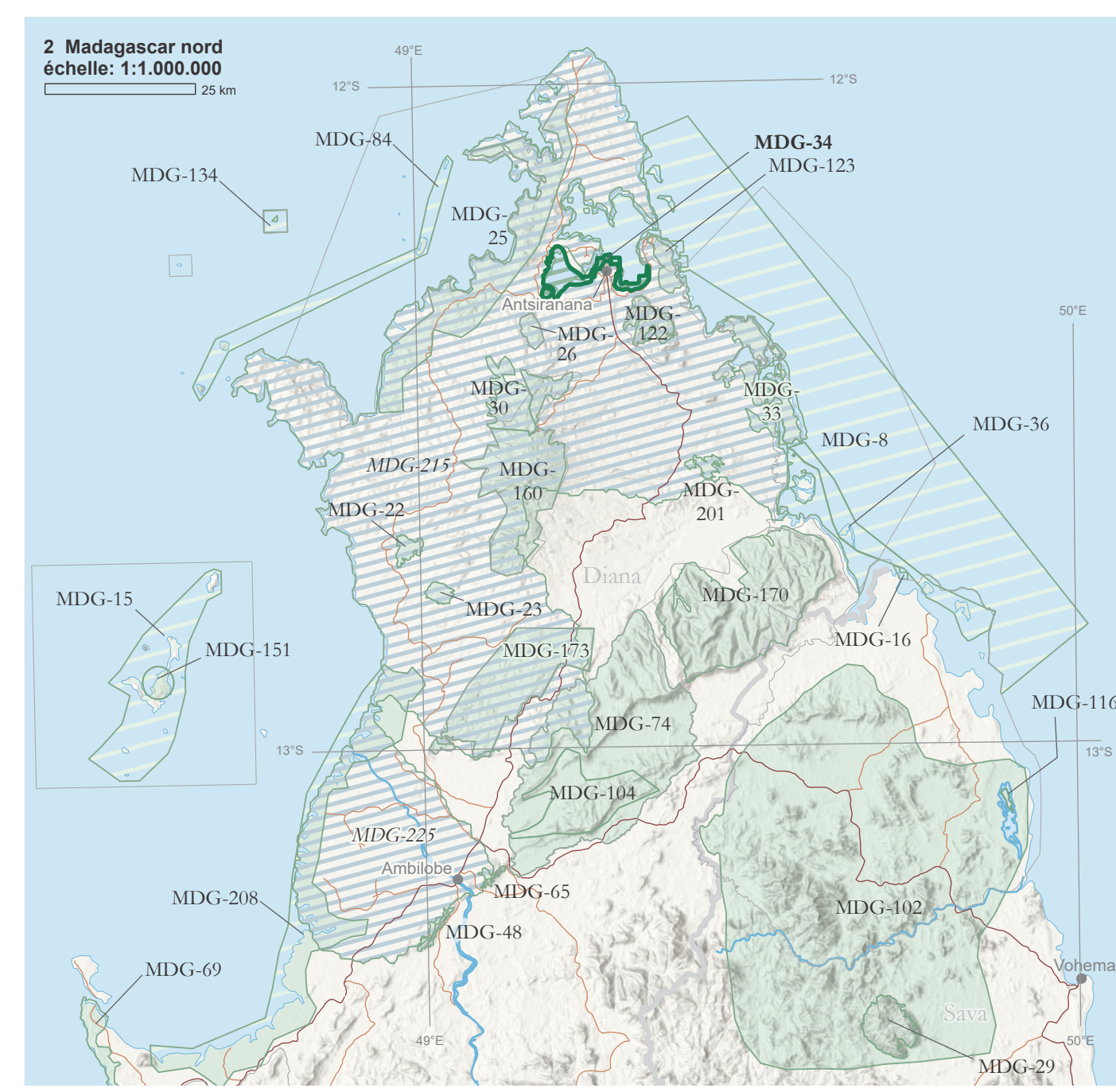
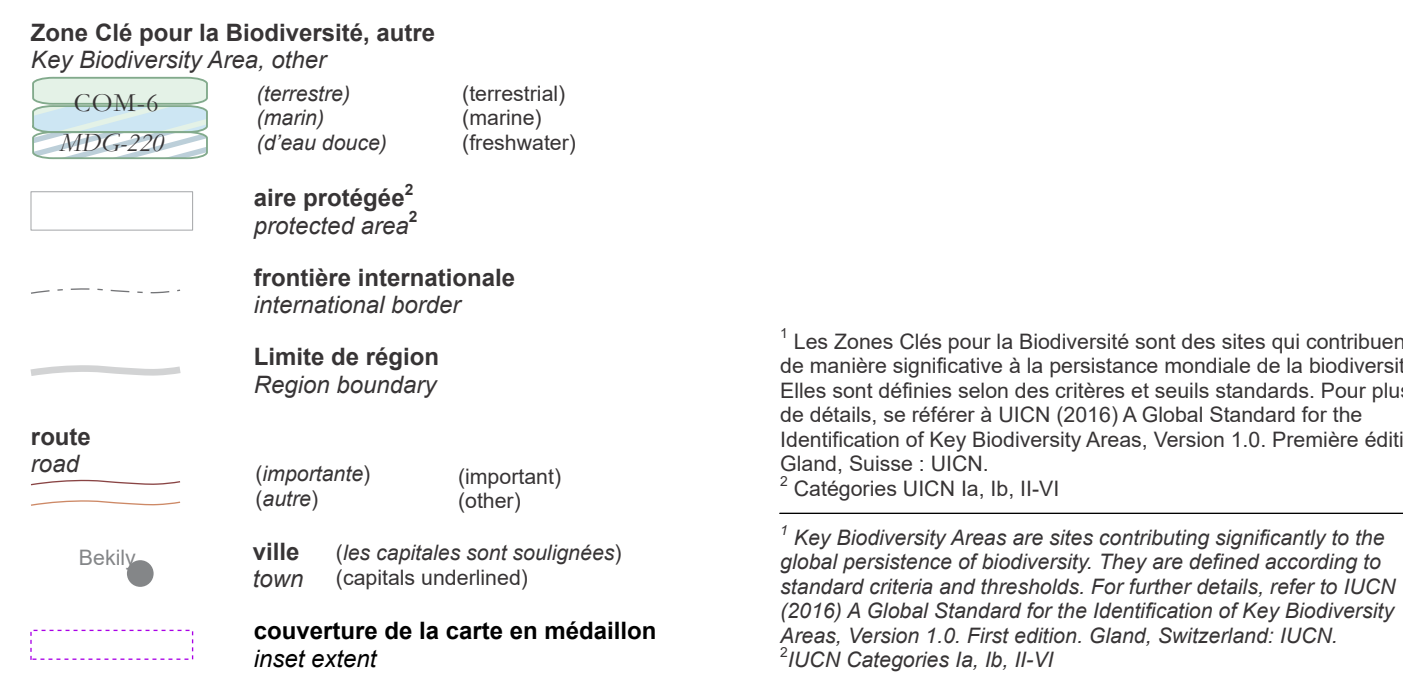


Objectifs de conservation • Madagascar et les îles de l'océan Indien 2023 Conservation Outcomes • Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands 2023

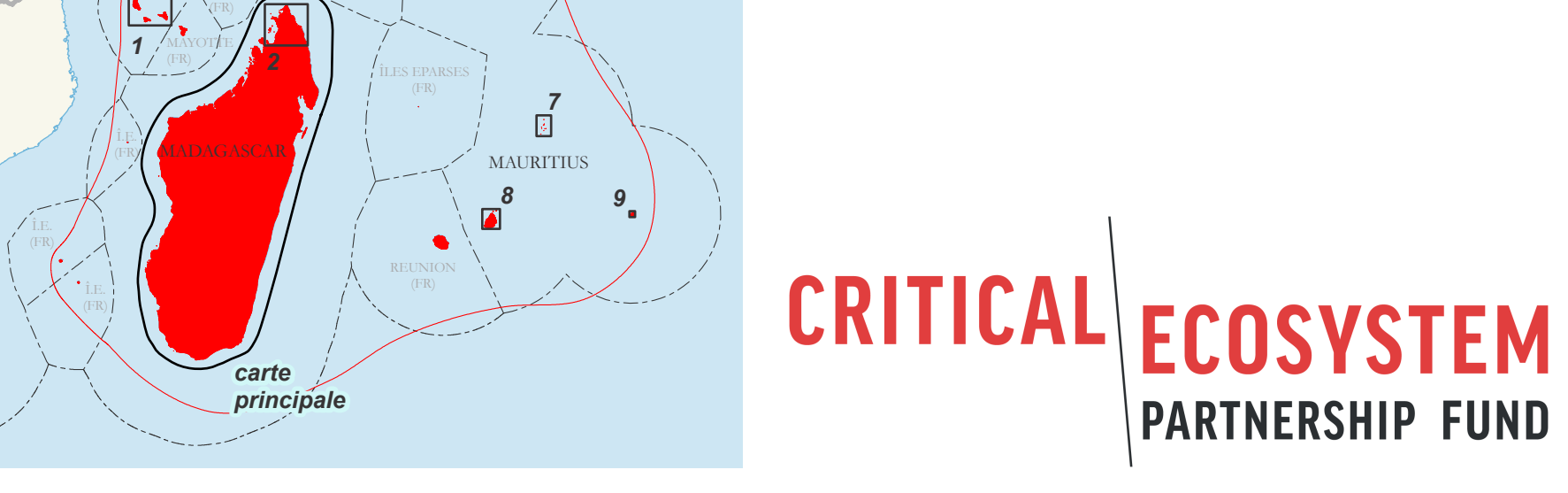
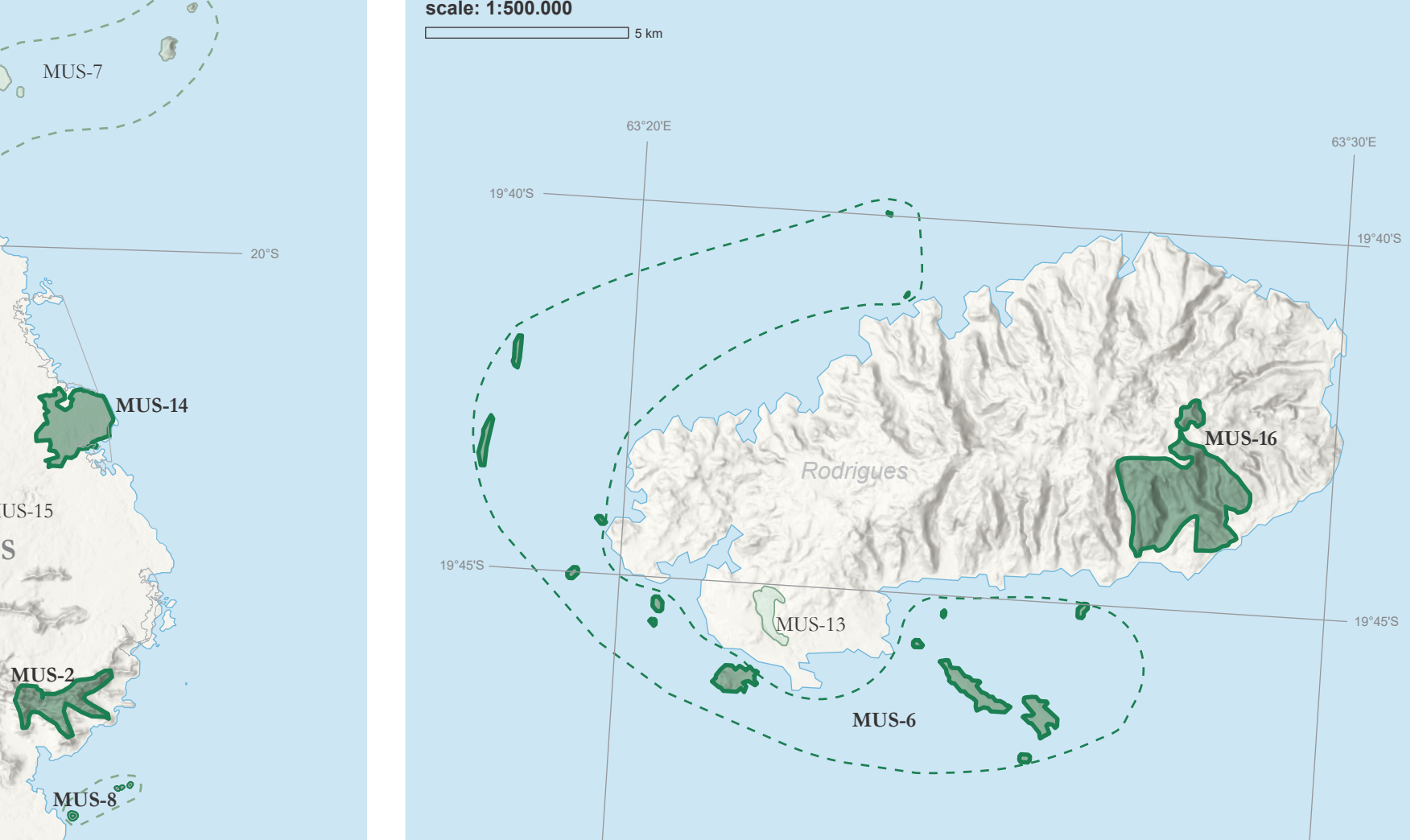
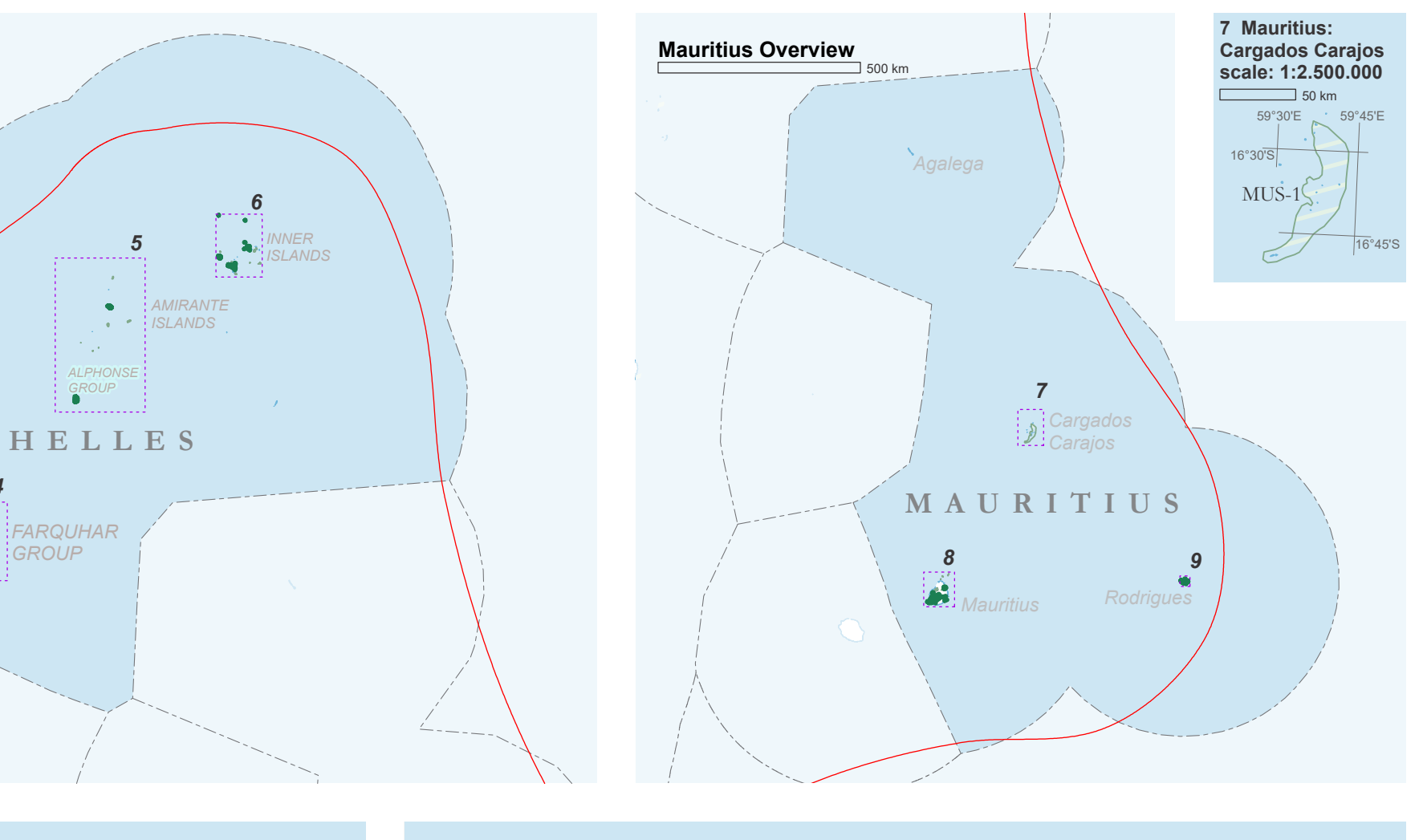
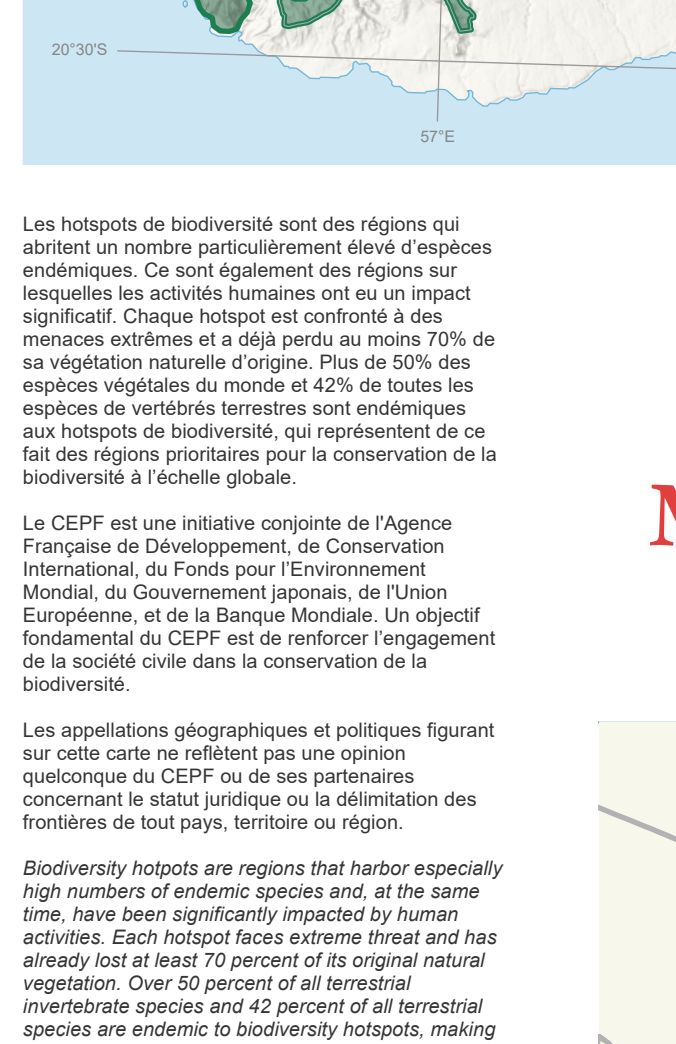
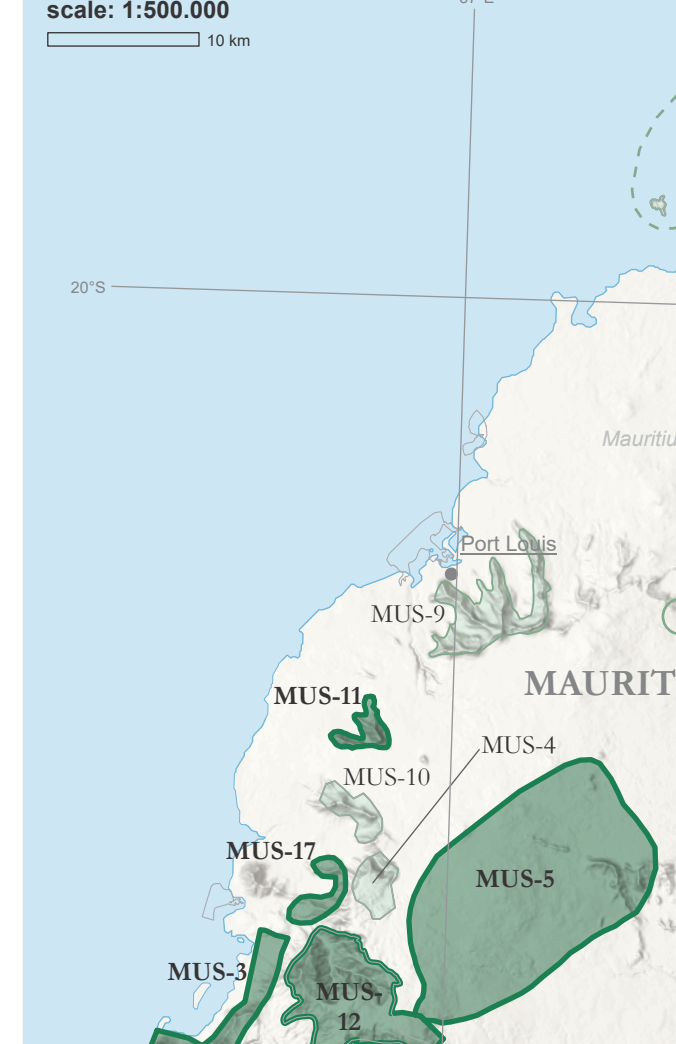
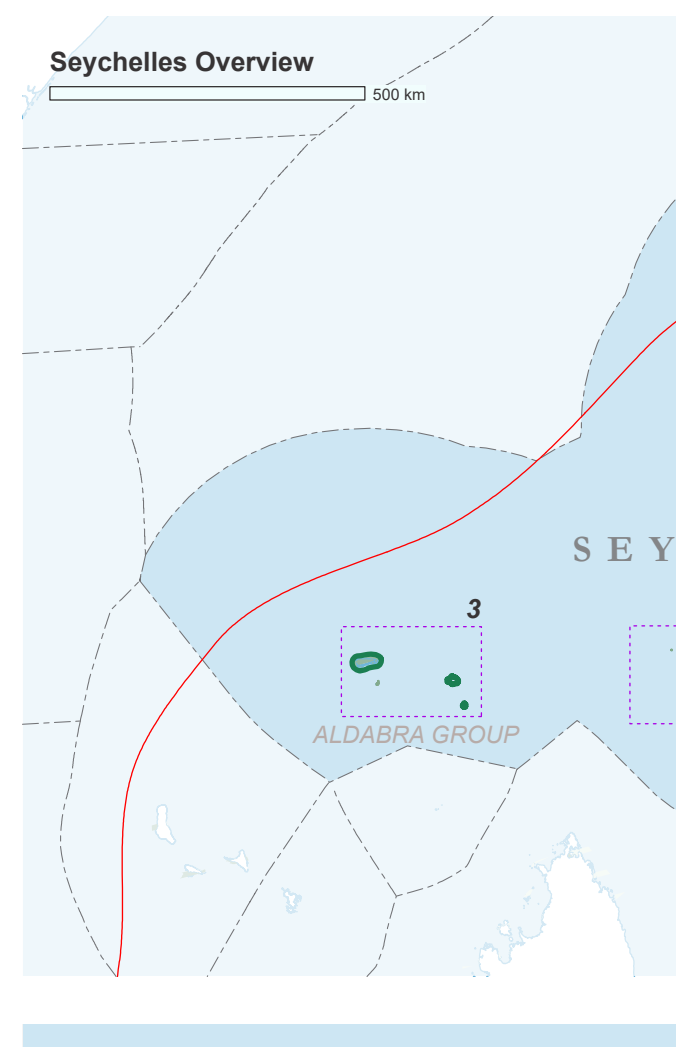
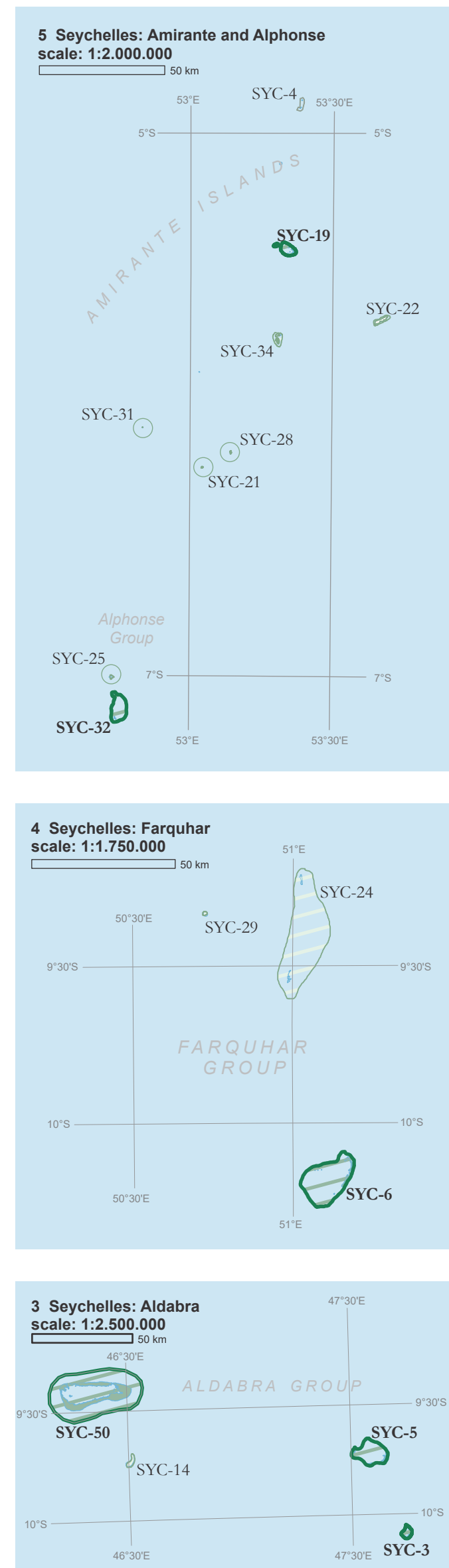
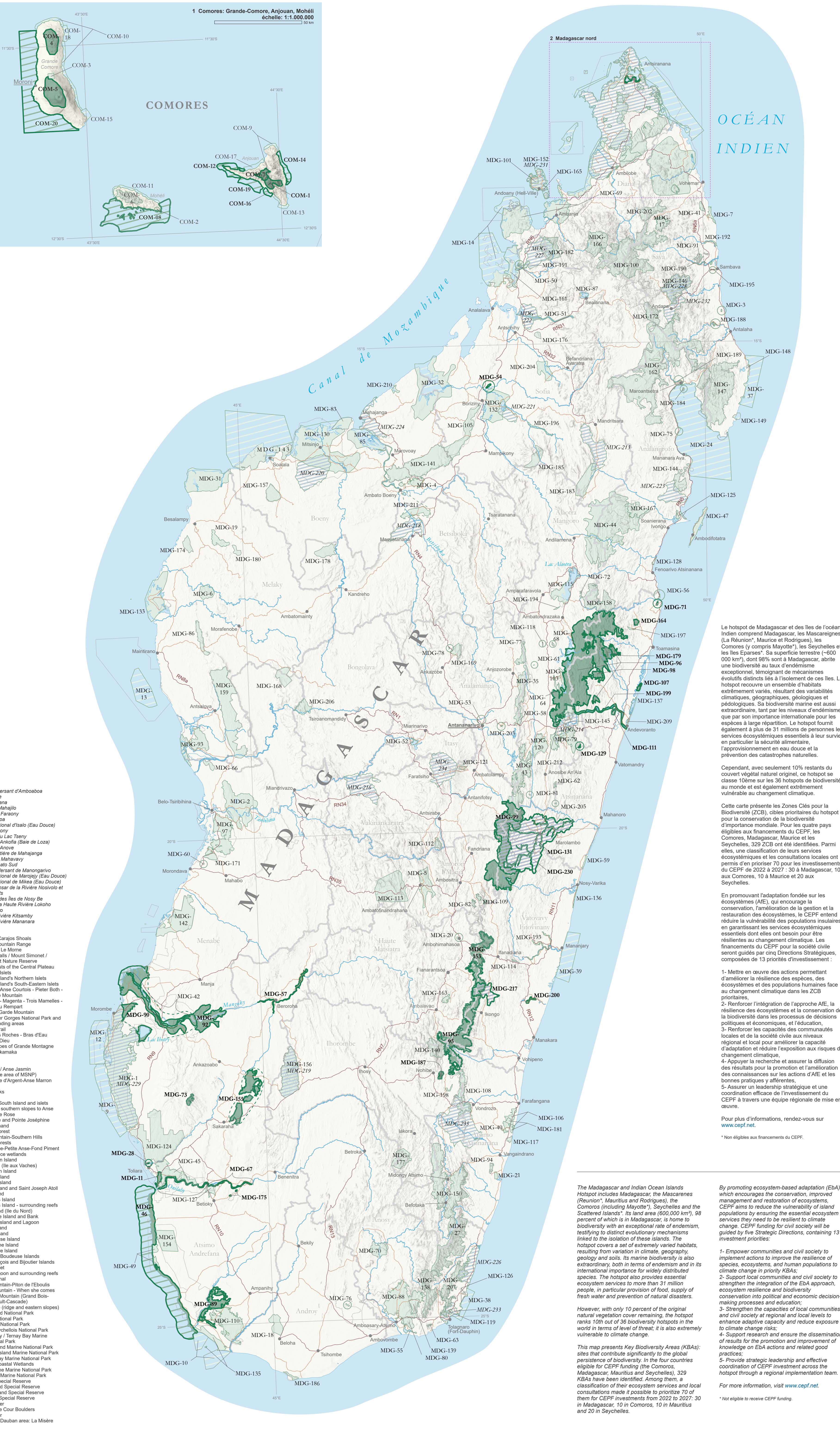
Objectifs de conservation Madagascar et les îles de l'océan Indien 2023 Conservation Outcomes Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands 2023

Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands 2023

projection: équivalente conique d'Albers, méridien central 52° longitude est parallèles standard 14° et 24° latitude sud projection: Albers Equal Area Conic, central meridian: 52°E, standard parallels: 14°S and 24°S



- Liste des Zones Cibles pour la Biodiversité**
Priorité du CEPF
Rest of Key Biodiversity Areas
CEPF Priority
- Comores**
 - COM-1 Forêt de Moïa
 - COM-2 Lac Otzi-Boni
 - COM-3 Lac N'goni
 - COM-4 Massif de la Grille
 - COM-5 Massif de l'Anjouan
 - COM-6 Forêt classée d'Andriantsoa
 - COM-7 Forêt classée d'Andriantsoa
 - COM-8 Parc Marin de Mohéli
 - COM-9 Parc marin de N'goni
 - COM-10 Réserve naturelle de Grande Comore
 - COM-11 Réserve naturelle de N'goni
 - COM-12 Réserve naturelle de N'goni
 - COM-13 Réserve naturelle de N'goni
 - COM-14 Réserve naturelle de N'goni
 - COM-15 Réserve naturelle de N'goni
 - Madagascar**
 - MDG-1 Parc National de Mikoa
 - MDG-2 Ankarafantsoka
 - MDG-3 Ankarafantsoka
 - MDG-4 Ankarafantsoka
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Objectifs de conservation Conservation Outcomes Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands 2023

The Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot includes Madagascar, the Mascarenes (Réunion, Maurice et Rodrigues), the Comoros (including Mayotte), Seychelles and the Scattered Islands. Its land area (800,000 km²), 98 percent of which is in Madagascar, is home to biodiversity with an exceptional rate of endemism, testing to distinct evolutionary mechanisms and the isolation of these islands. The hotspot covers a set of extremely varied habitats, resulting from variation in climate, geography, geology and soils. Its marine biodiversity is extraordinary, both in terms of endemism and in its international importance for widely distributed species. The hotspot also provides essential ecosystem services to more than 31 million people, in particular provision of food, supply of fresh water and prevention of natural disasters. However, with only 10 percent of the original natural vegetation cover remaining, the hotspot ranks 10th out of 38 biodiversity hotspots in the world in terms of level of threat. It is also extremely vulnerable to climate change.

This map presents Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. In the four countries eligible for CEPF funding (the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles), 329 KBAs have been identified. Among them, a classification of their ecosystem services and local contributions made it possible to prioritize 70 of them for CEPF investments from 2022 to 2027. 30 in Madagascar, 10 in Comoros, 10 in Mauritius and 20 in Seychelles.

For more information, visit www.cepf.net.

By promoting ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA), which encourages the conservation, improved management and restoration of ecosystems, CEPF aims to reduce the vulnerability of island populations by ensuring the essential ecosystem services they need to resilient to climate change. CEPF funding for direct society will be guided by five Strategic Directions, containing 13 investment priorities:

- Empower communities and civil society to implement actions to improve the resilience of societies, ecosystems, and human populations to climate change in priority KBAs.
- Support local communities and civil society to strengthen the integration of the EBA approach, improve resilience and biodiversity, and make their voices heard in policy and economic decision-making processes and education.
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities and civil society at regional and local levels to enhance adaptive capacity and reduce exposure to climate change risks.
- Support leadership and ensure the dissemination of results for the promotion and improvement of knowledge on EBA actions and related good practices.
- Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment across the hotspot through a regional implementation team.

Les hotspots de biodiversité sont des régions qui abritent un nombre particulièrement élevé d'espèces endémiques. Ce sont également des régions où les activités humaines ont eu un impact significatif. Chaque hotspot est confronté à deux défis majeurs: la perte d'habitats et la dégradation des écosystèmes. Ces deux défis ont des conséquences graves sur la biodiversité et les services écosystémiques qu'elle fournit. Les hotspots de biodiversité sont donc des régions prioritaires pour la conservation de la biodiversité à l'échelle globale.

La CEPF est une initiative conjointe de l'Agence Française de Développement, du Programme International des Forêts pour l'Environnement Mondial, du Gouvernement de Madagascar, du Gouvernement de Maurice, du Gouvernement de la Réunion, du Gouvernement de Mayotte, de l'Union Européenne, de la Banque Mondiale, du Département de l'Environnement du CEPF et de nombreux partenaires de la société civile dans la conservation de la biodiversité.

Les applications géographiques et politiques figurant sur cette carte ne reflètent pas une opinion quelconque de CEPF ou de ses partenaires concernant le statut juridique ou la délimitation des frontières de tout pays, territoire ou région.

Biodiversity hotspots are regions that harbor especially important concentrations of species and of the same time, have been significantly modified or are under threat. Each hotspot is confronted with two major challenges: habitat loss and ecosystem degradation. These two challenges have serious consequences on biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides. Biodiversity hotspots are therefore priority regions for biodiversity conservation at the global scale.

The CEPF is a joint initiative of the Agence Française de Développement, the Programme International des Forêts pour l'Environnement Mondial, the Government of Madagascar, the Government of Maurice, the Government of Réunion, the Government of Mayotte, the European Union, the World Bank, the Department of the Environment of CEPF and many partners of civil society in biodiversity conservation.

The geographical and political applications shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever by CEPF or of its partners concerning the legal status or the delimitation of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.

Carte principale

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND