



# MADAGASCAR

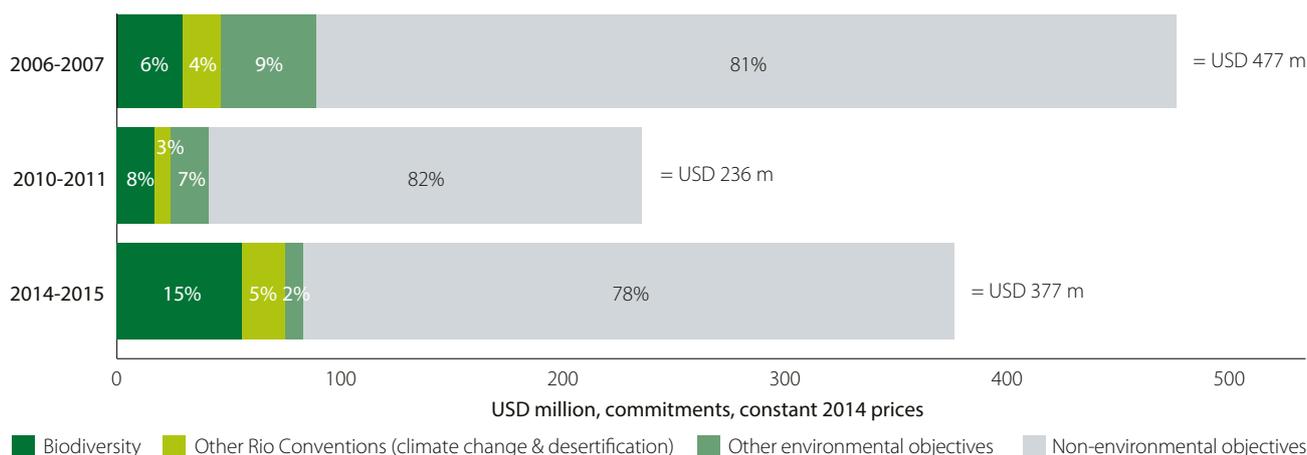
## Biodiversity-related Official Development Assistance 2015<sup>1</sup>

Madagascar, as a Least Developed Country, has traditionally relied to a significant extent on external finance for its development. However, the 2009 political crisis resulted in either a partial or complete suspension of funding by the majority of providers. Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) roughly halved from USD 477 million per year in 2006-07, to

USD 236 million in 2010-11<sup>2</sup>. Similarly, there was more than a two-fold decline in bilateral ODA in support of environment-related objectives, including the objectives of Rio Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification, with levels dropping to USD 41 million per year in 2010-11. With resolution of the political crisis and elections in 2013, provider support has started to return, including in support of environmental objectives.

### FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENT-RELATED OBJECTIVES IN BILATERAL ODA

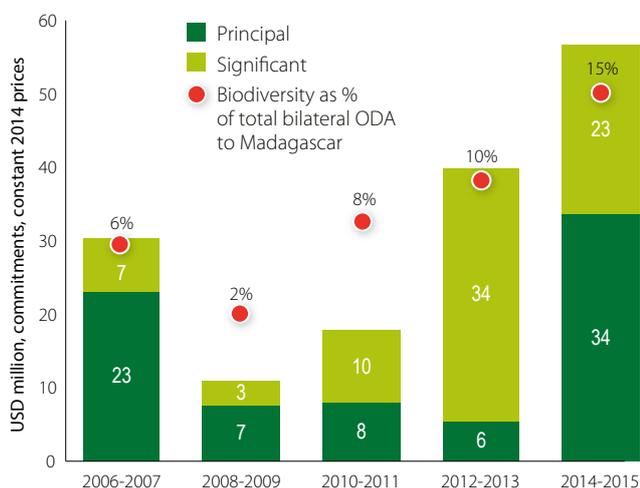
TWO-YEAR AVERAGES



Note: 'Biodiversity' includes activities simultaneously targeting the objectives of other Rio Conventions. 'Other Rio Conventions' includes activities that do not target biodiversity.

### BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2006-2015

TWO-YEAR AVERAGES, AND SHARES OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA



**Bilateral biodiversity-related ODA to Madagascar accounted for USD 56.5 million per year in 2014-15, representing 15% of total ODA commitments:**

- 59% (USD 33.5 million) targeted biodiversity as a primary or 'principal' objective, implying that these activities would not have been funded but for their biodiversity-related goals.
- 41% (USD 23.0 million) targeted biodiversity as a secondary or 'significant' objective, indicating that biodiversity is being mainstreamed into development co-operation activities in Madagascar with other prime objectives.

1. The statistics in this flyer are based on data reported to the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as of November 2016. Data for 2015 are provisional.

2. Over the past decade, around 40% of overall development finance to Madagascar came from multilateral providers. Non-concessional Other Official Flows (OOF) from bilateral and multilateral providers accounted for over a fifth of development finance. This flyer focuses on bilateral ODA by DAC members, since reporting to the DAC CRS on biodiversity-related multilateral development finance and bilateral OOF is partial. Further, it focuses on bilateral ODA earmarked for Madagascar. This does not include regional initiatives or other activities for which a country has not been specified in the CRS.

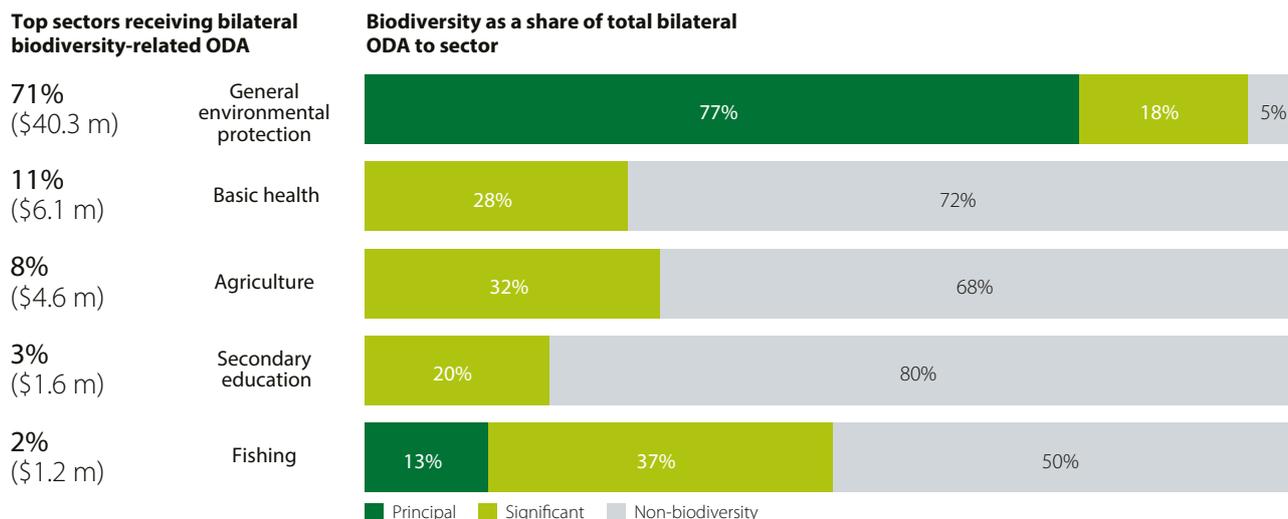
For the past decade, grants were the only instrument used by DAC members to provide biodiversity-related ODA to Madagascar.

Providers of development finance in support of biodiversity in Madagascar increasingly recognise the importance of exploiting

the co-benefits of biodiversity objectives and those of the other Rio Conventions<sup>3</sup>. **In 2014-15, 79% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA simultaneously pursued climate change and/or desertification objectives**, an increase from 65% in 2006-07.

### TOP SECTORS RECEIVING BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA AND LEVEL OF MAINSTREAMING

2014-2015 AVERAGE

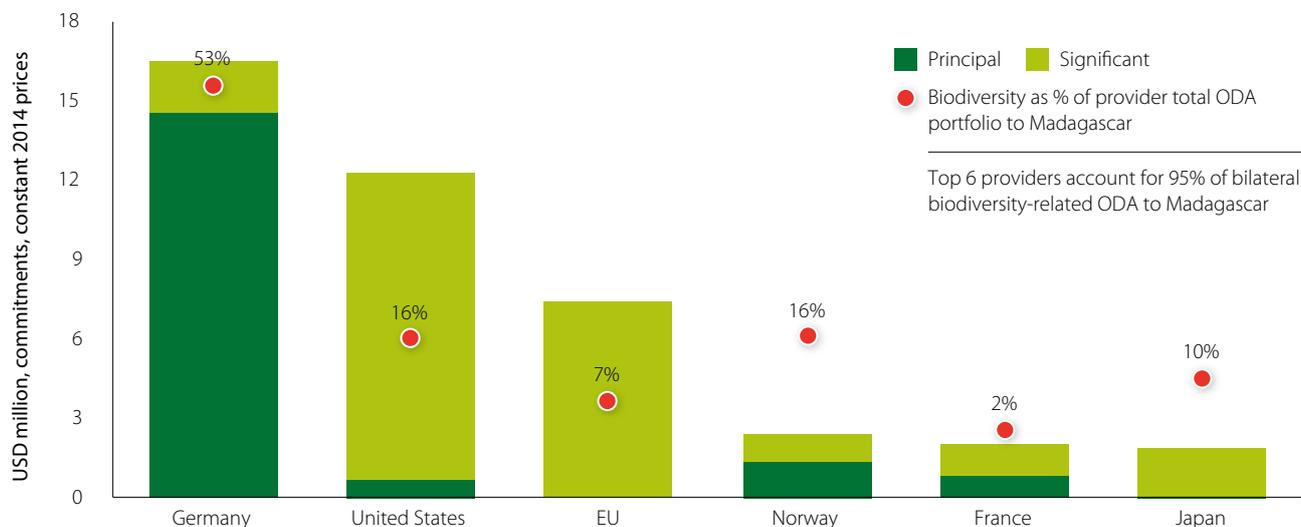


**Top sectors receiving biodiversity-related ODA in 2014-15 are General Environment Protection, Basic Health, Agriculture, Secondary Education and Fishing.** While these five sectors account for 95% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA, they see varying levels of mainstreaming in total bilateral ODA to the sector, reflected in the relative proportion of activities that target biodiversity as either a 'principal' or 'significant' objective.

For instance, of total ODA to the agriculture sector, finance in support of biodiversity-related objectives accounts for 32%; whereas in the general environment protection sector nearly all (95%) ODA supports biodiversity-related objectives. In contrast, the mining sector which has a high impact on biodiversity, received 0.1% (USD 29,000 on average per year) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA.

### TOP BILATERAL PROVIDERS OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2011-2015

FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE



3. The DAC CRS and the Rio marker methodology recognise that development finance may target more than one policy objective, allowing their simultaneous tracking. While it is useful to monitor multiple objectives and often impractical to completely separate them, care must be taken to avoid double counting when compiling and reporting total ODA in support of the Rio Conventions by taking into account relevant overlaps.