

Corridor Ankeniheny- Zahamena (CAZ) REDD+ project

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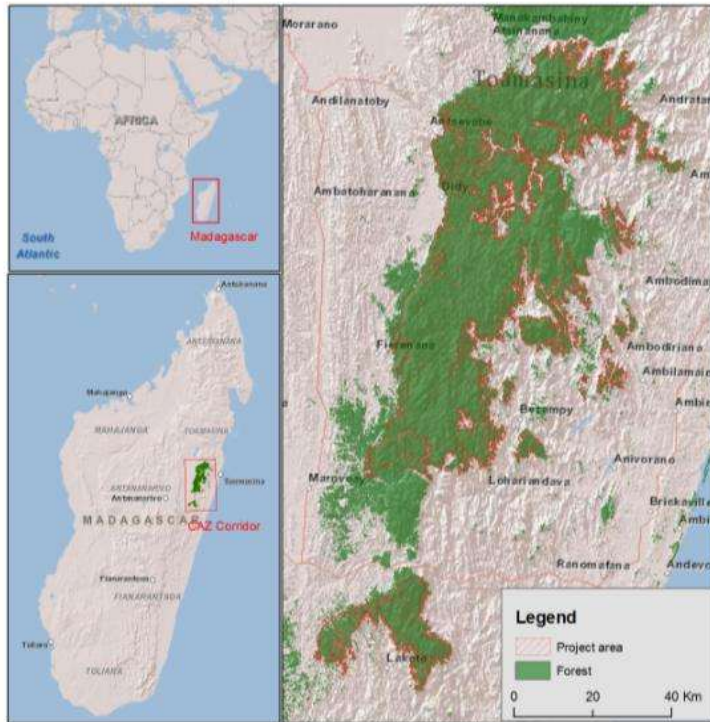
Hawassa

April 29, 2013



CAZ in brief

CAZ Protected area
Localization map



- **Surface area:** 371,000 ha, Protected area in creation
- **Population:** 347.250
- **Biodiversity:**
 - 13 species of lemurs, 30 sp of mammals, 209 sp of birds, 340 sp of reptiles and amphibians
 - 1585 endemic sp of plants
- **Ecosystem services** for food security, water security, climate security, energy security, cultural services...
- **ERPA contract** with Biocarbon fund



Drivers of deforestation

- Slash and burn agriculture “tavy”
- Bush fire
- Unsustainable logging
- Mining activities



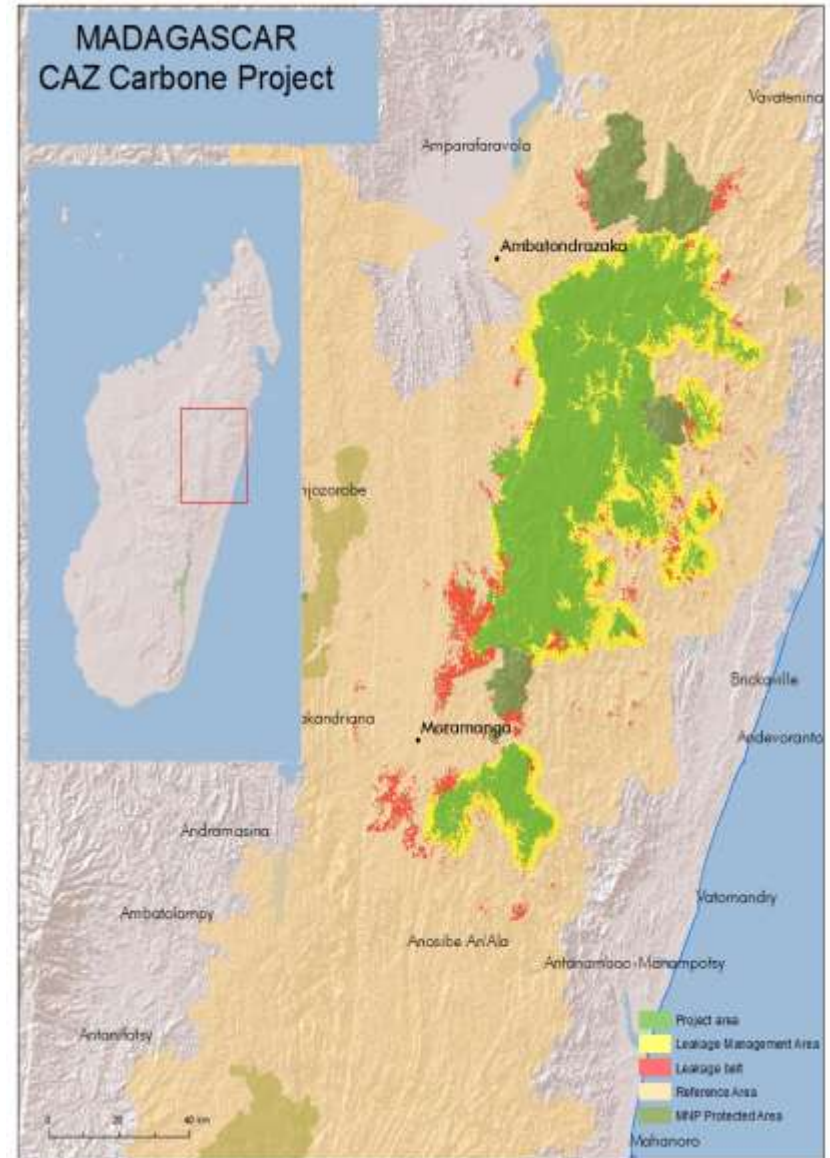
Reducing deforestation in the CAZ by establishing a REDD+ project

Project objectives:

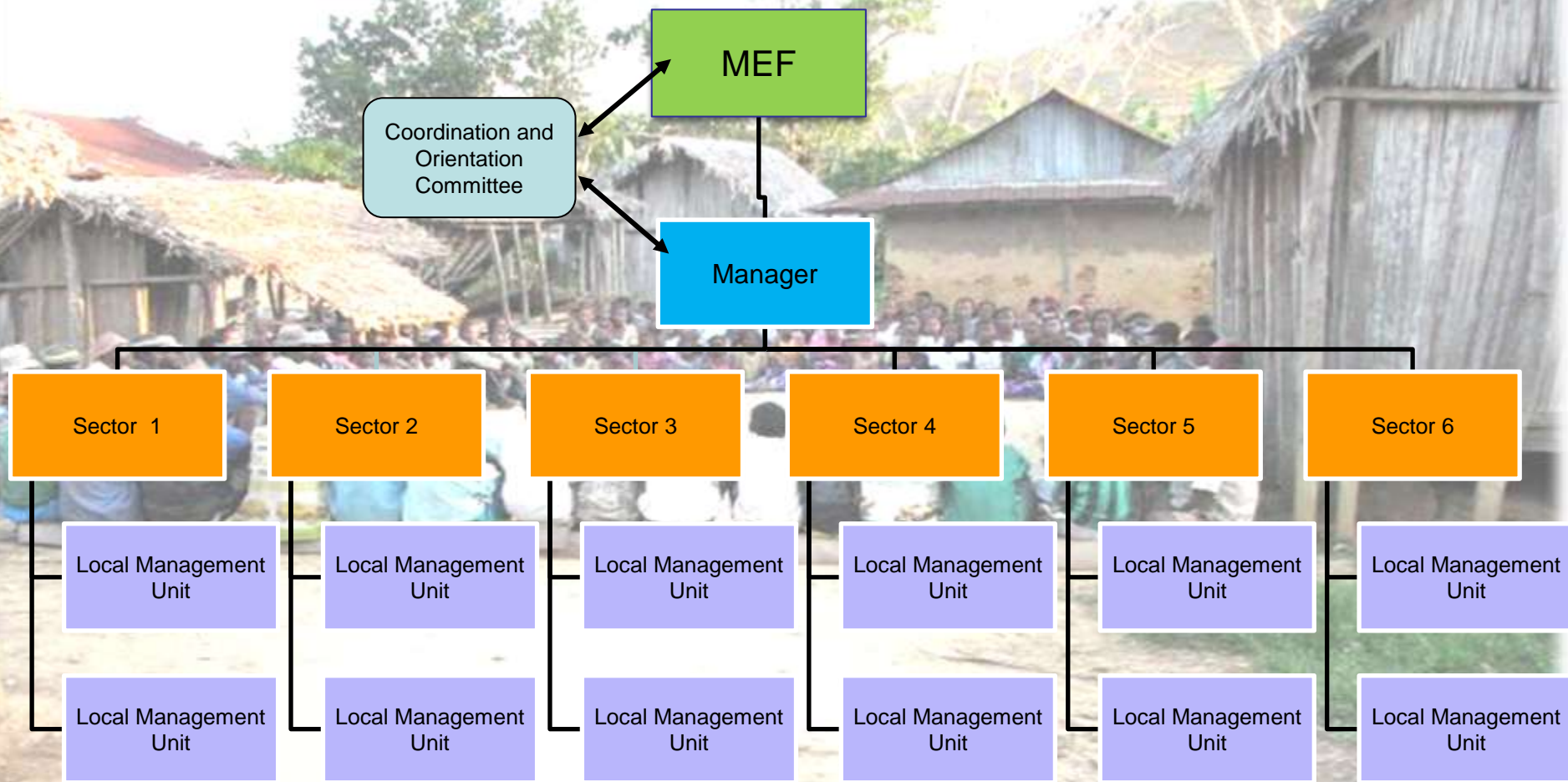
- Reduce deforestation and thereby reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 - . Emissions will be reduced by 9 million tons of CO₂, over 30 years period
- Conserve the area's biodiversity
- Promote sustainable economic activities

How are we reducing deforestation?

- Improving **governance**, law enforcement, and **capacity** of the management structure
- Developing **conservation agreements** with communities
- Providing technical support for sustainable agricultural activities through **NODE small grants program**
- Developing a REDD+ project and **generating carbon credits** for the financial sustainability of the area



Co-Management structure in CAZ



Benefit sharing through Conservation Incentive Agreements



Threats to biodiversity

Conservation activities:

- Patrols
- Ecological monitoring
- "Dina"

Protecting biodiversity and securing ecosystem services

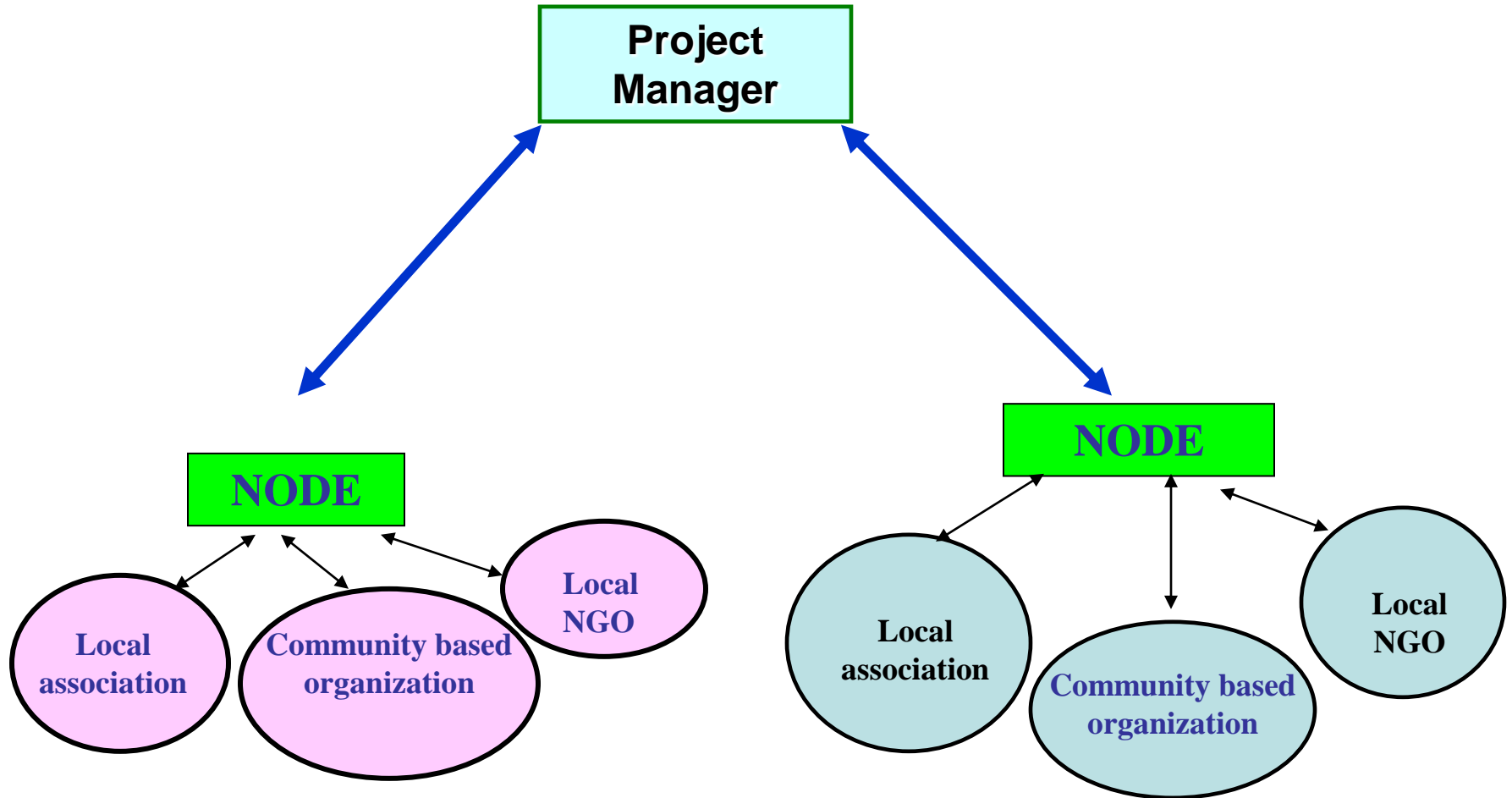
Lack of economic opportunities

Benefits to communities:

- Wages for patrols
- Microprojects for communities
- Supports in social infrastructures

Improving Human Well-being

Benefit sharing through NODE mechanism



*A unique approach to support **grassroots conservation** and community well-being*

Primary forests

Conservation Incentive
Agreements,
Management transfer

Fallow

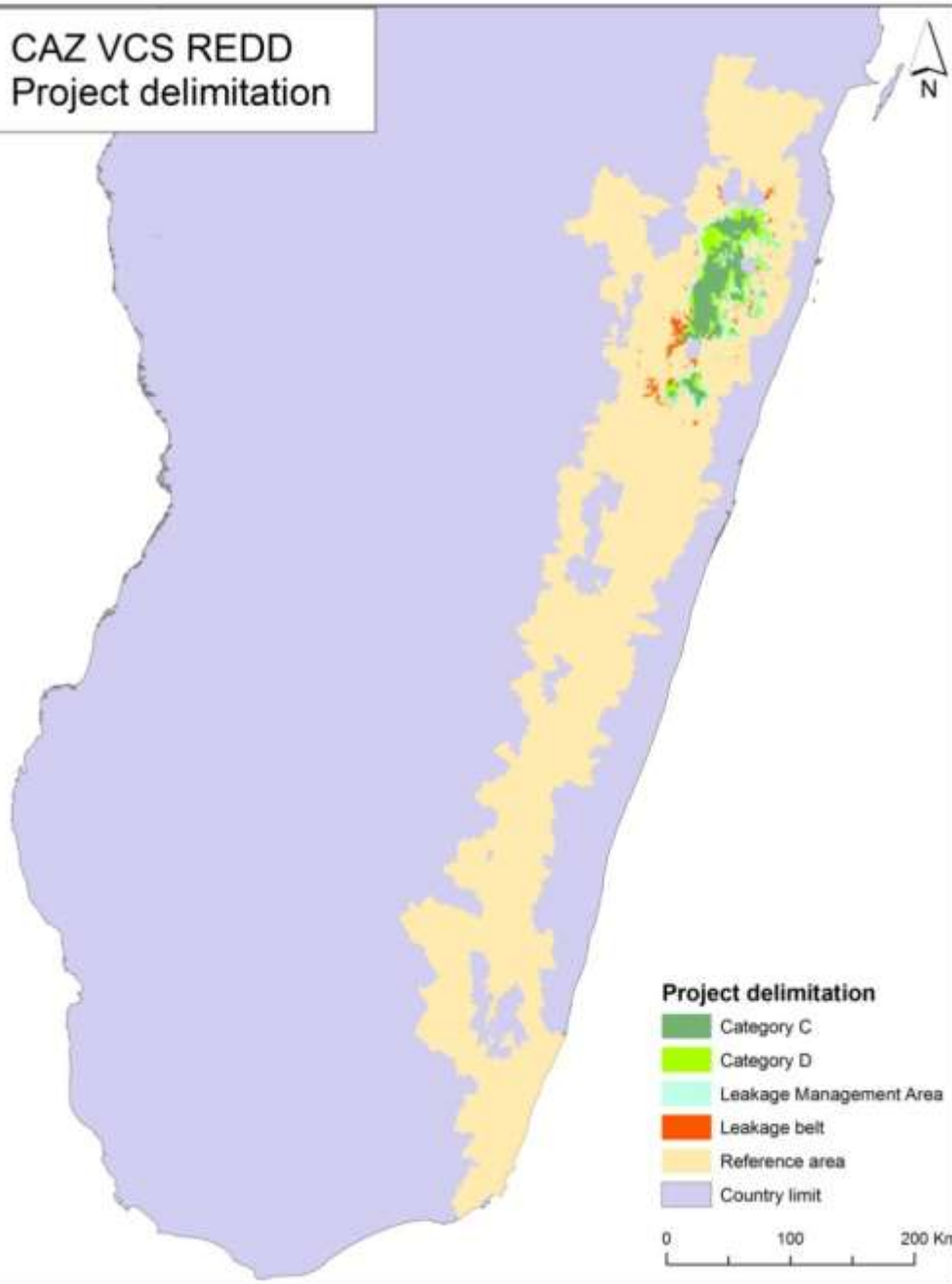
Buffer zone

NODE small
grants program

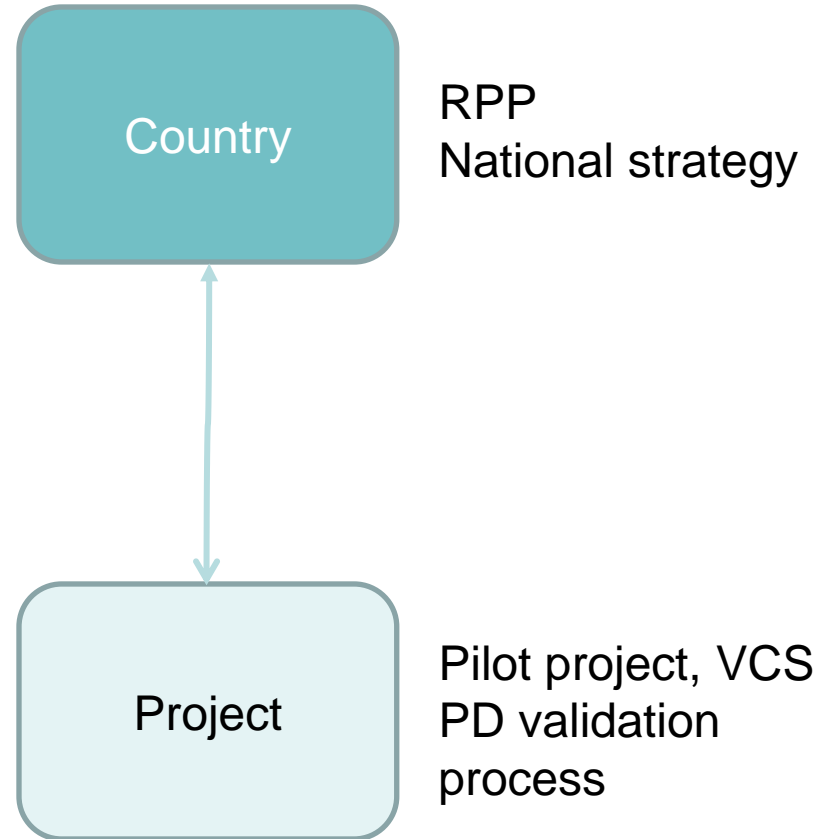
Agriculture zone

Village

CAZ VCS REDD
Project delimitation



Madagascar's REDD+ Program:



Areas of Success

- Willingness for behaviour change in favour of conservation
- Creation of local economy => Improving livelihoods, less dependency on forests...
- Transfer of technical skills and capacity => best practices



Benefits of working at the project scale vs a larger.

- More **physical presence** and support => trust, conflict management...
- More **communication**, Efficiency of using a variety of communication tools => **Understanding** on linkage between deforestation, climate change and livelihoods, **ownership** of local actors



CHALLENGES

1. **Scale up** local interventions to **all management units** (patrols, participatory ecological monitoring, MRV, promoting sustainable livelihoods activities...) + maintaining physical presence
2. Multiply **partnerships** with **multisectorial actors** (eg. Food security and health specialists)
3. Implement **capacity building program** for the governance structure at all levels
4. Law and local rules enforcement
5. Linking to markets and sustainability:
 - develop **economic opportunities**
 - Supporting agriculture value chain
 - Develop ecotourism value chain
 - Pursue other ES payment opportunities



Obstacles, barriers

- Extension of “Tavy” and bush fire (due to political reasons...)
- Propagation of unsustainable logging
- Mining products rush (saphirre, gold,...)
- Immigration

Need interventions at national level...



Key elements to be clarified...

- Structure to manage REDD+ funds
- Policy and Legal framework for REDD+
- Institutional framework for REDD+ at national and subregional level (local authorities...)

Thank You

