



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

PC Review Madagascar Germany (lead) and France

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General Comments

- 3rd revised R-PP version which takes into account TAP reviews 03/10, 01/13 and 04/14.
- Considerable efforts made to improve quality and address recommendations – congratulations!
- Despite political crisis and confused institutional context, Madagascar has managed to continue REDD readiness process
- Only one case of minor difference with TAP:
 - TAP assessment: 10 standards met, 2 standard largely met (2b “strategy options” and 5 “budget”)
 - PC assessment: 11 standards met, only standard 5 “budget” largely met

Key Challenges

- Deforestation and Forest Degradation remain worrying + significant issues. Implementation of REDD+ in Madagascar is really an opportunity to address preservation of the environment and poverty alleviation at the same time
- End of the political crisis since January 2014 and re-start of the economic development might entail negative impacts on the environment and result in increasing resource extraction
- Strategically addressing agricultural sector as major driver of deforestation and cooperation with other sectors will be of key importance
- Enhancing decentralization process and coordination between national, provincial and local levels important challenges

Strengths (1/3)

1. Madagascar's REDD Readiness Arrangements clearly outlined + well presented. Proposed structures seem very adequate.
2. Creation of National REDD Coordination Office (BCN-REDD) in February 2014 demonstrates political high level ownership and willingness to implement proposed arrangements and to advance towards REDD Readiness.
3. We encourage Madagascar to carry on with efforts to involve multi-disciplinary stakeholders in REDD+ readiness process and the REDD+ Platform.
4. In particular, engagement of agricultural sector in management and decision-making structures for REDD+ is critical for success of readiness process.

Strengths (2/3)

5. Appreciate more information on continuing communication and consultation process that took place over the past three years.
6. Alliance AVG / Alliance Voari Gasy reported to be a well-organized platform of civil society with lots of juristical competence. AVG working successfully with several donors (such as EU, Norway) and is capable to manage medium sized budgets.
7. The „plate-form foncière SIF“ is participating in many discussions and fora.
8. Foundation Tany Meva (proposed as fiduciary agent and manager of FCPF financial support) has long standing experience in managing funds, e.g. on behalf of local communities living near protected areas. They run offices in several provinces and should be able to manage FCPF budget at reasonable transaction costs.

Strengths (3/3)

9. High quality of the analysis of land use, drivers and governance, taking well into account geographical differences within the country.
10. All strategy options and sub-options have been analyzed regarding cost, feasibility, direct benefits and other impacts, sustainability/ permanence and positive impacts, as well as potential leakage.
11. Detailed description of commitment to the SESA process is provided, responsibilities are clearly defined and compatibility with national legislation and procedures is confirmed.
12. Proposed methodology and information system for multiple benefits consistent with international guidelines and standards.
13. We very much appreciate revised institutional setting for MRV System, stipulating that national environment office ONE and the general forest direction DGF will jointly form the MRV/REL/SIS office.

Areas for further improvement (1/2)

- Would inform R-PP to include an overview of stakeholder groups identified and consulted, including indigenous and women's associations.
- We recommend to outline how local communities shall be involved and empowered to contribute to the SESA process.
- Madagascar may wish to consider building a closer relation to the FLEGT process, especially while further analyzing strategy option 3.1.
- Unfortunately the very interesting assessments of the different strategy options have not yet been interpreted; we recommend undertaking this during further multi-stakeholder strategy development.
- Five REDD+ pilot projects are currently implemented in the country: feedback and first lessons learnt could be further analyzed in order to inform the identification of the REDD+ strategic options, particularly in the link with the agricultural sector.

Areas for further improvement (2/2)

- Text for component 3 has obviously been written before COP19. Would be helpful to take into account relevant Warsaw decisions + guidance during further work on REL/RL.
- Country can largely build on existing monitoring systems, which is an excellent starting point to make safeguards and non-carbon benefit monitoring feasible. For the development of new indicators for the information system on multiple benefits, it would be useful to put thought into which existing international guidance can be used.
- We note that there is an important funding gap for identified activities (not to be funded by the FCPF Grant). However, R-PP does not present/identify existing or potential funding sources that could help to fill this gap.



THANK YOU!

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