

ANNEXES

- A SCOPE OF WORK**
- B FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT SECTIONS 118 AND 119**
- C ENVIRONMENTAL (FAA 118 – 119) ANALYSIS**
- D 2008 ETOA UPDATE TEAM**
- E PERSONS CONSULTED – INTERVIEWED**
- F IUCN THREATENED ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES IN MADAGASCAR**
- G MADAGASCAR SPECIES ON CITES APPENDIX I AND II, 2006**
- H ADDITIONAL MAPS**

ANNEX A

SCOPE OF WORK

Updated Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment USAID/Madagascar

I. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of this task is to update the Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment (ETOA) conducted in February and March 2002. The ETOA describes the status of and actions necessary to conserve biodiversity and tropical forests in Madagascar.

This assessment will examine (1) the current state of biodiversity and forest conservation in Madagascar, (2) the actions necessary in Madagascar to conserve tropical forests and biological diversity, and (3) the extent to which the actions proposed for support by USAID/Madagascar meet or could meet the needs thus identified. This assessment is intended to serve as a planning tool to assist USAID/Madagascar in better integrating environmental concerns into their existing and proposed programs in the short- and medium-term future. The assessment is also necessary for the purposes of complying with sections 118 and 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, as well as critical to informing Operational Plans and the Country Assistance Strategy.

The 2008 assessment will be carried out by a team of three international short-term consultants with experience in USAID strategic planning and sound knowledge of USAID's environmental policies and procedures, legislation and requirements as governed by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). The team will also include the Mission Environmental Officer (MEO), Josoa Razafindretsa and one to two Malagasy consultants. Lisa Gaylord, the Environmental and Rural Team Leader for USAID/Madagascar will have an advisory role.

II. Background -- Malagasy Environmental Profiles

Located off the coast of south-eastern Africa, the island of Madagascar is divided into 18 provinces bordered on the west by the Indian Ocean and on the east by the Pacific Ocean. Madagascar has been identified by the international community as a megadiversity hotspot. It qualifies for this status because of a combination of factors, including its high levels of diversity, endemism, and degree of threat. Madagascar's flora accounts for about 12,000 species, of which approximately 10,000 are forest-dependent. Most of the remaining native flora is forest-associated; 81% to 86% of those are endemic. A substantial proportion (33%) of the native flora consists of trees or shrubs, of which 96% are endemic. Madagascar alone harbors more orchid species than does the whole of Africa.

As stated in the 2002 ETOA Malagasy forests comprise 4,220 known species of trees and large shrubs. An analysis of the tree flora reveals that 33% of the 490 indigenous genera with tree species are endemic to Madagascar. The 329 non-endemic genera are represented by an additional 3,280 species of trees and large shrubs, of which 95% are endemic (Schatz in Lourenço and Goodman, 2000).

At the time of the 2002 ETOA, assessments of changes in Madagascar's forest cover have estimated that forest loss was occurring at an average rate of 1.5% to 3% per annum. In 2002,

the remaining 13,463,000 hectares of forests (primary and degraded) accounted for 23% of the island's total area (J. M. Dufils, 2001 in Stiassny, M. & Sparks, J.,) and harbored the overwhelming majority of Madagascar's endemic species.

Forests in Madagascar are perceived as a source of goods such as fuel, building material, and medicine. Local people's livelihoods heavily depend on forest resources. According to the 2002 ETOA, in 1998, it was estimated that 96% of collected forest products in Madagascar consisted of wood for household consumption, especially in the form of charcoal. Most importantly, Malagasy people regard forests as a means to acquire land for the expansion of agricultural production. They usually acquire that land through slash and burn agricultural (a process call *tavy* in the Malagasy language). At the national level, forest resources are considered a source of foreign currency and energy: Per the 2002 ETOA, 75% of forest export revenues in Madagascar were generated through the export of timber.

In sum, tropical forests and biodiversity are closely entwined. Forests are a sub-component of the varied ecosystems and species that contribute to the rich and threatened biodiversity of Madagascar. Issues and threats pertaining to forests and biodiversity are integrated, and issues concerning their principal threats and conservation should not be considered separately.

To respond to the many severe threats to Malagasy biodiversity, the Government of Madagascar (GOM) adopted its National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1989. The NEAP constitutes the principal current environmental program in Madagascar, with various projects and activities implemented under it.

III. General Task

Under the direction of a team leader, the assessment team will evaluate biodiversity and tropical forest issues in Madagascar. The focus of all activities taken under this assignment is three fold: 1) Assess the conservation status of biodiversity and forests in Madagascar; 2) identify actions necessary to better conserve biodiversity and tropical forests; and 3) describe how and to what extent actions proposed in the country operational plans meet, or could meet, the biodiversity and tropical forest needs thus identified;

IV. Specific Tasks

The assessment team shall perform the following activities:

A) Data Collection:

- Prior to departure, meet or phone the Bureau Environmental Advisor, other Bureau for Africa technical staff, and other Washington, DC-based organizations to gather relevant information on regional and Madagascar-specific programs and agency environmental regulations.
- Obtain, review and analyze existing documentation on biodiversity conservation (and tropical forest conservation) in Madagascar, such as that prepared by government agencies, bilateral donors, and national and international NGOs. Available online materials will be gathered prior to the country visit (links to known literature examples are shown in section VII).

- Meet with USAID/Madagascar to get an understanding of the Mission's ongoing sectoral assessments, program goals and objectives under its current and proposed strategies. The Mission also may provide the team with advice and protocol on approaching USAID partners and host country organizations with respect to this assignment. The team will discuss organizations to be contacted and any planned site visits with the Mission and coordinate as required.
- Meet with and gather information from relevant ministries and agencies, donor organizations, international NGOs, and other organizations that are involved in forest and biodiversity conservation or other cross-cutting issues, or are implementing noteworthy projects.
- Conduct three priority site visits to supplement the understanding gained from interviews, literature, and other second-hand sources.

B) Analysis:

- Summarize the status of biodiversity and tropical forests in Madagascar.
- Summarize the social, economic, institutional, legal, and policy context for their use and conservation, including actions currently being taken by government, other donors, NGOs, and the private sector.
- Identify critical needs that should be addressed for the strategy to positively influence the conservation of tropical forests, biodiversity, and water resources and improve the sustainable management of natural resources in Madagascar.
- Identify the key direct and indirect threats to biodiversity and tropical forests. Identify the actions necessary to conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, biodiversity and tropical forests in Madagascar based on an analysis of country donor and NGO responses currently in place to meet these needs.
- Analyze the existing Mission portfolio and proposed USAID/Madagascar Operational Plan through an environment lens and identify some environmental threats and opportunities in each strategic area of intervention including their potential impacts on FAA section 117, 118 and 119 issues and climate.

C) Report:

- Update the 2002 ETOA assessment describing the status of and actions necessary to conserve biodiversity and tropical forests in Madagascar including implications for USAID or other donor programming that shall define the actions necessary for conservation. This report shall clearly meet the legal requirement of FAA Sec 118 and 119. An illustrative outline for the report is provided below.
- Drawing on the report (even before it is finalized, if necessary), the consultant shall produce the mandatory Environmental Annex required for the USAID/Operational Plan. This annex should be 8-10 pages, and address explicitly the FAA 118-119 concerns in tropical forestry and biodiversity, key threats and opportunities for USAID/Madagascar's response, and recommended actions. These will be taken up as appropriate in the USAID/Madagascar Operational Plan and Country Assistance Strategy.

Illustrative Outline:

- a. Introduction, describing the biophysical/human/economic contexts, environmental laws, policy and institutions, overview of current environmental programs and initiatives and the purpose of the present review
- b. An overview of the state of the natural resources, including forests and terrestrial biodiversity, aquatic ecosystems and agricultural resources
- c. An analysis of past and current initiatives in Madagascar
- d. Opportunities and entry points for USAID/Madagascar, including integrated threats analysis, optimal results areas, analysis of legal requirements under the FAA, interventions of other donors, recommendations of environmental experts and recommendations of opportunities and entry points.
- e. All references used and cited in the report, including web URLs, people consulted and their institutional affiliation, endangered and protected species and authors' biographical data. Other references such as the SOW for the analysis, other background or supporting material as needed, including maps and photographs should be included. Copies of key document, relevant maps and images, and copies of photographs obtained during the assessment should also be appended in a CD ROM with electronic versions of all written materials.

V. Deliverables

The primary deliverable under this task order is the above referenced report with an assessment of: (1) The status of biodiversity and forest conservation in Madagascar; (2) analysis of past and current actions necessary in Madagascar to conserve tropical forests and biological diversity, and (3) opportunities and entry points for USAID/Madagascar.

There shall be seven deliverables under this activity:

1. Preliminary Work Plan and Schedule: The Contractor shall provide USAID with a work plan and schedule prior to traveling to Madagascar.
2. Progress report to the CTO and MEO after 10 working days from the start date (o/a February 14, 2008)
3. Oral debriefing within five working days preceding the departure date. The team shall meet with USAID/Madagascar to provide them with a brief of the report findings. The exit brief shall be accompanied by a short written summary of initial key findings and recommendations.
4. Draft Report: The Contractor shall submit a draft report to the Mission Environment Officer and USAID/Southern Africa Regional Environmental Advisor (as necessary) no later than March 7, 2008. The draft report shall follow the generic outline discussed above, as refined during the course of the contract in consultation with USAID.
5. Final Report: Following a two-week comment and review period, a revised final report incorporating all comments will be submitted within two weeks of the review period end date. (April 1, 2008).
6. Ten copies of the bound final draft will be made available when the final is approved by the Mission, as well as electronic copies in MS Word and Adobe Acrobat PDF.
7. A short (8-10 p.) Environmental Plan (Tropical Forestry and Biodiversity) Annex, which consists of a summary and syntheses of the findings and recommendations of the assessment, including recommended actions for USAID/Madagascar within its strategic areas.