



FCPF

Organizational
Meeting

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REDD in Madagascar

Integrating project and
national approaches to
REDD in Madagascar

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Opportunities for REDD in Madagascar

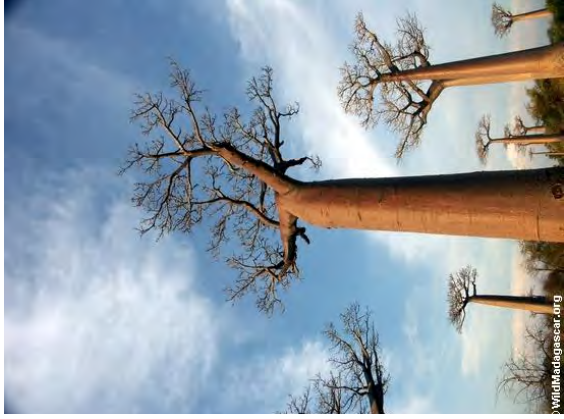


- **Carbon stock-rich forests that provide habitat to endemic species are being cleared and degraded. Main causes:**

- Direct causes: Slash and burn agriculture, charcoal production, mining, legal and illegal forest logging
- Underlying causes: insecure land tenure, poverty, population growth, weak forest, governance, lack of alternative sources of energy.

- **Recent success in reducing deforestation: National rate of deforestation has substantially decreased in past 5 years**

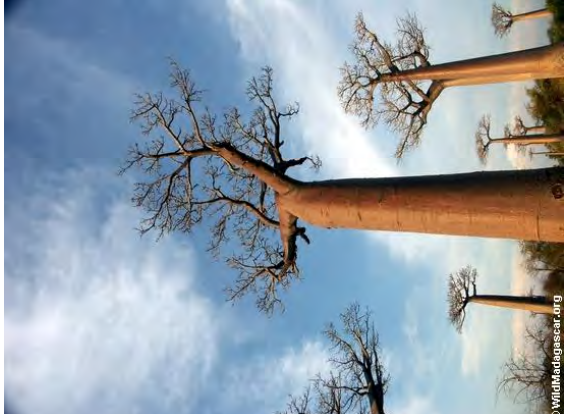
Habitat type	Annual deforestation rate, 1990-2000	Annual deforestation rate, 2000-2005
<i>Rainforest</i>	0.79%	0.35%
<i>Dry Western Forest</i>	0.70%	0.42%
<i>Spiny Forest</i>	1.1%	1.1%
National	0.83	0.53



Opportunities for REDD in Madagascar



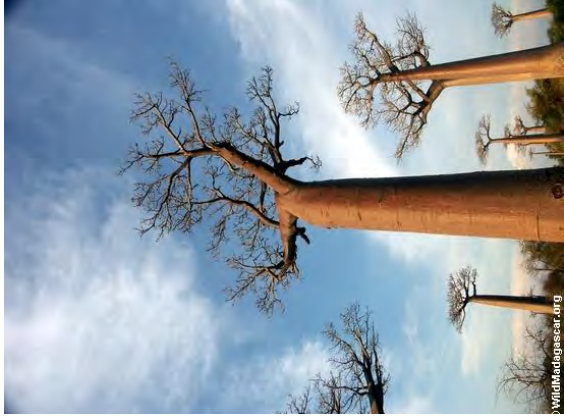
- **... great potential for further reduction of DD**
 - Many reforms in the forest sector already in place (creation of new protected areas, promotion of sustainable forest management, forest governance reforms, sector-wide program for the environment)
 - Durban Vision - tripling the size of protected areas
 - Land tenure reform is ongoing (*Plan National Foncier*)
 - Low opportunity costs of land in Madagascar
- **... but additional resources would be necessary - REDD as a possible source!**
 - Other challenges include:
 - Governance challenges
 - Population growth
 - Low agricultural productivity
 - High reliance on fuelwood for energy needs



Opportunities for REDD in Madagascar



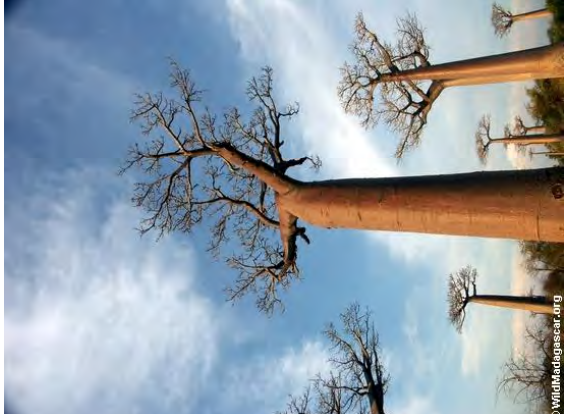
- **REDD contributing to Biodiversity ...**
 - Madagascar is well known for its formidable biodiversity and high levels of endemism
 - Reduction of deforestation directly contributes to biodiversity preservation
 - REDD as a tool to value ecosystem services, including biodiversity
- **... and important Social benefits**
 - Promotion of a new 'model' of protected areas with increased community involvement
 - Transfer of responsibilities and resources to the local communities and promotion of sustainable livelihood activities
 - REDD revenues directly used for community-benefiting activities



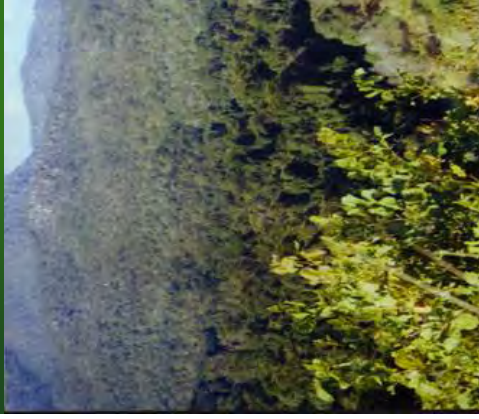
REDD at the national level



- **Establishment of a REDD working group**
 - Participants include:
 - Government agencies (Ministry of the Environment, National Office for the Env., Protected Areas agency)
 - NGOs (CI, WCS, WWF, ANAE, Tany Meva)
 - Donors (WB, GTZ, Intercooperation, UNDP, USAID)
 - Research organizations (Essa-Forêts)
 - Support to Environment Ministry in preparation for REDD:
 - Methodological propositions
 - Platform for exchange of informations and technical discussion
 - R-PIN and R-Plan preparation
 - Analysis of existing REDD projects in the country
 - WG is part of a larger Climate Change Platform (*currently under creation*)
- **Country is currently preparing its R-Plan**



REDD at the national Level

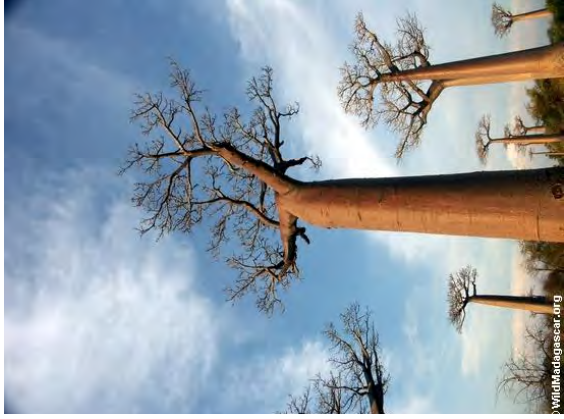


1. The Office National pour l'Environnement

- 17 years managing the national environmental information system and environmental mainstreaming,
- Produce environmental dashboards
- Has built a draft for the water and forest national accounts
- Capacities for remote sensing and GIS
- Already monitor the evolution of the surface of each ecosystem [beyond forest cover change study]

2. **ONE's potential roles in REDD**

- Setting up and management of forest cover monitoring system at the national level, producing deforestation maps regularly
- Technical contribution for the reference scenario setting and its monitoring / updating
- Carrying out forest carbon assessment in different forest types of Madagascar



REDD Projects in implementation

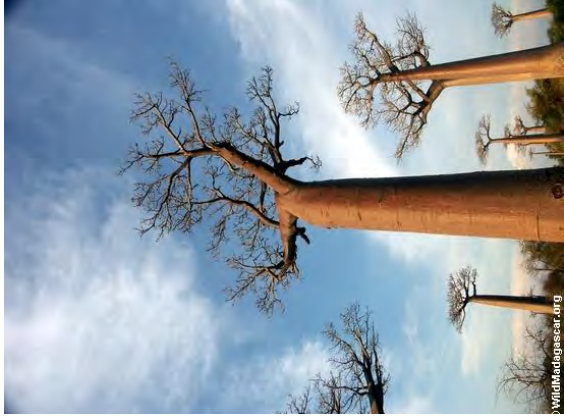


- **Makira Protected Area (WCS / CI)** – Creation of a 350,000 ha protected area and promotion of sustainable management of 280.000 ha of buffer forest zone.
 - Estimations of REDD: 9.5 Mt CO₂ in 30 years
 - WCS has signed an agreement with the GoM to sell 9.1 Mt CO₂ until 2033

■ **Ankeniheny – Zahamena Corridor (CI / BioCF)**

- Creation of 425,000 ha protected area and promotion of sustainable livelihood activities
 - Initial estimations of REDD: 9 M tCO₂ in 30 years (to be reassessed, using BioCF RED Mosaic Deforestation Methodology).
 - BioCF signed ERPA for 0.43 Mt CO₂
 - Associated with a CDM A/R project – Ecological restoration of 3,020 ha. BioCF buying 0.2 Mt CO₂

➔ Both projects are Generating data on carbon density in the area and creating local capacity for carbon measurement



REDD Projects in implementation

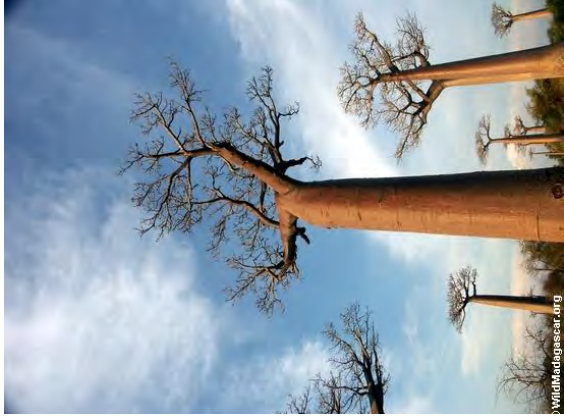


■ WWF-Good Planet

- Methodological trial, demonstration
- 500 000 ha
- Quantification of biomass / carbon + deforestation

■ FORECA (GTZ/ Intercooperation)

- 7 pilot sites in different forest ecosystems. Activities include:
 - Biomass inventories, development of local baselines for emissions from DD
 - Development of reference scenarios per region
 - Would also contribute to the development a national reference scenario
 - Estimation of carbon emissions avoided, with a possible REDD intervention
 - Analysis of causes and agents of deforestation and degradation per site
 - Identification of local community incentives



Methodology issues



1. Coherence among project-level methodologies

- How to assure that projects use comparable methodologies?
- At present, projects are deciding on methodological issues individually.
- How project-based (regional) reference scenarios compare / feed into a national baseline?

2. How REDD initiatives should be managed at the national level

- How could the country avoid double counting of ERs from different REDD projects? Should the country develop a national registry?
- Should the country delegate the management of a national registry in the first years to a third-party?
- What role for independent verification?



Methodology issues

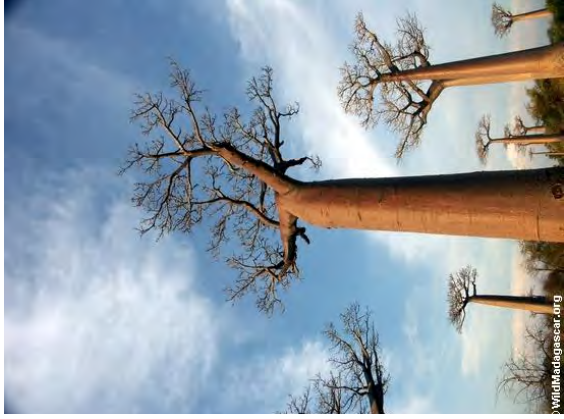


3. Monitoring of land use and land cover change

- Should monitoring of all REDD projects be centralized (economies of scale) or should it be decentralized at the project level?

4. Other forest ecosystems

- Most work has focused on humid tropical forests. How to deal with drylands, spiny forests and mangroves?
- How to ensure similar and comparable methods are used? Who would ensure this consistency?
- What definition of forest to use?



Policy issues



1. REDD Strategy

- Current forest strategy: - Protected Areas; - Koloala (SFM); Community Forestry (Transfert de gestion), reforestation
 - Need to identify main obstacles to implementing it, including complex governance challenges (inter-agency cooperation, low institutional capacity, etc.)
- Pressures on forests are often outside the forest sector.
 - How to ensure the participation of all those actors influencing land use (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, etc.) and how to coordinate all activities?
- Better understanding of deforestation is needed: not the same drivers everywhere!
- Strong need of coordination with donors for covering upfront costs. Carbon payments are performance-based!



Policy issues



2. Distribution of REDD revenues

- Need of a national legal framework (instead of case by case approach)
 - Could be linked to the ongoing 'forest fiscal reform' (*reform de la fiscalité forestière*)
- Who would be responsible for the distribution? The government or an independent entity?
 - Role for a Foundation?
- Key: revenues should reach local communities
- Link to other Payment for Environmental Services schemes / Draw on existing experiences with REDD project (Makira)

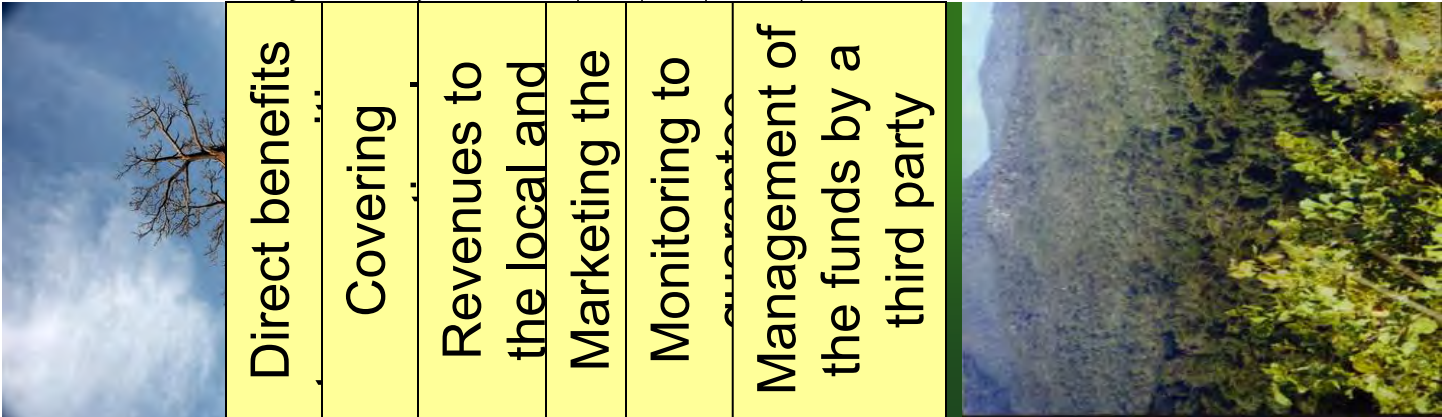
3. Marketing of REDD ERs

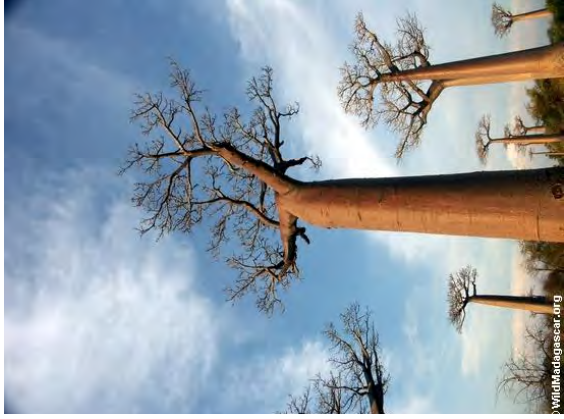
- Efficiency and effectiveness, with flexibility. Should the government centralize this? Should an independent agency be in charge?

Example of a REDD revenue distribution scheme:

Makira Protected Area

Community Activities	50%
Protected Area Management	25%
Support to government	15%
Marketing (WCS)	5%
Third-party monitoring and verification	2.5%
Management of funds by a Foundation	2.5%





Role of the FCPF in Madagascar



- Support country setting up reference scenario and monitoring system at the national level
- Capacity development at the national level on REDD, including knowledge sharing from other experiences
- Technical assistance for integrating project and national approaches to REDD
- Support to the design of the REDD Strategy, linking to current SWAP discussions
- Support to the coordination with donors for investments needed to achieve reduce DD
- Support the establishment of the REDD revenue distribution mechanism and an ER marketing system
- Support for a national registry

Country is at early stages in addressing these issues. All feedback is welcome!



Thank you

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