PRESENTATION GIVEN AT TRANSLINKS REDD WORKSHOP

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HOSTED BY

THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

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The Makira Forest Project, Madagascar:

Forest Carbon Financing for Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation and Improved Livelihoods

Christopher Holmes
Wildlife Conservation Society
Madagascar Country Program

WCS REDD Workshop
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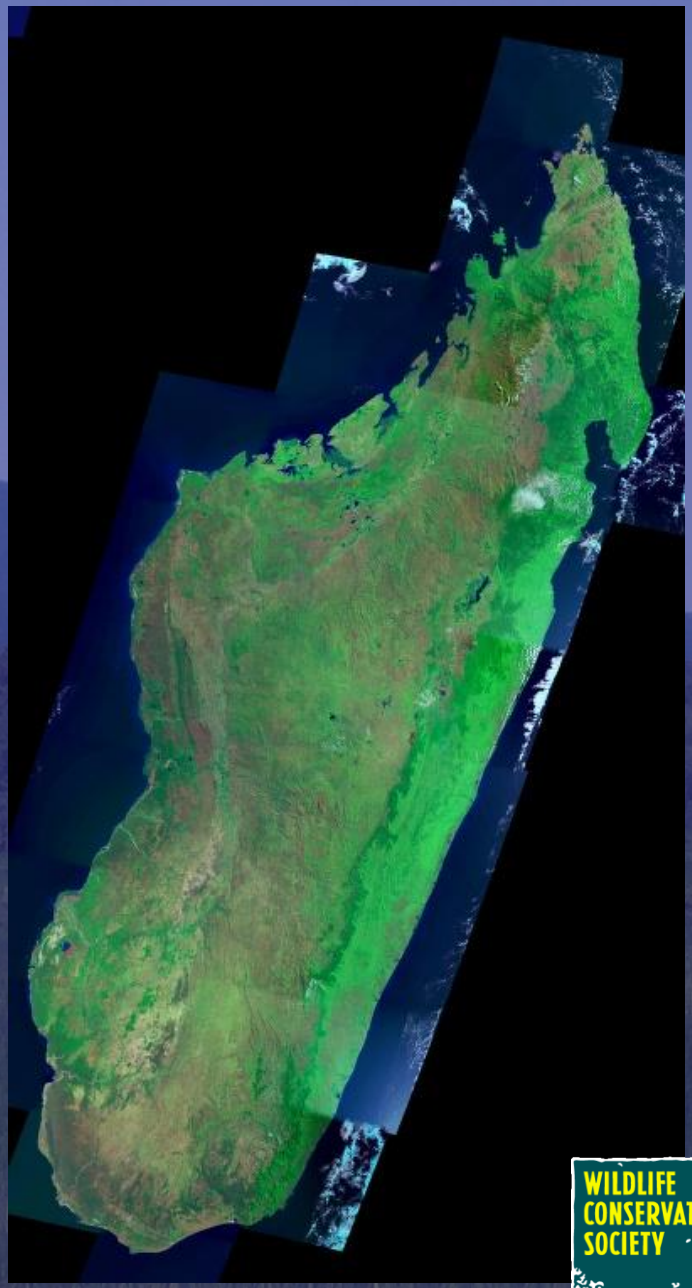
Madagascar

A biodiversity **hotspot** country (very high diversity, endemism, and threats): more than 80% of flora and fauna are endemic

Environmental **degradation** due to deforestation and slash and burn practices – 90% of GHG emissions from land use change

More than 70% of the population of 18 million below the **poverty** line: 75% in rural areas

A **challenging** combination of population growth, resource dependence to meet subsistence needs, and slow economic growth.



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Conservation & REDD in Madagascar

1989 – Madagascar developed National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP): 3 phases over 15 yrs

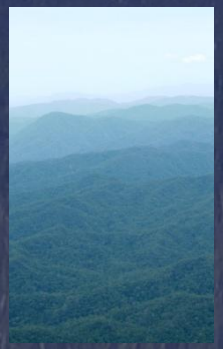
2001 – GCF legislation: engaging local communities in sustainable resource management

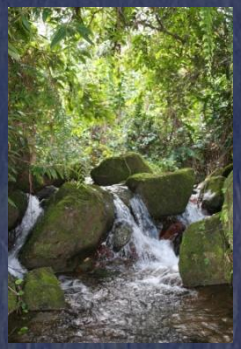
2003 – Durban Vision statement at World Parks congress: tripling of protected surface area

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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Ensuring community involvement in governance and resource management

- PA limits, internal zoning and resource use rules defined in public consultation at local levels - Up to 25% of new PAs can be zoned to allow community resource use
- Forest resource-use rights are transferred to community associations (COBAs) by the state - COBAs involvement in PA management structures
- Direct employment - conservation contracts for mgmt activities
- Promotion of alternative livelihood revenue generating mechanisms and approaches: ecotourism, artisinal products
- Community grants and micro-finance

COBAs derive long term benefits from secured access, sustainable use, limited sale of resources

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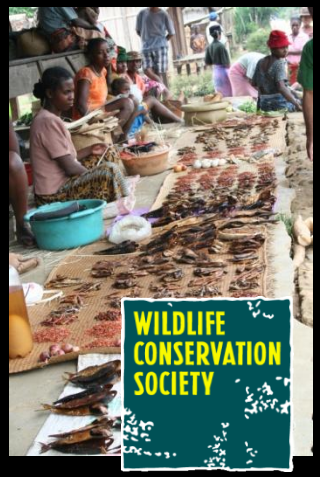
Makira Forest Project Landscape

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



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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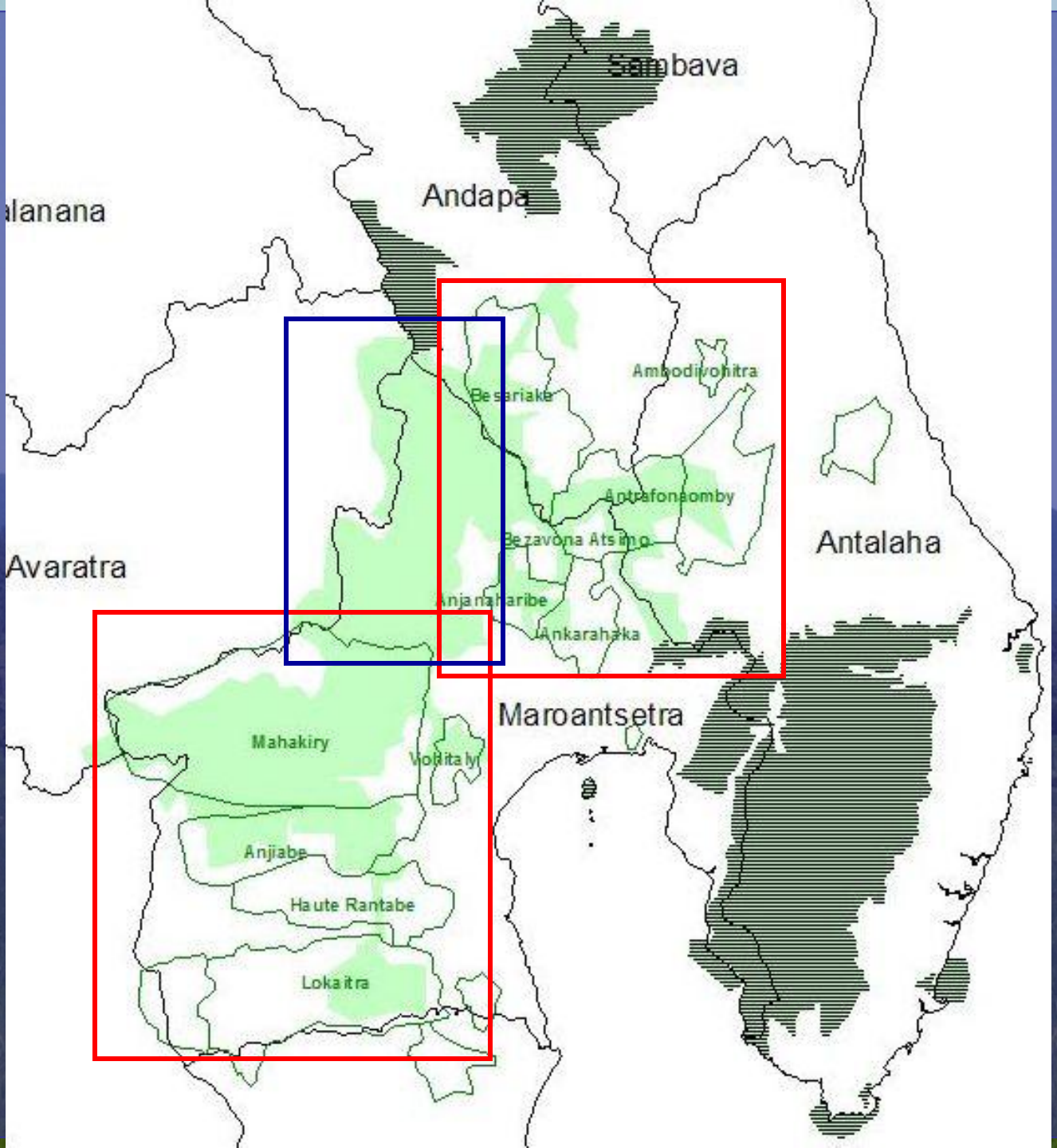

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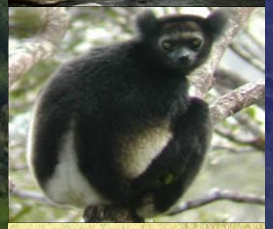
Makira Forest Project objectives



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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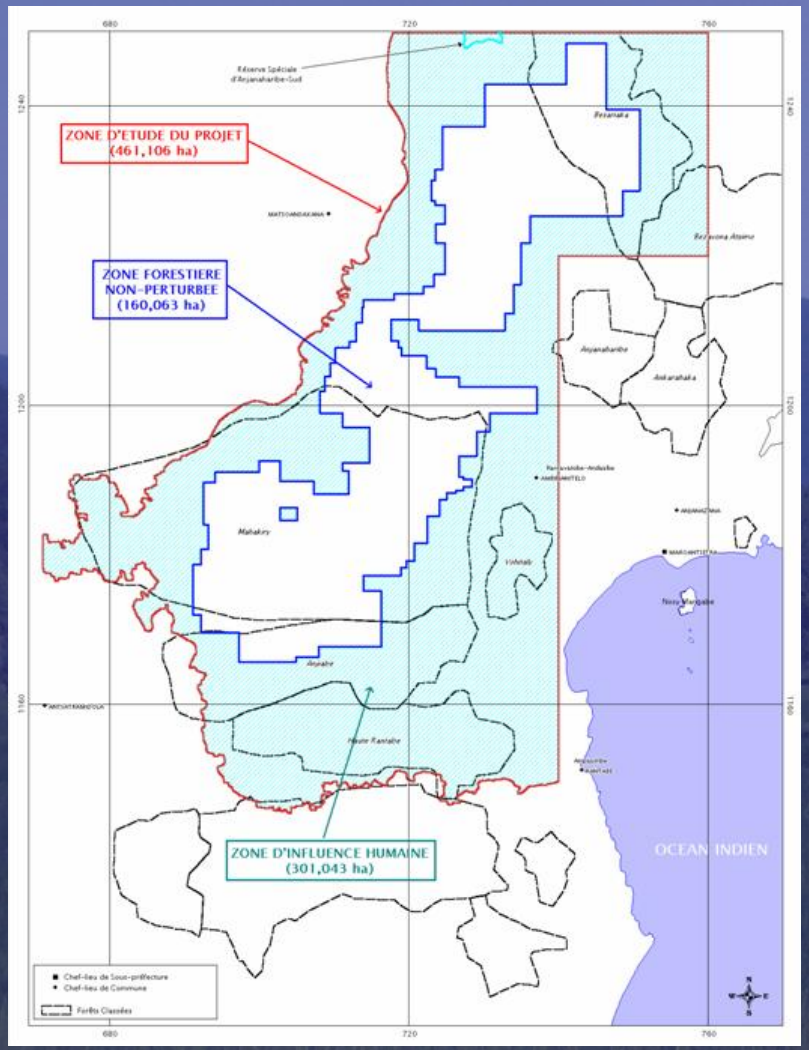
Design Phase: feasibility of Makira AD project



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
- '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**

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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

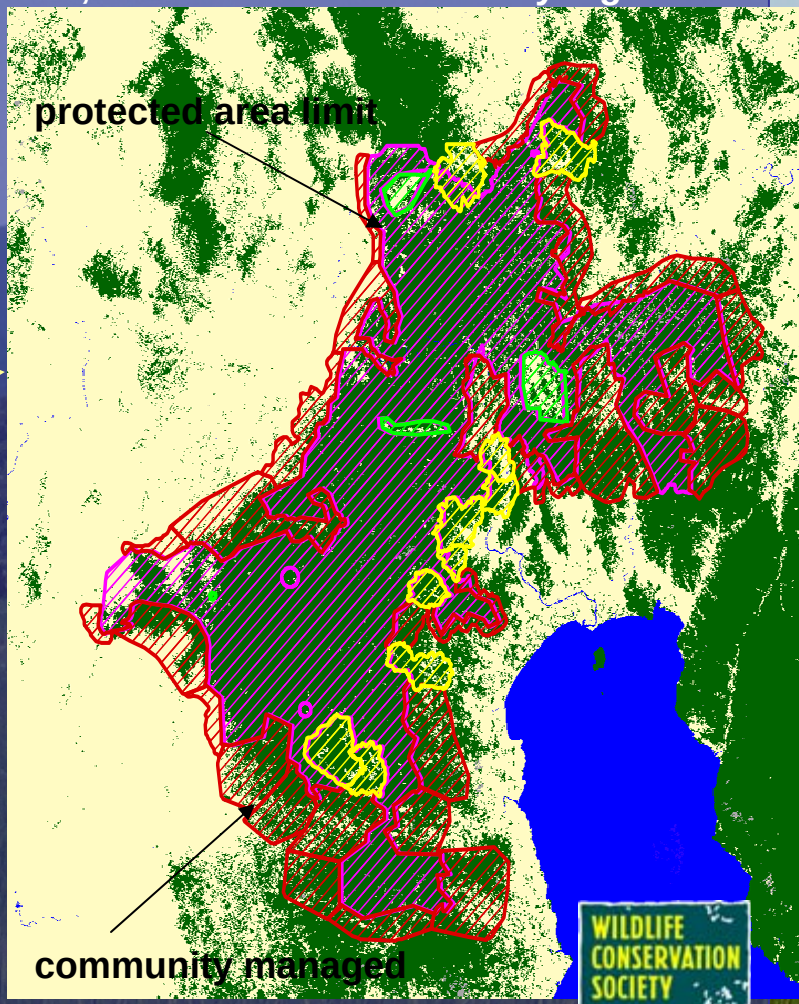
20 'sites', 35 villages, +13,000 population, +50,000 ha

86 sites & 180,000 ha forest under community mgmt by 2013

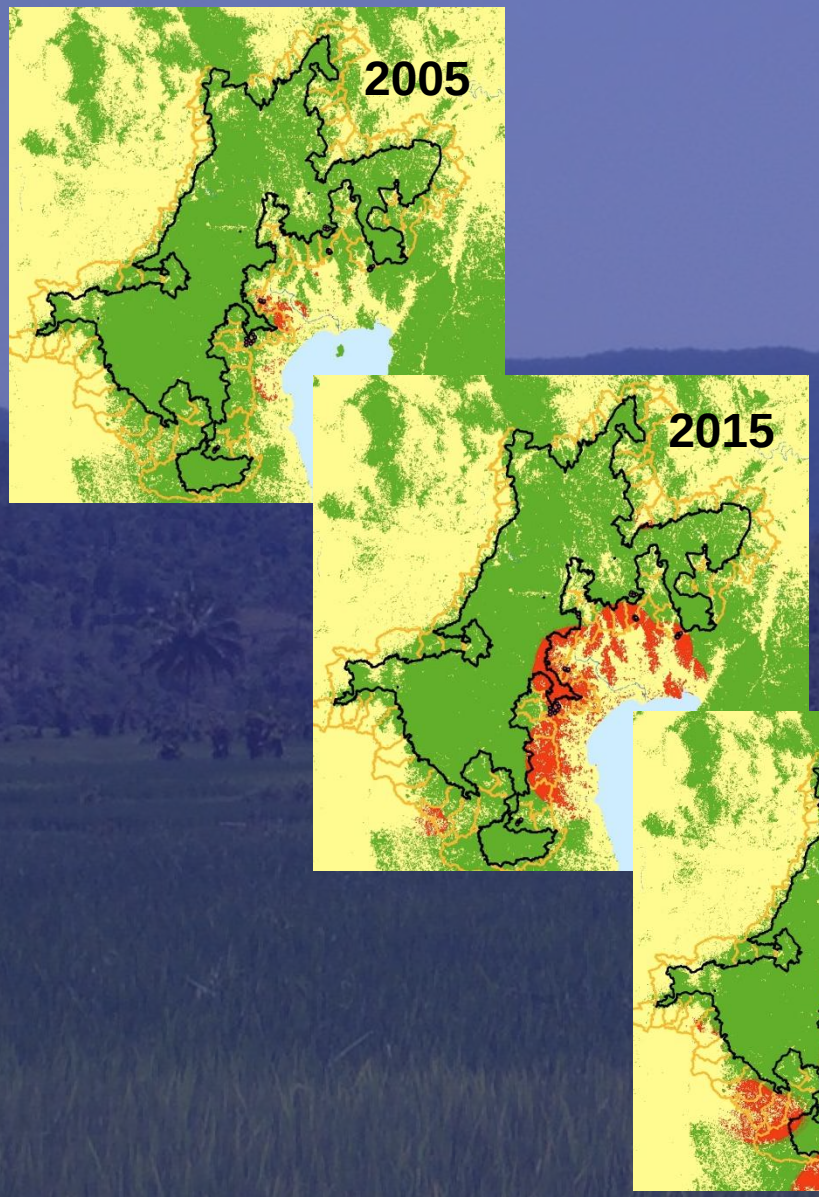
Governance

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



Operational phase: mechanisms and standards



Makira Protected Area (2009)
697,853 ha total
374,470 ha protected area
323,383 ha zone of community mgmt

Launch of VCS field work

Reference area, project area, leakage belt

Train field teams on forest carbon data SOP

Model historic and future deforestation

Begin drafting Makira PDD (VCS and CCBA)

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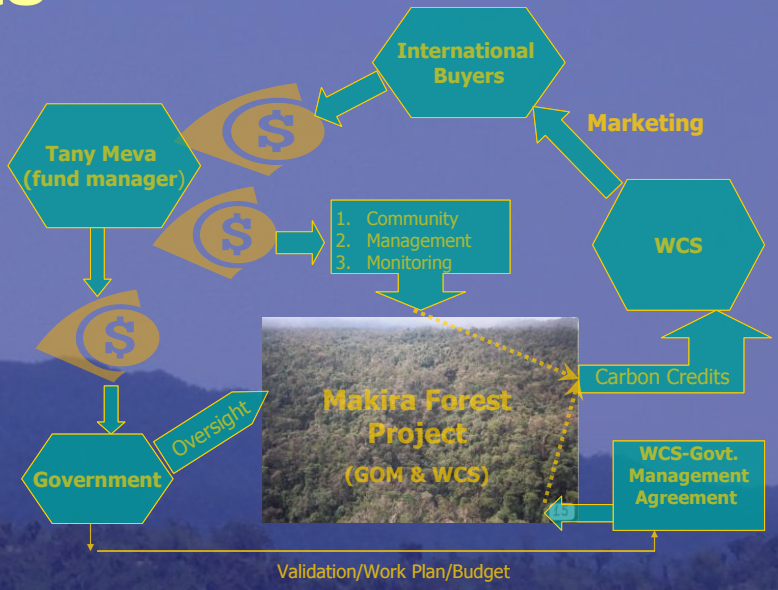
Mechanisms and standards to ensure multiple benefits

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

- *50% to communities*
- *25% to management*
- *15% to Government*
- *5% to Marketing (MCC)*
- *5% to funds mgmt and monitoring*

potential model for future REDD revenue management in Madagascar



VCS for baseline assessment and monitoring protocols

CCB certification for design standard ensuring investors of multiple benefits

Informing national REDD strategy

Multiple benefits to conservation & community

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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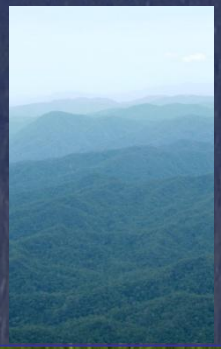
Conservation through successful community engagement : lessons learned

- Forest protection activities for Makira have been successful : deforestation rate 1990-2000 = 1.4%; 2000-2005 = 0.12%
- Forest carbon offsets provide long term funding & help leverage sustainable practices at the site level: 40,000 tons CO2e retired (plus additional 100,000 currently)
- Communities are empowered through resource rights and governance structures : address issues of tenure, equity to reduce risks of impermanence
- Incentives to communities lead to improved management of resources that benefit others : addressing leakage and reducing impermanence
- Site level approaches can inform national level strategy : forest carbon revenue distribution structure, VCS, CCB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THANK YOU

Christopher Holmes
Wildlife Conservation Society,
Madagascar
cholmes@wcs.org

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