

REFORESTATION

FAPBM joins AGORA, which gathers initiatives for ecological recovery.



(C) Indri

The Executive Director of the FAPBM, Alain Liva Raharijaona, has participated in the launching of the Agora of Landscapes and Forests initiative. The objectives of this Think-and-Do Tank INDRI initiative are the complete ending of all deforestation in protected areas by 2025, the qualitative and sustainable reforestation of 200,000 hectares each year until 2030, the reforestation of 200,000 hectares per year for agroforestry and agricultural development.

INDRI gathered for the first time the Agora Assembly on January 28th, 2021. Authorities, NGOs, private sector, researchers and experts, civil society, local communities and donors were mobilized to determine the priority actions related to the above-mentioned objectives.

At the end of the launching day, 4 priority issues for 2021 were identified: fires, land property/territorial planning, education/awareness raising, reforestation ; and one cross-cutting issue : good governance. Working groups were set up to work on each issue. The Malagasy name of Agora was adopted: Alamino. FAPBM is a member of Council, who will monitor the implementation of the resolutions.

Oronjia : reforestation without water on arid soils

To restore habitats on arid, rocky and eroded soils, New protected area (NPA) Oronjia (Diana) has adopted the Waterbox and Cocoon method. The principle consists in capturing rainwater and recovering condensation water, in order to save groundwater. The reservoir thus constituted can provide water to the young plants over an extended period, especially during the 1st year, when they are still very fragile. The waterbox and cocoon method is recommended for the protected areas of the West and South of Madagascar.

"It's time for a series of new experiments for the restoration of formerly cleared habitats in the Oronjia protected area in Ramena Antsiranana. In order to solve the difficulties of forest restoration in Oronjia, especially because of wind during dry seasons, livestock, aridity of the substrate and low rainfall, the Association Tsimoka has conducted investigations since 2017 to find efficient strategies. One of the experiments implemented in 2021 is the use of new devices (cocoon and waterbox). Thanks to Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) Shared Resources Joint Solutions (SRJS), Franklinia, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and FAPBM", proudly states Oronjia's Facebook page.

Oronjia, managed by MBG, has been funded since 2012 by FAPBM. Covering an area of 1,678 ha, it is characterized by a dry and degraded plant formation on limestone sand.

For more information on the Waterbox and Cocoon method, please contact:

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(C) Oronjia

GREEN ACCOUNTING

FAPBM at the national workshop on "Ecosystem Accounting for Natural Capital: The Case of Mahavavy Kinkony"



(C) FAPBM

The FAPBM, through its Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Serge Ratsirahonana, participated in a national workshop on "Ecosystem accounting of natural capital, a tool for environmental management", on January 20th, 2021. Taking the case of the protected area of Mahavavy Kinkony Complex, this workshop advocated the need of taking into account natural capital in the economic performance of the country.

Jointly supported by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MEnSupReS) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), the event brought together policy makers, protected area managers and local communities.

Ecosystem accounting of natural capital, also known as green accounting, integrates environmental parameters (such as cost-benefits of projects, ecosystem degradation, ...) into conventional accounting standards (national and corporate). In Madagascar, a multidisciplinary team from the Observatoire de Géophysique d'Antananarivo, the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Antananarivo, and the Committee Economics, Ethics, and Environment for the Development of Madagascar (C3EDM) has conducted research on its application to several protected areas.

After the new protected areas (NPAs) of Antrema and Bombetoka (Boeny) in 2015-2016, the Mahavavy Kinkony Wetland Complex (CMK) (Boeny), funded by the FAPBM, has benefited from this research.

The results of the studies showed the evolution of land occupancy in the NPA of CMK from 2014 to 2018:

PROGRESS 2014 -2018

Village	+24 ha/year
Rice-field	+508 ha/year
Culture	+1,694 ha/year
Forest	-2,882 ha/year
Mangrove	-377 ha/year

If nothing is done to change this trend, there will be no more natural forests by 2050 and no more mangroves after 25 years in CMK. In monetary terms, an average loss of USD 856,534 per year was recorded in CMK between 2014 and 2018 if we consider all the Natural Capital accounts (water, forests and carbon, green infrastructure, land use, ecosystem capacity, ...).

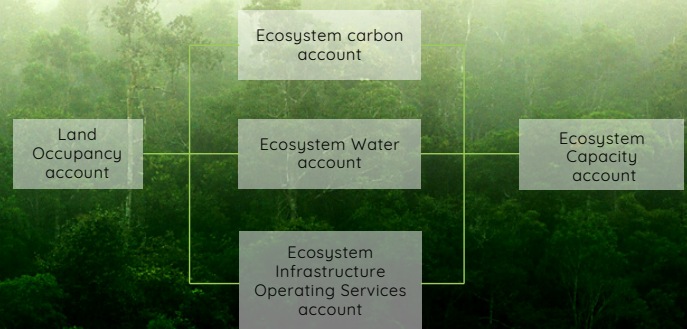
Researchers recommends these data be taken into account for an efficient management of CMK's NAP. A first restitution addressed to decision-making authorities of the Boeny Region was already made in July 2020.

These results are complementary to the study commissioned by FAPBM on the economic values of the protected areas, whose first results will be available in March 2021.

Green accounting: a long-term reflection on protected areas

The elaboration of the methodology of these studies (EANC or Ecosystem Accounts of Natural Capital) was based on the different protocols and conventions on Sustainable Development (Rio Convention, Rio+20), on Climate Change (UNFCCC, SDO, Nagoya Protocol, ...) and on Biodiversity (CBD, Aichi Strategy, ...).

STRUCTURE OF THE BIOPHYSICAL ACCOUNTS



ANTREMA

10 tons of salt in stock to sell



Antrema, a protected area in the Boeny region, is known to be a sanctuary for the lemur *Propithecus coronatus*. It was created at the request of the royal family to protect the population of *Propithecus* considered by the Sakalava Marambitsy ethnic group as the reincarnation of their ancestor. The MNHN, alongside the local association Antrema Miray are the managers of the protected area. Together, development activities have been undertaken, among them salt production. The conservation of mangroves, which preserve the coastal shores against marine erosion, has made it possible to create salt marshes.

Unfortunately, although the 2 local associations are currently mastering production techniques, they are still unable to successfully market their products. In 2019, salt production reached 5 tons according to the last monitoring and evaluation mission conducted by the FAPBM. By early 2020, only part of this production had been sold. Then, due to the sanitary crisis in Madagascar, the whole quantity produced could not be sold. The communities have difficulty attracting salt collectors to Antrema. The FAPBM recommends to the managers of the protected areas it finances that they adopt strategies for the settling-up of business chains for development activities, including the development of business plans. Early 2021, the stock salt flower stock stand to 10 tons. This is one of the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the local economy, in isolated sites managed by local associations.

The communities of the protected area are therefore launching a call for interest for their salt stock.

Salt production in Antrema



The salt flower of Antrema comes from the valorization of Mangrove back (the lively tan). Wells are dug in the tan. The infiltrated salted water is captured and then transferred into salt tiles lined with plastic sheaths. After 3 to 4 days in the sun, salt crystallizes and can be collected.

Saltflower is known to be rich in trace elements such as iron, manganese and other minerals. That of Madagascar distinguishes itself by its richness in calcium, magnesium, iodine and potassium and contains little sodium.

This activity ensures the income of about thirty households in the villages of Ampampamena and Ambanjabe, grouped in an association of salt workers. Thanks to this income generated activity, they are sensitized on the need to preserve the mangroves.



To contact the protected area of Antrema :

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