The reason for this is the weak experience at all levels, as well as the lack of awareness and learning of the beneficiaries.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

Goal 4: Enabling environment

Criterion	2022		Notes
i. ***Legal environment for conservation.*** Laws exist that provide incentives for desirable conservation behavior and disincentives against undesirable behavior.		Not met	Laws exist but there is a lot of inconsistency among these laws, and a lack of communication about them. One example is COGEAP, which was not recognized by the court for several years. There is a need to encourage desirable behavior. Existing laws are mostly disincentives, there are not enough positive incentives for good behavior. In the case of fire, even where laws exist, they are not enforced.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
ii. ***Legal environment for civil society.*** Laws exist that allow for civil society to engage in the public policy-making and implementation process.		Not met	In general, civil society is not always involved in the elaboration of public policies but only in their implementation. However, in some cases, the public sector listens to and implements some of the advice of civil society.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
iii. ***Education and training.*** Domestic programs exist that produce trained environmental managers at secondary, undergraduate, and advanced academic levels.		Not met	In the case of the Comoros and Madagascar, there are modules on environmental management that are provided through domestic programs. There are fit-for-purpose national programs in Mauritius and Seychelles.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

iv. ***Transparency.*** Relevant public sector agencies use participatory, accountable, and publicly reviewable process to make decisions regarding use of land and natural resources.	X	Not met	This criterion is not met.
		Partially met	
		Fully met	
v. ***Enforcement.*** Designated authorities are clearly mandated to manage the protected area system(s) in the region and conserve biodiversity outside of them, and are empowered to implement the enforcement continuum of education, prevention, interdiction, arrest, and prosecution.		Not met	Efforts exist but much remains to be done. In Madagascar, a parastatal agency has a mandate to manage protected areas and other areas but it does not have the right to make arrests and prosecutions. In other countries, there are government agencies responsible for protected areas but no mandated authorities for non-protected areas.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

Goal 5: Responsiveness to emerging issues

Criterion	2019		Notes
i. ***Biodiversity monitoring.*** Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of the components of biodiversity.		Not met	In Madagascar, there are multiple research organizations, which conduct monitoring of terrestrial protected areas, and a bilingual book in three volumes. Fewer monitoring data are available for marine protected areas. There is a need for existing monitoring systems to be extended and scaled up to the regional level in all four countries.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
ii. ***Threats monitoring.*** Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of threats to biodiversity.		Not met	Monitoring of some threats takes place at the national level. At the site level, monitoring tools (SMART, Global Forest Watch, IC Fire Alert, patrols, systematic ecological monitoring, etc.) are used. There are still weaknesses that result threats to biodiversity taking place unnoticed.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
iii. ***Ecosystem services monitoring.*** Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of ecosystem services.		Not met	Tools exist but there is a networking problem and a shortage of appropriate skills. Each organization has its own system but it is not representative for all areas, so there is a need for consultation and standardization.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

iv. ***Adaptive management.*** Conservation organizations and protected area management authorities demonstrate the ability to respond promptly to emerging issues.		Not met	Positive point: the COVID-19 crisis has generated measures adapted to the situation, such as: online consultations and missions of experts, and adaptation of fishing economy from sale to consumption. Adaptation measures taken by CSOs have been reactive and unsustainable, including the case of emerging problems. There are entities in the public sector that wish to join this ecosystem of support for biodiversity conservation but there is a certain reluctance on the part of CSOs to integrate public sector entities into initiatives for biodiversity conservation.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	
v. ***Public sphere.*** Conservation issues are regularly discussed in the public sphere, and these discussions influence public policy.		Not met	In Madagascar, there are opportunities at the sub-national level. For instance, in the Diana region, there is a participatory management committee structure, a COS represented by all stakeholders and supported by the protected area managers' platform, and a steering committee at the commune level.
	X	Partially met	
		Fully met	

Annex 7. Globally Threatened Species Benefiting from Conservation Action

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Acanthophoenix	*rubra*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Adansonia	*grandidieri*	Baobab species	EN	Madagascar	Madagascarika Voakajy; Groupe des Spécialistes et Passionnés des Baobab de Madagascar	Survey of use and exploitation; wrote an action plan
Aerodramus	*elaphrus*	Seychelles Swiftlet	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasive species removal
Albizia	*vaughanii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd; Arche aux Plantes	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Albizia	*verrucosa*	Plant species	CR	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Conservation
Allophylus	*sechellensis*	Plant species	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasive species removal
Aloe	*descoingsii*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Anas	*melleri*	Meller's Duck	EN	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Ardeola	*idae*	Madagascar Pond-Heron	EN	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual waterbird monitoring
Asteropeia	*micraster*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Astrochelys	*radiata*	Radiated Tortoise	CR	Madagascar	Station d'Observation et de Protection des Tortues et de leurs Milieux	Species monitoring, community awareness
Avahi	*mooreorum*	Masoala Woolly Lemur	EN	Madagascar	Anciens Etudiants en Didactique et communication en sciences / Action (AED/Action)	Development of a conservation action plan
Avahi	*occidentalis*	Western Avahi	VU	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Habitat preservation, fire management, species monitoring, patrolling

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Barleria	*observatrix*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Baudouinia	*rouxevillei*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Preparation of a conservation action plan
Bedotia	*madagascariensis*	Zona	EN	Madagascar	Anciens Etudiants en Didactique et communication en sciences / Action (AED/Action)	Preparation of a conservation action plan
Boophis	*feonnyala*	Amphibian species	EN	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Boophis	*williamsi*	Williams' Bright-eyed Frog	CR	Madagascar	Vondrona Ivonny Fampandrosoana	Inventory, mapping, monitoring
Brookesia	*decaryi*	Decary's Leaf Chameleon	EN	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring
Caldwellia	*imperfecta*	Mollusk species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species
Calicalicus	*rufocarpalis*	Red-shouldered Vanga	VU	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Calophyllum	*chapelieri*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Calumma	*vohibola*	Reptile species	EN	Madagascar	Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	Removal of invasive species (house crow)
Canarium	*paniculatum*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Charadrius	*thoracicus*	Black-banded Plover	VU	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual waterbird monitoring
Cheirogaleus	*major*	Greater Dwarf Lemur	VU	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Cheirogaleus	*medius*	Lesser Dwarf Lemur	VU	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Chiromachus	*ochropus*	Seychelles Giant Scorpion	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasive species removal
Coffea	*macrocarpa*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Coffea	*mauritiana*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Coffea	*myrtifolia*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Coleura	*seychellensis*	Seychelles Sheath-tailed Bat	CR	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasive species removal
Copsychus	*sechellarum*	Seychelles Magpie-Robin	EN	Seychelles	BirdLife International	Research, monitoring
Croton	*vaughanii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Ctenophila	*vorticella*	Mollusk species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Cylindrocline	*commersonii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Cynorkis	*sacculata*	Plant species	CR	Madagascar	Missouri Botanical Garden	Propagation in nurseries, planting out in gallery forest, monitoring, invasive species removal, fire management, awareness
Dalbergia	*greveana*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based habitat protection at two forest sites
Deckenia	*nobilis*	Cabbage Palm	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasive species removal
Delonix	*pumila*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Delonix	*velutina*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Association Tsimoka	Implementation of a conservation action plan

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Dictyosperma	*album*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, ex-situ planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*boutoniana*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*chrysophyllos*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*egrettarum*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*hemiteles*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*leucomelas*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*melanida*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*neraudii*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*revaughanii*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Diospyros	*tessellaria*	Black Ebony	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Dombeya	*acutangula*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, ex-situ planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Dracaena	*concinna*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Dupontia	*nitella*	Plant species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species
Elaeocarpus	*bojeri*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Enoplotettix	*gardineri*	Seychelles Palm Grasshopper	EN	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Erepta	*odontina*	Mollusk species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species; captive breeding
Eretmochelys	*imbricata*	Hawksbill Turtle	CR	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Erymnochelys	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar Sideneck Turtle	CR	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring, fire management, wetland restoration
Erythrophleum	*couminga*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Preparation of a conservation action plan
Eugenia	*bojeri*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Eugenia	*crassipetala*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Eugenia	*vaughanii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Eulemur	*coronatus*	Crowned Lemur	EN	Madagascar	Missouri Botanical Garden	Monitoring, patrolling
Eulemur	*fulvus*	Common Brown Lemur	VU	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Habitat preservation, species monitoring, patrolling
Eulemur	*mongoz*	Mongoose Lemur	CR	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Eulemur	*rufus*	Audebert's Brown Lemur	VU	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.
Euphorbia	*cedrorum*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Euphorbia	*subpeltatophylla*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Euphorbia	*tulearensis*	Plant species	CR	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Euploea	*mitra*	Seychelles Crow	EN	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Falco	*araeus*	Seychelles Kestrel	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Not specified
Falco	*punctatus*	Mauritius Kestrel	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species; reintroduction
Ficus	*lateriflora*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Furcifer	*rhinoceratus*	Reptile species	VU	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring
Gaertnera	*longifolia*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Gaertnera	*truncata*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Geochelone	*gigantea*	Aldabra Giant Tortoise	VU	Seychelles	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Translocation, reintroduction; population Survey on Grand Soeur and Ste Anne
Glareola	*ocularis*	Madagascar Pratincole	VU	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual waterbird monitoring
Gonospira	*teres*	Mollusk species	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species
Haliaeetus	*vociferoides*	Madagascar Fish Eagle	CR	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Hapalemur	*griseus*	Bamboo Lemur	VU	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual population monitoring
Hazomalania	*voyronii*	Plant species	CR	Madagascar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Preparation of a conservation action plan
Hibiscus	*fragilis*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Hyophorbe	*lagenicaulis*	Bottle Palm	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Hyophorbe	*vaughanii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Hypogeomys	*antimena*	Malagasy Giant Rat	EN	Madagascar	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Species monitoring
Hypsipetes	*olivaceus*	Mauritius Black Bulbul	VU	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species
Lamprophis	*geometricus*	Seychelles House Snake	EN	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Latania	*loddigesii*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Lemur	*catta*	Ring-tailed Lemur	EN	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Species monitoring, community patrolling, habitat protection
Lepilemur	*edwardsi*	Milne-Edwards's Sportive Lemur	EN	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring
Lethrinus	*mahsena*	Mahsena Emperor	EN	Comoros	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Habitat protection, enforcement, education and awareness, species monitoring
Liophidium	*therezieni*	Reptile species	VU	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Lycognathophis	*seychellensis*	Seychelles Wolf Snake	EN	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Not specified
Mantella	*cowanii*	Black Golden Frog	EN	Madagascar	Re:wild	Conservation action plan, surveys, monitoring
Mantella	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar Golden Frog	VU	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Mantidactylus	*pauliani*	Madagascar Frog	CR	Madagascar	Vondrona Ivonny Fampandrosoana	Inventory, mapping, monitoring
Microcebus	*berthae*	Berthe's Mouse Lemur	CR	Madagascar	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	No intervention to date
Microcebus	*gerpi*	Gerp's Mouse Lemur	CR	Madagascar	Anciens Etudiants en Didactique et communication en sciences / Action (AED/Action)	Development of a conservation action plan
Microcebus	*ravelobensis*	Golden-brown Mouse Lemur	VU	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Habitat preservation, species monitoring, patrolling, fire management
Microcebus	*tavaratra*	Northern Rufous Mouse Lemur	VU	Madagascar	Conservation International - Madagascar	Habitat monitoring
Nesoenas	*mayeri*	Pink Pigeon	VU	Mauritius	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Captive breeding, reintroduction, nest improvement, removal of invasive species, habitat protection
Noronhia	*crassinodis*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	ONG TAOTSARA	Not specified
Olax	*psittacorum*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Operculicarya	*hyphaenoides*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Operculicarya	*pachypus*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Otus	*insularis*	Seychelles Scops Owl	EN	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Pandanus	*balfourii*	Balfour's Pandanus	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Pandanus	*carmichaelii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Pandanus	*pyramidalis*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Paratilapia	*polleni*	Marakely	VU	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.
Paretroplus	*kieneri*	Kotsovato	VU	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.
Paretroplus	*lamenabe*	Fish species	EN	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation plan
Paretroplus	*maculatus*	Damba Mipentina	CR	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.
Paretroplus	*menarambo*	Pinstripe Damba	CR	Madagascar	Madagaskarika Voakajy	Sustainable fisheries management
Pelusios	*subniger*	Seychelles Black Mud Turtle	CR	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Not specified
Phelsuma	*antanosy*	Reptile species	CR	Madagascar	Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	Removal of invasive species (house crow)
Phelsuma	*serraticauda*	Reptile species	EN	Madagascar	Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group	Removal of invasive species (house crow)
Phrynichus	*scaber*	Indian Ocean Whip Spider	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Phyllanthus	*revaughanii*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Phylloxylon	*arenicola*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Preparation of a conservation action plan
Polposipus	*herculeanus*	Fregate Island Giant Tenebrionid Beetle	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Polyscias	*dichroostachya*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Polyscias	*gracilis*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Polyscias	*mauritiana*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Polyscias	*paniculata*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Poupartia	*borbonica*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Poupartia	*pubescens*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Propithecus	*coquereli*	Crowned Sifaka	CR	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring
Propithecus	*deckenii*	Decken's Sifaka	CR	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual population monitoring
Propithecus	*verreauxi*	Verreaux's Sifaka	CR	Madagascar	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Community patrolling
Protarum	*sechellarum*	Plant species	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Psiadia	*cataractae*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Psittacula	*eques*	Echo Parakeet	VU	Mauritius	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Captive breeding, reintroduction, nest improvement, removal of invasive species, habitat protection
Pteropus	*livingstonii*	Livingstone's Flying-fox	CR	Comoros	Dahari	PES scheme for roost site protection, monitoring
Pteropus	*niger*	Black-spined Fruit Bat	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Habitat protection and restoration, species monitoring, removal of invasive species
Pteropus	*rufus*	Madagascar Flying-fox	VU	Madagascar	The Aspinall Foundation	Community-based conservation, patrolling, species monitoring.
Pyxis	*planicauda*	Flat-backed Spider Tortoise	CR	Madagascar	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Species monitoring
Rhopalocarpus	*suarezensis*	Plant species	VU	Madagascar	Conservation International - Madagascar	Monitoring

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Sechelleptus	*seychellarum*	Seychelles Giant Millipede	EN	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Research, mapping, invasives species removal
Senecio	*lamarckianus*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Sphyrna	*lewini*	Scalloped Hammerhead	CR	Comoros	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Habitat protection, enforcement, education and awareness, species monitoring
Syzygium	*guehoi*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Tabernaemontana	*persicariifolia*	Plant species	EN	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Tachybaptus	*pelzelnii*	Madagascar Dabchick	EN	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual waterbird monitoring
Taeniurops	*meyeni*	Black-blotched Stingray	VU	Comoros	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Habitat protection, enforcement, education and awareness, species monitoring
Tambourissa	*cocottensis*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Tectiphiala	*ferox*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Tetrataxis	*salicifolia*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Thespesia	*gummiflua*	Plant species	EN	Madagascar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	Preparation of a conservation action plan
Threskiornis	*bernieri*	Madagascar Sacred Ibis	EN	Madagascar	The Peregrine Fund	Annual waterbird monitoring
Trachylepis	*wrightii*	Wright's Skink	VU	Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	Not specified
Urogymnus	*granulatus*	MacLeay's Coachwhip Ray	VU	Comoros	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Habitat protection, enforcement, education and awareness, species monitoring
Xenopirostris	*damii*	Van Dam's Vanga	EN	Madagascar	Planet Madagascar	Fire management, community patrolling, species surveys, monitoring

Genus	Species	Common Name	Status	Countries	Grantee(s)	Project Intervention(s)
Xylopia	*amplexicaulis*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Arche aux Plantes	Propagation and ex situ planting
Zanthoxylum	*heterophyllum*	Plant species	CR	Mauritius	Ebony Forest Ltd	Plant propagation, planting, habitat protection, monitoring, removal of invasive species
Zosterops	*modestus*	Seychelles Grey White-eye	VU	Seychelles	Island Biodiversity & Conservation	Population monitoring