

**PRESENTATION GIVEN AT TRANSLINKS REDD
WORKSHOP**

SEPTEMBER 10-12, 2008

LIMA, PERU

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THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY



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The Makira Forest Protected Area Project, Madagascar:

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Translinks REDD Workshop
September 10-12
Lima, Peru



Conservation & REDD in Madagascar



Only 15 % of Madagascar's forest habitats remain

90% of Madagascar's GHG emissions are from deforestation for agriculture

- 1989 – Madagascar developed National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP): 3 phases over 15 yrs
- 2001 – GCF legislation: engaging local communities in sustainable resource management
- 2003 – Durban Vision statement at World Parks congress: tripling of protected surface area
- 2006 – MAP: commitment 7 cherish and protect the environment
- 2008 – National REDD Platform created

FCPF readiness funds awarded to Madagascar (\$ 200,000)



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Makira Forest Project Landscape



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- Largest intact eastern rainforest
- Connectivity
- Exceptional biodiversity
- Ecosystem services
- Watershed protection
- 300,000+ inhabitants
- Subsistence agriculture & cash cropping
- Dependence on forest products



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Makira Landscape: Principal Threats



- Slash and burn agriculture - Tavy

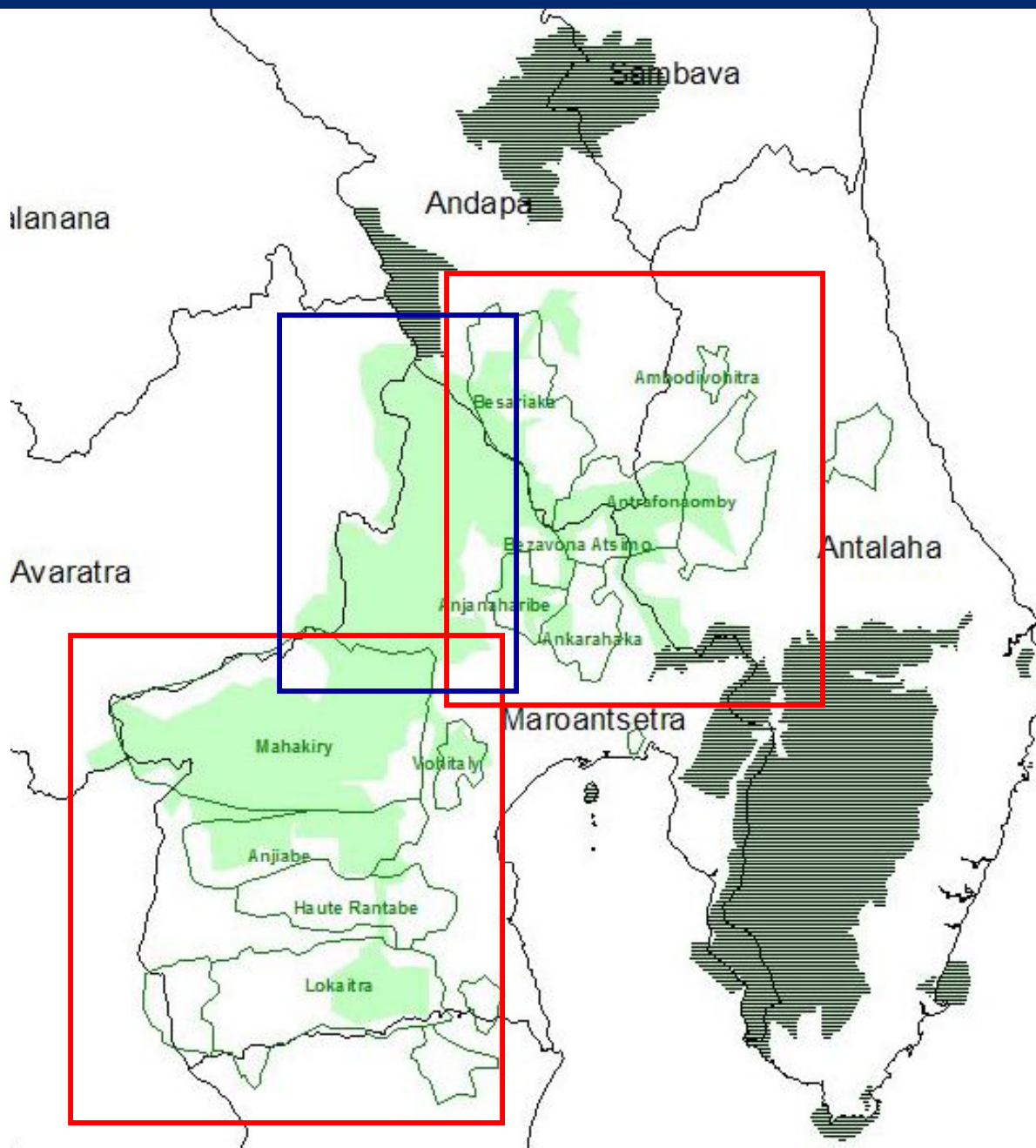
Estimated 1,500 ha of primary forest is converted each year to tavy – in the absence of a mgmt system the landscape would be deforested in 100yrs

- Illegal harvesting of precious hardwoods – rose and ebony
- Bushmeat hunting – subsistence and market, targeting lemurs
- Subsistence fuelwood
- Cattle grazing – western limits of Makira
- Illegal mining – quartz in southern limits



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Makira Forest Project objectives



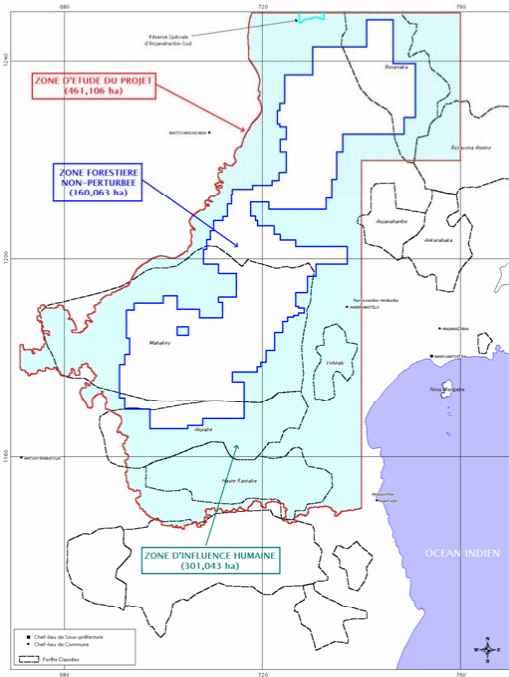
- Model for community integrative protected area establishment, biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management
- Adaptive conservation & community outreach activities based on targeted biological and socioeconomic research
- Empowerment of communities for improved land management and reduced deforestation based on contracted forest management agreements
- Creation of sustainable revenue to support communities and ongoing conservation actions – **forest carbon through avoided deforestation**



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Design Phase: feasibility of Makira AD project



2001-2002: USAID PAGE project - mechanisms for sustainable financing of forest conservation

Original Makira Project area (2002)

461,106 ha total

160,063 ha intact forest

301,043 ha zone of human influence

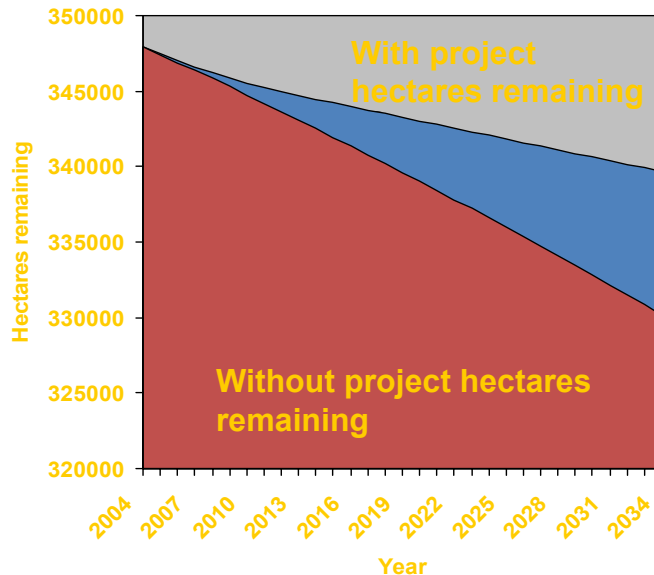
2004: WinRock Int'l baseline feasibility study of avoided deforestation as finance Mechanism

- carbon estimates based on 350,000 ha
- weighted average forest carbon stocks: 286 t C/ha
- deforestation 'without project':
 $T_{\text{zero}} = 0.149\%$ increasing to 0.20% over 30 yrs
- deforestation 'with project':
 $T_{\text{zero}} = 0.149\%$, decrease to 0.07% over 10 years, maintained



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Design Phase: feasibility of Makira AD project



Marketable emissions reductions

'without project' = 18,283 ha lost after 30 yrs

• 'with project' = 8,797 ha lost after 30 years

- Over a 30 year period total carbon emission avoidance attributed to the Makira Forest Protected Area project:
2,589,898 t C or 9,496,294 t CO₂e



Operational phase: establishing the Makira PA

2003-2005: CI GCF and CEPF – initial funds to begin program of work to establish Makira

2005: Makira receives temporary PA status

2004-2006: 40,000 tons of CO2 equivalent sold at a price of \$5/ton

Expenses:

Zoning for protection and community use: \$136,800

Forest monitoring: \$ 10,000

Marketing costs through CI-CELB: \$ 53,200

Community integrated conservation

Resource management contracts

17 'sites', 30 villages, 13,000+ inhabitants, 50,000+ ha

46 sites & 100,000 ha forest under community mgmt by 2011

Governance

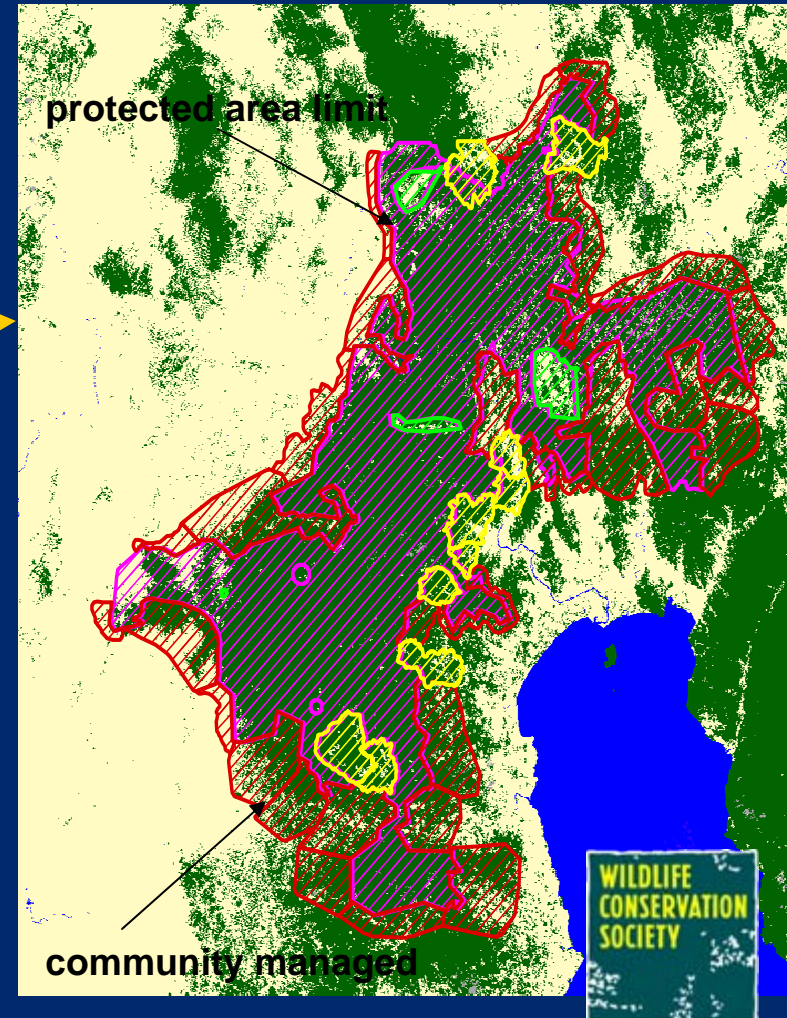
collaborative co-management with local community associations

Makira Protected Area Project (2007)

681,000 ha total

401,000 ha protected area intact forest

280,000 ha zone of community mgmt

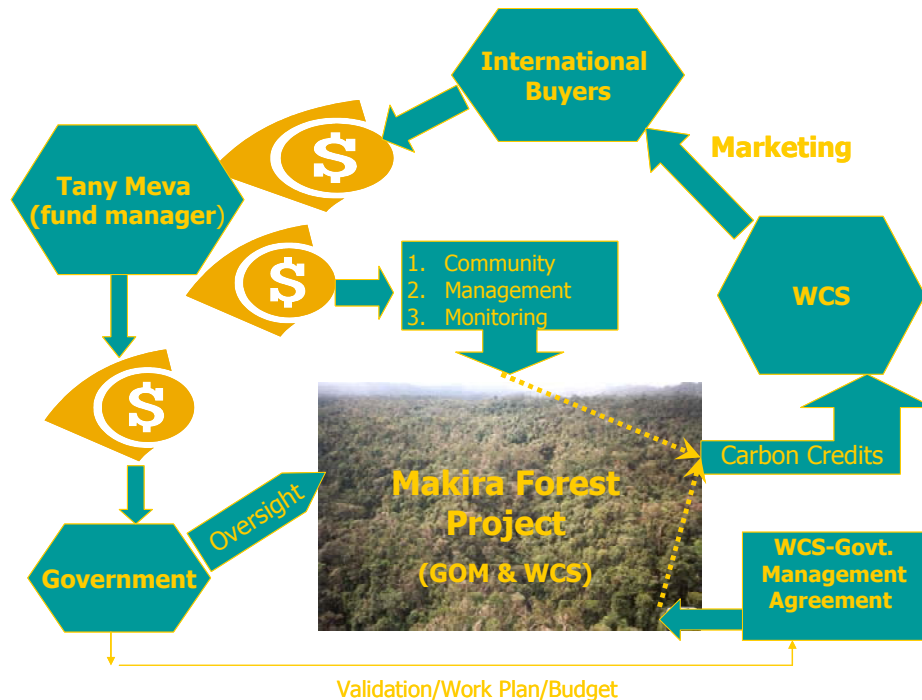


Management Phase: realizing multiple benefits

2007-2008: WCS signs an agreement with GOM to market Makira Carbon 9.1 million tons to 2033 (current contract thru 2012)

Revenue distribution from sale of carbon credits is proposed as follows:

- 50% to communities for improved land stewardship
- 25% to PA management
- 15% to MEEFT support toward strategic development
- 15% to support marketing
- 2.5% to support 3rd party monitoring
- 2.5% to support 'mechanism' for funds management



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Conservation through avoided deforestation: community engagement to realize multiple benefits

*Integrating communities into conservation activities is critical
Community motivation will depend on recognized benefits
Benefits to communities for their management will have to outweigh
opportunity costs of management*

- Address food security and subsistence needs
- Improve community land stewardship
- Economic alternatives and sustained revenue generation



Community engagement for multiple benefits

Food security and subsistence needs

Improve rural agriculture infrastructure

- watershed management
- technical training
- improved techniques

Activities to improve human welfare

- collaboration with partner NGOs
- improved access to services

Improve community land stewardship

Expand network of community resource management sites

Focus on continued capacity building of these communities

Economic alternatives and sustained revenue generation

Conservation Carbon

Ecotourism

Partnerships

- Organic product sales

- Micro-credit programs



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