



REPUBLIKAN' MADAGASIKARA
Fitiavana - Tanindrazana - Fandrosoana



FINAL VERSION

BENEFIT

SHARING PLAN

ER PROGRAM

ATIALA ATSIANANA

Date: January, 2022



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA-ERP	Atiala-Atsinanana Emission Reduction Program
BNCCREDD+	National Office of Climate Change and REDD+
CAS	Special Assignment Account (« <i>Compte d'Affectation Spécifique</i> », in french CAS)
CAZ	Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor
CF	Carbon Fund
CI	Conservation International
CIME	Inter-ministerial committee for the Environment
CTD	Territorial Decentralized collectives (Collectivités territoriales décentralisées)
COBA	Basic community
COS	Steering and Support Committee
COSAP	Orientation and Support of Protected Areas Committee
CRR	Regional REDD+ Coordination
DREDD	Regional Environment and Sustainable Development platform
ER	Emissions Reduction
ERPA	Emission Reduction Payment Agreement
FAPBM	Madagascar Biodiversity Foundation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GOM	Government of Madagascar
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LOFM	Forest Observation Laboratory in Madagascar
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MNP	Madagascar National Park
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	Protected Area
PADAP	Sustainable Agriculture through a Landscape Approach Project
PAGDP	Landscape Management Plan
PFN REDD+	National REDD+ Platform
PFR REDD+	Regional REDD+ Platform
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
FIS	Special Intervention Fund
SIIP	Information System of Initiatives and Programs
SIS	Safeguards Information Systems
STD	Decentralized Territorial Services
TGRN	Transfer of Natural Resource Management to basic communities
VOI	Vondron'olona itotony (Grassroot communities)
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

INTRODUCTION



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition of terms

The terms presented below are English translations of relevant terms of Article 1 of the draft REDD+ Decree¹. French definitions will prevail.

Absolute performance, an indicator that is used to allocate the variable benefit to each Initiative within a carbon benefit sharing plan of the Program or Non-Program Initiative. This absolute performance could be based on the carbon, non-carbon and effort performance of the Initiative, and is set in the carbon benefit sharing plan.

Investment plan, a document provided by the Initiative at the time of application for approval and before each benefit sharing period that defines the areas of intervention, the budget allocated to each activity, the measurable objectives to be achieved and the nominal direct or indirect contributors to implementation.

Actors of REDD+ activities national delegated entities partnering with the government on the management of protected areas and the surrounding communities. Municipalities, grassroot communities (VOI), local NGOs are key actors for implementing activities.

Benefit Sharing, the sharing of Monetary and/or Non-Monetary Benefits with Beneficiaries under the ER Program in accordance with the Benefit Sharing Plan.

Benefit sharing period, the period between two reception of carbon finance and during which activities are expected to be implemented. This will be defined by BNCCRREDD+. The default is two years.

Beneficiaries, A subset or group of the ER Program's stakeholders (people involved in or affected by ER Program implementation) identified in the Benefit Sharing Plan to receive Monetary and/or Non-Monetary Benefits resulting from the ER Program.

Certified Emission Reductions, quantities of ER produced, measured and notified by the National Bureau in charge of REDD + Coordination, verified by an external auditor, and certified by a legal title issued by the Directorate-General in charge of forests, on behalf of the State of Madagascar.

Carbon benefits, Revenue from the sale of emission reductions, distributed to stakeholders in accordance with the carbon benefit sharing plan and the utilization plan, either in cash, to finance activities (per diem patrol,...) or in non-cash (service, infrastructure, ...).

Carbon Benefit Sharing Plan, a multi-year established document that sets the criteria for prioritizing and allocating carbon benefits at the level of a REDD + Initiative or Program and the list of budgeted activity categories associated with categories of beneficiaries and the objectives to be achieved.

Carbon Benefit Sharing Mechanism defines the processes, rules and procedures for developing the carbon benefit sharing and allocation plan with the participation of

¹ Version submitted to the Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. Expected to be approved by February 2020.

stakeholders and beneficiaries including local communities dependent on the use of natural forest resources.

Date of Launch of a REDD + program, the date on which the Program starts to generate ERs. This date corresponds to the start of the program's accounting period, which is defined by the Ministry in charge of Forests and the Environment through the National Office in charge of REDD + Coordination.

Effort Performance, the implementation of the initial investment plan or the Utilization Plan.

Emission Reductions (ERs), units representing tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) sequestered, avoided or reduced by eligible REDD+ activities under the national REDD+ strategy.

Emission Reductions Sold, quantities of ERs sold by the Malagasy State with a transfer of title of ERs to the benefit of a buyer.

Environmental and Social Safeguards for REDD +, a set of measures to ensure that environmental and social issues in the face of the risks and adverse effects of REDD + Initiatives are taken into account; in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Initiatives; Avoiding potential risks and social and environmental damage resulting from the Initiatives and ensuring that they provide social and environmental benefits and the adoption of good practices.

Feedback and grievance redress mechanism, a process and an effective, accessible, transparent, respectful of local culture and fair mechanism to resolve complaints related to the implementation of the REDD + mechanism amicably when possible. The complaint handling mechanism includes, collecting the complaints until the final resolution, and their follow-up and reporting system, including the competent entities responsible and considering the duration of the processing.

Field Activities, the activities carried out in the field, formalized, in charge of activities of the utilization plan, and contributing to the forest carbon performance. They are notably carried out by VOI, community, federation and regrouping, civil society, NGO, association etc.

Forest Carbon Performance, the amount of emission reductions generated by a REDD + Initiative or Program.

Governance of the initiative, a mechanism bringing together the actors within the initiative for planning and decision-making on REDD+ activities to be implemented. This must include representatives of the final beneficiaries and the municipalities concerned.

Measurement, Notification and Verification (MRV), a system for carrying out activities for calculating Emission and Absorption Factors and for analyzing activity data to develop the NERF and measure performance in terms of reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, removals related to the conservation of forest carbon stocks and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Monetary Benefits, cash received by Beneficiaries funded by payments received under an ERPA (ERPA Payments). These benefits, if any, must be included in the Benefit Sharing Plan.

Non-Carbon benefits, any benefits produced by or in relation to the implementation and operation of an ER Program, other than Monetary and Non-Monetary Benefits (e.g.,

improvement of local livelihoods, improved forest governance structure, clarified land tenure arrangement, enhanced biodiversity and other ecosystem services, etc.). Such benefits are specified in a distinct section of ER Program Documents (ERPDs) and do not form part of the Benefit Sharing Arrangements or the Benefit Sharing Plan for the ER Program.

Non-Carbon performance of a REDD+ Initiative, the result of the effective implementation of related activities, in particular, environmental and social standards based on Cancun's national guarantee interpretation and the alignment of the Cancun principles improving the protection of biodiversity, parity women, governance and land management and job creation.

Non-Monetary Benefits, Goods, services, or other benefits funded with ERPA Payments, or directly related to the implementation and operation of the ER Program, that provide a direct incentive to Beneficiaries to help implement the ER Program and can be monitored in an objective manner (e.g., technical assistance, capacity building, and in-kind inputs or investments such as seedlings, equipment, buildings, etc.). These benefits, if any, must be included in the Benefit Sharing Plan.

Promoter of REDD+ initiative or simply Promoter of Initiative, one or more public or private law legal entities, accredited by the National Bureau in charge of REDD + Coordination and having the capacity to contract and manage the REDD + Initiative.

REDD+, a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

REDD+ Activities, activities implemented in an approved REDD + Initiative to achieve the objectives of (i) reducing emissions from deforestation and (ii) forest degradation, (iii) conservation of forest carbon stocks, (iv) sustainable forest management; and (v) enhancement of forest carbon stocks, which are among the eligible activities defined in Annex 1 of Decree 2018-500 on the above-mentioned national REDD + strategy.

REDD+ Activity Manager/Actor, one or more public or private law legal person (s) who manages and uses the monetary carbon benefits.

REDD+ Initiative(s), hereafter referred to as Initiative(s), a delimited space not overlapping with other initiatives, conducting a coherent set of REDD+ activities, at different scales, managed by a proponent and having an internal governance body, contributing to REDD+ performance. It is validated by the National Office in charge of REDD+ coordination. It can be part of a REDD+ Program or an Initiative outside the Program. The final delimitation of a REDD initiative must include a buffer zone, as defined below, that extends beyond the initiative's initial official delimitation.

REDD + Initiatives and Programs Information System (referred by its acronym in French as **SIIP**), a device that collects, processes, consolidates, classifies and disseminates all information related to the management, monitoring and evaluation of programs and programs. REDD + initiatives.

REDD+ program or simply referred as Program, a set of Initiatives coordinated by a single governance system and managed by the National Bureau in charge of REDD + Coordination, in order to achieve the emission reduction objectives defined, prepared and implemented by various actors, and spread over several regions in an administratively defined area.

Reserve, mechanism to cover certain operations, in case of non-forest carbon performance of the Initiative or REDD + Program at the next measurement and notification. It is reinjected into the field activities in case of performance.

Reward activities, a carbon benefit dedicated to social and infrastructure investments and VOIs from performing municipalities within an initiative.

Utilization Plan of carbon benefits. REDD+ activities within approved REDD+ Initiatives (“homologue” in French) can have access to carbon finance provided they submit a Utilization Plan that is validated by the BNCCREDD+. The plan is prepared in consultation with local governance structures and defines the areas of intervention, the budget allocated to each activity, the measurable objectives to be achieved, the direct or indirect nominal implementing contributors, the final beneficiaries, the rewards and the management and administration costs.

VOI Vondron’olona itotony (or COBA in French): group of volunteers to which natural resources management has been transferred through the law N°96-025 (GELOSE). These are also known as grassroot communities or basic communities or “Communautés de Base” in French.

REDD+ Initiative buffer zone, a 2.5 km area surrounding the official boundary of an initiative (protected area, landscape, marine protected area, etc.), which cannot overlap with the boundary of another initiative. Overlapping buffer zones of two neighboring initiatives are divided into balanced areas, prioritizing natural boundaries, coherence of forest areas and ease of management.

1.2 Introduction to the AA Emission Reduction Program

1. **The Atiala-Atsinanana Emission Reduction Program (AA-ERP)² is a jurisdictional REDD+ program pioneering jurisdictional results-based payments for Emission Reductions (ERs) in Madagascar.** The AA-ERP was designed by the Government of Madagascar and aims to contribute to long-term sustainable management of forests by reducing deforestation and improving the well-being of rural communities. It is estimated that the program will generate 14.7 million ERs during the ERPA term. Out of a total of 14.7 million ERs potentially available to the Carbon Fund (CF), the GOM proposes to sell 10 million ERs at a unit price of US\$5 per ER, resulting in a total transaction value of US\$50 million.

2. **The AA-ERP area is crucial for Madagascar’s biological diversity conservation, as it includes a bastion of habitat for threatened plant³ and animal species of global importance with a very high level of endemism⁴.** The AA-ERP area covers a total of 6,904,417 ha (more than 10 percent of the Malagasy territory) including 0.9 million ha of primary forests) (14 percent of the total AA-ERP area), 1.1 million ha of disturbed forests, (16 percent of the total AA-ERP area) and approximately 40,000 ha of young secondary forests.

² The AA-ERP covers an ensemble of landscape units within the Eastern Humid Ecoregion totaling 6.9 million has, of which 2 million has are forests covering more than 50 percent of the remaining rainforest and endemic ecosystem in Madagascar.

³ Dumetz, N. (1999). High plant diversity of lowland rainforest vestiges in eastern Madagascar. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 8(2), 273-315.

⁴ Goodman, S. M., & Benstead, J. P. (2005). Updated estimates of biotic diversity and endemism for Madagascar. *Oryx*, 39(01), 73-77.

The total deforestation rate in the period 2006-2015 was -0.76 percent per year for all forests; -0.38 percent for primary forests and -1.1 percent for disturbed forests. Agriculture represents the main driver of deforestation. Additionally, the exploitation of forests for firewood and charcoal production are currently helping to meet 80-90 percent of energy needs in rural households.

3. **The AA-ERP aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in its area by 16 percent on average against the reference level in the first 2.5 years of Program implementation and by 39 percent in the following 3 years.** Around 53,000 ha of afforestation/reforestation activities are expected to be implemented in the first 5 years of implementation. The expected performance is due to the continued effects of the implemented activities over the years and the new activities being implemented with carbon finance through the benefit sharing arrangements. The impact of this performance represents a total of 14.8 million ERs to be achieved during the ERPA term, 70 percent of which is expected to be paid by the FCPF Carbon Fund as contract ERs, i.e. 10 million ERs.

4. **The overall sharing of carbon benefits across the AA-ERP will be done through REDD+ Initiatives validated ("homologée" in French) by the REDD+ governance structure.** Validated REDD+ Initiatives ("Initiatives REDD+ homologuées" in French) can have access to carbon finance provided they submit a Utilization Plan that has been prepared in consultation with relevant stakeholders that are represented in their respective governance structures (including municipalities, regional platforms, local communities, associations...). The Utilization Plans must also be validated by the National Office in charge of REDD+ Coordination, which at the time of this BSP is National Coordination Office of Climate Change, Carbon and REDD+ (BNCCREDD+).

5. **The Benefit Sharing Plan clarifies how generated carbon benefits will be distributed among the beneficiaries enabling the AA-ERP to achieve its objectives.** This document describes the benefit sharing mechanism including: a) types of benefits and beneficiaries; b) criteria: conditions, percentages and calculations for sharing of benefits; c) process: planning of activities and the decision rules for sharing of benefits. The document does not provide further detail on specific amounts allocated to each REDD+ Initiative and how these will be distributed among REDD+ activities and final beneficiaries. These details will rather be stated in a *Utilization Plan* to be developed upon confirmation of the carbon performance by the AA-ERP and the respective REDD+ Initiatives.

1.3 Legal underpinning of the benefit sharing plan

6. **The REDD+ Decree⁵ sets the legal basis of the benefit sharing mechanism.** The Decree defines the national REDD+ framework through the following section titles:

- a. Carbon rights including title to ERs and the right of carbon benefits (Title I,);
- b. The governance REDD+ mechanism (Title II);
- c. Management and monitoring of Initiatives and Programs (Title III);

⁵ Decree N° 2021-1113 of October 20, 2021 on the regulation of access to the forest carbon market.

- d. The benefit sharing mechanism (Title IV);
- e. Selling and transacting ERs (Title V);
- f. Financial management of carbon benefits and other finance related to REDD+ (Title VI);
- g. Remedies and resolution of disputes (Title VII);

7. **The REDD+ Decree establishes that the National Office in charge of REDD+ coordination**, at the time of this version of the BSP the National Office of Climate Change and REDD+ (BNCCREDD+) is responsible for the establishment, launching and management of REDD+ Programs in Madagascar.

8. **The REDD+ Decree requires⁶ REDD+ Programs to prepare benefit sharing plans to define the prioritization criteria of activities to be financed by carbon benefits and the procedures for sharing carbon benefits.** The current Benefit Sharing Plan of the AA-ERP has been prepared by BNCCREDD+ as it is the institution in charge of the management of the REDD+ Program. It has been prepared through a consultative process.

9. **Carbon benefits are considered as “public resources” in Madagascar and as such they are subject to the specific provisions of applicable Malagasy law⁷.**

10. **The REDD+ Decree establishes⁸ that any revenue from selling ERs in Madagascar is received, managed and transferred via a Special Assignment Account (« *Compte d’Affectation Spéciale* » in french, CAS). The fiduciary mechanism is referred to as *CAS account named « CREDIT CARBONE REDD+ » in this BSP.***

The management of the account defines a set of responsibilities divided between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development:

- BNCCREDD+ ensures the technical processes of carbon revenue utilization plans elaboration and validation on the basis of which the transfers are made to the beneficiaries. These processes go through REDD + governance and specified by the decree on regulation of access to the forest carbon market.
- The BNCCREDD+, with the Administrative and Financial Department of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, ensures the budgetary transcription and the registration in the initial and rectifying budget law which is a condition for any use of public revenue

⁶ Article 55

⁷ Article 51

⁸ Article 73

- Based on the validated utilization plan, any transfer from the CAS account "credit carbone REDD+" requires the signature of the ORDSEC or "ordonnateur secondaire"⁹ and the GAC or "gestionnaire d'activité"¹⁰. Both are appointed to the Ministry of environment and sustainable development.
- The accountant who carries out the verification and executes the transfers is assigned by the Ministry of Economy and Budget

11. The following table shows the main regulatory documents that are applicable to this Carbon Benefit Sharing Plan.

Table 1. Main legal texts with implications for the benefit sharing mechanism and plan

Legal document	Implications on Benefit Sharing Plan
Decree N° 2018-500: Adoption of National REDD+ Strategy	The National REDD+ Strategy sets the basis for the institutional arrangements and governance of the benefit sharing mechanism. The adoption of the National REDD+ Strategy through Decree means the de facto that the governance is approved, but legal expert advice that specific texts approving these aspects would be recommendable to ensure the practical adoption of these aspects.
Decree N°2017-1106: Creation of the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Environment	The Inter-ministerial committee for the environment or CIME is the authority in charge of the validation of the strategical proposals made by the national REDD+ Platform.
Decree N° 2021-1113 : on the regulation of access to the forest carbon market	The REDD+ Decree sets the basis for the transfer of title, governance, the validation ("homologation" in French) of REDD+ Initiatives and eligibility of beneficiaries, the safeguards arrangements and FGMR, the monitoring of carbon and non-carbon performance, the overall sharing of benefits and the transaction of ERs.
Decree N°XX - XX ¹¹ : fixing the terms of management of the Compte d'Affectation Spéciale	According to the article 73 of the decree XX-2021, a "Compte d'Affectation Spéciale" (CAS) has been chosen to receive and manage the carbon benefits. The CAS named

⁹ The person with budgetary and financial responsibility in the department for which the account is created. He is responsible for the financial commitment of expenditure and for authorizing expenditure by signing the payment orders to this effect.

¹⁰ The person representing the department that is authorized to submit expenditure proposals to ensure the completion of the program to which they contribute.

¹¹ It has been submitted for approval and is expected to be adopted by October 2021, yet it is not required to operationalize this BSP.

Legal document	Implications on Benefit Sharing Plan
named « <i>CREDIT CARBONE REDD+</i> »	<p>: « CREDIT CARBONE REDD+ », is created by the article 17 of Law N°2020-013 du December 24 2020 on the budget law 2021. A draft decree defines the opening and management modalities of the CAS named « CREDIT CARBONE REDD+ » has received comments from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and is in the process of being formalized.</p> <p>An operational manual for the functioning of the CAS is being finalized. It describes all operating procedures from the arrival of money in the CAS to the beneficiary entities. It outlines procedures for disbursement in accordance with the benefit sharing plan, and disbursement will be based on the carbon performance results for each monitoring period.</p>
Decree No. 2021-916 : on the attributions of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and the general organization of his Ministry.	It defines that the National Office in charge of REDD+ coordination at the time of this BSP is the National Office of Climate Change and REDD+ (BNCCREDD+)
Ministerial order 14569/2016 of MEF: Creation of the National REDD+ Platform	It creates the national REDD+ Platform and defines its competencies.
Regional Order 018/2017/REG/AROFO: Creation of the Regional REDD+ Platform	It creates the regional REDD+ Platform of the Region of Analanjirofo and defines its competencies.
Regional Order 006/2018/REG/ATSIN: Creation of the Regional REDD+ Platform	It creates the regional REDD+ Platform of the Region of Atsinanana and defines its competencies.
Regional Order 0027/2017/REG/SAVA: Creation of the Regional REDD+ Platform	It creates the regional REDD+ Platform of the Region of Sava and defines its competencies.
Regional Order 001/2018/RS/CR/SG/DDR/ENV: Creation of the Regional REDD+ Platform	It creates the regional REDD+ Platform of the Region of SOFIA and defines its competencies.

1.4 Principles and basis of the benefit sharing mechanism

1.4.1 Principles

12. In line with Article 53 of the REDD+ Decree, this BSP outlines the following principles:
- a. **Fairness:** coherence of the allocation of carbon benefits with the carbon and non-carbon performance identified in the REDD+ Initiatives and Programs Information System (referred to by its acronym in French as SIIP)¹²;
 - b. **Inclusiveness and participation:** the inclusion of all potential beneficiaries in the BSP, including the different categories of social groups like women;
 - c. **Evolution:** the updating of the BSP according to the relevance of the results of its implementation;
 - d. **Transparency:** the publication of the BSP and the carbon benefits utilization plan once validated.
13. **The carbon benefits shared must contribute to REDD+ activities that are *additional***, meaning:
- a. Benefits cannot replace existing sources of finance used by the REDD+ Initiative, which will be assessed by BNCCREDD+ at the time of evaluating the Utilization Plans;
 - b. Benefits must support the sustainability of existing REDD+ activities initiated with non-REDD+ finance so as to ensure that existing REDD+ activities do not cease due to lack of finance.

1.4.2 The AA-ERP and Initiatives

14. **The carbon performance of the AA-ERP is measured for the totality of the REDD+ Initiatives and the areas without REDD+ initiatives.** In case there is no carbon performance at the level of the AA-ERP, the ensemble of REDD+ Initiatives will not receive carbon benefits, even if some REDD+ Initiatives demonstrate carbon performance.
15. **The areas without REDD+ Initiatives are municipalities covered partially by forests that are not part of or do not overlap with a REDD+ Initiative.** The risks of non-performance of these areas could affect the overall performance of the AA-ERP. It is expected that carbon benefits will be used to extend + activities, within REDD+ Initiatives, new or existing, with the aim to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
16. **The Emission Reductions generated by all Programs and Initiatives in Madagascar are owned and managed by the Government of Madagascar.** Only the Government of Madagascar can commercialize Emission Reductions directly or may commercialize them through a delegation of authority/responsibility. Revenues received from the commercialization of Emission Reductions are considered “public” and are under the management and responsibility of the Ministry Economy and Finance (MEF in French) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD in French).

¹² <http://siip.bnc-redd.mg/#/>

REDD+ Program (AA-ERP)

- Include the ensemble of REDD+ Initiatives
- Managed by the BNCCREDD+

14 REDD+ Initiatives

Ensemble of eligible REDD+ activities, implemented by different actors in the field (e.g. communities) and managed by a promoter.

12 Forest areas without initial REDD+ Initiatives.

During the 5-year ERPA term, the REDD+ Program intends to extend REDD+ activities by promoting REDD+ initiatives in these areas.

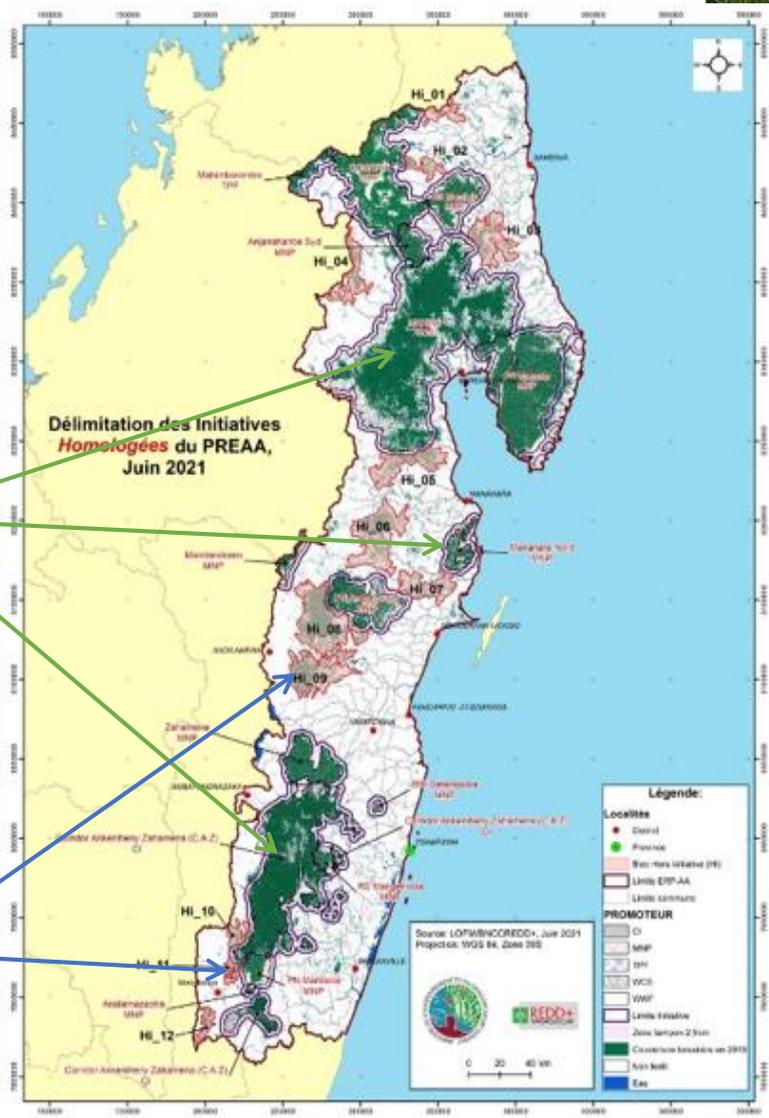


Figure 1- Overview of ER program and some of the potential REDD+ Initiatives

1.4.3 What is a REDD+ Initiative?

17. **A REDD+ Initiative is a clearly delineated zone where a coherent set of REDD+ activities, at different scales, is managed by a Promoter with an internal governance body, that contributes to REDD+ performance.** The geographical limits of the REDD+ Initiative are exclusive and cannot overlap with other Initiatives. At the time of this version of the BSP it is expected that first Initiatives to be validated will be large landscapes which include a mosaic of forests and agriculture area and are either represented by protected areas and its buffer area or by whole watersheds (see example below).

18. **A Promoter is one or more public or private legal entities, accredited by BNCCREDD+ and having the capacity to manage a REDD + Initiative.** The Promoter will be responsible for the technical and financial management of the REDD+ Initiative in accordance

with the rights and obligations set in the contract between BNCCREDD+ and the Promoter. The Promoter will be responsible of developing the Utilization Plans in consultation with stakeholders represented in the governance structures.

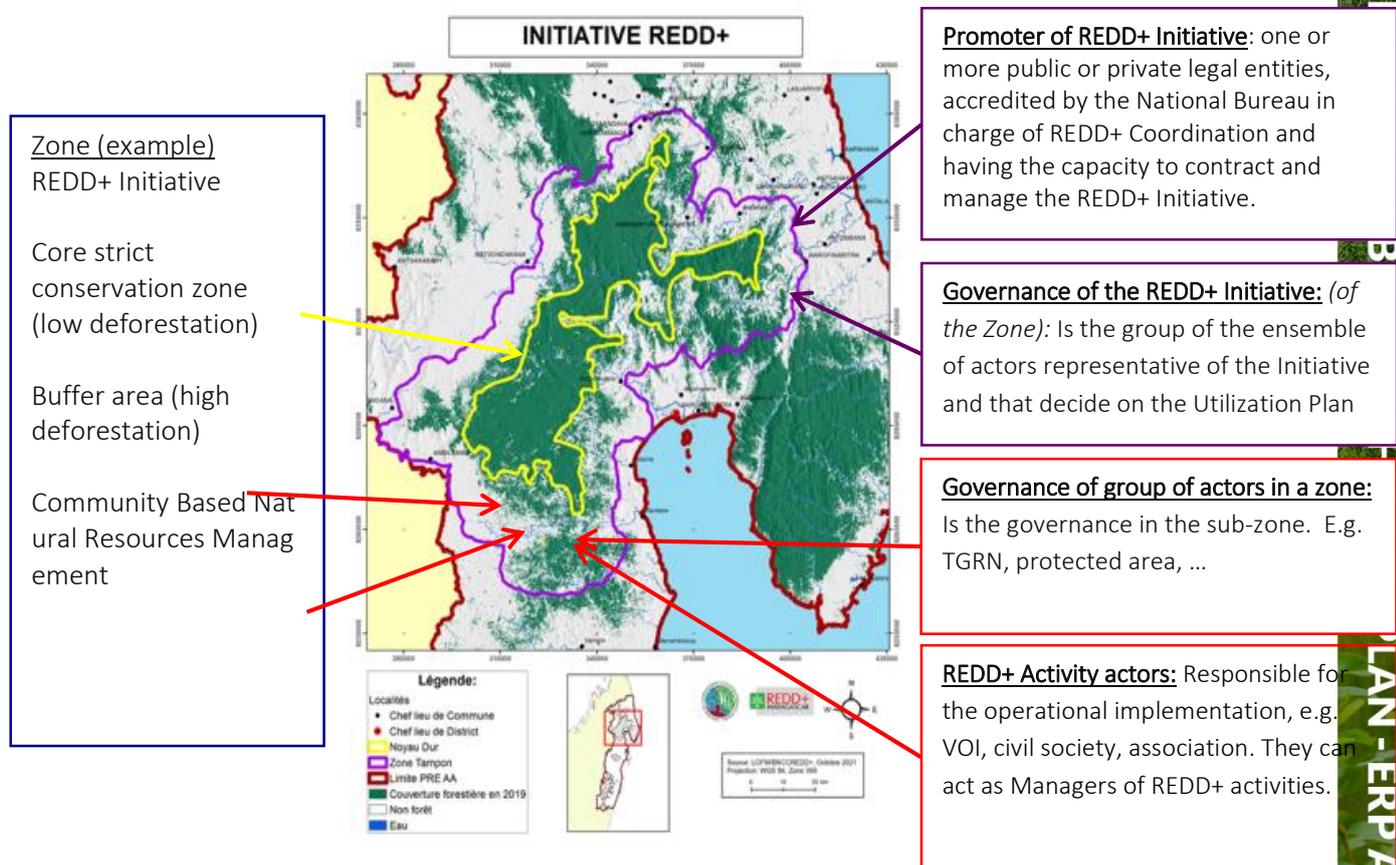


Figure 2. Example of Zone, Initiative REDD+ and different actors

1.4.4 General structure of the benefit sharing mechanism

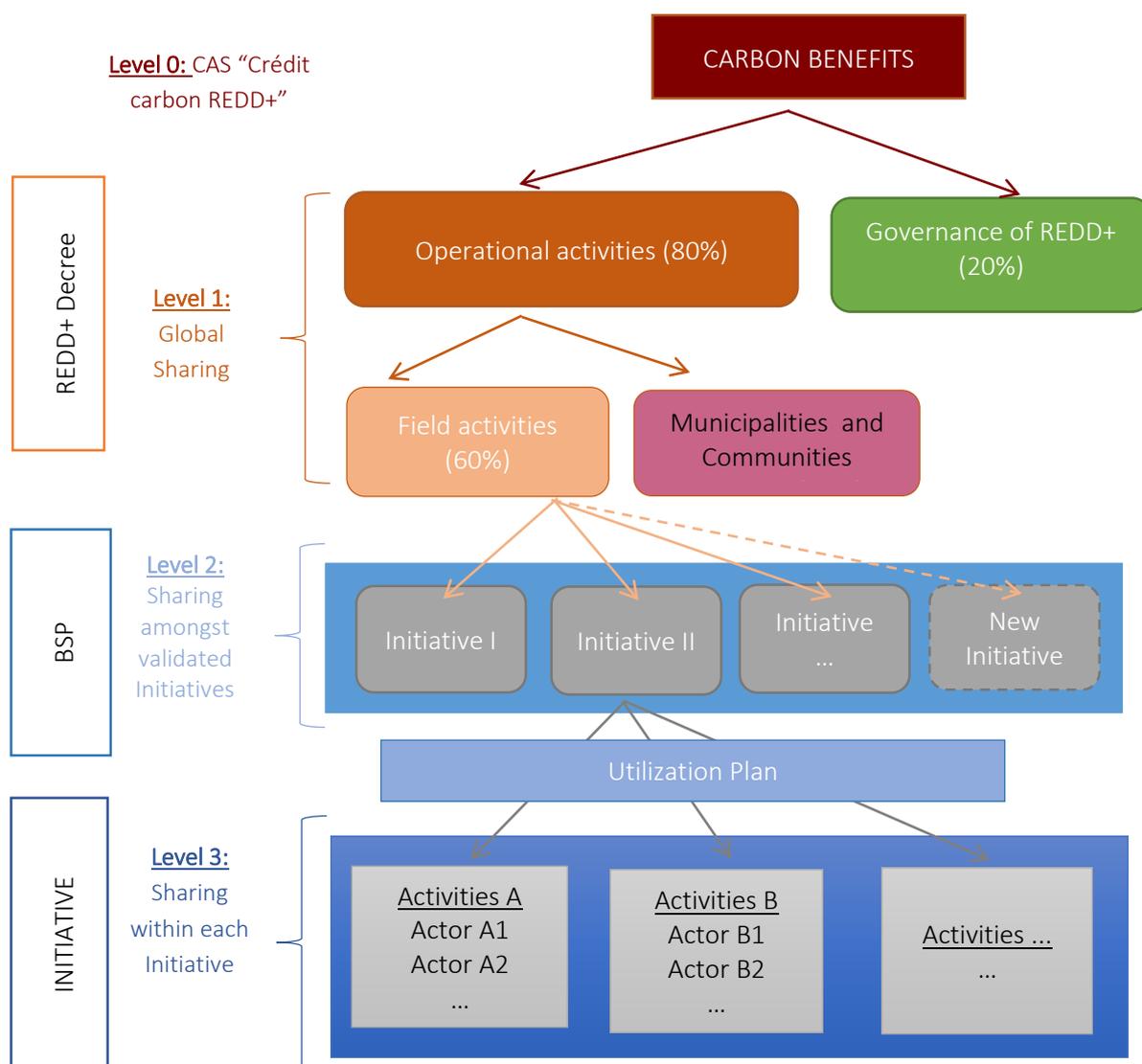


Figure 3. Overview of the benefit sharing mechanism

19. As indicated in Section 1.3, **carbon benefits will be managed and distributed by the CAS** titled « **CREDIT CARBONE REDD+** », The carbon benefits will distribute following the provisions of the present BSP and upon the provision of Utilization Plans by Initiatives (for field activities and Rewards), BNCCREDD+ and CRR (for REDD+ governance), and Decentralized territorial collectives (for Rewards and monitoring by CTD).

20. **Most of the carbon benefits (60%) will serve to finance Field Activities that will ultimately benefit local communities and serve to further address deforestation and**

forest degradation. Carbon benefits will be distributed through REDD+ Initiatives which have been validated ("homologuée" in French) by the REDD+ governance structure. The distribution of carbon benefits across Initiatives will be based on the level of ambition and the level of absolute performance of the Initiative.

21. **Distribution of carbon benefits across actors within the Initiative will be defined through Utilization Plans** which will be prepared in consultation with stakeholders represented in an existing consultation structure in Municipalities of each initiative, and will be validated by the Initiative governance structure and approved by BNCCREDD+. Actors receiving carbon benefits may be final beneficiaries or may act as REDD+ activity managers which have the capacity to manage technically and financially the implementation of REDD+ activities.

22. **A small percentage of carbon Benefits will be used to finance the REDD+ governance structures** (20%), activities required for the operation of the AA-ERP. It is important to note that this includes both program measures and operating costs of the ER Program.

23. **Carbon benefits will also serve to finance rewards activities (20%) which are social and infrastructure investments for local communities, including the monitoring by the Decentralized territorial collectives** (Collectivités territoriales décentralisées). These will be distributed only to municipalities and VOI that have shown "top-performance" in terms of Emission Reductions¹³ across all municipalities that overlay with REDD+ Initiatives.

24. **The distribution of most carbon benefits will be based on the level of ambition and performance.** Distribution of carbon benefits across Initiatives will be based on the level of ambition and the level of absolute performance of the Initiative. The level of ambition will be measured through the level of investment and number of municipalities covered by the Initiatives (described in the Initiatives investment plan), and the performance will be measured through the carbon performance (Emission Reductions and enhanced removals), and the effort performance (implementation of the investment plans). Rewards will be available to municipalities and VOI that overlap REDD+ Initiatives and that show "very good" carbon performance¹⁴.

¹³ More information on the "carbon performance" monitoring of municipalities in Section 7.

¹⁴ More information on the "carbon performance" monitoring of municipalities in Section 7.

BENEFICIARIES



2 BENEFICIARIES

2.1 Categories of Beneficiaries

25. There are four broad categories of beneficiaries of carbon benefits (for eligibility criteria see section 2.2. below):

- a. REDD+ Governance structures required for the operation of the AA-ERP, i.e. BNCCREDD+, Regional REDD+ coordination (CRR, "Coordination Régionale REDD+" in French), Directorate-General in charge of forests; and National and Regional REDD+ Platforms,
- b. The Promoters of validated REDD+ Initiatives who receive the carbon benefits (monetary), manage them and further distribute in accordance to the approved Utilization Plan as monetary or non-monetary benefits;
- c. The managers of REDD+ activities included within validated REDD+ Initiatives who receive carbon benefits from the Promoter and manage them and further distribute in accordance to the approved Utilization Plan as monetary and non-monetary benefits;
- d. The final beneficiaries (e.g. local communities) who benefit from the impact of the implementation of REDD+ Activities identified in the validated Utilization Plan.

26. The four broad categories of beneficiaries include several different beneficiaries as detailed in the below table. The specific beneficiaries within validated REDD+ Initiatives will be defined in their Utilization Plans.

Table 2. Categories of beneficiaries and list of beneficiaries.

Categories of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
Governance structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional technical support: BNCCREDD+ and Regional REDD+ Coordination. • Coordination and governance: CIME REDD+, National REDD+ Platform, Regional REDD+ Platform. • Mechanisms of sub-regional coordination: an existing consultation structure in Municipalities and Municipalities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring by Territorial Decentralized Collectives (CTDs) of REDD+ Initiatives (i.e. implementation of investment plans, safeguards measures and FGRM) and planning of benefit sharing under an existing consultation structure in Municipalities. • Control of the good management of REDD+ activities by the Directorate-General in charge of forests

Categories of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
Promoters of validated REDD+ Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoters responsible financially and technically of validated REDD+ Initiative, e.g. forest managers (i.e. community forest manager such as Grassroot communities (<i>Vondron'Olona Ifotony</i> or VOIs¹⁵ (Communautés de base or COBAs in French)); protected area manager such as MNP, WCS and CI), rural households, farmers' associations or groups of small producers and processors (i.e. charcoal producers, hunters, animal and agriculture farmers), NGOs, civil society organizations, women's associations or groups. <p>At the time of this BSP, it is expected that the first validated REDD+ Initiatives will be the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protected areas and buffer areas; CAZ PA landscape (Promoter: Conservation International), Makira PA landscape (Promoter: Wildlife Conservation Society), Madagascar National Parks PA landscapes (Promoter: Madagascar National Parks). b. The PADAP project developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (Promoter: Communities. Will need to create a legal structure prior to being validated); c. Other initiatives implementing REDD+ Activities such as NAMA project in COMATSA landscape (Expected promoter: World Wildlife Fund Madagascar). <p>A map with the approximate extent of the zones of these Initiatives is shown in Section 9.1. Exact boundaries will be defined at the time of formal validation of the REDD+ Initiatives.</p>
Managers of REDD+ Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalized groups of Actors of REDD+ activities responsible financial and technically of REDD+ activities included in the Utilization Plan of validated REDD+ Initiatives, e.g. grassroot communities such as VOIs, municipalities, federation and regrouping, civil society, local NGO and association, women's associations or groups, technical partner, DREDD, etc.
Final Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actors of REDD+ activities (e.g. local communities) present within the areas of intervention of the REDD+ Activities of the validated REDD+ Initiatives.

¹⁵ In the REDD+ mechanism, in addition to the definition in section 1.1, the VOI (COBA) plays the role of local support in securing protected areas against pressures on forests in the green belt through a transfer of natural resource management.

2.2 Eligibility criteria for beneficiaries

27. The **CAS** titled « **CREDIT CARBONE REDD+** » will receive the carbon benefits resulting from selling ERs and will manage and distribute them accordingly to this Carbon Benefit Sharing Plan and upon provision of the respective Utilization Plans.

28. Carbon benefits allocated to the governance mechanism will be managed by BNCCREDD+ and the CRR (only for the 2% corresponding to CTD monitoring). Access to monetary carbon benefits by these entities will be conditional to:

- a. Provision to the carbon benefits of a Utilization Plan for the activities to be implemented;
- b. Demonstration of adequate capacities for financial management¹⁶.

29. BNCCREDD+ will transfer carbon benefits to the CRRs for fulfilling their responsibilities. This will be conditional to the demonstration to BNCCREDD+ of adequate capacity for financial and procurement management¹⁶.

30. Carbon benefits allocated to field activities implemented by Initiatives will be distributed to the Promoter of the Initiative. This is conditional to:

- a. Validation (“homologation” in French) of the REDD+ Initiative by BNCCREDD+ in accordance to the REDD+ Decree;
- b. Establishment of a contract between BNCCREDD+ and the Promoter of the validated Initiative setting the respective rights and obligations in the implementation of the REDD+ activities in accordance with the applicable legislation;
- c. Inclusion of the beneficiary in the types of beneficiaries developed in the Carbon Benefit Sharing Plan;
- d. Approved of a Utilization Plan developed by the governance structure of the Initiative, Regional REDD+ platforms and National REDD+ platform and validation by BNCCREDD+;
- e. Registration of all above elements in the SIIP;
- f. Demonstration of adequate capacities for financial management¹⁶.

31. REDD+ Initiative will implement REDD+ activities via one or more REDD+ Actors who can receive and manage directly Carbon Benefits, and who will be Manager of REDD+ activities. The latter is conditional to:

- a. Inclusion of the actor of the REDD+ activity in the approved Utilization Plan;
- b. Demonstration to the REDD+ Initiative of adequate capacities for financial management¹⁶.

¹⁶ In case the entity is not able to demonstrate sufficient financial management capability, it will still be able to receive non-monetary benefits provided the financial and procurement management is done by an entity with the required capacity, i.e. BNCCREDD+, the Promoter of the Initiative in the case of REDD+ Managers.

32. Final beneficiaries are eligible to receive carbon finance if they comply with the following conditions:

- a. beneficiary is within a REDD+ Initiative that is eligible to receive carbon benefits;
- b. Beneficiary is included in the approved Utilization Plan.

33. Considering the definition of a REDD+ Initiative and REDD+ Activity, initiative promoter and activity manager/actor, it is desirable that all forms of eligible REDD+ activities located within the jurisdictional delimitation of an Initiative already identified in the AA-ERP be included in the utilization plan in order to contribute to the ER objective and be part of beneficiaries of carbon revenues.

34. For activities that are eligible for REDD+ but are outside the jurisdictional boundaries of an Initiative already identified in the ERP, they will be included in the extension section according to emerging issues to improve program performance.

35. A private operator¹⁷ is not eligible as a final beneficiary as lucrative activities of a private economic operator cannot be financed directly according to Malagasy legislation¹⁸. This is related particularly to financing their own operating costs or providing direct revenues to a private company. However, carbon benefits may be used to finance REDD+ activities that are promoted by private operators and managed / co-managed specifically as part of private-community partnerships. Local communities or non-profit organizations (NGOs, associations, etc.) collaborating with private operators can be beneficiaries provided that:

- a. there is a contractual relationship with the private operator and the community and;
- b. the commitment to zero-deforestation throughout the processes and activities (net)¹⁹ is stated in the contract.

¹⁷ Status of SA or SARL or Groupement Economique. Non-profit organizations are not considered to be “private sector” in the context of this BSP and the Malagasy legislation.

¹⁸ For instance, reforestation on private property of a company, private production in a rented management area if the workforce is hired), the construction of an extractor

¹⁹ Zero-deforestation (net) because the activities must not contribute to deforestation. For example, if it is a cash crop, the whole process (from planting to production) should be free of deforestation.

CARBON BENEFITS



3 CARBON BENEFITS

36. A Carbon benefit is revenue from the sale of emission reductions, distributed to stakeholders in accordance with the carbon benefit sharing plan and the utilization plan, which can be monetary (in cash, to finance activities) or non-monetary (supporting services and other goods for the society e.g. building of infrastructure).

37. The overall objective of carbon benefits set by REDD+ decree article 51 is to: a) ensure the financial sustainability of REDD+ Activities; and b) support the national development of the REDD+ mechanism.

38. Carbon benefits must serve five broad purposes in line with the REDD+ Decree

- a. Continuity of successful REDD+ activities within an Initiative
- b. Extension of REDD+ activities within an Initiative, in geographical or thematic terms
- c. Promotion of new initiatives;
- d. Operationalization of REDD+ governance and management mechanisms, including
 - Contributing to the Malagasy government's operating or investment expenses
 - Monitoring of the proper management of REDD+ activities by the Directorate-General in charge of forests and the environment;
 - Coordination of the mechanism by the National Office in charge of REDD+ Coordination;
 - The planning process at the national, regional and communal levels
 - Monitoring as described in this title;
 - Technical support and coaching of actors at the regional level;
 - Marketing of certified ERs and management of carbon benefits;
- e. Rewards and social activities for communes and VOIs performing well in terms of REDD+.

Local communities as Actors of REDD+ activities will receive a significant proportion of benefits, either as monetary or non-monetary activities defined in the REDD+ Initiative's Utilization Plan.

Table 3. Beneficiaries and types of carbon benefits

Categories of beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Benefits received	Type of carbon benefits received
Governance structures	National and regional technical support: BNCCREDD+ and Regional REDD+ Coordination	<p>BNCCREDD+ and CRR will receive the monetary benefits and will manage them to cover operating costs of the technical coordination mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National and regional technical support: Including the cost of the National BNCCREDD+ unit (BNCCREDD+) and the costs of the regional teams REDD+ ("Cellule regional REDD+"); b. The regional monitoring and monitoring of grievances by the regional REDD+ Coordination (operational and mission costs); c. Monitoring and Evaluation: Including operational costs of the SIIP and the MRV system; d. Mechanism for technical monitoring (MRV, Safeguards monitoring, ...); e. Supervision mechanisms of the Directorate-General in charge of forests; f. Extraordinary support to afforestation/reforestation and to fight against fires. 	Monetary
	Directorate-General in charge of forests	Control over the good management of forest resources, in particular the good management of protected areas and forest landscapes	Monetary

	Governance and coordination: CIME REDD+, National REDD+ Platform	Carbon benefits allocated to governance and coordination will be received and managed by BNCCREDD+ and used to cover the operating costs of the governance and coordination structures.	Non-monetary and some monetary
	Mechanisms of sub-regional coordination: an existing consultation structure in Municipalities, Municipalities.		Non-monetary and some monetary
	The Territorial Decentralized Collectives (CTDs).	The CTDs will receive monetary benefits if they have capacity to manage them and will use them to cover: a) monitoring of activities (i.e. missions to the field, supervision of REDD+ activities and Initiatives); b) costs of planning and preparation (i.e. invitations, logistics,...); c) costs of safeguards supervision and FGRM.	Monetary
Promoters of validated REDD+ Initiatives	Promoters responsible financially and technically of validated REDD+ Initiative	The Promoters will use carbon benefits to cover part of their operational costs (these are limited following the provisions of Section 4), to directly implement REDD+ activities or may transfer carbon benefits to Managers of REDD+ activities.	Monetary

Managers of REDD+ Activities	Formalized groups of Actors of REDD+ activities responsible financial and technically of REDD+ activities	The Managers will use carbon benefits to cover part of their operating costs and to implemented REDD+ activities.	Monetary
Final Beneficiaries	Actors of REDD+ activities (e.g. local communities) present within the areas of intervention of the REDD+ Activities of the validated REDD+ Initiatives.	Final beneficiaries will benefit from the implementation of REDD+ activities, which are implemented by Promoters or Managers of REDD+ Initiatives. Final beneficiaries also receive non-carbon benefits	Non-monetary and some monetary



DISTRIBUTION OF CARBON BENEFITS



4 DISTRIBUTION OF CARBON BENEFITS

39. Following the decree on the regulation of access to the forest carbon market which defines the benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ Programs in Madagascar is built on three levels which will be applied upon reception of funds and will be applicable for each benefit sharing period. Level 1 sets the sharing mechanism to distribute carbon benefits across five broad categories. Level 2 sets the sharing mechanism to distribute carbon benefits across validated REDD+ Initiatives that are located within the AA-ERP. Level 3 sets the requirements for further sharing within the REDD+ Initiative following a Utilization Plan prepared in consultation with local governance structures and validated by BNCCREDD+.

40. For each carbon benefit receipt, a budget **framework** is developed to determine the budget allocated to eligible beneficiaries in accordance with this Carbon Benefit Sharing Plan and to provide guidelines for the prioritization of activities and the intervention areas selection in the use of the fund.

41. Sharing at the different levels is based on different mechanisms:

- a. **Level 1:** based on percentages over the total carbon benefits available. The calculation will be automatic.
- b. **Level 2:** based on the performance of each REDD+ validated Initiative. It includes a share between variable and fixed payments:
 - i. **Fixed payment:** Shared among REDD+ Initiatives independently of its performance and may be used to cover: a) operational costs of the Initiative; b) costs of internal governance; and c) key REDD+ activities (e.g. patrolling).
 - ii. **Variable payment:** Shared among REDD+ Initiatives based on their contribution to the aggregate absolute performance.
- c. **Level 3:** based on the internal planning within the REDD+ Initiative and targeted performance. The planning is done by the governance mechanism of the REDD+ Initiative with the support of the Promotor.

4.1 Level 1 - Global sharing

42. Benefit sharing at the first level will be defined based on percentages over the total carbon benefits available.

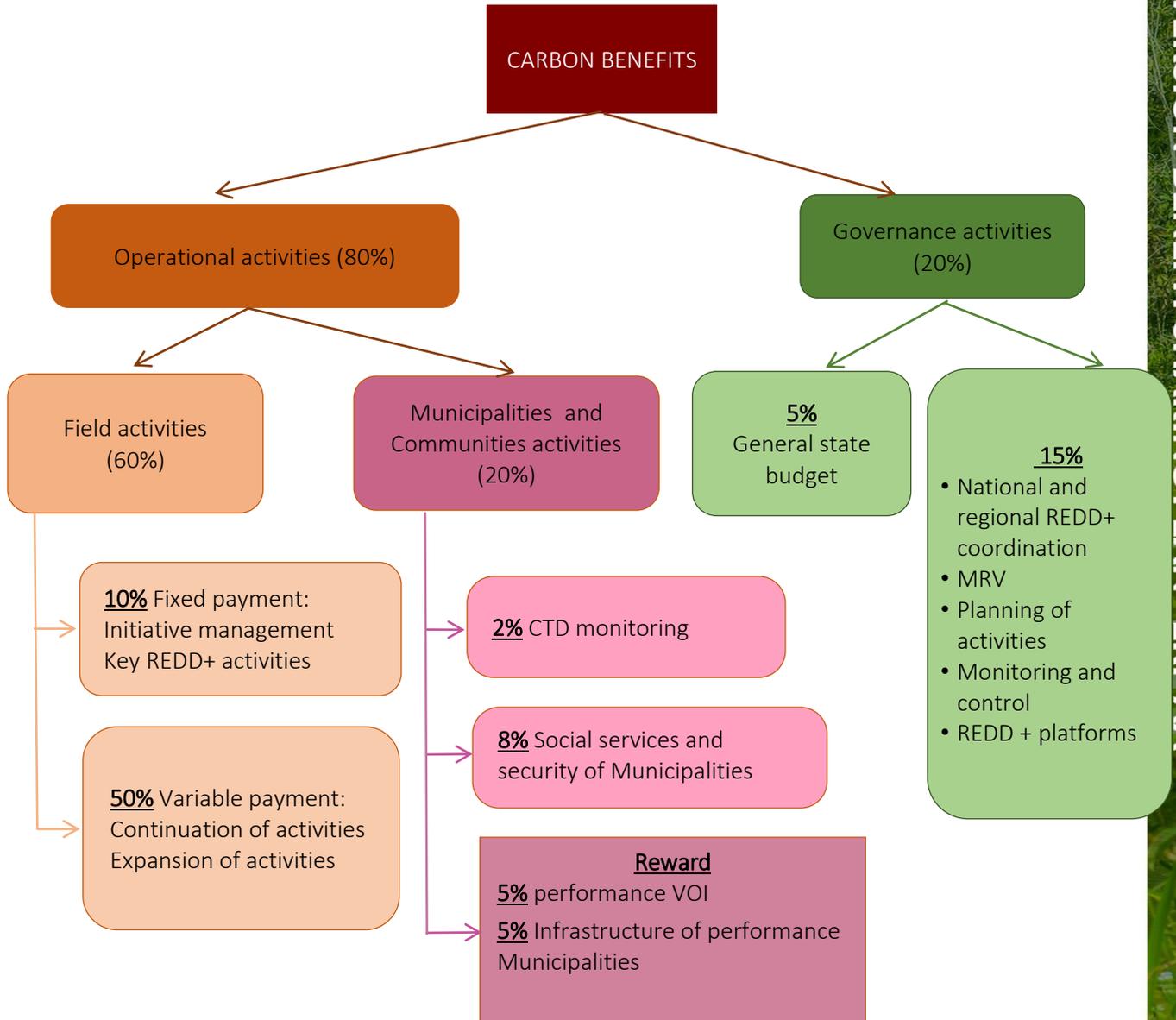


Figure 4- Overview of Level 1 benefit sharing

43. The process for calculating benefit sharing allocated to each component is done upon each monitoring and is applicable for the next benefit sharing period as follows:

- a. The 20% governance costs of the ER program is firstly deducted;



- b. The 20% rewards and CTD monitoring are deducted and allocated to all the municipalities and regions that are covered by REDD+ Initiatives and reward activities;²⁰
- c. The remaining 60% is allocated to field level activities whereby 10% is allocated to the Initiatives management (Fixed payment), and 50% is allocated to the continuation of REDD+ Activities within validated Initiatives and to the Initiatives expansion of REDD+ Activities within existing or new REDD+ Initiatives.

1

4.1.1 Governance Component

44. **The costs linked to governance of the Program, the BNCCREDD+ and CRR need to be covered by the carbon payments in order for the AA-ERP and the benefit sharing mechanism become operational.**

45. **The 20% carbon benefit allocated to the Governance will be shared as 5% for benefit to the General State Budget and 15% to the REDD+ activities Governance.** A detailed budget and justification of the costs of **the REDD+ activities Governance** may be found in section 11.3.

46. Being the owner of certified ERs and the only one with the authority to proceed with any commercialization and transfer of ER titles. Administrative management, different processes of CAS (Compte d'affectation spéciale « Crédit carbone REDD+ ») management and registration in the initial and rectifying budget laws require human and financial resources at the Government level. The Ministry of Economy and Finance will also assign a public accountant for the verification and execution of transfers related to the CAS. 5% of carbon benefit is allocated to the Malagasy Government as a contribution to the general operating costs of public revenue management. This part of the carbon benefit is managed at the level of the global government budget.

47. The eligible activities to be supported by the carbon benefits allocated to 15% for **REDD+ activities Governance** are the following:

- a. Governance and coordination: Including Regional REDD+ Platforms and National REDD+ Platform, the Inter-ministerial committee of Environment (CIME, meetings per decree), the meetings of an existing consultation structure in Municipalities;
- b. National and regional technical support and capacity building: Including the cost of the National REDD+ Coordination unit (BNCCREDD+) and the costs of the Regional REDD+ Coordination (CRR);
- c. The regional monitoring and monitoring of grievances by the regional REDD+ Coordination (mission costs);

²⁰ The municipalities and regions not covered by REDD+ initiatives will be considered within the framework of a future extension of initiatives or REDD+ activities.

- d. Monitoring and Evaluation: Including operational costs of the SIIP and the MRV system;
 - e. Mechanism for technical monitoring (MRV, Safeguards monitoring, Non-carbon benefit and gender inclusion monitoring)
 - f. Supervision mechanisms of the Directorate-General in charge of forests;
 - g. Support to afforestation/reforestation and fight against fires.
48. The process for distribution of carbon benefits for each benefit sharing period is done as follows:
- a. The **CAS titled « CREDIT CARBONE REDD+ »** will first deduct the amount defined in its operation budget for the next benefit sharing period as approved by its Executive Board. This is included in the governance costs.
 - b. Recipients (BNCCREDD+, CRR and Directorate-General of Forests) will present an Utilization Plan applicable for the next benefit sharing period that covers eligible activities included in this Benefit Sharing Plan.
 - c. The allocation of budgets among recipients in planning governance activities is prioritized as follows (especially when budgets are limited):
 - Deducting the amount needed for BNCCREDD+ for operating costs and monitoring of the program
 - Deducting the amount needed for the Regional REDD+ Coordinations
 - Allocation of the remaining budget to the Directorate-General in charge of forests
49. The Ministry of Economy and Finance carry out the transfers on the basis of the validated utilization plans. Transfers are ordered by the ORDSEC⁹.
50. The expected total governance cost is expected a least to be around 1 million USD/year, until 2028 (expected date for completion of full share of carbon benefits) as presented in the detailed budget provided in Section 11.3.

The ERPA ends in 2024. However, the implementation of the program extends beyond 2024 because the payment for the last reporting period (2023-2024) will not be received until the end of 2025. This is the largest amount. The use of this fund extends to 2028. The amount allocated to governance will therefore be spread out until 2028 for a period of 8 years from 2022.

4.1.2 Municipalities and Communities activities

2

Operational Monitoring of Territorial Decentralized Collectives (CTD)

51. **2% of the carbon payments will be allocated for supporting monitoring activities to trained CTD technicians at municipality level (80%) and regional level (20%).** This amount is allocated only for foreseen activities included in a Utilization Plan including monitoring activities.

52. A tripartite contract will be created between Regional REDD+ coordination, the Initiative and each municipality that sets the roles and responsibilities of each party. The Municipalities are mainly involved in monitoring the operationalization of activities at the local level since they are closely located in the areas of activity. The regional REDD+ coordination will oversee the technical supervision of the activities conducted by the CTD.

53. Eligible benefits include: a) monitoring of activities (i.e. missions to the field, supervision of REDD+ activities and Initiatives); b) costs of planning and preparation (i.e. invitations, logistics,...); c) costs of safeguards supervision and FGMR.

54. The process for distribution of carbon benefits for each benefit sharing period is as follows:

- a. BNCCREDD+ will make an initial determination of the carbon benefits allocated to CTD monitoring for the applicable benefit sharing period and in accordance with the current Benefit Sharing plan.
- b. CTDs that have signed a tri-partite agreement will present a draft Utilization Plan applicable for the next benefit sharing period that covers eligible activities included in this Benefit Sharing Plan.
- c. After the monitoring of ERs at AA-ERP level, BNCCREDD+ will determine the final amount allocated to CTD monitoring for the applicable benefit sharing period and in accordance with the current Benefit Sharing plan.
- d. The CTD provides a final Utilization Plan to CRR and BNCCREDD+ for its approval by CRR and BNCCREDD+.
- e. Carbon benefit allocated to operational monitoring of CTD will be managed by the Regional REDD+ Coordination, according to the approval Utilization Plan.

Social services and security of Municipalities

55. **8% of the total carbon benefits will be allocated to Program municipalities** to finance communal needs, through regional or communal land-use planning and development, with a strong involvement of Municipalities in the choice and technical management. This part will also finance interventions in areas outside the initiatives, intended to become communal or inter-communal initiatives.

56. The priority areas of intervention are those foreseen in the National REDD+ Strategy, in particular security and migration, community economic development, and social safeguard activities. For example: income-generating activities in the vicinity of buffer zones; agroforestry in cash crop areas inside or around REDD+ Initiatives; security forces for cases of community economic migration (maize, vanilla...), mining rush in forests, organized illegal cutting of high-value wood; sedentarisation outside protected areas; safeguard activities for illegal settlements already in place...

57. The sharing of carbon benefits is first done between regions, then for each region, the sharing between municipalities is done by the regional platform on the basis of the strategic proposals of the CRR and the BNCCREDD+.

Reward for Municipalities and Communities

58. **10% of the total carbon benefits will be allocated to Municipalities and Communities as rewards in the form of municipality and community goods such as social service, infrastructure investment and income generating activities.** Carbon benefits will only be allocated to municipalities that have shown “top-performance” in terms of Emission Reductions in the reporting period in comparison with other municipalities.

59. Carbon benefits from rewards are equally allocated to three different components:

- a. 5% for the ensemble of local communities performance to be allocated to the reward activities as **income generating activities or social service**
- b. 5% for the municipalities to be allocated to social infrastructure.²¹

60. Eligible reward activities are those that are not against the spirit and objectives of the National REDD+ Strategy and that are eligible in accordance to the national REDD+ Safeguards instruments, e.g. activities or infrastructure that will not incentivize deforestation or forest degradation such as chain saws for deforestation, etc.

61. The community award must fund infrastructure or services that meet the needs of both men and women. Goods or services that exclusively benefit men are not eligible for the award. In addition, the selection and validation process for activities funded under the award must demonstrate quantitative and qualitative involvement of women in the community and their groups.

62. The process for distribution of carbon benefits for each benefit sharing period is done as follows:

- a. BNCCREDD+ will determine the carbon benefits allocated to rewards for the applicable benefit sharing period and in accordance with the current Benefit Sharing plan.
- b. BNCCREDD+ evaluates the carbon performance of municipalities²² located in any of the validated Initiatives of the AA-ERP. It communicates the amount allocated

²¹ Social infrastructure: The social infrastructures can include: (i) Construction of schools and/or hospitals, (ii) Rehabilitation of micro-dams, (iii) rehabilitation of an irrigation network, etc.

²² The municipalities will be monitored on the basis of changes in forest cover and the deforestation rate from the start to the end of the reporting period, but it will be done on the basis of forest cover change maps not the same methods as the national level BNCCREDD+ is confident that with the use of its manual methods is capable to obtain high accuracy change maps at the municipality level. BNCCREDD+ is currently working with USFS in developing high quality maps using dense time series and the CCDC algorithm. The emission by a municipality is obtained via the emission factor for the humid forests in the AA-ERP multiplied by the deforested areas.

to reward activities and the carbon performance of municipalities to the Regional REDD+ Platform, which determines the number of beneficiary municipalities according to the amount allocated.

- c. The governance mechanism of the Initiative prepares a Rewards Utilization Plan for the benefit sharing period that covers eligible activities included in this Benefit Sharing Plan.
- d. The Rewards Utilization Plan is provided to the Regional REDD+ Platform and to BNCCREDD+ who will assess the eligibility of the activities before its approval.
- e. Rewards for the communities will be managed by the initiative promoter whereas rewards for the municipalities will be managed by the Regional REDD+ Coordination. They launches the procurement process for the supply of social infrastructure or services and municipal activities to local communities and municipalities identified in the Utilization Plan.

63. The non-exhaustive list of forms of social infrastructure and services eligible for the reward is set out in the table below.

Table 4. Form of infrastructure and social services for rewards

Form of infrastructure	Social services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction or rehabilitation of schools • Construction or rehabilitation of hospitals • Construction or rehabilitation of communal road infrastructure (bridge, raft (radier), etc.) • Rehabilitation of micro-hydro-agricultural infrastructure (irrigation system, micro-hydro dam, etc.) • Construction of drinking water points • Provision of materials for the construction or rehabilitation of schools, hospitals and maternity, micro-hydro-agricultural infrastructure (roofs, cement, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of school materials (table-bench, school kits, etc.) • Provision of sanitary equipment to hospitals • Electrification of hospitals • Income-generating activities • Support for vulnerable populations and women in income-generating activities (handicrafts, etc.)



4.1.3 Field activities

64. 60% of carbon benefits is allocated to field activities will share between fixed and variable payments. The carbon benefit allocated to field activities will finance both the continuation of existing REDD+ activities to secure the sustainability of past efforts, but also the extension of REDD+ activities to increase the level of ambition and cover new areas.



65. 10% of total carbon benefits (17% of benefits available for field activities) will be allocated to fixed payment to finance Initiatives management and key REDD+ activities.

66. 50% of total carbon benefits (83% of benefits available for field activities) will be allocated to variable payment to finance the continuation of ongoing REDD+ activities within an existing validated Initiative and the extension of existing Initiatives (geographical or thematic) or extension via new Initiatives.

4.2 Level 2 – Sharing amongst REDD+ Initiatives

67. **The carbon benefits allocated to field activities will be distributed across validated Initiatives based on a fixed payment, which depends on the level of ambition²³ of the Initiative, and a variable payment which depends on the absolute performance of the Initiative.**

68. Benefits allocated to field activities are intended to ensure the financial sustainability of REDD+ Activities and support the national development of the REDD+ mechanism. This includes: i) governance and operational costs of the Initiatives; ii) fixed and variable costs included in the Initiative's Utilization Plan.

²³ The level ambition will be defined relatively, depending on the situation. This could be determined via the number of municipalities covered by the initiative, the number of hectares (e.g. Area of managed area), the number of people affected (e.g. Number of households adopting the improved carbonization technique), etc.

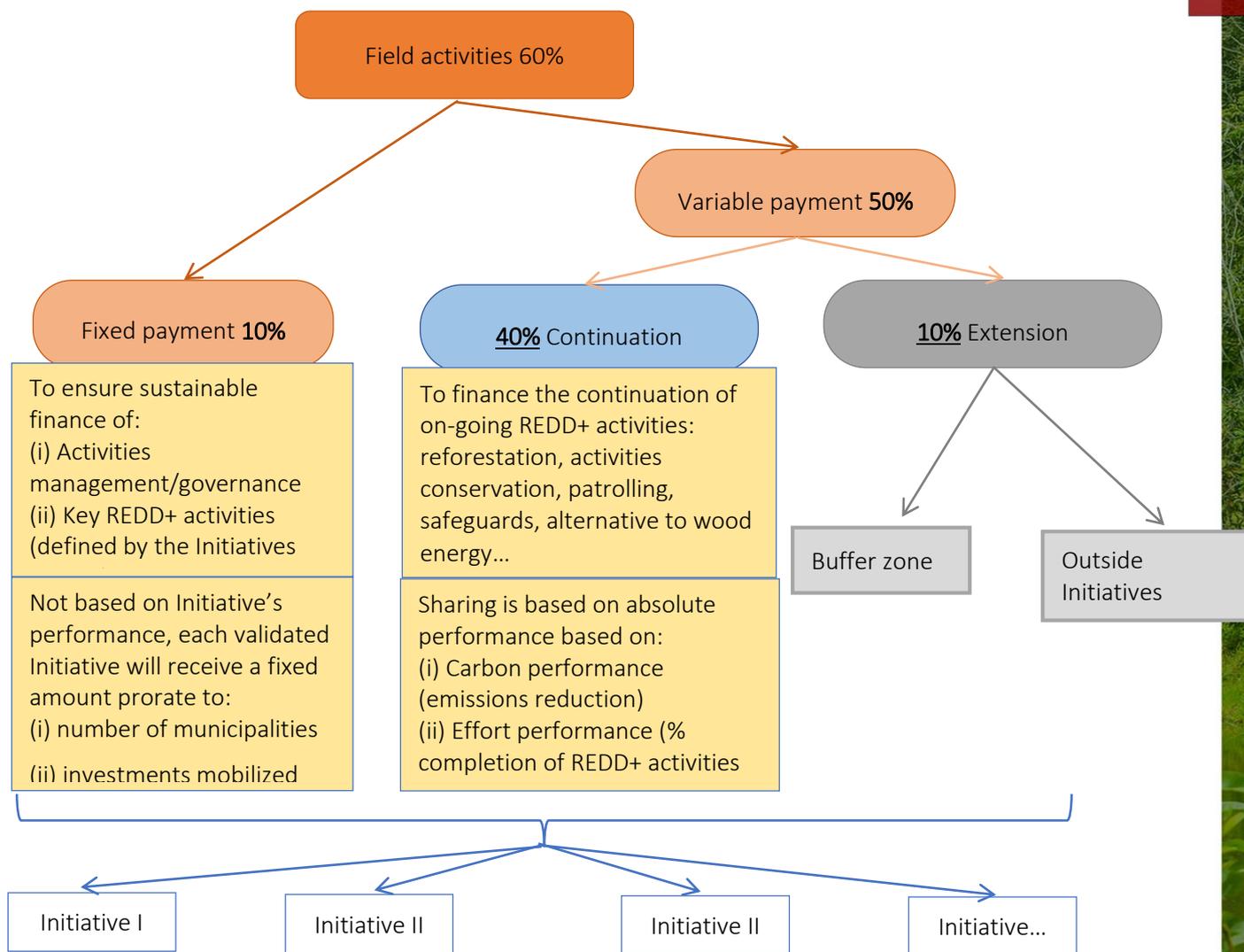


Figure 5- Overview of Level 2 of benefit sharing

4.2.1 Fixed payment

69. **10% of the total carbon benefits is allocated to validated Initiatives independently of their performance.** Each initiative receives a fixed amount of carbon benefits, in proportion to: a) the Initiative's **forest cover**; and b) **the number of the Transfer of Natural Resource Management to the Basic community** (in French TGRN). These two performances will be combined through the equation below.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textit{Absolute Weight of Initiative} \\
 & = (\textit{Cover forest} \times 70\% + \textit{Cover forest} \times 30\% \\
 & \times \textit{Number of TGRNs capped at the average number of TGRNs of all Initiatives} \\
 & / \textit{Average number of TGRNs of all Initiatives}) \\
 & = \textit{Cover forest} \times (70\% + 30\% \\
 & \times \textit{Number of TGRNs capped at the average number of TGRNs of all Initiatives} \\
 & / \textit{Average number of TGRNs of all Initiatives})
 \end{aligned}$$

A 30% bonus is given to initiatives with more than 20 Transfer of Natural Resource Management, as these are the highest priority areas in the buffer zones. Example: if 2

initiatives both have an area of around 100,000 ha, but the one with more than 20 Transfer of Natural Resource Management gets 30% extra fixed cost.

70. The Weight of a REDD+ Initiative is the proportion of the REDD+ Absolute Weight divided by the total Absolute Weight. This is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Weighted Initiative} = \frac{\text{Absolute Weight}}{\sum_{\text{Initiatives}} \text{Absolute Weight}}$$

	Initiative 1	Initiative 2	Initiative 3	Comment
FC = forest cover (in ha)	120,000	100,000	250,000	Total area of forest cover
TGRN = Transfer of Natural Resource Management	9	25	45	
Average number of TGRN of all Initiative				=(9+25+45)/3 =26,33
Absolute Weight	=120,000(70%+30%x(12/26)) =96,303.80	=100,000(70%+30%x(21/26)) =98,481.01	=250,000(70%+30%x(26/26)) =250,000.00	
Total Weight = \sum (Absolute weight)				=96,303.80+98,481.01+250,000.00 =444,784.81
Wi = Weight by initiative	=96,303.80/444,784.81	=98,481.01/444,784.81	=250,000.00/444,784.81	
Wi	21.65%	22.14%	56.21%	These will be the coefficients to be used to share the total amount of fixed payment
Fixed payment to be shared				700,000 USD
Fixed payment per Initiative (USD)	=700,000x21.65% =151,562	=700,000x22.14% =154,989	=700,000x56.21% =393,449	

71. Eligible activities covered by the carbon benefits allocated to the fixed payment are:

- a. Operating and management costs of the Initiative incurred by the Promoter of the Initiative and, if applicable, the manager of REDD+ activity. These are only the

operating and management costs related to the implementation of REDD activities²⁴

- b. Operating costs of the governance of the Initiative, e.g. Federations of COBAs or VOIs, platform, group of local stakeholders.
- c. Key activities²⁵ for the conservation of forests, to be defined by each Initiative;
- d. Activities that meet the definition of REDD+ activities and that are not high-risk categories²⁶ according to the applicable safeguard instruments

4.2.2 Variable payment

72. 50% **of the total carbon benefits is** allocated to variable payment which will be financed (i) continuation of REDD+ activities to ensure the financial sustainability of REDD+ Activities within the validated Initiatives and (ii) extension of REDD+ activities to ensure high carbon performance

73. As part of the validation of the REDD+ Initiative, a contract will be created between BNCCREDD+ and the Promoter that sets the roles and responsibilities of each party. The BNCCREDD+ at the national level and the CRR at the regional level, will oversee the technical and financial supervision of the activities conducted by the Initiative.

74. The process for distribution of carbon benefits for each benefit sharing period is done as follows:

- a. BNCCREDD+ defines the national priorities and the categories of REDD+ activities to be supported with carbon benefits.
- b. The Promoter prepares, with the support of BNCCREDD+ and the CRR and in consultation with local stakeholders and the regional and National REDD+ platforms, a draft Utilization Plan with the content required in this Benefit Sharing Plan.
- c. The draft Utilization Plan will be validated by the governance of the Initiative.
- d. After the monitoring of ERs at AA-ERP level, BNCCREDD+ will determine the amount allocated to continuation of activities for the applicable benefit sharing period and in accordance with the current Benefit Sharing plan.
- e. The Promoter will estimate the carbon performance of the Initiative using the national MRV system methodology and its effort performance following the procedures of this benefit sharing plan and will report it to BNCCREDD+.

²⁴ The details of these costs will be verified in the Utilization Plan to ensure that they are truly associated with REDD+ activities and that most benefits go to actions on the ground.

²⁵ Key activities are part of every conservation efforts in Madagascar. These could mainly include surveillance and patrolling.

²⁶ Category A according to the World Bank safeguards policies.

- f. BNCCREDD+ will receive the Utilization Plan, the implementation report of their Investment Plan and the previous Utilization Plan, the reported carbon performance and effort performance of each Initiative and after their evaluation²⁷ it will proceed to estimate the carbon benefits attributed to each Initiative.
- g. The Promoter updates the Utilization Plan considering the carbon benefits that have been attributed for the benefit sharing period, and after acceptance by the Governance of the Initiative, it submits it to BNCCREDD+ for validation.
- h. Upon validation of the Utilization Plan by BNCCREDD+ and the National REDD+ platform and confirmation that proposed activities are eligible, the CAS account disburses the funds to the Promoter in in tranches in accordance to the respective implementation contracts and against monitoring reports provided by the Promoters of the Initiatives.

4.2.3 Continuation of activities

75. **40% of total carbon benefits is allocated to continue REDD+ activities which will exclusively cover REDD+ activities implemented under the REDD+ Initiative.** The allocated amount will be based on the level of absolute performance for each initiative, which is estimated from the carbon performance and the effort performance of the Initiative during the applicable period.

76. The variable payment that each REDD+ Initiative will receive will be based on the weighted performance. This is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Amount Initiative} = \text{Weighted Performance} \times \text{Available Carbon Benefits}$$

77. The weighted performance of a REDD+ Initiative is the proportion of the REDD+ corrected performance divided by the total corrected performance. This is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Weighted Performance} = \frac{\text{Corrected Performance}}{\sum_{\text{Initiatives}} \text{Corrected Performance}}$$

78. The REDD+ Initiative's corrected performance will be based on two different criteria: a) carbon performance (P_{carbon}); b) Effort performance (P_{effort}). These two performances will be combined through the equation below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Corrected Performance}_i &= (70\% \times P_{\text{Carbon}} + 30\% \times P_{\text{Effort}} \times P_{\text{Carbon}}) \\ &= P_{\text{Carbon}} \times (70\% + 30\% \times P_{\text{Effort}}) \end{aligned}$$

79. An example of the estimation of the corrected Performance is provided below:

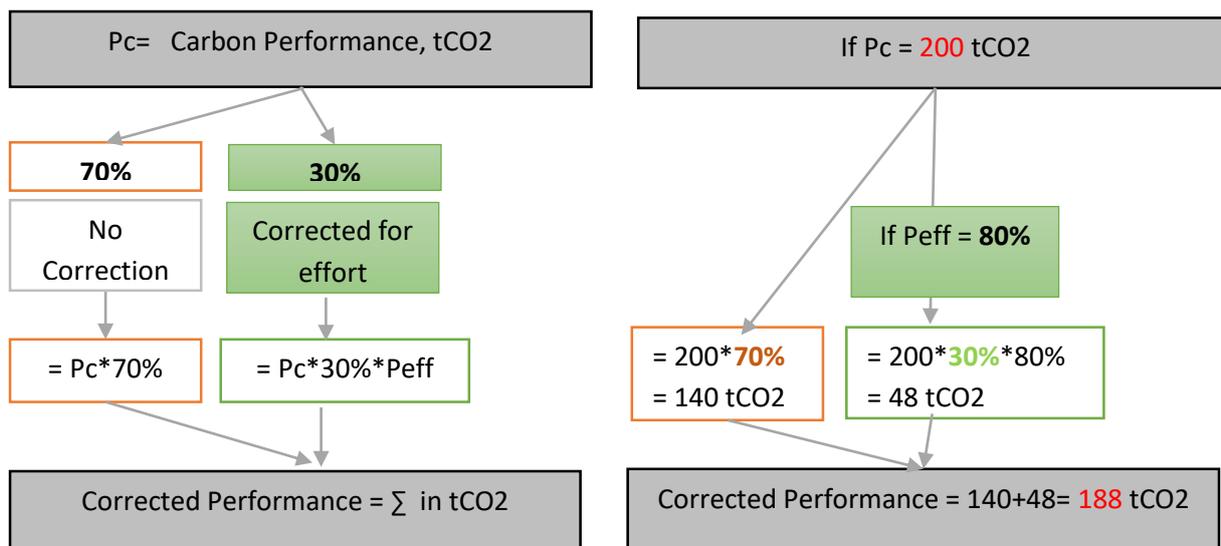


Figure 6- Example of estimation of the performance of the REDD+ Initiative in order to define the amount of variable payment

80. The carbon performance is based on the estimated volume of emission reductions or enhanced removals of the REDD+ Initiative expressed in tCO₂eq. For REDD+ Initiatives reducing GHG emissions the estimation is done using the national MRV system and the same methods of the AA-ERP applied to the Zone of the Initiative. For REDD+ Initiatives enhancing removals estimation is done based on the hectares of reforested areas according to the monitoring reports of the Initiative multiplied by area removal factor²⁸ estimated by BNCCREDD+ to express the area in tCO₂²⁹.

81. The effort performance is based on the % of completion of Utilization Plan of the previous benefit sharing period as defined by BNCCREDD+. If the Utilization Plan of the previous benefit sharing period has not been completed at the time of evaluation, the Investment Plan will be used instead. BNCCREDD+ will define through specific procedures the activities of the Utilization Plan and the Investment plan that are eligible towards the calculation of the % of completion. The % of completion is equal to the average rate of achievement of the objectives of the Utilization Plan and will be reported by the Promoter in monitoring reports. This effort performance varies from 0% (no goal is achieved) to 100% (all goals are achieved), and the over-performance of the objective of one activity cannot compensate the underperformance in the objective of another activity.

82. Eligible activities covered by the carbon benefits allocated to the variable payment are:

²⁸ The removal factor, expressed in tCO₂/ha is equivalent to the expected removals that will be generated in the upcoming 5 years.

²⁹ As part of the ERP development, the GOM has already conducted a test to estimate emissions and removals for each of the initiatives and confirmed that it is feasible from a technical point of view since the areas of the Initiatives (which include the core of protected areas and a large buffer) show both emissions and removals during the reference period. Hence, the GOM is confident this is implementable

- a. Activities that meet the definition of REDD+ activities;
- b. REDD+ activities that are not high-risk categories³⁰ according to the applicable safeguard instruments.

4.2.4 Extension of activities

83. **10% of the total carbon benefits is allocated to finance extension of REDD+ activities.** The objective of the extension of activities is to: a) Increase, progressively, the extent of the AA-ERP area covered by REDD+ activities; b) Integrate “new” activities that address emerging issues within an Initiative.

84. Eligible activities include: a) REDD+ activities that are part of new Initiatives, i.e. geographical extension of REDD+ activities within the AA-ERP; b) Geographical or thematic expansion of existing Initiatives via new REDD+ activities; c) operational cost specific to these extensions.

85. The process for distribution of carbon benefits for each benefit sharing period is done as follows:

- a. BNCCREDD+ makes an initial determination of the carbon benefits allocated to extension of REDD+ activities for the applicable benefit sharing period and in accordance with the current Benefit Sharing plan.
- b. Prior to each benefit sharing period, BNCCREDD+ analyzes the current status of drivers and hotspots of deforestation in the AA-ERP, Initiatives and watersheds, identifying new issues that might have arisen.
- c. BNCCREDD+ defines the overall strategy for extension, e.g. areas that need to be targeted, types of activities that need to be targeted in these areas, including an overall available budget for extension at the AA-ERP level and the level of the five regions.
- d. All Initiatives, new or existing, in the process of developing their draft Utilization Plans will present the proposed extension of REDD+ activities to the Regional REDD+ Platform³¹.
- e. After the monitoring of ERs at AA-ERP level, BNCCREDD+ will determine the amount allocated to extension of activities for the applicable benefit sharing period and in accordance with the current Benefit Sharing Plan. The Regional REDD+ receives all proposals for extension from the new or existing initiatives and in case of lack of funds, decides which extensions to fund.
- f. Each REDD+ Initiative, new or existing, with selected extensions, integrates these into its Utilization Plan.

³⁰ Category A according to the World Bank safeguards.

³¹ More information on the regional REDD+ platform in Section 5.1.

- g. The Utilization Plan is presented to BNCCREDD+ and the National REDD+ Platform for its validation before the CAS account disburses the funds in tranches in accordance to the respective implementation contracts and against monitoring reports provided by the Promoters of the Initiatives.

4.3 Level 3 – Within each REDD+ Initiative

86. The distribution of carbon benefits within the REDD+ Initiative is based on a Utilization Plan as defined in this Benefit Sharing Plan.
87. Eligible activities are those eligible to be covered by the fixed payment and variable payment.
88. The process for distribution of carbon benefits for each benefit sharing period within each Initiative is as follows:
- a. The Promoter follows the procedures set above for developing a Utilization Plan that includes the continuation and extension of REDD+ Activities;
 - b. Upon validation of the Utilization Plan by Governance of Initiative and by BNCCREDD+ and confirmation that proposed activities are eligible, the carbon benefit allocated will be transferred to the Promoter in accordance with the contract set between the BNCCREDD+ and the Promoter and this Benefit Sharing Plan. Transfer is done by tranche after validation of the monitoring report on the implementation of the utilization plan of the previous tranche.

4.3.1 REDD+ Initiative Utilization Plan and Investment Plan

89. **The Initiative's benefit sharing is materialized in a Utilization Plan which includes activities and budget by actor.** The plan is valid for the benefit sharing period, it is prepared by the Promoter with the Actors of REDD+ activities and it must be validated by the governance of the Initiative and approved by BNCCREDD+. The Plan may be adjusted if requested by the REDD+ Initiative and approved by BNCCREDD+.
90. The Utilization Plan is a legal document which will be annexed to the contract between the Promoter of the Initiative and BNCCREDD+. The Promoter may allocate the implementation of activities within the Utilization Plan to actors, who may act as Managers. In this case, a contract should be established between the Promoter and the Managers and the Promoter should evaluate the financial management capacity of the Manager. The currently identified Promoters are all anticipated to demonstrate adequate capacity with regards to financial management. In the event that there are certain weaknesses, BNCCREDD+ may be called upon to support the evaluation of Managers or to provide support to Promoters to build their capacity.
91. The Utilization Plan will include at least the following content:
- a. Map of the "areas" of intervention, e.g. TGRN, core, production with the private, DFN, reforestation.

- b. Description of the main challenges and objectives for reducing GHG emissions from deforestation or stock increase, by area in relation to the initiative strategy.
- c. If applicable, the management plan or corresponding business plan.
- d. A demonstration of the additionality of carbon financing within the initiative as described in Para 13.
- e. A budgeted table of activities including: activities and sub-activities; type of activity (avoided deforestation, stock increase, safeguard, governance); timeframes; actors of implementation (name, status, name of the official manager); quantified goal; standard cost per goal and corresponding budget; linkage to foreseen safeguard activities; and allocation to “emergencies”. The budget must separate the activities to be financed by the fixed payment, by the variable payment or that are part of the extension of activities.

92. The identification of activities in the utilization plan should demonstrate the equitable participation of men and women in the implementation. The equitable distribution of responsibilities between men and women as well as the effective involvement of women as actors and beneficiaries must be highlighted in the choice of activities and implementation actors. The governance structures of Initiative will ensure this consideration of equity.

93. The budget of the Utilization Plan may include an amount allocated for “emergencies³²” which cannot represent more than 5% of the total budget of the variable payment and of the extension affected to the REDD+ Initiative. This amount allocated to emergencies will only be valid during the defined benefit sharing plan, i.e. it cannot be extended beyond that.

94. At the time of the Initiative’s validation and at the time of providing a utilization plan to BNCCREDD+ for validation, the Initiative will have to provide an Investment Plan which describes the overall investment expected during the benefit sharing period not considering carbon revenues. This will enable the estimation of the effort performance during the first period as described in paragraph 81, so they should label the activities that are eligible (c.f. paragraph **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**) and they should indicate clearly the communes these are implemented.

³² Emergencies will include: (1) mining rush, (2) bush fire, (3) massive migration, etc.

GOVERNANCE AND FLOW OF FUNDS



5 GOVERNANCE AND FLOW OF FUNDS

5.1 Governance and institutional arrangements

95. REDD+ governance, planning and decision making is carried out mainly by four multi-stakeholder entities at the national and regional levels (National REDD+ Platform, Regional REDD+ Platform and the *Existing consultation structure in Municipality*, CIME), while the operations and management of the program is ensured by five national, regional and communal entities (BNCCREDD+, Regional REDD+ Coordination, and promoters of REDD+ Initiative).

96. Entities involved in fiduciary management, including processes related to the CAS, are the BNCCREDD+, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the MEDD Administrative and Financial Direction. CAS management does not incur any additional operating costs. The contribution to administrative management at the level of the Ministry of Economy and Finance is foreseen in the 5% for the government general budget.

97. The roles and responsibilities of all these entities related to REDD+ are described in the legislation listed in section 1.3. The roles and responsibilities that are specific to the benefit sharing mechanism is provided below.

Table 5. Institutional arrangements: entities and roles and responsibilities in governance and decision-making process.

<i>Entities</i>	Roles and responsibilities
1. National REDD+ Platform (PFN) ³³ Made up of REDD+ stakeholders at the national level, meeting at least twice per year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the consistency of the ER Program's benefit sharing plan with the objectives of the national REDD + strategy. This includes the validation of the distribution of benefits calculated by BNCCREDD+ and recommendations for the distribution of benefits. • Ensures the consistency of the REDD+ activities proposed by the REDD+ Initiatives in their Utilization Plans with the objectives set by the National REDD + Strategy.

³³ Created by Ministerial Arrêté N°14569/2016 from July 12, 2016. It includes five representatives of the Ministry in charge of forests, one representative of each of the 11 relevant Ministries and the Gendarmerie and 2 representatives each of national organizations in charge of the environment, federations of basic communities, private sector, international technical partners, international financial partners, regions, and universities/research institutions.

Entities	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees the representativeness of all stakeholders during consultation meetings, including the qualitative participation of women. • Ensure consideration of the 4 principles in the validation of the utilization plan
<p><i>2. Regional REDD+ Platforms (PFR)³⁴ Made up of REDD+ stakeholders at the regional level, meeting at least two times per year;</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selects and prioritizes extension REDD+ activities proposed by REDD+ Initiatives. • Ensures the consistency of the ER Program’s benefit sharing plan with the objectives of the Regional Strategy. • Ensures coherence between REDD+ activities proposed by National or Regional REDD+ Initiatives and the regional strategy. • Guarantees the representativeness of all stakeholders during consultation meetings; including the qualitative participation of women. • Ensure consideration of the 4 principles in the validation of the utilization plan
<p><i>3. Existing consultation structure in Municipality Made up of REDD+ stakeholders at the municipality level, meeting only during the planning phase</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Initiative in prioritizing REDD + activities to be financed by carbon benefits. • Organize consultations on rewards. • Guarantee the representativeness of all stakeholders during consultation meetings; including the qualitative participation of women.

98. The roles and responsibilities of the entities in charge of the technical operation of the ER program are provided below.

³⁴ Created by regional regulation provided in section 1.3. Its composition depends on the region but it generally includes the regional president, five representatives of the regional directorate in charge of forests, one representative of each of the 11 relevant regional directorates and the Gendarmerie, four representatives each of the district and municipalities, three representatives of the federations of basic communities, two of the private sector, two of NGOs that work in local natural resource management, two of forestry managers or economic operators, one representative of research institutions and two representatives of the civil society.

Table 6. Institutional arrangements: entities and roles and responsibilities in technical support to ER Program.

Entities	Roles and responsibilities
<p>1. National Office in charge of REDD+ Coordination (BNCCREDD+), at the time of this version of the BSP is the National Office of REDD+ Coordination reporting to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages and has overall responsibility over the AA-ERP. • Validates REDD+ Initiatives that may participate in the benefit sharing plan of the AA-ERP. • Prepares the budget and utilization plan for the use of the carbon benefits allocated to governance. • Organizes the meetings of the national and regional REDD+ platforms. • Prepares the Carbon Benefit Sharing Plan. • Defines the national priorities and REDD+ activities to finance for the continuation and extension activities. • Calculates the share of carbon benefits for each category of benefits (Level 1) and attributed to each REDD+ Initiative (Level 2). • Validates Utilization Plans presented by REDD+ Initiatives (Level 3), CTDs and for rewards, ensuring that they conform with the eligibility criteria set in the benefit sharing plan. • Technically and financially supervises REDD+ Initiatives. • Conducts monitoring and reporting of Emission Reductions of the AA-ERP. • Conduct monitoring of priority non-carbon benefits for the Program and gender mainstreaming in its implementation. • Coordinates safeguards aspects. • Manages the SIIP, which includes the national ER transaction registry.
<p>2. <i>Regional REDD+ Coordination, hosted by the DREDD (CRR)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the organization of the meetings of the regional REDD+ platforms and <i>Existing consultation structure in Municipality.</i> • Technically and financially supervises REDD+ Initiatives, especially the implementation of REDD+ Initiatives. • Technically and financially supervises activities conducted by CTDs. • Assistance In the monitoring and reporting of Emission Reductions of the AA-ERP.

Entities	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monitoring of priority non-carbon benefits for the Program and gender mainstreaming in its implementation. • Supports the implementation of safeguards and the FGRM. • Assistance In the implementation of the SIIP. • Has fiduciary responsibilities for the implementation of allocated amounts and for the CTD monitoring if CTD does not have adequate financial management.
<i>3. Promoter of Initiative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages and has overall responsibility over the Initiative. • Organizes the meetings of the REDD+ Initiative's governance mechanism and supports the organization of the local consultations. • Prepares the Utilization Plan in consultation with local communities represented through the SLCs. • Technically and financially supervises managers of REDD+ activities. • Technically and financially supervises actors. • Monitors and reports on the implementation of REDD+ activities included in the Utilization Plan. • Conducts monitoring and reporting of Emission Reductions at the level of the REDD+ Initiative, if it has the capacity to do so. • Ensures the implementation of the safeguard instruments in the implementation of REDD+ activities. • Supports communes in control activities.
<i>4. CTDs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares a Utilization Plan for the use of carbon benefits allocated to CTD monitoring. • Monitor and supervises the implementation of safeguards instruments and the FGRM at the level of REDD+ Initiatives.

5.2 Flow of funds arrangements

99. The flow of funds will follow the following procedure as presented below:

- a. Funds from the FCPF Carbon Fund will be transferred to an account of the Public Treasury of Madagascar Central Bank where it will be converted to Ariary.
- b. Once converted to Ariary and upon the inclusion of the expected budget of benefit sharing in the Budget Law³⁵, the funds are transferred to the Compte d'Affectation Spécial. **named « CREDIT CARBONE REDD+ »**
- c. Once the funds are received by the CAS **named « CREDIT CARBONE REDD+ »**, the amounts allocated determined in accordance with the benefit sharing plan and the respective Utilization Plans will be transferred to
 - BNCCREDD+ for the governance REDD+ at the national level;
 - CRR for the governance REDD+ at the regional level, the reward for Municipalities and operational monitoring by CTD and
 - Promoters of the Initiatives for field activities and reward for Communities. The Promoter may further transfer funds to the Manager of REDD+ activities³⁶.

Transfers will be done in tranches in accordance with the respective implementation contracts and against monitoring reports provided by BNCCREDD+, CTDs and the Promoters of the Initiatives. The funds that are not allocated directly are placed in holding an escrow account until the specific use and amount is defined.

³⁵ According to Malagasy legislation carbon benefits are considered as a national revenue and they have to be included in the budget law either in September of the previous year or in the rectified law of March. The process of including this in the budget law will be launched as soon as an ER Monitoring Report is available so as to ensure that the funding is available in a timely manner.

³⁶ If they have the necessary financial management capacity as determined by the Initiative.

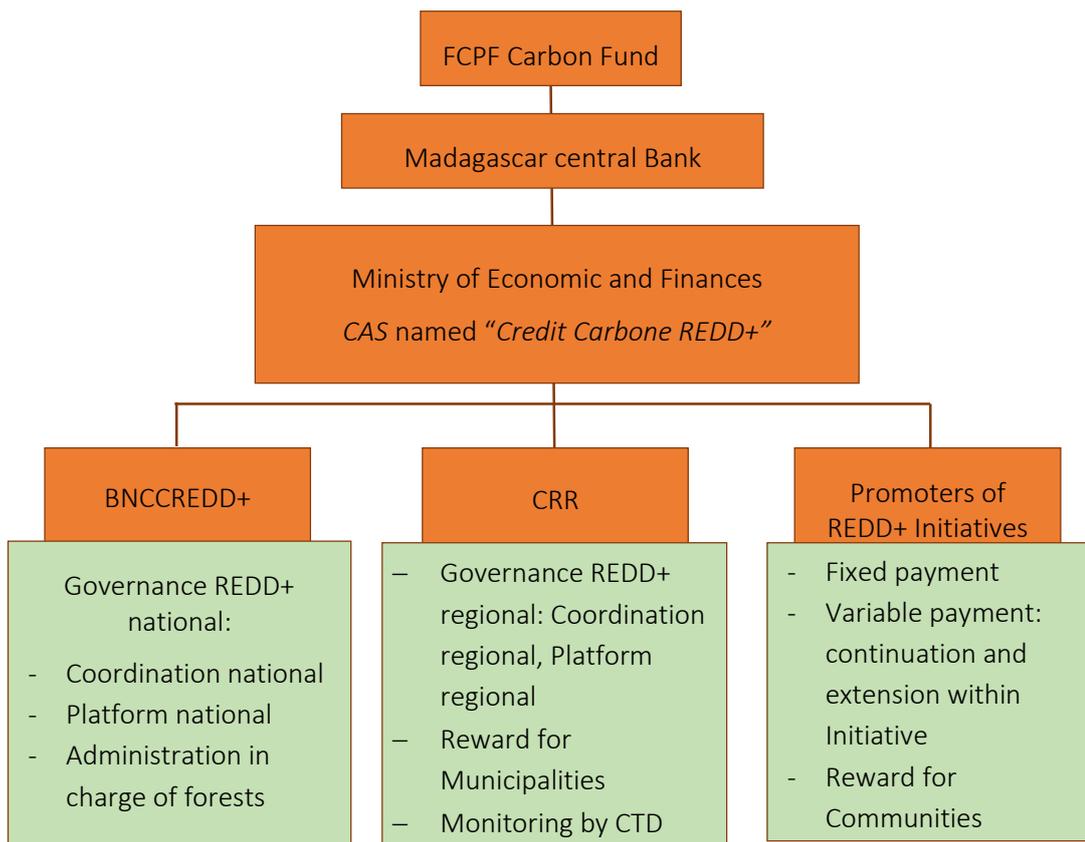


Figure 7- Flow of funds

100. As shown in the above diagram, CAS titled “*crédit carbone REDD+*” will be created for the reception of carbon benefits from buyers of ERs and a subsequent first distribution following this benefit sharing plan.

101. the management of the CAS account, the processes of registration in the budget law, the assignment of a public accountant for transfers verification and execution and any other administrative process are supported by the 5% of the carbon revenues allocated to the Global government budget.

5.3 CAS account provisions

102. The Special Allocation Account (CAS) is one of the special accounts of the Treasury according to Organic Law No. 2004 – 007 of July 26, 2004 on budget law. The creation of a CAS is authorized by the budget Law. The Government of Madagascar, at the end of the PREAA program support mission in November 2020, opted for the creation of this account for the receipt of fund transfers by the buyer.

The CAS named “*Crédit Carbone REDD+*” was authorized by Law No. 2020 - 013 of December 24, 2021 on the Budget law for 2021. The terms and conditions for managing a Special Allocation Account are taken on a regulatory basis (decree and subsequent texts). This decree on management modalities is currently being finalized between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

103. The management principles specified by the decree are as follows:

- The account is registered in the name of a "Service Opérationnel d'Activités" or SOA which is public entity. The account "credit carbone REDD+" is opened on behalf of the National Office of Climate Change and the REDD+.
- The handling of funds is carried out by the ORDSEC9 (the one who orders the funds movement) and the GAC10 (the one who proposes the activities to be financed and certifies their implementation). The ORDSEC9 actually defined for the CAS "credit carbone REDD+" is the Administrative and Financial Director of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The GAC10 is the BNCCREDD+ Coordinator.
- Receipts and disbursement are carried out by a public accountant at the Ministry of Economy and budget level (separation of the tasks of authorizing officer and accountant). Transfers ordered by the GAC10 are executed by the assigning accountant after usual verification and may be refused if he notices an anomaly in the documents.
- Budget execution follows the normal Commitment, Liquidation, Authorization/Mandate, and Payment procedures;
- All public purchases in terms of construction works, supplies, services and intellectual services are subject to the Public Procurement Code;
- The CAS guarantees a balance carry-over from one year to the next. This ensures the continuity of the transfer of funds, and therefore the completion of planned activities, when changing fiscal years.

104. The entries relating to the movement of funds in the CAS account are traced in the General Pay Office of Antananarivo.

105. The documents required to be able to transfer funds from the CAS to the beneficiary follow the provisions of the texts relating to the nomenclature of supporting documents for Malagasy public finances. The contract on the utilization plans execution is one of these documents.

SAFEGUARDS



6 SAFEGUARDS

6.1 Environmental and social safeguards

106. A Social and Environmental Safeguards Assessment has been completed for the AA-ERP, and safeguards instruments will be applicable to any REDD+ activity that receives carbon benefits, i.e. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Process Framework (PF), and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

107. In accordance to the REDD+ Decree³⁷, any REDD+ Initiative, REDD+ activity, rewards activity must be subject to an evaluation and management of environmental and social risks in accordance to the approved environmental and social safeguards instruments of the AA-ERP. These are consistent with the safeguards instruments prepared for the national REDD+ strategy: ESMF, PF and RPF.

108. Any Initiative, REDD+ activity, or reward activity must be evaluated in advance to determine whether it will require specific mitigation measures or the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Engagement Program (PREE). Initiatives that are already on-going must be brought into conformity through the application of the above safeguards instruments.

6.1.1 Validation of REDD+ Initiative

109. REDD+ Initiatives will be subject at the time of the request of validation to an environmental and social screening to determine the type of instrument to be developed based on the scale, nature, complexity and characteristics of potential environmental and social impacts, and the sensitivity of the intervention area. This screening will assign a category to the REDD+ Initiative following the applicable safeguards instruments.

110. BNCCREDD+ will be in charge of the evaluation and the categorization and will participate in the process of social and environmental evaluation following the steps defined in the applicable legislation.

6.1.2 Utilization plan

111. The implementation of safeguards measures must be included in the Utilization Plan of the REDD+ Initiative or the Rewards Utilization Plan.

112. Prior to the approval of the REDD+ Initiative's Utilization Plan, BNCCREDD+ will assess the implementation of safeguards measures. There are three cases which may occur:

113. Prior to the benefit sharing BNCCREDD+ will assess the implementation of safeguards measures for each validated Initiative. There are three cases which may occur:

- a. All the safeguard measures have been respected and instruments in place → sharing is approved.
- b. Certain safeguards measures have not been implemented → If the reasoning for non-compliance was involuntarily and reinstatement measures have been

³⁷ Title III, Chapter II

initiated or planned then measures, conditions and deadlines will be established and included in the Utilization Plan.

- c. If safeguard measures were not respected, either voluntarily or repeatedly, the BNCCREDD+ might cancel the REDD+ Initiative's validation

6.2 Feedback, Grievance and Redress Mechanism

114. All validated REDD+ Initiatives must have in place a Feedback, Grievance and Redress mechanism linked to the FGRM national system integrated in the SIIP³⁸.

115. The promoters of REDD+ Initiatives will have to establish committees for the friendly resolution of grievances caused by the implementation of REDD+ activities³⁹. The established committee will be responsible for processing the received grievances in accordance with the defined FGRM processes in order to seek an amicable settlement. Where applicable, the complainant may appeal through ordinary justice.

116. Promoters of REDD+ Initiatives and other stakeholders not located within the Zone of the REDD+ Initiative, may use the national FGRM system for communicating any grievance. Complainant seeking to provide a grievance will contact BNCCREDD+ or the applicable CRR, who will take note of the grievance and include it in the SIIP to record it. The specific steps and timing for consideration will follow the FGRM procedures.

³⁸ <http://siip.bnc-redd.mg/#/>

³⁹ Title III, Chapter IV, Section I, REDD+ Decree

MONITORING OF THE BENEFIT SHARING PLAN



7 MONITORING OF THE BENEFIT SHARING PLAN

7.1 Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan

7.1.1 ER Program

117. BNCCREDD+ will monitor in an annual basis the implementation of the benefit sharing plan following the procedures and requirements set in the [FCPF ER Monitoring Report template](#). The monitoring will be based on the reports received by each Initiative, Reward activity and the CTDs and the information contained in the SIIP as shown below.

118. BNCCREDD+ will report to the FCPF Carbon Fund within 6 months of the first Periodic Payment and annually thereafter.

7.1.2 Initiatives

119. The Promoter of the REDD+ Initiative will be responsible for the monitoring of the REDD+ activities implemented within its REDD+ Initiative. The Promoter may rely on REDD+ activity managers or Actors for certain monitoring functions, but it will remain the ultimate responsible for monitoring and reporting. These responsibilities will be defined in the contract between the BNCCREDD+ and the Promoter.

120. The Promoter will provide annual progress reports showing the progress in the implementation of its investment plans and Utilization Plans. At the end of each benefit sharing period, the Promoter will provide a full report in the progress of the implementation of their investment and Utilization plans together with the implementation of safeguards measures and the summary of feedback and grievances received and addressed. Reports should reflect the rate of women's participation in the implementation of the utilization plan.

121. The CRRs and CTDs will supervise the implementation of REDD+ activities and will report to BNCCREDD+ on the implementation of their activities in an annual basis. CRRs will include in their report an evaluation of the % of implementation of REDD+ activities of REDD+ Initiatives.

122. BNCCREDD+ will use the full reports, and reports from the CRRs and CTDs to determine the effort performance of each Initiative. The progress reports will serve to proceed to make payments to Promoters.

123. For the evaluation of municipalities carbon performance, BNCCREDD+ will receive monitoring information from initiative in case it is part of an initiative, or extract that information from the national monitoring scheme if it is not.

124. These reports will be uploaded in the SIIP and will be made available following the information disclosing arrangements established by the SIIP.

7.1.3 Rewards activities

125. Firms in charge of the implementation of the rewards will report to BNCCREDD+ and CRR on the implementation of their activities. This will serve as a basis for payment of tranches as applicable.

126. These reports will be uploaded in the SIIP and will be made available following the information disclosing arrangements established by the SIIP.

7.1.4 CTDs

127. CTDs will report to the CRRs on the implementation of their activities, who will subsequently report to BNCCREDD+ to authorize the payment of tranches.

128. These reports will be uploaded in the SIIP and will be made available following the information disclosing arrangements established by the SIIP.

7.2 Performance monitoring

7.2.1 ER Program

129. Carbon performance of the ER Program will be estimated by BNCCREDD+ using the national MRV system which uses a methodology compliant with the FCPF Methodological Framework.

130. LOFM (*"Laboratoire d'observation de la Forêt à Madagascar"* in French), hosted in the BNCCREDD+, will be responsible for the production of forest cover change maps and the estimation of areas of deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks based on a stratified area estimation.

131. The MRV unit of BNCCREDD+ will be in charge of using those estimates to conduct the calculations of GHG emissions, Emission Reductions and uncertainty. Effort performance will be assessed through implementation reports from each of the REDD+ Initiatives. The rate of implementation is measured in % of completion for each REDD+ Activity present in the Utilization Plans. The value will range from 0% to 100%, a higher completion indicates higher value. BNCCREDD+ will be responsible for the measurement in the Utilization Plans and subsequent updates received from promoters.

7.2.2 Initiatives

132. Carbon performance of the Initiatives will be estimated by the Promoter using the national MRV system. The reference level of the Initiatives will be established using the same methodology as that of the AA-ERP (i.e. same reference period, use of historical average, same classification system, same emission and removal factors) and the monitoring will be based on the national MRV system, i.e. using a densified grids based on the national grids (following the SOPs developed by BNCCREDD+) or a stratified estimation using the national forest cover change map, use of the same SOPs and land use classification system.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION



8 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

133. **The Benefit Sharing Plan was developed in a consultative, transparent and participatory manner reflecting inputs of relevant stakeholders, including broad community support.** A total of 10 stakeholder consultations were held across the ER Program area with the purpose to gather stakeholder views, concerns and alternatives on the benefit-sharing mechanism envisaged to be applied at the REDD program level and adjust the plan accordingly to meet stakeholders needs. Five regions and the five potential initiatives of the program were consulted through workshops held between March and April 2019. A summary of the minutes of the consultations is provided in Annex 11.6.

134. **Five regional consultations were conducted through regional REDD+ platforms already part of the formulation of regional REDD+ strategy. In total 161 participated in the consultations of which 38 were women⁴⁰.** The participants included Territorial Decentralized Communities (CTD), Decentralized Territorial Services (STD) from Forestry, Energy, Agriculture, Tourism Mining and Justice, community representatives, civil society, private sector, NGOs and active partners in the region.

135. **Consultations at initiative level included meetings between BNCCREDD+ and the representative(s) of each prospective Initiative to raise concerns related to land management.** Relevant initiatives included: Comatsa Initiative with WWF, Makira Initiative with WCS, NPM PA Initiative and PADAP Program Landscape Initiative, see table below.

Table 7. Number of stakeholder consultations, names of the platform and number of representatives held between March and April 2019

No	Date 2019	Consultation	Number of attendees	
			Female	Male
1	March 21	Extended Regional REDD+ Platform of Alaotra Mangoro	8	33
2	April 4	Extended Regional REDD+ Platform of Analanjirofo	6	27
3	March 28	Extended Regional REDD+ Platform of Atsinanana	11	15
4	April 4	Extended Regional REDD+ Platform of SAVA	7	18
5	March 28	Extended Regional REDD+ Platform of Sofia	6	30
6	April 16	WWF Promoter for the Comatsa Initiative Between the BNCCREDD+ and the WWF country representative		

⁴⁰ For future consultations, at least 1/3 of the attendees will be women and when renewing national and regional REDD+ platform members, the inclusion of women is encouraged.

No	Date 2019	Consultation	Number of attendees	
			Female	Male
7	April 18	WCS Promoter, for the Makira Initiative Between the BNCCREDD+ and WCS Technical Director		
8	April 18	PADAP's Potential Landscape Initiative Between the BNCCREDD+ and all the PADAP national technical staff		
9	April 17	CI Promoter for the CAZ Initiative Between the BNCCREDD+ and the technical director of CI		
10	April 17	MNP PA initiative Between the BNCCREDD+ and the MNP Operational Director		

136. The consultations focused on general-level Benefit Sharing elements such as categories of beneficiaries but also more in-depth discussions on proportions and distributions of monetary and non-monetary benefits. The expected ERPA payments were also brought into attention and generated carbon revenues based on performance effort level of the initiatives meaning that Benefit Sharing relies on the successful generation, verification, and transfer of ERs through successful ER Program implementation, which requires stakeholders to play a vital role in generating these results (in the form of ERs) and supporting their transfer to the respective carbon funds. As the main deforestation is outside of the Protected Areas, stakeholders mentioned the sites of the forest controllers should not be in the center of the protected areas. It was also noted the necessity to motivate COBAS to deal with deforestation related to mining. It was also clarified that any potential risks to ER generation and transfer should be clearly communicated to stakeholders, including mitigation measures and expectations for Benefit Sharing in the case of ER Program under- or non-performance. In addition, several issues were raised which require further consultation, namely:

- a. The possibility of transferring carbon revenues to the private sector (operators...), in order to allow the marketing with certain specific donors (for example IFC).
- b. Make the additionality less restrictive in relation to the history of the initiative.
- c. Improve inclusiveness in governance at the initiative level
- d. At the initiative level setting an operating ratio between promoters and governance in order to avoid internal conflicts in the arbitration process.
- e. Regarding the emergency Fund: The definition (areas, triggering criteria, modality of intervention) and management is to be introduced.
- f. The ceiling on the amount of extensions will be further studied.

- g. Confirming with MNP that safeguards implementation differ from the ones in REDD+ process.
- h. The revenues to the communities are managed at initiative level and not at the level of the program.
- i. The possibility to increase the level of revenues from 5% to 10% with successful performance.
- j. The increase of the 2% of allocation of benefits at community level (CTD).

137. A consultation was conducted on December 15 and 16 2020 with members of the government for the adoption of the decree on the regulation of access to forest carbon market. The recommendations are listed below:

Subject/discussions	Main changes
<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of governance was discussed to be reduced. • The decree should set a percentage, not a ceiling, to have a clear sharing that does not leave ambiguities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously, the sharing only set a ceiling of 25% maximum for governance (which could be less or more than 20% depending on the actual revenues received). It was foreseen that if governance needs do not reach 25% of revenues, the difference would be injected into field activities. Following consultations at the government level during 2021, Global governance is currently set at 20% instead of 25%. • with 5% going to the general government budget as contribution for managing public funds and the CAS and 15% to REDD+ governance itself.
<p>Municipalities and Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% <p>The cabone benefits allocated to the Municipalities and Communities were increased from 12 to 20%. To meet this increase, the 5% allocated to the reserve was removed and the remaining 3% was cut from field activities. The amount allocated to governance has already been reduced to 15%.</p>

<p>Field activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate the maximum possible revenue to field activities in order to benefit local communities and actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% for field activities
<p>Reserve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve was suppressed. BNCCREDD has received an extension on its readiness funding allowing it to operate over 2022. In addition, the Program's ERPA already provides for a minimum payment of US\$2M each period. The 5% revenue set-aside is not mandatory so this revenue part is allocated to activities that benefit the communities and municipalities. The amount is then injected into field activities

138.A Synthesis of discussions held for Alaotra Mangoro, Analanjirofo, Atsinanana, Sava and Sofia regions follows below.

Subject	Conclusions
<p>Some participants perceive the REDD institutional arrangement as relatively cumbersome, costly and could lead to implementation difficulties.</p> <p>Long delay concerning the implementation of the AA-ERP and the CSOs are worried about the delay in relation to current emergencies.</p>	<p>A Manual of Procedures will be developed in order to facilitate the implementation of the BSP.</p>
<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of governance operation at different levels was discussed to be reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of benefit sharing is based on the activities to be financed and not on the actors. It is up to the governance (and not only by the initiative promoter) to fix the financial costs of the operation, through a plan accepted by the representatives of all the actors.

Subject	Conclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification on the operational interactions between governance of an initiative and REDD general governance as defined by the national REDD strategy • Does the Governance manage the distribution of benefits? • The creation of a regional coordinating office is important for the success of the program 	<p>A Manual on planning and monitoring of procedures to clarify the interrelation at operational level is being finalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance must have an official status and a financial manager. It manages the financing related to its own activities only (cost of operation, meeting, ...) • Regional coordination is provided by DREDD. However, a part of the 2% for CTD could fund an ad hoc structure in the region. It is up to the region to decide on the use of the share it receives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some activities defined in the Regional Strategy of Alaotra Mangoro were deemed irrelevant and thus may need to revise the strategy. • In the Sofia region was proposed to extend the jurisdiction of PREE-AA to the Bongolava Maintso Forest Corridor (west side of the region). • Awareness-raising activities seem insufficient to mobilize actors and agents of deforestation. • Prior zoning and SAC establishment activities need to correlate with the REDD process in PADAP areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The set of regional strategies will be revised by mid-term (2023), to consider the difficulties of implementation. • The delineation of the program following a study on deforestation and carbon reduction potential conducted in 2016 and validated by a national workshop in 2017. This delineation has already been included in the ERPD and the national REDD strategy of the SOFIA region. • It is up to the governance of each initiative to program the activities to finance in their Utilization Plan. • This interrelation between spatial references and REDD prioritization must be carried out as an initial investment for each initiative.
<p>Benefit Sharing Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more simplified manual is needed to understand the mechanism • The financing of CTD monitoring with 2% of revenues is insufficient. It is proposed to reverse the rate with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An operational manual is being finalized • It was proposed to maintain the share due to <p>1. In the case of PREE-AA, forest cover for potential initiatives exceeds 70%. In</p>

Subject	Conclusions
<p>reserves: 5% for CTD and 2% for reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the share of the Extension of activities (25%) compared to the Continuation. The investments to be made are more important than in the framework of the continuation. • Which component will cover the costs for governance meetings? • Of the 2% of CTDs, what is the share for municipalities and the region • On the 1st level revenue sharing the region of Atsinana is subject to an intense mining rush and accelerated deforestation. It is better not to forecast the reserves (the 5%) and rather allocate the share in an “emergency” component to address deforestation. • Which are the commune beneficiaries and how will the 2% sharing be done. 	<p>case of extension it will be done only on the rest.</p> <p>2.The forest policy (2017) prioritizes the sustainability and therefore mainly continuity on the use of carbon revenues.</p> <p>3. The Extensions financed in a given year become continuations at the next MRV. A too rapid growth of the extensions would the financing unbalanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fixed part of the amount allocated to the initiative. It is up to this governance to fix the items to be financed • After discussion with the participants, it was proposed a share of 80% to the municipalities and 20% to the regions. BNCCREDD+ proposes to integrate this shared ratio in the BSP. • After discussions it was suggested to provide an “emergency” heading in the Utilization Plan up to a max of 5% of the variable part of the activities to be continued. The extension part is already planned for new emerging issues. Further work will be provided on the criteria of emergency issues. The management of the “emergency” fund should be at the regional level and not within the initiatives. It was proposed to include this mechanism in the BSP. • The commune beneficiaries are the communes where REDD+ activities exist in the utilization plan. The sharing will be done in proportion to the volume of activity of each commune. • The BNCCREDD+ will not judge and party in the share of revenues measured through performance and uses tools based on satellite maps to monitor. • It was proposed to revise this rate according to the financing possibilities in a real simulation, before the release of the REDD decree. However, it should be remembered that the use of revenues

Subject	Conclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the guarantee that the measure of performance of initiatives is transparent? • The 5% level of rewards is too low to motivate communities for higher performance. 	<p>should focus on the sustainability of natural resource management activities.</p>
<p>Monitoring of the activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and control on the implementation of the activities. • How and who will do the operational monitoring on the ground? Why is the district not included in the process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governance of the initiative will include the actors who actively participate in the monitoring and control of the implementation of the activities. These actors must appear in the Plan of Utilization, with the volumes of the tasks that they will carry out. • Operational monitoring will be provided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CTDs on achieving objectives and receiving deliveries from procurement - The activity manager for the contractual follow-up (technical and financial) of the amounts transferred to the field. <p>The district as a body of control a-posteriori of legality, intervenes mainly on the procedures of the municipal budgets, and not the activities of the non-state actors.</p>
<p>Clarification on the eligibility and prioritization of areas of intervention and activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible activities and areas of intervention are defined by the actors themselves (SLC process, and initiative governance arbitration) according to the thematic and spatial priorities of the regional strategy (established by the platform itself). • The planning of the activities and areas of intervention fall under the governance of the Initiative. • All eligible activities in the regional strategy can be programmed within the

Subject	Conclusions
	<p>budgetary framework set by the application of the BSP.</p>
<p>Clarification of validated REDD+ Initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The five main criteria for validated Initiative are; 1) the existence of initial investments, 2) delimited area without overlapping with other initiatives, 3) representative governance, 4) established business plan and, 5) safeguards implemented.
<p>Flow of funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the place of the public treasury in the mechanism? The release of funds within the treasury is very complicated. Lastly, the fund for setting up a nursery is not released until February, which is too late. For the release of funds, is that we must do the procedure at the regional level or only at the national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Economy and Finance is the signatory of the carbon sales contract. The carbon income is a public revenue so the income will be paid at the treasury. CAS account has been created to receive the carbon revenues. The procedures for managing public funds and their inclusion in the budget law are inevitable in the mechanism. However, an operational manual is being developed in consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance in order to master the steps and procedures from the receipt of funds to the disbursement to ensure compliance with activity planning. The transfer of funds will be done after signature of a contract on Utilization plans execution between BNCCREDD+ and benefit users (promoter, CRR). These contracts are established with each financing
<p>Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification on the "private sector" that cannot be a direct beneficiary. Did they ask to be identified as a beneficiary? Why is the private sector being mentioned, and yet there are many entities that are not beneficiaries? What is the process for private initiatives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some private sector in search of good quality products with a certification of deforestation free production label in vanilla, clove, and cocoa. They support farmers through training. The REDD program will support and train agriculture to produce products that follows those standards. As a result, private sector will find good quality products without spending on

Subject	Conclusions
	<p>training. Thus, the private sector is defined as indirect beneficiary. It benefits from the REDD program without benefiting from carbon income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like any initiative, they must be validated and then follow the procedures for planning the use of assigned revenue.

139. **National consultation was conducted through national REDD+ platform on December 2020. In total 50 participated in the consultations of which 22 were women so 44%.** The participants included Sectorial Ministries from Finance, Energy, Forestry, Justice, Land use planning, Mining, Agriculture, Decentralization, Gendarmerie Territorial Decentralized Communities (CTD), Community representatives, civil society, private sector, NGOs, CRR and Promoters of REDD+ Initiative.

140.A Synthesis of discussions held for national consultation follows below.

Subjects	Conclusions
<p>As carbon benefit sharing is based on performance, how can the local community benefit from?</p>	<p>Carbon benefit sharing will no longer be by actor but by activity, each actor who contributes to emission reduction activities should benefit from the revenue mainly for the continuation and extension of their activities.</p> <p>A portion of the carbon benefit is allocated to the performance community</p>
<p>The amount of the carbon benefit is proportional to the performance in emissions reduction</p> <p>In case of non-performance, is a change of activities and orientation possible?</p>	<p>More than half of the carbon benefit is allocated directly to REDD+ activities for contributing to ER performance. When developing the utilization plan, the ER performance target is calculated for REDD+ activities.</p> <p>In case of non-performance after measuring, a change of activities and orientation, which have to be validated through the planning process.</p>
<p>Benefit sharing plan changes from one Initiative to another one</p>	<p>Any REDD+ Initiative or program subject to an ERPA signature should have a carbon benefit sharing plan but must always be based on the principles and global allocations defined in the REDD+ decree</p>
<p>Proposal that Carbon benefit for operational monitoring by CTD will be managed by Region</p>	<p>Carbon benefit for operational monitoring by CTD will be managed by the Ministry of Environment probably by CRR because it is a resource of the Ministry of the Environment but not of the Ministry of Decentralization.</p>

GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUPS MAINSTREAMING



9 GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUPS MAINSTREAMING

In the utilization Plan :

141. In the development of the utilization plan, consideration of women and vulnerable groups as beneficiaries is a criterion for prioritizing activities. They can be in the form of a natural person to be an actor of REDD+ activity. The criteria of prioritization will give significant weight to activities that promote: financial empowerment of women, access to services and jobs for women, involvement of women's community organizations, and their skills development.

The BNCCREDD+ will conduct gender promotion activities such as capacity building and advocacy in order to strengthen women's empowerment in the process and improve their position in society in the fight against deforestation and REDD+.

Within REDD+ platform:

142. 35% of REDD+ platform members must be women. This minimum threshold ensures that women are represented in decision-making processes, and is intended to evolve as the ERP AA is implemented. Women are prioritized in the membership of national and regional REDD+ platforms. Women's representativeness in REDD+ platforms and local governance will ensure that their voice has a significant weight in decision-making.

In addition, women's associations of civil society and groups are integrated into these governance structures to act as observers and monitor the integration and involvement of women in the use of REDD+ revenues. Members of REDD+ platforms benefit from capacity building and awareness raising in this regard.

In the extension part

143. The BNCCREDD+ and the CRRs are developing projects related to the promotion of gender and social inclusion, with a view to targeting a spatial extension and to intervening within existing initiatives as well. The project will develop a set of activities that will be launched through a request for proposals for women's associations and vulnerable groups.

In the Reward

144. The prioritization of women and vulnerable populations must be closely studied in the beneficiary Communes. The choice of social infrastructure and social services to be provided for the top-performing communes and communities should (i) prioritize development which promotes education and health, and improved access to land in agriculture or (ii) lead to improved income for women and vulnerable groups. These key points are the main services that women and vulnerable groups lack according to gender analysis. In this way, the reward will lead to a considerable improvement in the access of women and vulnerable groups to these rights.

In the monitoring and evaluation

145. The respect for gender rights and compliance with environmental and social standards by REDD+ initiatives are assessed and monitored as REDD+ implementation proceeds. The output and impact indicators used will provide sex-disaggregated data and

information to measure the efforts deployed to involve women in the implementation of activities.

146. Validated initiatives will be evaluated according to their non-carbon performance, which is defined by the Initiative's compliance or non-compliance with the principle-criteria-indicator ratings developed and associated with the Cancun safeguards in the Safeguard Information System (SIS) set up. Gender consideration is focused on Principle D of the SIS: "All stakeholders, in particular local communities, participate fully and effectively in REDD+ activities," Criterion D4 "Promote and strengthen the gender approach and women's empowerment. »

Communication on gender

147.- Information on beneficiaries will be accessible to the public through the SIIP in order to allow the various civil society organizations to monitor results and to challenge REDD+ governance structures in the event of non-consideration or prejudice towards women. They will also serve as decision-making tools for the BNCCREDD to improve gender integration in the national process.

148.- The BNCCREDD will document and disseminate lessons and good practices in gender mainstreaming to improve the implementation and impact of REDD+ activities.

INFORMATION SYSTEM



10 INFORMATION SYSTEM

149. In order to manage all information on REDD+ initiatives and programs, an Information System on REDD+ initiatives and programs is designed, developed and implemented at the within the BNCCREDD+. It is made up of a set of (i) data, (ii) procedures, (iii) processing and (iv) reporting.

150. The main information managed by SIIP is listed below:

- Descriptive data on initiatives and programs;
- Approval and contractualization;
- List of activities by actor, the budget, the objectives and the affected forest areas;
- Description of the areas (at the communal level) and Map delimitation of each initiative;
- Evaluation of the carbon and conservation performance of the activities for each initiative and for each commune concerned;
- Monitoring reports and information on (i) technical (implementation, conservation, governance) and (ii) financial aspects (dashboard);
- Carbon benefit sharing by initiative and by actor;
- List, status and evolution of each complaint.
- Conclusions of the measurement and reporting reports of credits or ERs

ANNEX



11 Annex

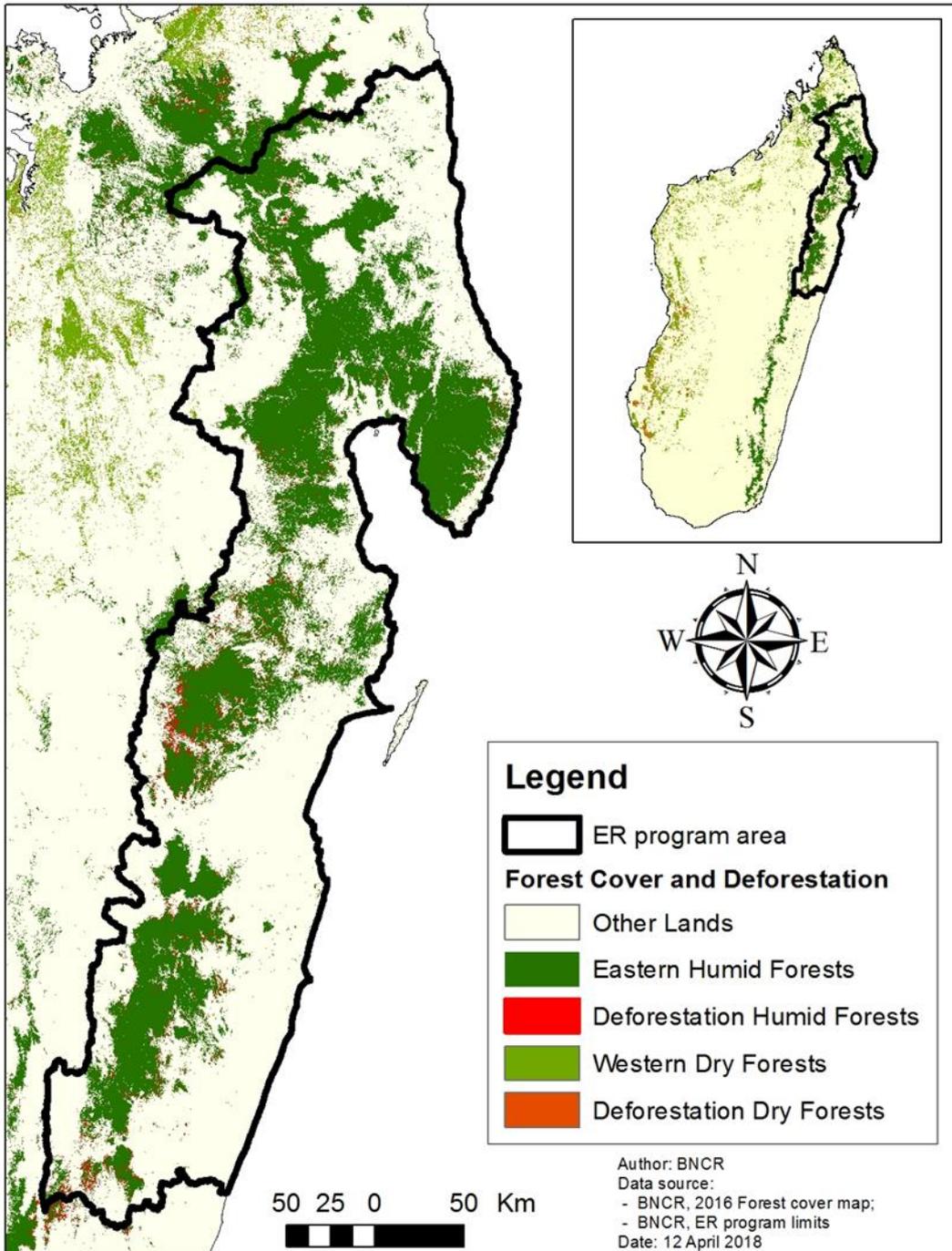
11.1 Non-Carbon Benefits

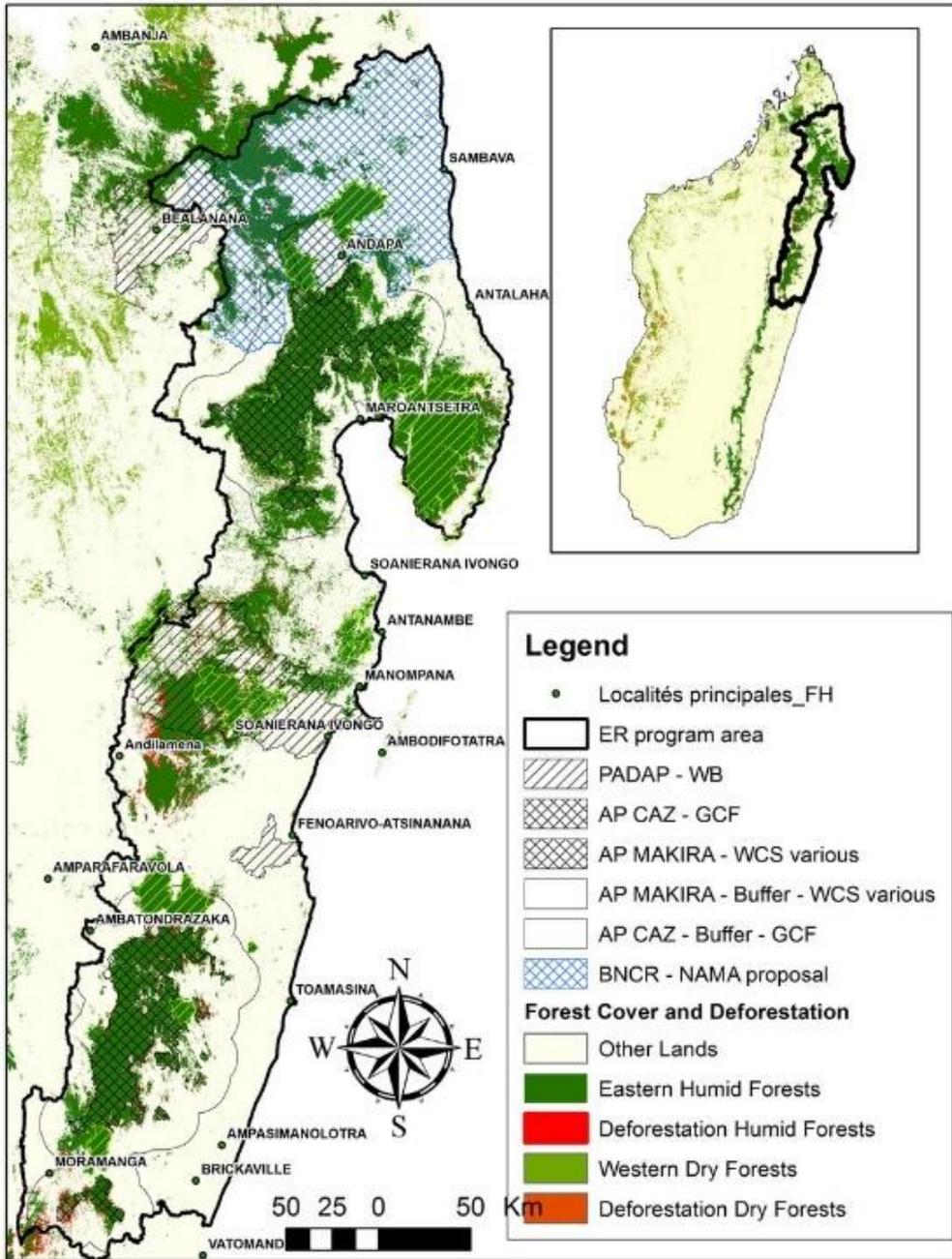
151. The following Non-Carbon Benefits are listed in the ER Program Document (ERPD). These Non-Carbon Benefits shall not form part of the Benefit Sharing Plan itself (which is limited to Monetary and Non-Monetary Benefits only) but are listed in this annex for stakeholder information purposes only. Non-Carbon benefits are benefits received directly or indirectly by stakeholders during the implementation of REDD+ activities, such as capacity building, implementation of a local governance mechanism. An outline of the priority non-carbon benefits is provided in the following table.

Table 8. Outline of priority non carbon-benefits identified in the AA-ERP

Conservation and improvement of environmental services:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved conservation and strengthening of the management of protected areas → habitat conservation and regeneration for biodiversity conservation; conservation of soil fertility. • Increased environmental services at all levels → quality and supply of water; conservation of soil fertility; sustainable agriculture production; increased economic opportunities (agroforestry with value production, as well as Non-Timber Forests Products and eco-tourism).
Improvement of population well-being:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of poverty and unemployment → additional and diversified income for households; • Increased access to markets, health system and education → collective socio-economic investments in the form of benefits and incentives to local communities; Increased transparency in the forest sector.

11.2 ER program area





11.3 Budget of governance component

Type/Item	Units	Quantity	Cost per unit	Year 1 (USD)	Explanations
Governance and coordination at national level				595 151	
CIME REDD+ Meetings	Meeting	2	1 000	2 000	Two meetings per year of the restricted ICEM will be held for decision-making (policy, text, new project, etc.). These are the SGs of the ministries involved in the REDD + mechanism: MEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of territory Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Economy and finances
REDD+ Platform Meetings	Meeting	3	8 000	24 000	The national REDD+ Platform conducts 2 regular meetings specifically for planning and validation budgeting and an exceptional meeting that is held as needed
Capacity building of stakeholders	Fft (L/S)	1	24 000	24 000	Capacity building will be given to stakeholders Training (internal ...), exchanges of experience.... For new entrants according to their functions (platform member, BNCCREDD+, CIME ...)
BNCCREDD+				465 151	Operational costs of BNCCREDD+
Directorate-General in charge of forests				80 000	Control and monitoring
Coordination et operationalization at regional level				311 050	
REDD+ Regional Coordination (CRRs)		5	55 210	276 050	5 DREDD of Regions of AA-ERP
PFR REDD+ Meetings (5 PFR)	meeting	10	3 500	35 000	2 annual meetings are conducted

Type/Item	Units	Quantity	Cost per unit	Year 1 (USD)	Explanations
Sub-regional Planning				60 000	
existing consultation structure in Inter-Municipalities	meeting	6	3 000	18 000	The SLCI is part of the REDD + institutional arrangement that includes communal SLCs concerned with the same watershed. Activity planning meetings will be organized within the SLCIs (inter-regional SLCs) which are part of the governance of the BVs concerned by PADAP in the Analanjifofo and Sofia regions, 6 BV around the PAs are concerned.
existing consultation structure in Municipalities	meeting	60	500	30 000	These are the planning meetings of the activities within the SLCs of the 60 municipalities affected by the extensions per year. Creation is an investment carried by projects Surveillance cost (missions, etc.)
Monitoring and planning per municipality	mission	60	200	12 000	
Fiduciary management of the carbon benefit				43 560	
Institutional support	Annual	Fft (L/S)	70 000	70 000	Support to reforestation, fight against fires...
TOTAL				1 079 761	
Percentage over total ERPA value (50 000 000 USD)				2.00	



11.4 BNCCREDD+ operating and management cost

Type/Item	Units	Quantity	Cost per unit	Year 1
BNCCREDD+				465 151
Reinforcement of the BNCCREDD+ team				38 904
Salaries of 5 LOFM technical assistants of the BNCCREDD+	Month	60	472	28 320
1 IT technical assistant	Month	12	882	10 584
Internal operating cost				160 200
Energy, Jirama	Month	12	800	9 600
Equipment maintenance	Year	1	1 500	1 500
Office supplies and computer consumables	Quarter	3	3 200	9 600
Vehicle maintenance and amortization	Month	11	2 000	22 000
Fuel	Month	12	1 000	12 000
Car and motorcycle insurance	Year	1	6 500	6 500
Internet	Month	12	500	6 000
Telecommunications	Month	12	1 500	18 000
Website hosting (SIIP, Registry)	Year	1	1 500	1 500
Publication and insertion	Year	1	500	500
Performance Bonus (Prime de rendement)	Year	1	73 000	73 000
Program coordination				56 000
Technical and organizational coordination	Year	1	15 000	15 000
SIIP maintenance cost (, BDD update, pages maintenance ...)	Year	1	2 000	2 000
Maintenance cost of REDD+ Transaction Registry (BDD update, maintenance of pages ...)	Year	1	2 000	2 000
Legal support	Fft/LS	1	7 000	7 000
Organizing internal thematic meetings	Fft/LS	1	10 000	10 000
Participating in international events	Fft/LS	1	20 000	20 000

Type/Item	Units	Quantity	Cost per unit	Year 1
Communication and Partnership				49 700
Organizing meeting and mobilization days around the topics related to REDD+ and fight against deforestation.	Fft/LS	1	13 000	13 000
Participating in conferences, celebrations, events, fairs related to REDD+ at community, regional and national levels (MEDD, partners, Region, etc.).	Event	5	1 340	6 700
Disseminating information on REDD+ on an ongoing basis: press briefings, press conferences, radio or TV communication, 'publireportage' and documentaries, magazines, etc.	Quarter	4	500	2 000
Designing and disseminating communication materials as well as messages at different levels (to raise awareness and to support decision making at strategic meetings)	Semester	2	4 000	8 000
Ensuring the Gender mainstreaming in REDD+ activities within initiatives and beneficiaries	Fft/LS	1	10 000	10 000
Participating in national events	Fft/LS		10 000	10 000
MNV and LOFM				49 060
Measuring and monitoring REDD+/MNV carbon performance within initiative areas	Mission	6	2 230	13 380
Fire monitoring from satellite information and ground/surveillance information	Mission	6	2 230	13 380
Monitoring of areas with high deforestation rates within the initiative/monitoring areas, within the AA-ERP	Mission	6	2 230	13 380
Monitoring of areas with high deforestation rates outside the initiative areas (leakage), inside the AA-ERP	Mission	2	2 230	4 460

Type/Item	Units	Quantity	Cost per unit	Year 1
Monitoring of areas with high deforestation rates outside program areas (leakage)	Mission	2	2 230	4 460
Planning and Monitoring				32 160
Planning at the subregional level	Mission			
Technical monitoring of the achievements and effects of the carbon revenues used at the level of the initiatives.	Mission	12	2 680	32 160
FGRM				35 075
Support for the operation of the various national structures for handling grievances (fokontany, commune ...): for the 60 communes concerned, \$200 per year including communication costs.	Commune	60	400	24 000
Mission for the treatment of exceptional cases (grouped grievances, major political issues, etc.)	Mission	5	1 115	5 575
Communication cost through a toll-free number (5 CRRs)				
Safeguards				18 732
Evaluation of new environmental and social issues	Mission	0	0	0
Monitoring of the implementation of safeguard measures	Mission	12	1561	18732
Financial monitoring of the use of the carbon revenue by the beneficiaries	Mission	12	2 110	25 320

11.5 Example and performance scenarios

152. Two different scenarios are modelled to show how the benefits would be distributed:

- Scenario 1: Assuming 100% of ERPA with CF delivered;
- Scenario 2: Assuming 20% of ERPA with CF delivered;

153. The following table shows the ex-ante estimation of Emission Reductions generated by the AA-ERP and the carbon benefits according to the ERPA term sheet⁴¹.

Table 9. Ex-ante estimations of Ers expected from AA-ERP

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Monitoring + Verification		x		x		x
Monitoring + advanced payment			x		x	
Emission reductions monitored		1 157 458	1 666 409	4 194 889	3 316 333	6 826 834
Emission reductions transferred to CF			1 157 458	4 194 889		4 647 653
Initial advanced (USD)			2 000 000			
Intermediate advanced (USD)					2 000 000	
Total carbon revenue (USD)			7 787 290	18 974 445	2 000 000	21 238 265

11.5.1 Scenario 1: Assuming 100% of ERPA with CF delivered

154. The following example considers the case in which the expected performance is fully achieved, and the AA-ERP is able to deliver the full 50 million USD of the ERPA. The values of are applicable in this scenario.

Level 1 – Global sharing

155. The following Table shows the results of Scenario 1 in the Global sharing. The Governance Cost of the first year would be covered through different finance sources.

⁴¹ Commercial terms (volume, price, advance payments) are indicative and subject to ERPA negotiations

Table 10. Example Scenario 1 – global sharing (USD)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total Carbon benefits	-	-	7 787 290	18 974 445	2 000 000	21 238 265	50 000 000
1. Governance 20%	-	-	1 557 458	3 794 889	400 000	4 247 653	10 000 000
2. Reward and CTD monitoring 20%	-	-	1 557 458	3 794 889	400 000	4 247 653	10 000 000
3. Fixed payment 10%	-	-	778 729	1 897 445	200 000	2 123 827	5 000 000
4. Variable payement 50%	-	-	3 893 645	9 487 223	1 000 000	10 619 133	25 000 000
Operational activities	-	-	6 229 832	15 179 556	1 600 000	16 990 612	40 000 000

156. The next table shows the details amount for Operational activities on the reward and field activities.

Table 11. Example Scenario 1 – operational activities (USD)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Fixed payment	0	0	778 729	1 897 445	200 000	2 123 827	5 000 000
Variable payment	0	0	3 893 645	9 487 223	1 000 000	10 619 133	25 000 000
Continuation 40%	0	0	3 114 916	7 589 778	800 000	8 495 306	20 000 000
Extention 10%	0	0	778 729	1 897 445	200 000	2 123 827	5 000 000

Level 2 – REDD+ Initiative sharing

157. Level 2 sharing would occur amongst validated REDD+ Initiatives. For the purpose of this example, **only 2021** will be shown as example (the year with the lowest carbon

benefits generated) and it is assumed that there are six REDD+ Initiatives, one of which is still not validated (Initiative 1) so it cannot participate in the BSP.

158. Fixed payments would be shared based on the number of municipalities and the amount of investment incurred by the REDD+ Initiative as explained in section 4.2.

Table 12. Example scenario 1 – REDD+ initiative sharing

Initiative	Number municipalities	Investment (Ariary)	Indicator (number * investment)	USD of fix cost (Fix. Indicator / Total)
Initiative 1			0	0
Initiative 2	50	5,400,000,000	270,000,000,000	195,221
Initiative 3	22	5,400,000,000	118,800,000,000	85,897
Initiative 4	22	5,400,000,000	118,800,000,000	85,897
Initiative 5	9	360,000,000	3,240,000,000	2,343
Initiative 6	18	720,000,000	12,960,000,000	9,371

159. The variable payment would be shared based on the REDD+ Initiative performance which is based on the carbon and effort performance as explained in section 4.2. The following table provides an example of Carbon Performance per Initiative.

Table 13. Scenario 1 – example of carbon performance

	REDD ER	+ ER	Carbon Performance (Pcarbon)
Initiative 1	61,974	0	0
Initiative 2	0	-6,182	6,182
Initiative 3	125,906	-2,115	349,258
Initiative 4	1,056,371		1,311,065
Initiative 5	0	0	0
Initiative 6	20,417	0	20,417

160. Based on the implementation of the Utilization Plan BNCCREDD+ will determine the effort performance and the non-carbon performance. The following tables provide an example of the Effort performance and non-carbon performance.

Table 14. Scenario 1 – example of effort performance

	Effort Performance (Peffort)	30% x Pcarbon x Peffort
Initiative 1	50%	0
Initiative 2	50%	927
Initiative 3	50%	52,389
Initiative 4	100%	393,320

Initiative 5	50%	0
Initiative 6	50%	3,063

161. Based on the two performances, the corrected performance would be estimated with the equation shown in Section 4.2. The variable payment would then be the total Variable payment multiplied by the weighted performance as shown in the following table. Most of the variable payment (80%) would be concentrated on the REDD+ Initiative that has generated most of the Emission Reductions.

Table 15. Scenario 1 - corrected performance and variable payment

	Corrected performance	Weighted performance	Variable payment (USD)
Initiative 1	0	0%	0
Initiative 2	5,255	0%	6,103
Initiative 3	296,869	18%	344,771
Initiative 4	1,311,065	80%	1,522,616
Initiative 5	0	0%	0
Initiative 6	17,355	1%	20,155

162. Considering the fix and the variable payment, Initiative 2 with no performance would still receive an amount that would enable it covering critical activities and REDD+ Initiative operation. Initiative 5 would receive very little carbon benefits due to the low incurred investment and the low performance.

Table 16. Scenario 1 - fix and variable payments per initiative (USD)

	Fixed payment	Variable payment	Total	Percentage
Initiative 1	0	0	0	0.0%
Initiative 2	195,221	6,103	201,324	8.9%
Initiative 3	85,897	344,771	430,668	19.0%
Initiative 4	85,897	1,522,616	1,608,513	70.8%
Initiative 5	2,343	0	2,343	0.1%
Initiative 6	9,371	20,155	29,526	1.3%

Scenarios for the rewards:

163. The Criteria for setting the number and amount allocated to communes (municipalities) are listed below:

- Setting the number of commune beneficiaries based on the total amount of the reward so that the amount allocated to each beneficiary is reasonable

- Setting a reasonable minimum amount for the commune beneficiaries, which then set the minimum carbon performance threshold deemed “top performing” for selecting the commune beneficiaries
- In this case, the number of commune beneficiaries and the minimum carbon performance threshold receiving rewards in each reporting period is variable
- The evaluation of the reward is based on the annual rate of deforestation

Table 17. Scenario 1 - Reward

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total Carbon benefits	0	0	7787290	18974445	2000000	21238265	50000000
performance VOI 5%	0	0	389365	948722	100000	1061913	2500000
Infrastructure of performance Municipalities 5%	0	0	389365	948722	100000	1061913	2500000
Social services and security of Municipalities 8%	0	0	622983	1517956	160000	1699061	4000000

164. The reward is shared among the initiatives as follows: considering three (3) variants of the minimum amount, the number of municipalities varies according to the amount of the reward and the minimum amount allocated as well.

Table 18. Scenario 1 - Reward in 2022

Performance VOI 5%	Min amount USD	Number of Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes
289365	30 000	10	7,72
289365	25 000	12	9,26

	289365	20 000	14	11,57
Infrastructure of performance Municipalities 5%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes	
	289365	30 000	10	7,72
	289365	25 000	12	9,26
	289365	20 000	14	11,57
Social services and security of Municipalities 8%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes	
	462983	30 000	15	12,35
	462983	25 000	19	14,82
	462983	20 000	23	18,52

Table 19. Scenario 1 – Reward in 2025

				Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes
Performance VOI 5%	Min amount USD	Number of Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes	
	1061913	30 000	35	28,32
	1061913	25 000	42	33,98
	1061913	20 000	53	42,48
Infrastructure of performance Municipalities 5%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes	
	1061913	30 000	35	28,32
	1061913	25 000	42	33,98
	1061913	20 000	53	42,48
Social services and security of Municipalities 8%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes	
	1699061	30 000	57	45,31
	1699061	25 000	68	54,37
	1699061	20 000	85	67,96

11.5.2 Scenario 2: Assuming 20% of ERPA delivered

165. The following example considers the case in which the AA-ERP is able to deliver 20% of the 50 million USD of the ERPA. The AA-ERP will request a minimum payment of 2 million USD and repayments of past advances will need to be done provided this minimum payment is respected⁴².

Table 20. Ex-ante estimations of the ERs expected from AA-ERP

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Monitoring + Verification		x		x		X
Monitoring + advanced payment			x		x	
Emission reductions monitored		231 492	333 282	838 978	663 267	1 365 367
Emission reductions transferred to CF		231 492		838 978		1 365 367
Initial advanced (USD)			2 000 000			
Intermediate advanced (USD)				833 204	1 658 167	
Payment ERER (USD)			1 157 458	4 194 889		6 826 834
Minimum payment			2 000 000	2 000 000		
Total carbon revenue (USD)			4 000 000	2 833 204	1 658 167	3 687 810

Level 1 - Global sharing

166. The following Table shows the results of Scenario 2 in the Global sharing. The Governance Cost of the first year would be covered through different finance source and from that point forward the governance cost cannot exceed 25% of total carbon benefits.

Table 21. Example Scenario 2 - global sharing (USD)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total Carbon benefits	0	0	4 000 000	2 833 204	1 658 167	3 687 810	12 179 181

⁴² Commercial terms (volume, price, advance payments) are indicative and subject to ERPA negotiations

1. Governance 20%	0	0	800 000	566 641	331 633	737 562	2 435 836
2. Reward and CTD monitoring 20%	0	0	800 000	566 641	331 633	737 562	2 435 836
3. Fixed payment 10%	0	0	400 000	283 320	165 817	368 781	1 217 918
4. Variable payment 50%	0	0	2 000 000	1 416 602	829 084	1 843 905	6 089 591
Operational activities	0	0	3 200 000	2 266 563	1 326 534	2 950 248	9 743 345

167. The above sharing shows that in this case the governance cost would be around 21% of the total ERPA value. Most of the investment, 75% would go to the ground through the Reward category and the field activities category, this is without considering the reward that would serve to cover activities on the ground.

168. The amount for field activities would then be allocated to the extension (30%) and the continuation (70%) of REDD+ Initiatives. The former would be around 2.2 million USD, while the latter would be around 5.6 million USD. The latter would then be allocated to cover the fixed payment (30%) and the variable payment (70%). In total around 1.7 million USD would be available for the fixed payment to REDD+ Initiatives and 3.9 million as variable payment to REDD+ Initiatives.

Table 22. Example Scenario 2 – global sharing (USD)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Fixed payment	0	0	400 000	283 320	165 817	368 781	1 217 918
Variable payment	0	0	2 000 000	1 416 602	829 084	1 843 905	6 089 591
Continuation 40%	0	0	1 600 000	1 133 282	663 267	1 475 124	4 871 672
Extention 10%	0	0	400 000	283 320	165 817	368 781	1 217 918

Level 2 – REDD+ Initiative sharing

169. Level 2 sharing would occur amongst the validated REDD+ Initiatives. For the purpose of this example, only 2021 will be shown as example and we assume that there are six REDD+ Initiatives, one of which is still not validated (Initiative 1) so it cannot participate in the BSP.

170. Fixed payments would be shared based on the number of municipalities and the amount of investment incurred by the REDD+ Initiative. The resulting fixed payment for

each REDD+ Initiative would be based on the proportion of the indicator over the total multiplied by the available carbon benefits for fixed payments.

Table 23. Example scenario 2 – REDD+ initiative sharing

Initiative	Number municipalities	Investment (Ariary)	Indicator (number * investment)	USD of fix cost (Fix. Indicator / Total)
Initiative 1			0	0
Initiative 2	50	5,400,000,000	270,000,000,000	103,093
Initiative 3	22	5,400,000,000	118,800,000,000	45,361
Initiative 4	22	5,400,000,000	118,800,000,000	45,361
Initiative 5	9	360,000,000	3,240,000,000	1,237
Initiative 6	18	720,000,000	12,960,000,000	4,948

171. The variable payment would be shared based on the REDD+ Initiative performance which is based on the carbon, effort and the effort performance as explained in section 4.2. The performance calculations would be similar as in Scenario 1.

172. Based on the three performance, the corrected performance would be estimated with the equation shown in Section 4.2. The variable payment would then be the total Variable payment (363,364 USD) multiplied by the weighted performance as shown in the following table. Most of the variable payment (80%) would be concentrated on the REDD+ Initiative that has generated most of the Emission Reductions.

Table 24. Scenario 2 – corrected performance and variable payment

	Corrected performance	Weighted performance	Variable payment
Initiative 1	0	0%	0.0
Initiative 2	1,051	0%	3,223
Initiative 3	59,374	18%	182,067
Initiative 4	262,213	80%	804,066
Initiative 5	0	0%	0
Initiative 6	3,471	1%	10,644

173. Considering the fix and the variable payment, Initiative 2 with no performance would still receive an amount that would enable it covering critical activities and REDD+ Initiative operation.

Table 25. Initiative 2 with no performance.

	Fixed payment	Variable payment	Total	Percentage
Initiative 1	0	0	0	0.00%
Initiative 2	103,093	3,223	106,316	8.86%

Initiative 3	45,361	182,067	227,428	18.95%
Initiative 4	45,361	804,066	849,427	70.79%
Initiative 5	1,237	0	1,237	0.10%
Initiative 6	4,948	10,644	15,592	1.30%

Scenario for the rewards

Table 26. Scenario 2 – Reward

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total Carbon benefits	0	0	4000000	2833204	1658167	3687810	12179181
performance VOI 5%	0	0	200000	141660	82908	184391	608959
Infrastructure of performance Municipalities 5%	0	0	200000	141660	82908	184391	608959
Social services and security of Municipalities 8%	0	0	320000	226656	132653	295025	974334

Table 27. Scenario 2 – Reward in 2022

Performance VOI 5%	Min amount USD	Number of Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes
100000	30 000	3	2,67
100000	25 000	4	3,20
100000	20 000	5	4,00
Infrastructure of performance Municipalities 5%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total

			number of communes
100000	30 000	3	2,67
100000	25 000	4	3,20
100000	20 000	5	4,00
Social services and security of Municipalities 8%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes
160000	30 000	5	4,27
160000	25 000	6	5,12
160000	20 000	8	6,40

Table 28. Scenario 2 – Reward in 2025

Performance VOI 5%	Min amount USD	Number of Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes
184391	30 000	6	4,92
184391	25 000	7	5,90
184391	20 000	9	7,38
Infrastructure of performance Municipalities 5%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total

			number of communes
184391	30 000	6	4,92
184391	25 000	7	5,90
184391	20 000	9	7,38
Social services and security of Municipalities 8%	Min amount USD	No Communes beneficiaries	Approximate % municipalities beneficiaries among the total number of communes
295025	30 000	10	7,87
295025	25 000	12	9,44
295025	20 000	15	11,80

11.6 Prioritization and Sharing of 2 million USD Advance

A. BACKGROUND

The Purpose of the advance

The PREAA ERPA signed in 2021 stipulates that Madagascar may receive an advance of \$2 million, "to start and carry out only field activities," after implementation.

This advance is "part of the performance income" provided. It is provided in advance so as not to wait for the entire MRV and administrative process, and to allow for immediate start-up of activities and ensure the expected carbon performance.

The advance will only finance field activities. It will not finance governance costs, rewards or monitoring costs by the CTDs.

The advance in the AA-ERP revenue sharing process

The advance is a portion of the carbon performance revenue, paid "in advance" by FCPF.

The advance will be shared among the initiatives according to the criteria set out in the sections below.

Subsequently, each advance **will be deducted** from the performance income of each initiative.

The sharing criteria:

In order to take into account, the evolution of regional contexts:

- ✓ The advance is proportional to the Initiative's forest cover (communal boundary)
- ✓ Initiatives with high cumulative deforestation available over the last five years are favored
- ✓ A minimum funding is set at 10.000 USD per initiative
- ✓ funding for areas outside of the AP-initiatives is allocated for the creation of future initiatives in these priority areas.

B. APPROVED INITIATIVES, AND AREAS OUTSIDE INITIATIVE PRIORITY

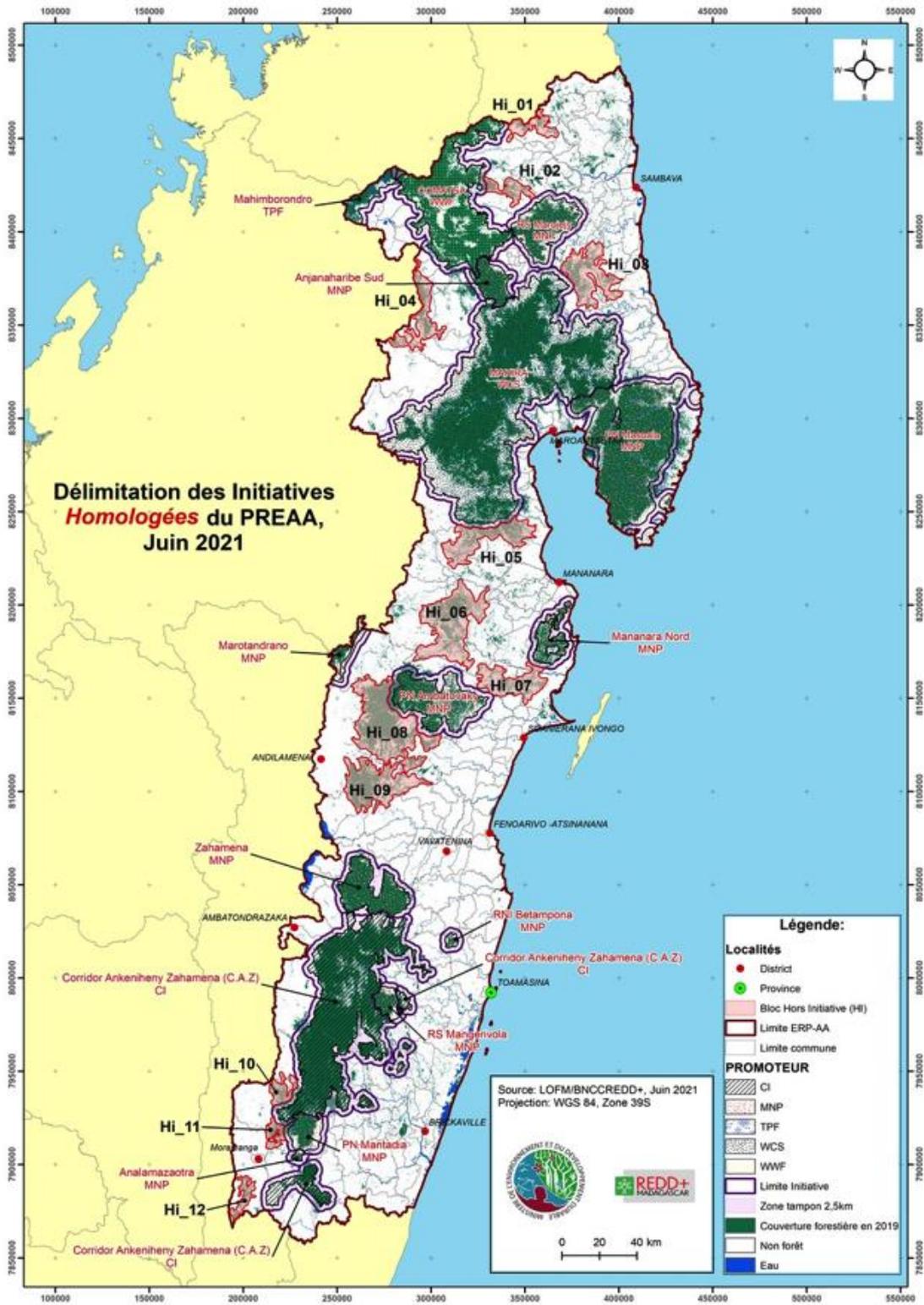
B.1 The priorities

There are:

- . 15 approved **initiatives** (in green on the map below)
- . 3 **priority areas outside the PA initiatives**⁴³, of medium difficulty access, which are OI⁴⁴_03, OI_06, OI_09 (in red in the map below)

⁴³ Cf document, AA-ERP Non-initiative Strategy

⁴⁴ OI : Areas Outside Initiative (Hi: Hors initiative)



B.2 Definition and delimitation of an initiative

According to the DRMCF decree or the Decree n°2021-1113 of October 20, 2021 on the Regulation of access to the forest carbon market, which was adopted by the Government Council:

- **A REDD+ initiative** is a delimited space, not superimposed on other initiatives, carrying out a coherent set of REDD+ activities at different scales, managed by a promoter and with an internal governance body, contributing to REDD+ performance. It is approved by the National Office in charge of REDD+ coordination. It can be part of a REDD+ Program or an Initiative outside the Program. The final delimitation of a REDD initiative must include a buffer zone.
- **REDD+ Initiative buffer zone**= a 2.5 km area surrounding the "official" boundary of an initiative (protected area, landscape, marine protected area, etc.), which cannot overlap with the boundary of another initiative. Overlapping buffer zones of two neighboring initiatives are divided into balanced areas, prioritizing natural boundaries, coherence of forest areas and ease of management.

B.3 The 15 approved initiatives for 2021 in the AA-ERP

INITIATIVE	Manager	Forest_2019 (Ha)	Forest_2015 (Ha)	Annual deforestation rate
MAKIRA	WCS	540 121	559 624	0,88678193
Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (C.A.Z)	CI	352 630	367 848	1,056243614
Zahamena	MNP	72 267	74 766	0,850146708
Marotandrano	MNP	11 843	12 490	1,331283151
RS Marojejy	MNP	59 685	60 384	0,291177724
Mantadia NP	MNP	23 467	24 629	1,208049457
RS Mangerivola	MNP	13 243	13 422	0,335498487
RNI Betampona	MNP	2 136	2 136	0
Anjanaharibe Sud	MNP	33 392	33 707	0,234528769
Analamazaotra	MNP	1 970	2 073	1,264341509
Ambatovaky NP	MNP	91 287	100 114	2,307441597
Mananara Nord	MNP	29 534	31 318	1,466769782
Masoala NP	MNP	281 661	287 361	0,500936733
Mahimborondro	TPF	21 293	21 323	0,035690609
COMATSA	WWF	197 165	204 860	0,957046039
TOTAL		1 731 695	1 796 056	0,91231607

C. ACTION PLAN

C.1 At the level of the \$ 2 million advance

A sharing plan for the advance will be discussed with all stakeholders. An amount will be allocated for each of the 18 zones.

Each area will do its own planning, resulting in 18 use plans (PLUT):

- . Conducted by the manager for each of the 15 initiatives,
- . Conducted by CRR for each of the 3 non-initiative areas.

Disbursement will then follow the CAS “Credit Carbone REDD+” procedure.

C.2 At the initiative level

Each initiative will define its priority areas of intervention and planning according to the following priorities:

- . Communal areas with the most deforestation peak
- . Areas with the most interaction with other sectors, particularly agriculture, water, and wood energy.
- . At least 30% of the amount is required in buffer zones (see definition of initiatives)

(30% = corresponding to the rate for business extensions in the Decree on the Regulation of access to the forest carbon market)

Specifically for CAZ, municipalities that are already beneficiaries from GCF are not eligible to avoid double counting. The BNCCREDD+ will ensure this verification in the validation of areas financed by REDD+ payments.

C.3 In the non-initiative areas

Since there is no initiative, the CRR is piloting the process.

Choice of zones: The first 3 zones, OI_03, OI_06 and OI_09, are pilot. They were chosen because of:

- . the high rate of deforestation
- . And relatively less difficult access, compared to other areas outside the initiative

Area	forest Ha	Deforestation rate / year	Deforested area /an	Accessibility	Mode	River access	Relief	Chief town	Proximity location	Security
OI_01	19 326	3,49	675	Accessible	By motorcycle	no	rough	close	close	yes

Area	forest Ha	Deforestation rate / year	Deforested area /an	Accessibility	Mode	River access	Relief	Chief town	Proximity location	Security
OI_02	17 256	2,66	459	Accessible	By motorcycle	no	rough	close	close	yes
OI_03	56 905	2,14	1 218	Accessible	By motorcycle	no	rough	close	close	yes
OI_04	37 894	0,26	99	Very difficult	On foot	yes	Very rough	far	far	
OI_05	52 578	3,29	1 728	Very difficult	On foot	yes	Very rough	far	far	
OI_06	90 314	3,22	2 911	Difficult	By motorcycle	yes	rough	average	average	yes
OI_07	43 922	6,88	3 024	Very difficult	On foot	yes	rugged	close	no info	no info
OI_08	111 633	2,27	2 531	Very difficult	On foot	yes	rugged	far	no info	no info
OI_09	68 291	2,18	1 485	Difficult	By motorcycle	no	rugged	average	average	yes
OI_10	13 787	2,49	343	Very difficult	On foot	no	Very rough	far	close	no info
OI_11	10 921	0,57	62	Very difficult	On foot	yes	Very rough	average	average	yes
OI_12	12 354	0,45	55	Difficult	On foot	no	rugged	average	close	yes

With the advance, for these non- initiative areas there will be no activity funding as such because there is no data yet to optimize the design.

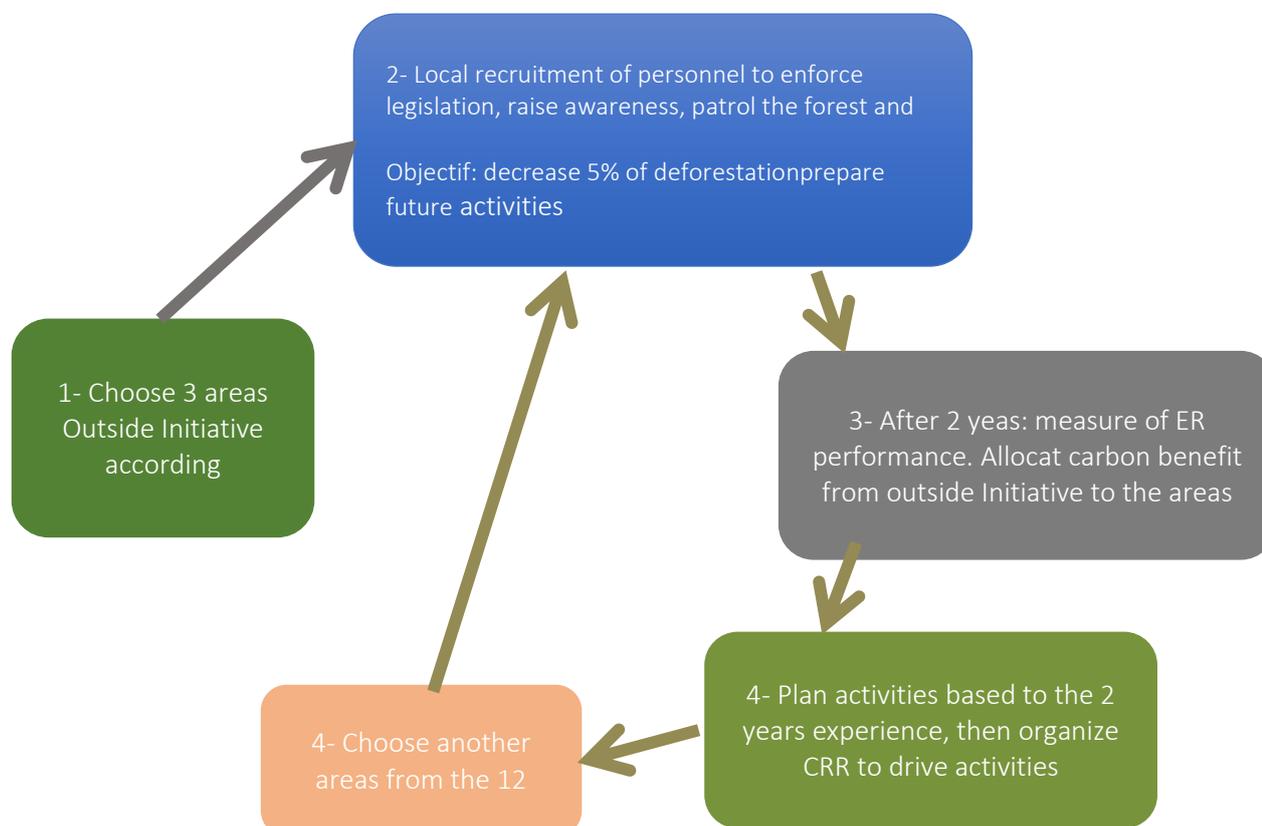
The strategy is:

- To put personnel on the field to enforce legislation, raise awareness, patrol the forest and prepare future activities
- After 2 years, at the next MNV, if the presence of these staff has resulted in carbon performance, then this performance will be allocated to specific activities in each area.

A coverage rate of 4,000 ha/staff to be implemented is anticipated.

The objective for each area outside the initiative, due to the presence of staff, is to obtain a 5% reduction in deforestation.

The following diagram summarizes the principle:



C.4 The AA-ERP start-up communication

In order to establish a political start for the PREAA, political communications will be conducted in the different regions and/or zones financed by the advance.

Targets and messages will be established jointly by the initiatives and the BNCC REDD through a commission. Coordination will be provided by the BNCC REDD.

The mechanism will be as follows:

- 5% of the advance will be allocated BY EACH INITIATIVE for communication. This amount will be managed and committed by the initiative on site. It will fund communications and travel for regional and national officials.
- Based on the priority areas chosen by the initiatives for the advance, a communication plan is established by the committee.

- Communications including the Minister, regional governors, deconcentrated directors (MEDD and Ministry of Agriculture), communal officials and traditional leaders will be conducted.

D. SHARING RULES

D.1 For initiatives

Since the objective is to carry out targeted and priority activities,

The criteria are therefore:

- . The level of average deforestation over the last 5 years.
The more deforestation there is, the more money should be invested AT THE BEGINNING.
- . The forest area of the initiative.
The larger the forest, the more funding will be provided.

A minimum of US\$10,000 is retained for very small PA-Initiatives, not integrated in a network.

The calculation formula will therefore be as follows:

- . Total Deforest = sum (initiative Forest Area* initiative deforest rate)
- . For an initiative
 - . weight Pi = (initiative Forest Area * initiative deforest rate) / (Total Deforest)
- . Advance allocated initiative = (amount allocated to initiative) * (weight Pi), and must be higher than the minimum.

D.2 For Areas Outside Initiatives

In terms of human resources needed

Each person will make rounds of 12 days per month on average. Each person will be equipped with a mountain bike costing approximately \$100 US.

We estimate the cost of a person at 80\$ US / person / month, including his salary, travel allowance and reporting (report, email)

Each person will be present and contracted for 24 months.

To achieve the coverage of 4,000 ha / person, the number of staff will be as follows:

Area	forest Ha	Deforestation rate / year	Deforested area /year	Number of people	5% target	
NI03	56 905	2,14	1 218	10	61	
NI06	90 314	3,22	2 911	20	146	
NI09	68 291	2,18	1 485	15	74	
			total	45	281	Ha maintained

At the process management level for the DREDD

A flat fee of US\$150 per month is allocated for office supplies and communications for each DREDD

Budget for Non-Initiative areas

				Amount	
Employees	Nb =45	Monthly fee=80 \$US	Nb months = 24	86 400	
Management and follow-up by DREDD	Nb DREDD=5	Monthly fee=150 \$US	Nb mois = 24	18 000	
			Budget outside initiative	104 400	\$ US

To conclude, 4% of the advance budget is allocated to manage 12% of the total forest area financed by the AA-ERP.

Financial performance of non-initiative areas

area	forest Ha	Deforest rate /year	Deforested area /year	Number of people set up	5% target to reduce deforestation	
NI03	56 905	2,14	1 218	10	61	
NI06	90 314	3,22	2 911	20	146	
NI09	68 291	2,18	1 485	15	74	
			total	45	281	ha maintained

Estimated RE	75 792	Eq. Tons CO2
Estimated Revenue for non-initiative areas	378 961	US\$ over 2 years
for investment about	104 000 \$US	

D.3 Communication activities

It represents 5% of the 2 m\$, or 100.000 \$US.

Without being mandatory, since it depends on the final plan, it is estimated the following global communication plan:

- . 20% travel of officials on site
- . 20% regional and national media

- 60% local events on site (zebu, logistics...), and various communication tools

E. Budget forecast

E.1 The total budget

	In US \$
Advance	2 000 000
For Non- initiative	104 000
For Communication	100 000
For activities inside the approved initiatives	1 796 000

E.2 Weight calculation by initiative

The case of the The Peregrine Fund (TPF), promotor of the Mahimborondro initiative

Applying the weight per initiative calculation, TPF's case is very specific:

- TPF manages 21,300 ha
- TPF loses about 30 ha per year
- TPF will have a weight of 0.3% compared to the other initiatives
- And TPF will **only** receive **US\$ 870 from the advance**

It is decided that TPF will receive the minimum of US\$10,000.

Also, TPF will no longer be included in the calculation of the weighting according to deforested areas

Calculation of the weight of each initiative manager, outside TPF

	forest for the calculation		Forest loss	Loss rate		Initiative Weight
		en%	over 4 years	par an (en %)	Deforested areas	
WCS	540 121	32%	19 503	0,887	4 790	30,23%
CI	352 630	21%	15 218	1,056	3 725	23,51%
MNP	620 485	36%	21 916	0,877	5 442	34,35%
TPF						minimum amount received
WWF	197 165	12%	7 694	0,957	1 887	11,91%
total	1 710 402		64 331		15 844	100%

The advance budget allocated to each initiative manager will be

	US \$
Advance	2 000 000
Non- initiative	104 000
Communication	100 000
Amount for initiative activities	1 796 000

	initiative weight	Advance allocated
WCS	30,23%	539 930
CI	23,51%	419 868
MNP	34,35%	613 490
TPF	Minimum amount received	10 000
WWF	11,91%	212 712
	total	1 796 000

US \$

E.3 Initiative budget: case of MNP

The PAs with MNP initiatives will receive a pro-rata amount based on their forest area.

MNP Advance	613 490	US \$
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MNP INITIATIVE	Forest 2019 (Ha)	initiative Advance (US \$)
Zahamena	72 267	71 452
Marotandrano	11 843	11 709
RS Marojejy	59 685	59 012
PN Mantadia	23 467	23 202
RS Mangerivola	13 243	13 094
RNI Betampona	2 136	2 112
Anjanaharibe Sud	33 392	33 016
Analamazaotra	1 970	1 948
PN Ambatovaky	91 287	90 258
Mananara Nord	29 534	29 201
PN Masoala	281 661	278 486
TOTAL	620 485 ha	

11.7 Stakeholder consultation report

REDD+ Plan de Partage des Bénéfices (PPB)
Compilation et Résumé des consultations
14 mai 2019

F. Purpose and objectives of stakeholder consultations

The BSP

The benefit-sharing plan contains the mechanism, process and criteria that will be applied when sharing all benefits (direct and indirect) resulting from REDD+ activities. In particular, the sharing of benefits from the sale of forest carbon revenue is highlighted.

Le BSP is a national mechanism, without exception, that will apply throughout the Malagasy territory.

Once validated by the MEDD:

- its principles will be, on the one hand, integrated into the future REDD decree
- and on the other hand, the detailed BSP will be annexed to the ERPA contract of the first Malagasy REDD+ program, the Northern Eastern PRE-AA.

Objectives of the consultation

The consultation aimed to gather stakeholders' opinions, concerns and alternative solutions on the benefit-sharing mechanism that is being considered for application at the level of REDD programs.

Five regions and the five potential initiatives of the first program, the PREE-AA, were consulted

This document is a synthesis of the meeting minutes with various stakeholders, indicating the observations considered, and those not retained, in a reasonable manner.

G. Stakeholder consultations process

Preparation of the consultation

Based on the REDD decree in formulation, previous decisions of the national REDD+ platform during its four meetings in 2018, and the validation of revenue sharing principles during the Antsirabe workshop in January 2019

Three (3) presentation slides were developed and presented within the BNCCREDD+, namely:

A reminder slide to present the REDD mechanism, the issues and challenges, the national and regional implementation framework and the chosen governance mode

A presentation of the principles of the BSP, focused on the characteristics methods of national forest carbon revenue management, the main objectives for the use of these revenues, the four main principles governing benefit sharing, the rights of the different beneficiary categories and the sharing governance scheme

- A presentation of the detailed BSP mechanism, the sharing scheme by level, the different steps and selection criteria or exclusion, the sharing rates and the calculation modalities, the categories of eligible activities, the roles of different stakeholders, and the conditions of formulation of the utilization plan so that a structure can benefit from the revenues. Without being exhaustive, a list of different categories of direct and indirect benefits, excluding carbon income, was listed.

Subsequently, three (3) internal meetings were held with the facilitators mandated by BNCCREDD+ to improve the common understanding of the content. The main "verbal explanations to be given" were translated into Malagasy in order to facilitate discussions in the field and harmonize the presentations made by various BNCCREDD+ officials.

After each consultation, an internal meeting was held within the BNCCREDD+ to improve the presentations, based on repeated questions of understanding.

Consultations process

Three types of consultations were conducted: regional consultations, potential PREE-AA initiative consultations, and a discussion with the main donors of PREE-AA

Regional consultations

The five regional consultations were conducted through the regional REDD+ platforms, constituted by regional decree on the basis of the extended forestry commissions. These platforms have already been active in the formulation of regional REDD strategies.

The main participants included: the region, representatives of the municipalities, representatives of the grassroots community, representatives of civil society, representatives of the private sector and representatives of NGOs and partners active in the region.

The meeting was held in one day with the following agenda:

- A presentation recalling the REDD mechanism
- A presentation outlining the principles of revenue sharing
- Followed by a debate on the principles
- A presentation of the mechanism and criteria for income sharing
- Followed by an exchange on
 - . Risks and concerns regarding the BSP
 - . Unmet expectations of stakeholders

- . The proposed alternative solutions

Consultations with the initiatives

The 3 slides were distributed, then 4 bipartite meetings, BNCCREDD+ and the representative(s) of each initiative, were organized in order to target specific concerns according to the realities of their fields.

At each meeting, the BNCCREDD+ recalled the key elements of the presentations, and the debate began according to the questions raised.

The minutes of the meeting were prepared by BNCCREDD+.

The initiatives concerned were: Comatsa Initiative with WWF, Makira Initiative with WCS, MNP PA Initiative, Landscape Initiative of the PADAP Program intervention areas.

WB and FCPF Consultation

The slides were distributed to both institutions, and a feedback meeting was held at the WB office to gather key questions about the proposed BSP mechanism.

H. Points raised and discussed during stakeholder consultations

H.1 Consultation of the Alaotra Mangoro Extended Regional REDD+ Platform

March 21 2019

Chaired by the representative of the Ambatondrazaka prefecture and the Chief Cabinet of the Alaotra Mangoro Region.

Number of participants: 41

Profile of the participants: Region (1), Municipalities (7), Prefecture and District (1), STD (9), VOIs (7) Promoters of Initiatives (3), Private sectors (5), Civil society (2), Journalists (6)

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Alaotra Mangoro	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (By BNCCREDD+)
On the Principles . The Principles are adopted	

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Alaotra Mangoro	<i>Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (By BNCCREDD+)</i>
<p>On the management and governance system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Some participants perceive the REDD institutional arrangement as relatively cumbersome, costly and could lead to implementation difficulties. . The Regional Domains Service stressed the importance of coordination with spatial planning in order to avoid disputes. 	<p>The mechanism should be the subject of a detailed internal manual of procedures.</p> <p>The process is underway for the integration of the regional REDD strategy into the regional spatial reference frameworks (SRAT and SAC of the municipalities involved)</p>
<p>On the operating and governance cost of the mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The field actors considered this cost too high in relation to the activity budgets. They proposed to reduce this cost from 25% to 20%. . The initiatives proposed to maintain this cost at 25% to cover the whole, especially for field monitoring. . The grassroots community federations propose that in the 30% (fixed value) of the 63% of field activities (i.e. 13% of total income), allocated to the running costs of the initiatives, be distributed as follows: 20% to the initiative's own costs and 10% to the federations that are the Co-managers, in particular in the case of the Ankeniheny Zahamena Corridor protected area (CA 	<p>The operating cost is a fixed amount, calculated on the basis of actual needs.</p> <p>The ratio is variable, up to a maximum of 25%, because the income level is variable over time. It is proposed to maintain the rate at a maximum of 25%, since it includes the management of the whole process at national level</p> <p>The principle of benefit sharing is based on the activities to be financed and not on the actors. It is up to the governance (and not only to the initiative promoter) to set the financial costs of operation, through a plan accepted by the representatives of all stakeholders, on the basis of real needs.</p>

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Alaotra Mangoro	<i>Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (By BNCCREDD+)</i>
<p>On the activities: Some activities defined in the Alaotra Mangoro Regional Strategy were considered irrelevant. The concern is to see them become important but ineligible activities if they are not included in the framework of the regional strategy. Their proposal is to revise this regional strategy.</p>	<p>All regional strategies will be reviewed at mid-term (2023), to consider implementation difficulties.</p>
<p>On the points to be clarified in the mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Better definition of criteria to better target activities in extension areas . Clarification on the operational interactions between the governance of an initiative and general REDD governance as defined by the national REDD strategy 	<p>A slide explaining the mechanism for selecting areas and activities in extension areas has been introduced in the presentation</p> <p>It is decided to develop a manual of procedures in planning and monitoring that will clarify this interrelation at the operational level</p>
<p>Other observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The absence of a real simulation of the amounts received was regrettable, and reduced the clarity of the explanations 	<p>A slide to simulate the amounts received per initiative has been introduced for the other consultations</p>

Attendance of Participants (BNCCREDD+ team included) - Alaotra Mangoro Region



FICHE DE PRESENCE

DATE: 21 Mars 2019
 LIEU: Ambatondrazaka
 OBJET: Atelier de consultation de la PFE sur le plan de partage des revenus carbone

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H.2 Consultation of Analanjirofo regional REDD+ platform

April 4 2019

Under the chairmanship of the Acting Regional Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Representative of the Acting Regional Head of the Deputy Mayor of the Urban Municipality of Fénérive-Est

Number of participants: 33

Profile of the participants: Region (1), Municipalities (6), Prefecture and District (3), STD (10), VOIs (5) Promoters of Initiatives (4), Private sectors (2), Civil society (2), Journalists (0)

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Analanjirofo	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>On the principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principles were adopted 	
<p>On the REDD Decree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Homologation process requires more explanation 	<p>After a verbal explanation during the consultation, a slide explaining the five main criteria (existence of initial investments, delimited area without overlap with other initiatives, representative governance, established plan of activities, safeguard measures introduced) and the Homologation process was added to the presentation series.</p>
<p>On the management and governance system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local populations should always be informed of the steps taken and to be undertaken on the mechanism. What are the roles and responsibilities of the municipalities? 	<p>After the signing of the first ERPA, awareness and communication campaigns will be accelerated for the first two years. The DREDD will be mandated and funded on this task.</p> <p>The expected roles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animation of SLC governance for activities, rewards, extensions Control of achievements Participation and verification of receipt of local PMs
<p>On the operating and governance cost of the mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include local authorities and OSCs in the governance of field monitoring 	<p>It is up to the governance of the initiative to include the actors who actively participate in the monitoring and control of the implementation of</p>

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Analanjirofo	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include dinam-paritra⁴⁵ funding in governance financing 	<p>activities. These actors must appear in the utilization plan, with the volumes of tasks they will carry out.</p>
<p>On the activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further clarification was requested on the eligibility and prioritization of areas and activities As the main deforestation threatened areas are outside of the PAs, forest surveillance sites should not be in the center of the protected areas. Accompanying measures for forest protection such as aquaculture or fruit trees should be chosen It is necessary to motivate COBAs in the face of mining rush challenges Financing of CTDs up to 2% of income is insufficient. It is proposed to reverse the rate with reserves: 5% for CTDs and 2% for reserves 	<p>Eligible activities and intervention areas are defined by the actors themselves (SLC process, and arbitration by the governance of the initiative) according to the thematic and spatial priorities of the regional strategy (established by the platform itself). A brief presentation of the regional strategy was made</p> <p>Activity planning is part of the governance of the initiative, both in terms of areas of intervention and activities to be carried out.</p> <p>All eligible activities in the regional strategy may be programmed within the fixed budgetary framework set by the BSP application.</p> <p>The reserve is used to finance the entire system (i) during the transitional phase between preparation and the first MNV, and (ii) to cover the cost of the process in the event that the first measure is not effective (in this case, financing until 2023, i.e. 4 years). The 2% is largely insufficient to cover</p>

⁴⁵ Dina: collective agreement, implementation by local actors on a number of regional priorities, security, fight against mining rushes...

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Analanjirofo	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>It is preferable to increase the rate allocated to extensions (25%) compared to continuation, because the investments to be made are higher than in the context of continuation</p>	<p>these risks. On another point, the CTDs have a monitoring and observation role in the field, and the 2% (representing about 1 million dollars) is largely sufficient for this task (mainly per diem, travel and motivation of the commune's technical staff).</p> <p>There are three reasons for setting this rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the PREE-AA, forest cover concerned by the potential initiatives exceeds 70%. In case of extension it will only be done on the remaining part. - Forest policy (2017) prioritizes the sustainability of sustainable management, and therefore, mainly continuity, over the use of carbon revenues. - The extensions funded in a given year become continuations at the next MNV. Also, a too rapid growth of extensions would make the financing of the whole unbalanced. It is therefore proposed to maintain this rate.
<p>On the points to be clarified in the mechanism</p>	
<p>Other observations</p>	<p>The regional strategy and governance arbitration of each initiative must be taken</p>

Main concerns and observations during the consultation in Analanjirofo	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why it is not considered the characteristics of regions in the use of income 	<p>into account.</p>

Attendance of Participants (BNCCREDD+ team included) – Analanjirofo Region



MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
 PROJET DE PREPARATION DE MADAGASCAR A LA REDD+
 BUREAU NATIONAL DE COORDINATION REDD+

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet CONSULTATION DES PFR SUR LE PARTAGE DE REVENU
 lieu Fénérive Est
 Date 04/04/2019

VU et vérifié
 Par Omer RAKOTARIMALA
 le 09 AVR 2019

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H.3 Consultation on Atsinanana extended regional REDD+ platform

March 28 2019

Under the chairmanship of the DDR of the Atsinanana Region, the Atsinanana Regional Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Acting Head of Region Atsinanana.

Number of participants: 26

Profile of the participants: Region (2), Municipalities (2), Prefecture and District (0), STD (9), VOIs (2) Promoters of Initiatives (3), Private sectors (4), Civil society (2), Journalists (2)

Main concerns and observations during Atsinanana consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>On the principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The principles are adopted 	
<p>On the management and governance system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Clarification on the Homologation process . Which section supports the costs of governance meetings? . How and who will do the operational monitoring in the field? Why is the district not included in the process? 	<p>The main criteria were explained and the process developed. Accreditation is a sovereign function of the MEDD, delegated to the BNCCREDD+</p> <p>It is the fixed part of the amount allocated to the initiative. It is up to this governance to determine the headings to be financed</p> <p>Operational monitoring will be carried out by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The CTDs on the achievement of objectives and on the reception of deliveries from procurement process – The activity manager for the contractual monitoring (technical and financial) of the amounts transferred in the field. <p>The district as a supervision body to of legality, intervenes mainly on the procedures of the municipal budgets, and not of the activities of the non-state actors.</p>

Main concerns and observations during Atsinanana consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>On the operating and governance costs of the mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Does governance manage the funds distributed? . Out of the 2% of the CTDs, what is the share for the municipalities and the region? 	<p>Governance must have a formal status and a financial manager. It manages the funding related to its own activities only (operating costs, meeting costs, etc.)</p> <p>After discussion with the participants, it was proposed to allocate 80% of the amount to the municipalities and 20% to the regions. BNCCREDD+ proposes to incorporate this sharing ratio into the BSP</p>
<p>On the sharing of the 1st level income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The region is subject to an intense mining rush and deforestation emergencies. It is preferable not to anticipate the reserves (the 5%) and to allocate them to address these emergencies 	<p>The points discussed on the theme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The mechanism based on the utilization plan as a basis for a financing contract is not adapted to this situation. . During the discussion, participants tried to define the criteria for triggering an "emergency" process, without leading to a practical mechanism. . The reserve does not have the same objectives as emergency treatment <p>The following solutions were proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include an emergency heading in the utilization plan, without preliminary allocation, up to a maximum of 5% of the variable part of the activities to be continued. The extension part is already planned for new emerging issues

Main concerns and observations during Atsinanana consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on the criteria for triggering emergencies - The management of the emergency fund should be done at the regional level and not within the initiatives <p>It is proposed to include this mechanism in the BSP</p>
<p>On the points to clarify in the mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The delay seems to be taking a long time. OSCs are concerned about this delay, compared to current emergencies. . Request for integration of marine PAs into homologation initiatives 	<p>The ERPA signature will probably happen by the end of 2019.</p> <p>These activities were not considered, either in the national REDD+ strategy, neither in the five regional strategies.</p>

Attendance of Participants (BNCCREDD+ team included) – Atsinanana Region



REPUBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA
Fitiavana - Tanindrazana - Fandrosoana

BUREAU NATIONAL DE COORDINATION REDD+

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Date : 28/03/2019

Lieu : Hotel Neptune Toamasina

Objet : ATELIER DE LA PLATEFORME REGIONALE ELARGIE REDD+ SUR LA PARTAGE DE REVENU CARBONE
« Concertation sur l'élaboration de plan de partage de revenus carbone »

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VU et verifié
Par Omer RAKOTARIMALA
Le 11 AVR 2019

28 MARS 2019

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Vu et verifié
Par Omer RAKOTARIMALALA
le 17 AVR 2019

Chaired by the DAGT of the SAVA Region, the representative of the Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Secretary General of Sambava Prefecture and the Head of Andapa District

Number of participants: 25

VOIs were not represented due to safety issues on vanilla robberies.

Profile of the participants: Region (1), Municipalities (5), Prefecture and District (2), STD (10), VOIs (0) Promoters of Initiatives (1), Private sectors (5), Civil society (0), Journalists (1)

Main concerns and observations during Sava consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>On the principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The principles are adopted 	
<p>On the management and governance system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Who are the beneficiary municipalities and how will the 2% be shared? . Where does the public treasury stand in the mechanism? . The release of funds within the treasury is very complicated. Recently, the fund for the setting up of a nursery was only released in February, which is too late . The creation of a regional coordination office is important for the success of the program 	<p>The beneficiary municipalities are those where REDD activities exist in the utilization plan. The sharing will be prorated according to the volume of activity of each municipality.</p> <p>The MFB is the signatory to the carbon sales contract. The carbon income is a public revenue so the income will be paid to the treasury beforehand.</p> <p>The 25% of the carbon revenue dedicated to operations will be paid into the trading account at the treasury level. While the 75% will be managed by another Fund which is not public according to the utilization plan. The respective amounts will be paid into the initiatives' bank accounts as part of the public finance management process.</p> <p>Regional coordination is provided by the DREDD.</p> <p>However, part of the 2% for CTD could finance an ad hoc structure for the</p>

Main concerns and observations during Sava consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
	region. It is up to the region to decide on the use of the portion it receives.
<p>On the operating and governance cost of the mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage allocated to communal monitoring is too low because most communes are landlocked. In addition, municipal actors must be well motivated. It is proposed to reverse the monitoring and reserve rates: 5% for CTDs and 2% for the reserve 	<p>The reserve is used to finance the entire system (i) during the transitional phase between preparation and the first MNV, and (ii) to cover the costs of the process in the event if the first measure is not effective (in this case, financing until 2023, i.e. 4 years). The 2% is largely insufficient to cover these risks. On another point, the CTDs have a monitoring and observation role in the field, and the 2% (representing about 1 million dollars) is largely sufficient for this task (mainly per diem, travel and motivation of the commune's technical staff).</p>
<p>On the activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification on the "private sector" that cannot be a direct beneficiary. Have they asked to be identified as a beneficiary? why is it mentioned here, and yet there are many entities that are not beneficiaries? Why cannot REDD revenues finance infrastructure under the heading "activity." 	<p>Some private sectors are looking for good quality products with an environmental label such as vanilla, cloves, and cocoa without deforestation. In order to do so, they support farmers through training. In this case the REDD program will support and train farmers to produce products that comply with standards. As a result, the private sectors will find good quality products without spending money on training. Then they are defined as indirect beneficiaries. It benefits from the REDD program without benefiting from carbon revenues.</p> <p>Carbon revenues cannot be considered as a benefit or return on investment.</p>

Main concerns and observations during Sava consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the process for private initiatives? 	<p>The objective is to provide sustainable financing for sustainable forest management.</p> <p>As with any initiative, they must be approved and follow the procedures for planning the use of assigned revenues.</p>
<p>On the points to be clarified in the mechanism</p> <p>For the release of funds, is that the procedure must be done at the regional level or only at the national level</p>	<p>The funds will be repaid after signing a contract with the BNCCREDD+ (in the case of public institutions)</p>
<p>Other observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	

Attendance of Participants (BNCCREDD+ team included) – SAVA Region



MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
PROJET DE PREPARATION DE MADAGASCAR A LA REDD+
BUREAU NATIONAL DE COORDINATION REDD+

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Objet : CONSULTATION DES PFR SUR LE PARTAGE DE REVENU
lieu : Sambava
Date : 04/04/2019

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H.5 Consultation on Sofia extended regional platform

March 28 2019

Under the direction of the Prefect of Antsohihy, the Acting Regional Head of SOFIA, the Director of Regional Development of SOFIA, the Regional Director of Environment and Sustainable Development of SOFIA, and the Deputy Mayor of the Urban Commune of Antsohihy

Number of participants: 36

Profile of the participants: Region (2), Municipalities (8), Prefecture and District (2), STD (5), VOIs (9) Promoters of Initiatives (2), Private sectors (2), Civil society (1), Journalists (5)

In general, the participants had difficulties in understanding the presentation.

Main concerns and observations during Sofia consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>On the principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The principles were difficult to understand, as most of the participants were from the field . The basic principles of sharing are accepted . It was proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the PREE-AA to the Bongolava Maintso Forest Corridor (western side of the region). 	<p>The delimitation of the program following a study on deforestation and carbon reduction potential conducted in 2016, and validated by a national workshop in 2017. This delimitation has already been included in the ERPD and the SOFIA region's national REDD strategy.</p>
<p>On the management and governance system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . A more simplified manual is needed to understand the mechanism . What is the guarantee that the performance measurement of initiatives is transparent? 	<p>An operational manual will be established as soon as the ERPA is signed.</p> <p>BNCCREDD+ :</p>

Main concerns and observations during Sofia consultation	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Is not a judge and party in the sharing of performance-related revenues . Uses tools based on satellite maps, and therefore controllable
<p>On the activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Awareness-raising activities are insufficient to mobilize stakeholders and agents of deforestation. . Preliminary zoning and SAC establishment activities should correlate with the REDD process in PADAP areas . The level of 5% of rewards is too low to motivate municipalities to perform better 	<p>It is the responsibility of the governance of each initiative to plan the activities to be financed in their utilization plans.</p> <p>This interrelation between spatial references and REDD prioritization must be carried out as an initial investment for each initiative.</p> <p>It is proposed to revisit this rate according to the financing possibilities in a real simulation, before the REDD decree is issued. However, it should be remembered that the use of revenues should focus on the sustainability of sustainable natural resource management.</p>

Attendance of Participants (BNCCREDD+ team included) – Sofia Region



FICHE DE PRESENCE

DATE: 28 Mars 2019
 LIEU: Maison des élus (Region 3) à Antsoahy
 OBJET: Consultation sur le plan de partage de revenus

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H.6 National consultation

December 15 and 16 2020

Under the direction of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development represented by the Coordinator of BNCCREDD+, the Governor of Region Analanjirifo, the Prefet of Ambatondrazaka, the Secretary General of Region Atsinanana, Directors of sectoral Ministries, Regional Director.

Number of participants: 50 on the first day, 51 on the second day

Profile of the participants: sectoral Ministries (12), Region (4), Prefecture (1), DREDD (5), Federation VOIs (3) Promoters of Initiatives (5), Private sectors (3), Civil society (1), ONG (3)

Attendance of Participants (BNCCREDD+ team included)



SECRETARIAT GENERAL

BUREAU NATIONAL DES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES
ET DE LA REDUCTION DES EMISSIONS DUES A LA
DEFORESTATION ET A LA DEGRADATION DES FORETS

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Date: 16 décembre 2020

Lieu: AZOTEL Antananarivo

Objet: Atelier plateforme nationale élargie REDD+ : Performance, Plan de partage de revenu, Planification

Vu et Vérifié
Par: CHEF BUREAU NATIONAL
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VU ET VÉRIFIÉ
 Par Chef RANCORAKAVALA
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H.7 Consultation with promoter WWF, for COMATSA initiative

April 16 2019

Between BNCCREDD++ and country representative of WWF

Main concerns and observations during discussion with WWF	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Can Comatsa be approved under Homologation Decree? . It is requested to better clarify the accreditation and measurement bases of the criteria under Homologation Decree . The 25% operating cost managed by a trading account will eventually face an operational problem during disbursements, as shown by past experience. – There is a concern about the "direct motivations" of communities, as they are not "explicitly" among the direct beneficiaries of carbon revenue while they contribute to emission reduction activities. 	<p>Yes, by following the procedures and processes defined by the REDD decree</p> <p>The REDD decree provides that a ministerial order will detail the approval procedures.</p> <p>In the meantime, the presentation slide of the approval process was shared and explained</p> <p>This is the minimum that has been negotiated with the MFE. BNCCREDD+ will try to channel all revenues through the REDD Fund. However, this is an eminently political decision.</p> <p>This is the direct implication of the principle of allocating revenues primarily to activities and not as direct benefits. An alternative would be to prioritize certain revenue generating activities in the process. BNCCREDD+ could introduce this aspect into the planning manual, by promoting these activities that impact communities during the early phases</p>

Main concerns and observations during discussion with WWF	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For emergencies, eligibility criteria, rules and triggering principles have yet to be defined. WWF proposes a percentage between 5 and 10% for emergency management. At the level of criteria, it is recommended to capitalize the Special Intervention Fund (FIS) of the FAPBM, which addresses these issue . The principle of a standard cost for activity budgeting is accepted. However, it is recommended to introduce variability according to distance and consumption basket in the intervention region. 	<p>of the ERPA</p> <p>BNCCREDD++ will contact the FAPBM to capitalize on their practices and eventually integrate them into the BSP.</p> <p>These WWF recommendations will be incorporated into the BSP and the initiative planning manual</p>

H.8 Consultation with promoter WCS, for Makira initiative

April 18 2019

Between BNCCREDD++ and the technical directors of WCS

Main concerns and observations during discussion with WCS	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . It is proposed to set a threshold for the financing of extensions, especially when emission reduction targets are met. This will make it possible to prioritize the activities to be continued, thus ensuring sustainability, as defined by the forest policy 	<p>This proposal will be considered in the next BSP formulation.</p> <p>However,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . it is noted that one-year extensions will become continuations at the next sharing (after 2 years) . geographical extensions will not be included

Main concerns and observations during discussion with WCS	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Additionality (principle 3) is in contradiction with the initial objective of REDD+ to ensure the self-financing of sustainable forest management. . The WCS conducts adaptive activity management, i.e. at the beginning of the year a work plan is developed but fundraising takes place throughout the year. Indeed, not everything planned in the PTA is not necessarily linked to well-defined available funding. It is also difficult to establish a fixed utilization plan over 2 years. WCS offers . Either the possibility of a margin of maneuver for the manager to reallocate funds according to needs. . Either to stop the sharing on the 2nd level <p>– During the phase where each initiative plans the extensions, it was presented that it is the regional REDD+ platform that decides on the final extensions. What about the validation of the PTA by the COS (Steering and Support Committee) and to propose that it is the COS that validates all final activities, if we refer to</p>	<p>The objective of additionality is to stimulate the performance of each initiative, and to prevent REDD financing from becoming urgent financing as needed.</p> <p>The 3rd level sharing, where the plan for the use of revenues is defined, is necessary because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The income allocation plan is required before it is released (public resources principle) . It is the basis of the revenue allocation contract for an initiative . The utilization plan is the basis for measuring effort performance and non-carbon performance (safeguards part) <p>The fact of not having the utilization plan means adopting the same principles as the November 2017 sharing decree.</p> <p>The only alternative is to give some flexibility for reallocation, but in co-arbitration with the BNCCREDD++, and not only at the initiative of the activity promoter.</p> <p>It is proposed to have another specific meeting with the WCS or in a group with all the initiatives on these principles.</p> <p>The regional REDD+ platform sets the budgetary framework for extensions, by initiative and outside initiative, on the basis of the strategic analyses proposed by the REDD coordination.</p>

Main concerns and observations during discussion with WCS	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<p>the fact that "the REDD+ component must not structurally modify the already existing organization"?</p> <p>– It was proposed to allocate the 5% reward in the continuation part. The grant is to be conditional on a certain threshold of achievement WCS offers two possibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Track 1: The reward is only created at a certain threshold of the amount of carbon revenues and concerns the entire initiative · Track 2: The reward is only created if a certain success rate of field activities is achieved. <p>– What is the difference between a safeguards plan and a utilization plan to perform the performance measurement? In fact, the safeguards plan is not a separate plan for the WCS</p>	<p>Subsequently, it is the governance of each initiative (in particular the COS for Makira or the TGRN platform for the CAZ or the operational management of MNP) that determines the extension activities, in its business plan, within the range set by this budgetary framework.</p> <p>In the event that the regional extension budget is exceeded, the regional REDD+ platform leads the arbitration process, in the presence of all the initiatives or partners concerned.</p> <p>The spirit of the reward in the BSP is to create competition between all communities in the entire program, and not between communities in each initiative.</p> <p>However, this principle can be re-evaluated if all the initiatives consider that it is not effective, or not sufficiently stimulating because it is too broad.</p> <p>A meeting of all the initiatives is then necessary, on this principle.</p> <p>Safeguards activities are included in the utilization plan.</p> <p>In fact, the utilization plan contains two types of activities that will be grouped separately: (1) REDD+ activities, and (2) safeguard activities as a result of the implementation of REDD+ activities, based on the 5 REDD reference framework</p> <p>Example :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · REDD Activities = reforestation in an area

Main concerns and observations during discussion with WCS	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
	<p>defined by the SAC but previously used by a village for its tanety crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corresponding safeguards activity= AGR compensation on chicken gasy. <p>These 2 activities are included in the utilization plan, but under different headings. There will be a different follow-up of these 2 activities at the BNC level (in the SIIP)</p>

H.9 Consultation with potential initiative PADADP « Landscape»

April 18 2019

Between BNCCREDD++ and the entire PADAP national technical staff

Main concerns and observations during the discussion with PADAP team	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the PADAP landscapes eligible to receive REDD+ benefits? 	<p>Some areas, related to forest resources, may apply to be approved under the REDD+ Decree if they meet the 5 criteria requested:</p> <p>Characterization of initial investments made by PADAP (...), reforestation...), geographical delimitation without overlap, formalized and operational governance, established and accepted activity planning, safeguards in accordance with the five REDD frameworks</p>

<p>Main concerns and observations during the discussion with PADAP team</p>	<p><i>Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . PADAP initiatives are facing problems of encroachment of intervention areas with MNP . How to identify eligible activities for PAGDP? . The implementation of governance is currently under consideration by PADAP. The structure will only be finalized after the development of the PAGDP. The contractor with REDD+ and the funds manager for the PADAP will thus be defined. . The concept of zero deforestation and the identification of potential private sectors that can contribute to REDD+ mechanism can be relevant to PADAP initiatives. Potential private sectors can be identified by PADAP. . Safeguards activities (restriction of access to natural resources, in particular) are already being realized by PADAP. 	<p>These areas must be defined in the PAGDP and included in the SRATs</p> <p>To allow for an individualized performance measurement of initiatives (basis for revenue sharing), it is essential that there is no encroachment.</p> <p>A meeting with BNCCREDD++, PADAP Coordination and MNP will be organized to arbitrate these situations.</p> <p>These are the activities included in the PAGDP, and eligible under the National REDD+ strategy.</p> <p>BNCCREDD++ and PADAP agree on the following principles: PADAP sets up and operationalizes these governance systems in eligible areas, and REDD revenues will finance their sustainability (after the withdrawal of the program</p> <p>The REDD process encourages the private sector to participate in the process through a series of facilitation: pilot study, support for the governance costs of their VOI partners, sustainability of the costs of approaching VOI-private meetings, establishment of a transparent and equitable PSE mechanism...</p>

Main concerns and observations during the discussion with PADAP team	<i>Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)</i>
	A specific meeting on safeguards frameworks will be organized at a later date.

H.10 Consultation with promoter CI, for CAZ initiative

April 17 2019

Between BNCCREDD+ and CI technical director

Main concerns and observations during discussion with CI	<i>Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The REDD decree includes a new mechanism for sharing and managing carbon funds risks cancelling the trade account, which is the current basis of the IC contract and still contains a significant residual amount of financing . The contribution of the private sectors to reducing emissions remains complex, yet it is not to be overlooked. However, the criteria for defining eligible activities have yet to be defined 	<p>The entire balance will be extracted from the trading account before the decree is made official. To this end, BNCCREDD+ and CI should establish utilization plans and management responsibilities for each distributed share.</p> <p>The principle is that REDD revenues cannot finance "directly" private profit headings (operating investment, BFR financing, initial stock financing, pre-financing of purchase operations, etc.). Indeed, REDD revenues cannot replace bank financing. On the other hand, all partnership activities (co-investment, contract farming, village reforestation, etc.) with communities or local representatives are eligible.</p> <p>Political lobbying activities, awareness-raising, implementation of better communal or intermunicipal governance, etc. are eligible.</p>

Main concerns and observations during discussion with CI	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . In some areas (e. g. Lakato) there are recurrent problems of deforestation for political reasons. How can the REDD process can contribute to its solution? . Make absolute percentages but do not use the "at least" and "at most"; . The percentage for monitoring CTD i slow (2%), and regions and districts may have specific roles; 	<p>The operating cost is fixed and already calculable so that the mechanism set up is operational (REDD+ governance, performance measurement, technical monitoring, national and regional coordination, REDD+ platform, fiduciary mechanism...), in this case it is the percentage that should be variable according to the total amount of carbon revenue obtained, but this must not exceed 25% of the total revenue.</p> <p>Districts (which are STD) are not eligible.</p> <p>The municipalities will have three roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Coordination of SLC for the activities, rewards, extensions . Control of achievements . Participation and verification of receipt of local PMs <p>The 2% will cover per diem and travel costs</p> <p>For the other direct activities of the municipalities (room rental for the SLC, awareness-raising, etc.), they will be included in the activities to be continued under the initiative concerned.</p> <p>At this stage, the main concern of the BNCCREDD+ at this time is the</p>

Main concerns and observations during discussion with CI	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Proposal to delete "rewards"; . Specify the criteria for choosing the municipalities concerned and beneficiaries (e.g. in relation to forests in which there have been more emission reductions...); . How it will be determined the initiative's share of revenue in relation to other initiatives and other things in the ERP? 	<p>housing of this financing without its use being diverted.</p> <p>After the regional consultations that were conducted (5 Regions of the PRE AA), the participants raised the opposite and asked to increase the percentage of revenues. According to them, it is a kind of "direct" motivation for their efforts to avoid deforestation and forest degradation and it is the very purpose of the rewards here, a kind of bonus for the municipalities that are more efficient in terms of emission reduction. The principle of rewards is to encourage REDD+ activity actors, in particular VOIs and Municipalities.</p> <p>All municipalities where there is an approved REDD+ activity will be concerned and will be integrated into the REDD+ mechanism and governance with all planning and monitoring processes. They can benefit from rewards according to their performance.</p> <p>For the fixed part (13% of the total revenues) the sharing is based on the number of municipalities of intervention for each initiative, and this could be determined by the amount of the initial investment made by the initiative. For the variable part (31% of total income), the sharing is based on the degree of performance of each initiative (50% Carbon Performance + 20%</p>

Main concerns and observations during discussion with CI	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What about the percentage of the management cost for the promoter of the initiative: what is the maximum rate? Write the rate in the share/distribution of benefits for the initiative. 	<p>effort performance + 30% safeguards performance).</p> <p>There is no sharing of costs per actor.</p> <p>The principle is to establish activities or operating items to be financed, to link the actors concerned to them, and then to establish a utilization plan, both for the fixed and the variable part.</p> <p>This utilization plan must be validated by the governance of the initiative [the promotor with the governance structure in place (COS, or platform or...)]</p>

H.11 Consultation for "MNP PAs"

April 17 2019

Between BNCCREDD+ and the MNP Operational Director

Main concerns and observations during discussions with WWF	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In communication REDD+ to communities, it is essential to specify that REDD+ is a results-based process. This allows riverine communities bordering Protected Areas to differentiate between REDD+ revenues and revenues from PA entry fees. In the definition of an initiative, is the MNP in its entirety or each individualized PA 	<p>This observation about the REDD+-DEAP linkage will be integrated in the BNCCREDD++ strategy</p> <p>Initiatives must be delineated, so this is the second case.</p> <p>The extended COSAP (COSAP + invitation of representatives of the</p>

Main concerns and observations during discussions with WWF	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . In the second case, the MNP already has a governance structure for each PA, which is the COSAP (Orientation and Support of PAs Committee), can this COSAP constitute the governance of the initiative? . What is the delimitation to be adopted for each initiative? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * PA + peripheral (green belt), and that already has proper development strategy? * or communal delineation ? . MNP has already completed the implementation of safeguarding measures in delineated protected areas. MNP's very mission is to safeguard the reserve. What about the safeguard described in the REDD scheme? . The MNP is facing a funding gap on the salaries of park personnel not supported by the FAPBM, is this heading eligible in the carbon revenues? 	<p>municipalities) could be a viable option</p> <p>It is strongly suggested to MNP to extend the delimitation of each initiative to the communal delimitation level in order to</p> <p>Improve the potential for emission reduction and thus carbon performance and revenue share</p> <p>Improve the degree of additionality of REDD+ financing</p> <p>The utilization plan included two types of activities that will be grouped separately: (1) REDD+ activities, and (2) safeguard activities as a result of the implementation of REDD+ activities, based on the 5 REDD reference frameworks</p> <p>In principle, the fixed part finances the management at the level of each initiative, and therefore at the level of each PA.</p> <p>Regarding the national MNP: if staff justify its intervention at the initiative level, then it is eligible, but within the budgetary framework of each initiative (linked to its performance).</p> <p>For non-program PAs, funding is not eligible.</p>

Main concerns and observations	Explanations, responses and decisions regarding the BSP (by BNCCREDD+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Non-carbon performance is not only for safeguards . Is the MNP potentially an initiative? and under what conditions? 	<p>Non-carbon performance will be measured on the basis of SIS indicators</p> <p>The wording in the presentation slides has been modified</p> <p>Yes. See discussion with MNP</p>

I. Summary of main modifications

Main changes done in the BSP after consultations:

Financial mechanism

- . Carbon revenues will be managed through a Special Assignment Account "CAS"
- . The budgetary actors are at the MEDD level: BNCCREDD+ and the Administrative and Financial Directorate of the MEDD
- . The public accountant is at the level of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
- . The management of the CAS is specified by a decree on management modalities
- . The rules of organization and management are specified by an operations manual (being finalized).

Management and governance costs

- . Governance and management costs represent 20% of total carbon revenues
- . 5% is allocated to the global government budget
- . 15% are allocated to the governance of the program itself

Part Municipalities including rewards

- . 8% for activities
- . The 2% for monitoring by CTDs will be shared as: 80% for municipalities and 20% for regions
- . Standard costs are to be indexed to the difficulties of the sites (remoteness and INSTAT regional basket index)
- . 5%: community rewards
- . 5%: municipalities' rewards

Reserves

- . was suppressed

Field activities

- . 60% is allocated to field level activities: 10% is allocated to the Initiatives management cost and 50% is for REDD+ Activities continuation and expansion.

Activities

- . In the utilization plan, an overall planning demonstrating additionality will be required
- . Some sections of the utilization plan may be revised, by a joint decision with the BNCCREDD+ and the initiative's activity manager
- . A utilization plan is established for each intervention area in an initiative
- . The utilization plan will be divided into two sections: REDD activity and safeguards activity.
- . In the activity plan, the possibility of managing "emergencies" should be introduced

Process

- . Approval procedures for initiatives homologation and benefit sharing mechanism will be the subject of implementing decrees on the decree on the regulation of access to the forest carbon market.



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