

## The Makira Forest Protected Area Project, Madagascar:

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Madagascar Country Program



**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

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- 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)



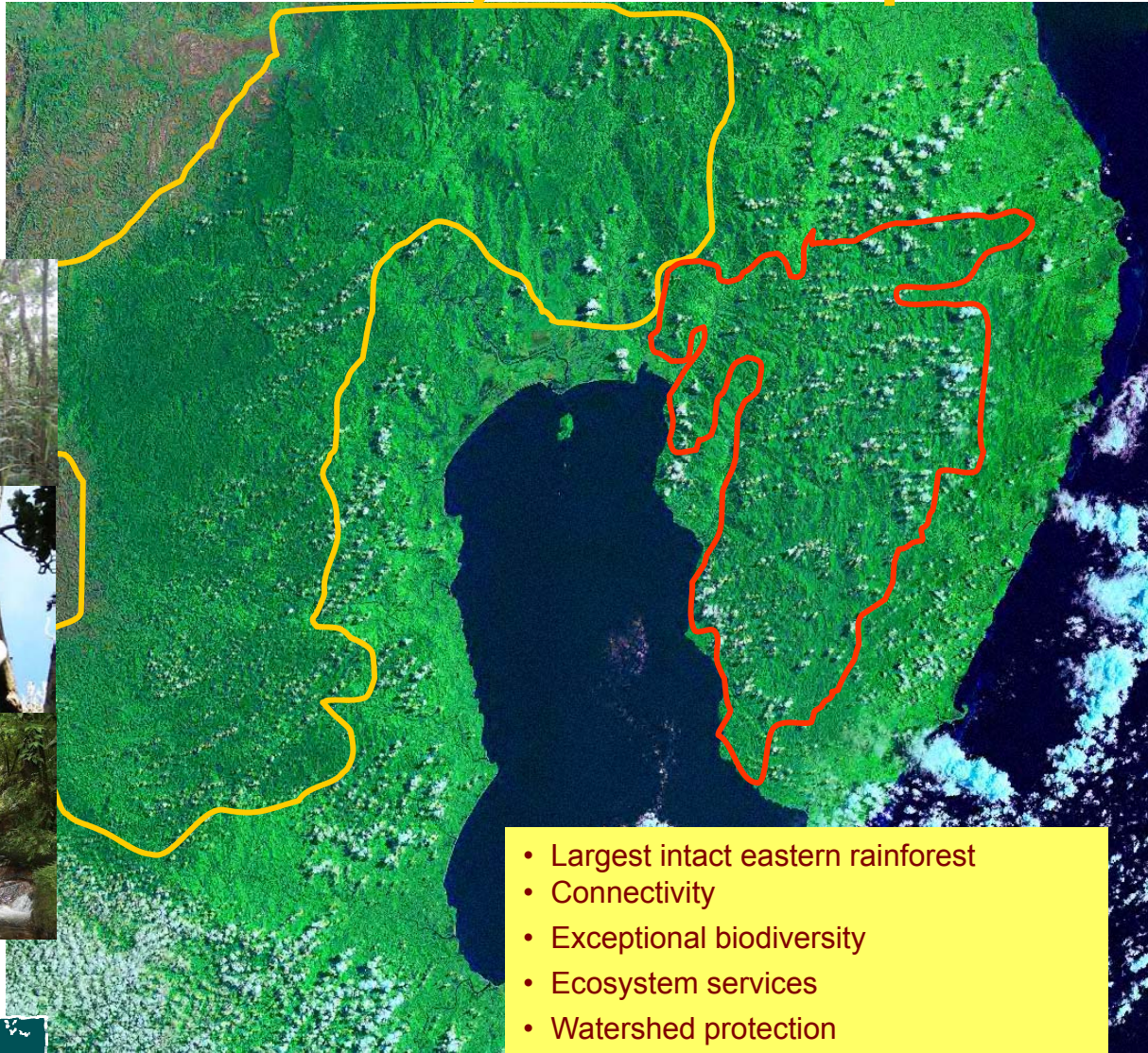
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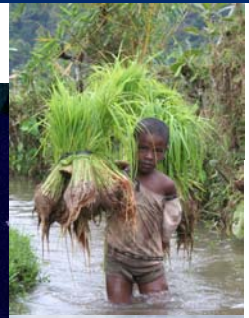
## Makira Forest Project Landscape



WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION  
SOCIETY



- 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

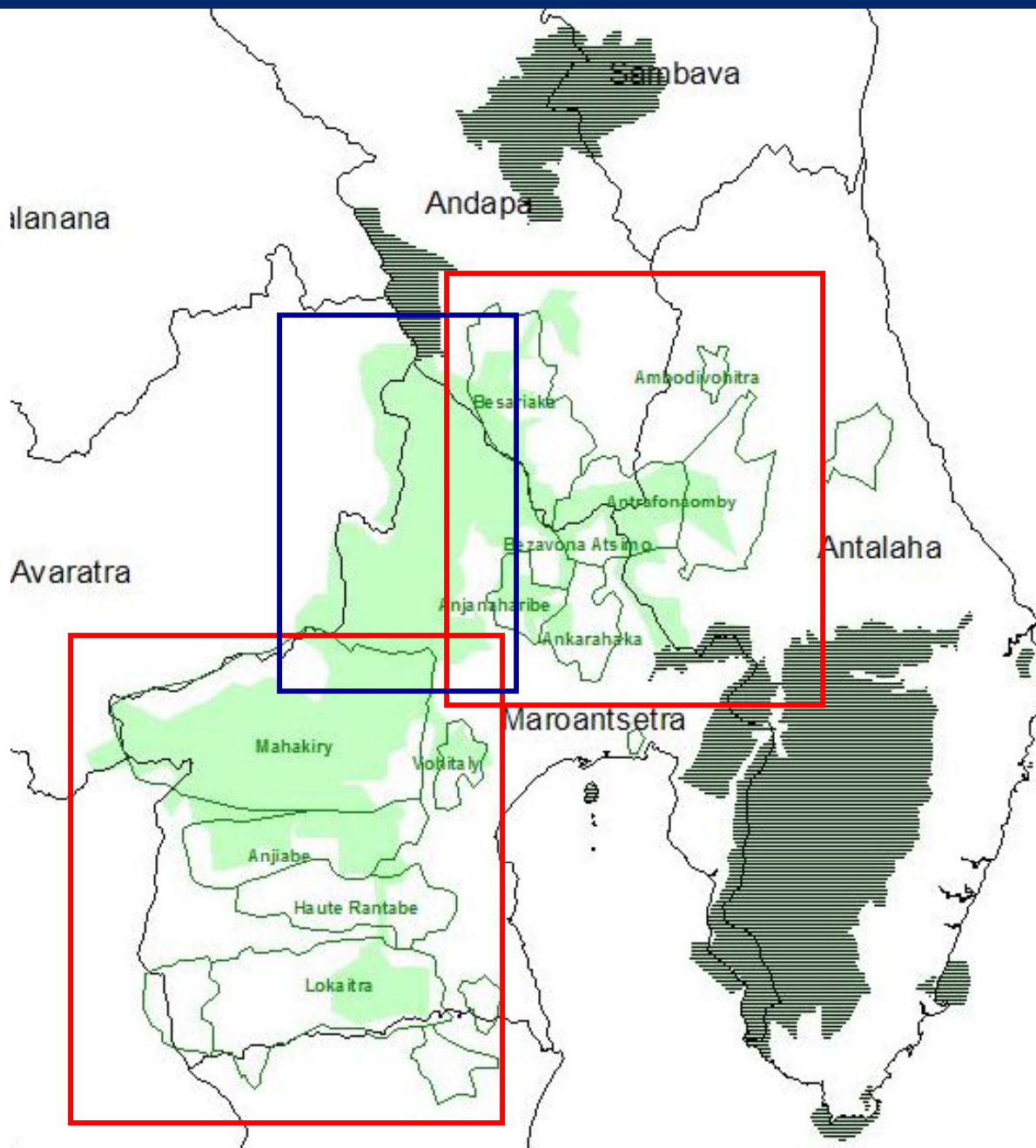
**Estimated 1,500 ha of primary forest is converted each year to tavy – in the absence of a mgmt system the landscape would be deforested in 100yrs**

- 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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# TRANS LINKS



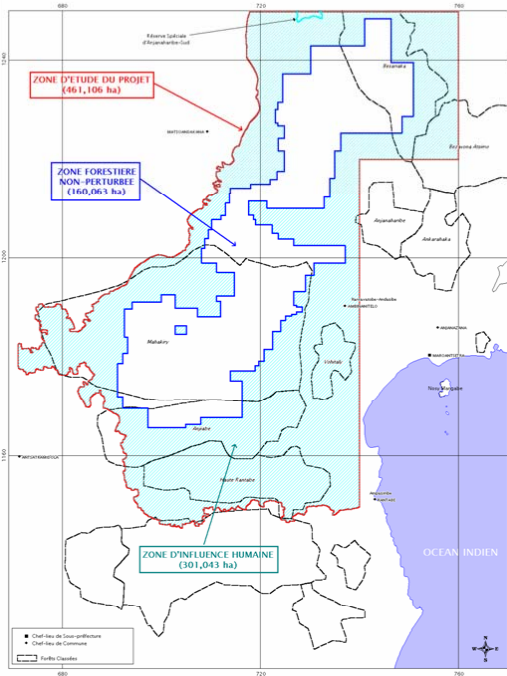
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## Makira Forest Project objectives



- 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**

## 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

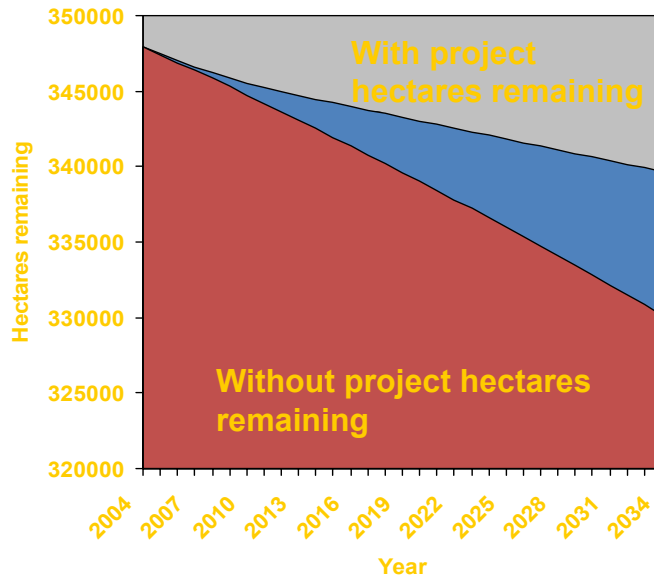
2004: WinRock Int'l baseline feasibility study of avoided deforestation as finance Mechanism

- 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e**





# Operational phase: establishing the Makira PA

2003-2005: CI GCF and CEPF – initial funds to begin program work to establish Makira PA  
2005: Makira receives temporary PA status

2004-2006: 40,000 tons of CO2 equivalent sold at a price of \$5/ton  
**Makira Protected Area Project (2007)**

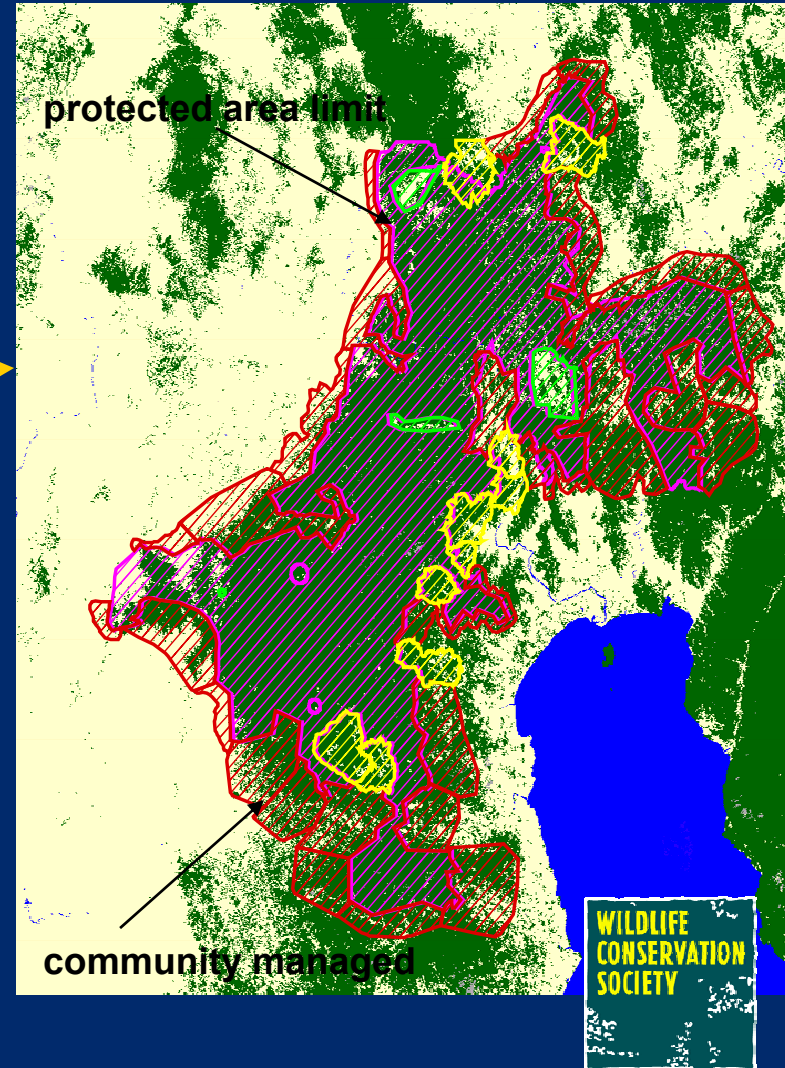
Expenses: 681,000 ha total  
401,000 ha protected area intact forest  
Zoning for protection and community use: \$136,800  
Forest monitoring: 280,000 ha zone of community mgmt \$ 10,000  
Marketing costs through CI-CELB: \$ 53,200  
Community integrated conservation

Resource management contracts

17 'sites', 30 villages, 13,000+  
46 sites & 100,000 ha forest  
by 2011

Governance

collaborative co-management  
associations







## 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



# TRANS LINKS



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