



**An Inventory of Initiatives/Activities and Legislation Pertaining to
Ecosystem Service Payment Schemes (PES) in
MADAGASCAR.**

*DRAFT 1 FOR
COMMENT*

Wildlife Conservation Society

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following summary presents the case of Madagascar as concerning the payment of the service of the ecosystem.

The payment of the ecosystem service is not really well-known in Madagascar, even though the State government has already passed a decree concerning the Environment Investments in December 15, 1999 and reviewed in February 3, 2004 by the Decree N° 2004-167. This document commonly called “ la Mise en Comptabilité des Investissements avec l’ Environnement” or (MECIE) is the record of all the rules that are related to the exploitation of the ecosystem in Madagascar. Both private and public sectors have to use the MECIE in cooperation with institutions that are settled especially for the management of the ecosystem such as the National Office of the Environment (ONE), l’ Autorité Nationale de l’ Eau et de l’ Assainissement (ANDEA). However, the application of the laws is still a big question that needs be answered.

The carbon exploiters for example, it can be said that the exploiters actually give an allowance to the State government to help the management of the environment. The Office Malagasy des Hydrocarbures (OMH), for example, gives a percentage to the government along with the tree planting sessions that they organize every year in the country so as to help ONE maintain a sustainable environment. STAR Brasserie also does the same contribution with in addition some environmental sensitizations for the workers and updates of the machines in the factory to manage the pollution. The Vohitra Environment project is also working in this frame of carbon management by sensitizing the local government, researchers and the public to pass and apply the law that will help the management of the waste “déchets”.

Despite the fact that the laws on the payment of the ecosystem service are not well known to the local exploiters and are not firmly applied by the State government, there are two carbon sequestration projects that are worked out by two private environmental initiatives in Madagascar Makira and Mantadia. The Makira conservation is handled by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Conservation International (CI) manages the Mantadia Project.

The water exploiters are also concerned about the protection of the environment. They also give some allowance to the State government or the local authorities to help the environmental protection efforts. The Jiro sy Rano Malagasy (JIRAMA) for example, they offer a percentage to the ANDEA, the office in charge of the regulation of the water for the environmental maintenance. The Eau Vive exploitation also gives a percentage to the Community of Andranovelona to take care of the sources. However, the feedback of these allowances is not actually known afterwards.

For the Biodiversity, NGOs are trying to settle the system of payment of the ecosystem by different sensitizations to the local populations, the industrial exploiters, and to the State government.

The payment of the ecosystem is rather a system that is still unknown to most public and private sectors in Madagascar, even if the laws and the decrees concerning relatively most of the ecosystem services exist. Or at least some big exploiters know about the environmental

share they have to pay to the government and to the environment Department from their taxes but they actually do not know whether these allowances actually go to the protection of the environment. Neither a national feedback is given about the question. Therefore, the market of the ecosystem is not yet a fully developed area in Madagascar, so that the three or four types of market mentioned in the inventory document cannot actually be identified and developed in full in the frame of this inventory work of the payment of the services of the ecosystem.



F O R E S T
T R E N D S

Inventory on Initiatives/Activities and Legislation Pertaining to Ecosystem Service Payment Schemes (PES) in Madagascar

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Draft for comment

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ACRONYMS

ANDEA	Autorité Nationale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement
ANAE	Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementales
ANGAP	Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées
BDA	Bureau de Développement Antananarivo
CI	Conservation International
CUA	Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo
EIE	Etude d'Impact Environnemental
ING	Information Not Given
INSTAT	Institut National de la Statistique
JIRAMA	Jiro sy Rano Malagasy
MECIE	Mise en Compte en Comptabilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement
MEEF	Ministère de l'Environnement, Eau et Forêt
MINAGRI	Ministère de l'Agriculture
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
OMH	Office Malagasy des Hydrocarbures
ONE	Office National pour l'Environnement
SOREA	Organisme Régulateur du Service Public de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

Step 1: Ecosystem Service payments, markets, and Mechanisms currently operating in Madagascar

<p><i>(Current Ecosystem Service Payment or Market</i></p> <p><i>List specific in-country ecosystem service projects under each of the categories below.</i></p>	<p><i>Who is the Buyer?</i></p> <p><i>List name(s) of both key contact people and government agencies, companies, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>Who is the Seller?</i></p> <p><i>List both name(s) of people and/or community organizations</i></p>	<p><i>a) Where is the Project located?</i></p> <p><i>(b) How much area involved in agreed deal (hectares)?</i></p> <p><i>Include name of village and/or province</i></p>	<p><i>(A) How is the deal structured?</i></p> <p><i>Is the deal:</i> <i>(A) A gov't payment?</i> <i>(B) A private deal?</i> <i>(C) Open trading?</i></p> <p><i>(b) What conservation management practices required?</i></p>	<p><i>How do Payments flow from the Buyer to the seller?</i></p> <p><i>Provide a brief explanation.</i></p>	<p><i>What are the roles of the Institutions Engaged in Payment Scheme?</i></p> <p><i>List all institutions involved (including intermediaries) and briefly explain roles.</i></p>		<p><i>Current Status?</i></p> <p><i>State if in operation, in planning phase, etc., and whether payments made.</i></p>
<p>Project1: Makira Conservation</p>	<p>SC Johnson , Mitsubishi, the rock group Pearl Jam, the World Bank, USAID, Japan, NAVTEQ, and many others:</p>	<p>WCS and local communities where the site is implemented, and the local government</p>	<p>A-Makira , B-350.000 ha of C-primary forest in the northeastern part of Madagascar, Maroantsetra</p>	<p>A-Investors in the Makira forests Project market the carbon benefits. So, it is more of a private deal between the investors and the buyers B- Forest management, and Conservation of Protected Area, stabilization of land-use are under way.</p>	<p>There is a contract between the investors and the buyers depending on the emissions, but it is mostly channeled by the World Bank</p>	<p>Ensure the Air and Water purification, ensure the environmental Conservation on the global scale, reduce the global warming and changes, increase development incentives among the producer.</p> <p>Environmental NGOs are the first involved in to sensitize all Institutions to consider the significance of PES, all industries and sectors that are directly or indirectly resort to the services of ecosystem play a significant role in the promotion of PES not to waste the ecosystem products.</p>	<p>December 2005</p>	<p>In operation</p>
<p>Project2: Mantadia Conservation</p>	<p>Foreing countries</p>	<p>CI, the local government along with the World Bank and the Global Environmental Facility</p>	<p>A- Mantadia B- 5.000 ha C- Eastern part of Madagascar, Andasibe.</p>	<p>A- It is actually a private deal between investors but the local State Governement must have its share in the trading. However, this information is not yet available at this stage of draft 1. B- Forests managements, protection of the area</p>	<p>The information is not yet availabale</p>	<p>Same as above</p>		<p>In operation</p>
<p>Biodiversity (in biodiversity, Madagascar has the assets of having so many hotspots, however, the time limit of the investigation in the frame of this PES first draft is too</p>								

short to list it all; Therefore, the following enumerations are only but illustrations of the rich biodiversity of the country)								
Mantadia-Andasibe	Tourists, researchers, other environmental organizations that resort to this product of the ecosystem	The local community, and the Malagasy State government, and investors such as CI, ANGAP	A-Mantadia-Andasibe, B- 5,000 ha C- Eastern part of Madagascar, Andasibe	The ANGAP works in close cooperation with the State Government to manage the PES here, so it is more of a governmental payment	Entrance fees to the parks or the Protected area	Ensure sustainable development and sustainable environment, Multiplication of conservation initiatives and incentives		In operation
Masoala National Park	The buyers are mostly tourists, researchers, the exploiters of this product of the ecosystem	The local community, WCS, ecotour operators, ANGAP	A- Makira, Masoala B-350,000ha C- in the northeastern part of Madagascar, Maroantsetra	It is the same case as the example of Mantadia-Andasibe	Entrance fees to the protected area and the park	Same as above		In operation
Water								
JIRAMA	The community, and the Malagasy State	JIRAMA	A-Andekaleka B-Exploitation extended on 65 sectors C-the project covers the whole country	A- governmental payment (ANDEA, which is the Department of Water is settled especially for this regulation of the payments) B- Water flows regulation; Water and flows treatment; Systematic tree planting around the flows.	Rent (a percentage, loan) paid to ANDEA as defined in the decree and in the Water Code	Water debits regulation, nature upkeep JIRAMA is first involved in the exploitation and the regulations of the water, ANDEA is in charge of the payment of the service of water, SOREA is in charge of the management of the distribution of the water to families and institutions		In planning phase
EAU VIVE	The Community of Andranovelona	Company STAR	A-the projet is settled at Andranovelona B- Eau Vive exploits three sources of mineral water	A- Private deal B-Treatment of the sources; use of new and high technology	A percentage or loan paid to the Communal Authority of Andranovelona	Sources regulation and upkeep		In planning phase of a legal text
Others								
Hydrocarbure	The local users of fuel	OMH	The project headquarter is in Antananarivo, but the distribution is all over Madagascar through many companies	A-Government payment mixed with private deal as the companies of distribution are private institutions B-Management of the fuel pollution	State loan	Upkeep of the marine and terrestrial environment, reduce the risks of pollution		In operation
Firms (TIKO-STAR)	The local people	TIKO	The project covers the six provinces of Madagascar	A-Private deal B-		Reduce the pollution and the waste toxicity		In planning phase
Vohitra environnement		Vohitra Environment	The project is settled in Antananarivo	A-Private deal B- Pollution and waste management		Waste and pollution management		In planning phase

Step 2: Review Country-level Legal, Regulatory, & Administrative Context for Ecosystem Service Payments

Ecosystem Services

	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
<p>DO NATIONAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES SUPPORT /HELP WITH SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>(if yes, please specify)</p> <p>Law n° 90-033 of 21.12.90 Environment Charter Law 99-021 of 19. 08.99</p> <p>MECIE Decree. n° 2004-167 of 03.02.04)</p>	<p>Actually;, the law exists in the MECIE Decree but does not explicitly address the problem of carbon emissions</p>	<p>Yes; legal texts support the sale of this ecosystem service as follows: Decree .n ° 2004-167 of 03.02.04 Decree n°2005-013 of 11.01.05 arranging the application of the law n° 2001-005 of 11.02.03 related to the Management Code of the Protected Areas Decree n°83-116 of 31.03.83 related to the Safeguarding, Protection and Conservation of the national heritage</p>	<p>Yes, legal texts support the sale of this ecosystem service as follows: Law n° 98-029 of 20.01.99 related to the Water Code Decree n° 2005-502 of 19.07.05 related to the organization, tasks and the function of ANDEA</p>	<p>Waste Mines Agricultural Exploitations. (these are all included in MECIE Decree)</p>
<p>DO LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES SERVE AS OBSTACLES TO SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>(if yes, please specify)</p>	<p>Perhaps, the lack of the application of the law and loose discipline</p>	<p>Information not available yet</p>	<p>Information not available yet</p>	
<p>DO LANDOWNERS HAVE A CLEAR, LEGAL RIGHT TO SELL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES?</p> <p><i>(PLEASE SPECIFY WHAT LAWS RELATED TO THIS ISSUE)</i></p>	<p>Information not available</p>	<p>It might be possible, but in general these areas are mostly that of the State government or the community. Therefore, it is not really appropriate to that a private landowner could sell this ecosystem service. (further detail would be given in the next update of the present inventory)</p>	<p>Yes, and it is called "property caution" (as defined in MECIE Decree)</p>	
<p>DO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE LEGAL RIGHTS TO:</p> <p>-SELL? -TO APPROVE / REJECT DEALS?</p> <p><i>(PLEASE SPECIFY LAWS)</i></p>		<p>Yes, since the community has full authority of the development incentive in the region (in MECIE)</p>	<p>Yes, as in the case of the Community of Andranovelona. The community sells it to Eau Vive so as to reinforce the development efforts of the community.</p>	
<p>ARE THERE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT EXIST TO REGULATE AND MANAGE THE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (E.G. CARBON OFFICE, EIA OFFICE, ETC.)?</p> <p><i>(IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY)</i></p>	<p>EIE, ONE, OMH should take care of it, but it is still on the way to be promoted</p>	<p>MEEF, ONE, ANGAP, EIE,</p>	<p>ANDEA, SOREA</p>	

<p>IS THERE ANY INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT IN DECREASING RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (E.G. GOV'T BACKED INSURANCE, GUARANTEES, ETC.)?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)</i></p>	<p>Yes, Insurance that is taken from the OMH, however, the payment to the environment is not actually guaranteed</p>	<p>Insurance, tax</p>	<p>Loan</p>	
<p>ARE THERE ANY RELEVANT GOVERNMENT STANDARDS / GUIDELINES RELATED TO ECOSYSTEM SERVICES SALES?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)</i></p>	<p>Application of the law, definition of the tax, sensitization of both the community and the exploiters</p>	<p>Application of the law, definition of the tax, sensitization of both the community and the exploiters</p>	<p>Application of the law, definition of the tax, sensitization of both the community and the exploiters</p>	

STEP 3: Document Existence of and Need for Supporting Institutions

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES				
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
<p>ARE THERE ANY INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT / HELP WITH SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>if yes, please specify by: Government Agencies? -Private Companies / Consultancies? -NGOs?</p>	<p>The World Bank, the Global Environmental Facility, major environmental agencies and more support the sales of this ecosystem service</p>	<p>Conservation NGOs, World Bank, ANGAP and more investors work together to sale this ecosystem service</p>	<p>ANDEA, SOREA, TIKO, STAR along with the State government help with the sales of this ecosystem service</p>	
<p>IF ANY, WHAT OTHER INSTITUTIONS ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT / HELP WITH SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>if yes, please specify by: -Government Agencies? - Private Companies / Consultancies? - NGOs?</p>	<p>Yes, all sectors of activities that resort to the services of the ecosystem are needed to help with the sales of this ecosystem service</p>	<p>Yes, villagers associations, more involvement of the authorities, health based organizations, associations caring for young people, and all different kinds of NGOs are all needed to</p>	<p>Private firms, community authorities, associations of the local populations, health based organizations</p>	

- QUANGOs		support the sales of this ecosystem service		
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Step 4: Assess Local Involvement in Payments for Ecosystem Services

CURRENT ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENT OR MARKET	(A) DOES THE PROJECT SITE HAVE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN PLACE? (B) IF YES, HOW LONG HAVE THEY BEEN IN PLACE? (C) IF YES, HOW ARE THESE ORG'S ENGAGED IN PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	HAVE COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES BEEN SELECTED AND AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE WITH OUTSIDERS	DO LOCAL PEOPLE DECIDE HOW INCOMING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FUNDS WILL BE SPENT? (IF SO, WHAT IS THE PROCESS AND WHO IS INVOLVED?)	ARE LOCAL PEOPLE— INCLUDING WOMEN— PARTICIPATING IN THE ENTIRE PROJECT LIFECYCLE? (INCLUDING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND FINANCIAL BENEFIT ACCRUAL)	ARE THERE ANY EXISTING ANALYSES ON LOCAL BENEFITS FROM PROJECT? (SUCH AS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO: HOUSEHOLD INCOME, LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS, ETC .) (IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)	(A) HAS A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRAM BEEN CONDUCTED? (B) HAVE ASSESSMENTS BEEN MADE OF RISKS AT A LOCAL LEVEL ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECT? (IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)
Carbon						
Makira	A- Yes, the local population is sensitized to act for conservation in the frame of a participatory development (job opportunities for the local people in the conservation tasks, healthy and families programs, security)	Information not available	Information not available	May be for a small portion of the population, but not everyone in the society, and might be less for the women	Information not available	A- Surely, by the NGO in charge of the program B- Information not available
Mantadia	A- Yes, the local population is sensitized to act for conservation in the frame of a participatory development (job opportunities	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

	for the local people in the conservation tasks, healthy families programs, security).					
Biodiversity	For the biodiversity, the local the sites really offer opportunities for the local populations because the sites can offer opportunities of employments for most people, the sites are also promoting their area that development incentive are likely to be realized in the future.					
Water						
JIRAMA	No	It is possible however the information is not given	No	No	Yes, more families and communities have access to drinking water	A. Yes, for an adjustment of the price B. No, the interviewee always insisted on the perfect effectiveness of the project
EAU VIVE	A. Yes B. Until the settlement of the project C.	The communal authority represents the local populations and serve as negotiators, spokes person between the State authority, the population The local authority also collects the tax or the tribute of the project for some development projects of the Andranovelona region.	No, the Communal responsible take the decisions concerning the expenses that are spent out off funding that the community got from PES	No, not really, the firm workers are mostly men	Yes, as the project offers an important amount of money to the commune every month so as to better integrate and encourage the development initiatives of the region and enhance the livelihoods of the inhabitants.	A. Surely by the firm itself B. No, to the extent that Eau Vive exploitation needs the use of chemical products to treat the mineral sources, so this has to have an impact on the water that the local population is using in the everyday life.

Step 5: Examine Market Information Flow and Payment for Ecosystem Services expertise

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES				
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
<p>HAS A NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL, FUTURE SITES FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE DEALS BEEN CONDUCTED?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.)</i></p>	<p>Possibly with Makira and Mantadia projects but it is not sure if it reached the national level or just at the regional scale</p>	<p>YES, surely by environmental NGOs, ANGAP. The multiplication of Protected Areas initiatives indicate this clearly</p>	<p>YES, (Systematic Regulation and Upkeep of debits and sources, creation of new sites of exploitation</p>	
<p>HAS A NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF BUYERS BEEN CONDUCTED?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.)</i></p>	<p>Information not available</p>	<p>Information not available</p>	<p>YES, the INSTAT Surveys could tell more on the opinion polls even if cannot be considered as a pure national monitoring , there is also the consumers complaints at the JIRAMA</p>	
<p><i>Is there a place that buyers and investors can go to / call about ecosystem services deals & prices?</i></p>	<p>CUA, ANAE, ONE, ...Ministries, Conservation NGOs</p>	<p>MEEF, ONE, ANGAP, Conservation NGOs...</p>	<p>ANDEA, SOREA, MEEF, JIRAMA</p>	
<p>ARE THERE TRAINING AND EDUCATION RESOURCES RELATED TO ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND PAYMENTS</p>	<p>Not yet until the PES and carbon fund are made available to everyone</p>	<p>YES by NGOs in charge of the programs, and partners such as ONE, ANGAP et MEEF</p>	<p>NO</p>	
<p>IS THERE ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON RISKS AND/OR RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PAYMENTS</p>	<p>A relatively little information has been obtained from the exploiters, the ministries, and involved NGOs</p>	<p>YES, and may be a bit more information compared to the case of the Carbon, all different environmental</p>	<p>Yes, but a bit too little information, that has been obtained from ANDEA</p>	

FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IF SO, WHERE? HOW CAN IT BE OBTAINED?)		institutions can help.		
ARE THERE EXPERTS IN ECOSYSTEM SERVICE MONITORING & EVALUATION IN-COUNTRY?	Information not available	YES	Information not available	

STEP 6: List Available Technical Assistance (such as, training, ongoing advising / support, in-service programs, etc.)

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES				
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
IS THERE ANY CURRENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN IDENTIFYING AND ESTABLISHING ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS AND MARKETS? (e.g., training, ongoing advising / support, etc.)	YES, suggestion of a legal text (law), negotiations with the most involved exploiters	YES, (training, permanent support from NGOs, tree planting, awareness of the local population, national and community environmental education incentive of the community and at the national level.	YES, (Implementation of new machines, debits treatment, repair of old machines, sensitization of the buyers to manage the consumption well.)	
<i>IF YES, SPECIFY:</i>	Same as above	Same	Same	
<i>TYPES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</i>				
providers (Contact names & organizations) *	WCS (tel:22 597 89) CI (tel:22 609 79)	ONE ANGAP WCS,	JIRAMA Eau Vive STAR	
who pays (buyers, sellers, government)	Buyer and seller pay	Seller pays	Buyer, consumer and the government pay	
who has access (who uses, where, how often, etc.)	Both the country producer and the buyers have access to this service of ecosystem	Exploiters, the local communities, educators of different domains and different levels.	Consumers, the exploitation staff (eg. at the JIRAMA, the workers are provided a two fold training all along the year)	

* The contacts are provided in the Appendix at the end of the inventory

STEP 7: IDENTIFY ALL POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING (such as, loans, grants, subsidies, in-kind payments, etc.)

	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
WHAT TYPE AND SOURCE OF FINANCING IS AVAILABLE FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENT / MARKET: -PROJECT PLANNING? -TRANSACTIONS? -TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE? -BUSINESS PLANNING? -OPERATIONS? - RISK MANAGEMENT? -OTHER? <i>If YES, SPECIFY FOR EACH AREA OF AVAILABLE FINANCING:</i>	The financing of this ecosystem service is under way, or more exactly its marketing is in its Planning Phase	For this ecosystem service, the payment is done through Planning Phase, technical assistance, Risks management , and others	The water service is paid through, Transaction, technical assistance, risks management,	
WHERE / FROM WHOM	NO, at the Ministry level YES, at the level of the private exploiters (e.g. STAR)	Information not available	Information not available	
What is needed to qualify?	Establish the legal framework	See MECIE decree	Respect the law	
How much? (upward limit to support)	Information not available	See MECIE decree	Rent from the Jirama Eau VIVE, gives an allowance worth 20-30millions FMG per month to the Commune of Andranovelona	
Contact information	See Appendices at the end	Same	Same	

STEP 8A: Detail Project-by-Project Support services for market actors
(including, existence of in-country providers and their availability (e.g., country-wide, capital city only, etc.)

CURRENT ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENT OR MARKET	FINANCING	MEASUREMENT	MONITORING	VERIFICATION	BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES	REGISTRIES	CERTIFICATION	RISK MGMT	TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING
	(Provision of necessary capital / operating funds)	(Valuation of ecosystem service)	Regular collection & analysis of data to ensure accountability	(Process of review to ensure accuracy of information	(Financial advice, legal services, mediation, technical assistance,	(Collection & configuration of information in a database)	(Examination of an ecosystem service or product according to	(Addressing financial and other risks associated	(Increasing the pool of people interested in and able to

					marketing support, market information, land title services, water right services, etc)		a set of guidelines)	with engaging in PES	act on PES)
Carbon									
Biodiversity									
Water									
Others									

Step 8B: Document NATIONALLY AVAILABLE Support services for market actors

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES				
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
ARE THERE SPECIFIC SUPPORT SERVICE-RELATED PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS?	-ignorance or lack of legal texts -non application of the law -No rigorous rule on the payment of the services of the ecosystem. -lack of sensitization of all concerned entities such as enterprises, communities, the State government, ...	ING	Same as Carbon information plus, lack of knowledge of the management of the rent that is paid by the JIRAMA -Monopole of decision	
WHAT IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE SUPPORT SERVICES?	-re define and apply the law -sensitize everyone to respect the law, to know about the management of carbon, the advantages and the drawbacks of the carbon sequestration -educate everyone to reinforce the carbon resources and therefore, protect the environment	Encourage the local population to better encounter their area including (i.e. the assets, advantages, and disadvantages of the lack of knowledge and the "laissez-allers"	-systematic improvement of the debits -Pass the law in collaboration with ANDEA, SOREA, and the other exploiters	
ARE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT	-YES, all sectors of	Same	YES, all sectors of	

SERVICES NEEDED?	activity that resort to the services of the ecosystem (environmental, juridical, education, political sectors, and many others)		activity that resort to the services of this ecosystem product.	
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Step 9 List Governmental & Non-Governmental Standards & Guidelines

(specifically in relation to eligibility, performance, equity, environmental impact, reporting requirements, community and public input requirements, public comment, labor regulations, etc.)

	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
DO ANY STANDARDS AND/OR GUIDELINES EXIST THAT GUIDE ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS AND MARKETS? (IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)	NO	NO	YES, as highlighted in the Water Code, ANDEA	
ARE STANDARDS AND/OR GUIDELINES NEEDED FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS / MARKETS? IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)	YES such as fixation of rents, the payment system, the sanctions in case of non payment and mostly the sensitization of everyone about the existence of PES	YES such as regulations of the environmental share from the benefits the operators and users of this ecosystem service make	YES, apply the legal texts fully	
Has the country set specific standards for carbon projects under the CDM? (IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY AND STATE WHO WAS INVOLVED)	Under the Durban Vision, which has been settled by the President of Madagascar himself so as to face the global warming and the environmental degradation problems today			

Step 10: Assess Awareness of Ecosystem Service Values, Payments, and Markets

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES				
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Others
WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF PES OPPORTUNITIES AMONG - NATIONAL BUSINESS	In general, the level of awareness of PES on national	For the biodiversity, the level of awareness	The water case is relatively the same	

<p>COMMUNITY? GOVERNMENT AGENCIES? COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS? NATIONAL NGOs? INTERNATIONAL NGOs?</p>	<p>level is still very low. Most people and institutions do not care about it even if the legal texts existed long ago because most of the people do not actually know about the carbon sequestration yet.</p>	<p>might be a bit higher compared to the carbon thanks to the number of sensitizations, trainings and opportunities that are made available for many people, communities and regions in many areas of Madagascar</p>	<p>as the case</p>	
<p>WHAT, IF ANY, ARE THE SOURCES OF CURRENT, AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS / MARKETS?</p>	<p>- WCS - -CI</p>	<p>Environmental NGOs</p>	<p>ANDEA, SOREA</p>	
<p>IF AVAILABLE INFORMATION, HOW ACCESSIBLE IS IT TO VARIOUS ACTORS? IN WHAT FORMAT DOES IT APPEAR? WHERE IS IT KEPT?</p>	<p>Interview of responsible at different departments</p>	<p>Direct relations with organizations, documents consultation. The documents are either written books or brochures, and electronic documents are also available</p>	<p>Direct relations with organizations, documents consultation. The documents are either written books or brochures, and electronic documents are also available</p>	
<p>WHO IS CREATING AND DISSEMINATING THIS INFORMATION?</p>	<p>Information not available</p>	<p>NGOs/ MEDIA/....</p>	<p>Information not available</p>	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strong points: In the frame of PES; Madagascar has the assets of having legal texts that regulate the use of the ecosystem services. It means that, in Madagascar; the exploitation of these services that the ecosystem offers follows some rule to avoid the ecosystem running out of its resources. The richness of biodiversity of Madagascar is also a great advantage of the country because if it is exploited under the PES, it would be efficient stimuli for the development incentive of the country. The conviction of the President of Madagascar is also one of the significant assets that the country has. The President has made it a national priority to make people understand the significance of the protection, the conservation and the sensible exploitation of the environment, by adopting in the national policy the Durban Vision, so as to integrate the Malagasy people into this global challenge of global protection of the environment.

Weaknesses: No matter these strong points, weaknesses however exist. The lack of specialized institutions for different ecosystem problems is one of these weaknesses. Without these however, the level of information will remain relatively low. The lack of “personnes ressources” is also a key problem for Madagascar. The integration of the private sector in the PES is also one of the big challenges that still need to be looked at in Madagascar. Not least of all, the non application of the laws remains the greatest problem in the country. However, without the respect of the law, there is a high risk of wasting the biodiversity from its illegal or over exploitation.

Opportunities: PES would reinforce and improve the environmental conservation efforts that are made by different institutions and the State Government, but also and mostly would help the sustainable development incentives of the country,

APPENDIX 2 Map

APPENDIX 3: CONTACTS LIST

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Internet sources:

-Cooperation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions:

http://www.expo2005.or.jp/en/eco/greenhouse_gas.html

-Climate Change: <http://www.conservation.org/xp/CIWEB/programs/climatechange>

-Conservation Carbon Project : <http://www.celb.org/>

-Carbon Finance at the World Bank : <http://www.carbonfinance.org/>