

Climate change is widely recognized as the greatest threat to biodiversity and human life on our planet. WCS investigates the impacts of climate change, helps decision makers plan and adapt to rapid change, and implements on-the-ground solutions to protect carbon-rich forests and other high-value ecosystems. One of the ways we curb carbon emissions is by providing REDD+ incentives to governments, forest managers, and local people to reduce deforestation, and by encouraging companies and other institutions to invest in conservation and communities.

## THE MAKIRA REDD+ PROJECT



Makira Natural Park is the largest protected area in Madagascar and considered one of the top five biodiversity hotspots in the world.

**The Makira Park**, managed by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), has the highest diversity of Madagascar’s emblematic lemur species and contains the largest remaining low-to-mid elevation tropical rainforest in the country. The Makira project area includes 360,000 hectares of dense primary forest used for greenhouse gas (GHG) sequestration and the sale of carbon credits to help finance park management and provide revenue for communities living in the 350,000 hectare protection zone around the park.

### GHG FOREST OFFSETS

<b>VOLUME</b>	1.1 million VCUs
<b>VINTAGES</b>	2005–2013
<b>EMISSIONS AVOIDED</b>	38 million tonnes over 30 years
<b>STANDARDS</b>	VCS and CCBA
<b>REVENUE SHARING</b>	50% Communities / 20% Malagasy Government / 20% Makira Park / 10% Third-Party Fees

### THE MAKIRA PROJECT AREA

<b>LANDSCAPE FEATURES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home to 20 lemur species</li> <li>• 75 small forests managed by community organizations</li> <li>• 15,000 ha of forest lost between 2005 and 2015</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL POPULATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50,000 residents</li> <li>• 120 villages</li> <li>• 64 community forest management associations</li> </ul>
<b>ECONOMIC CONDITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of population lives on less than \$1.25 a day</li> <li>• Average annual household income \$312 a year</li> <li>• 100% livelihood dependence on natural resources</li> </ul>

### KEY PROJECT IMPACTS

- **1.7 million tonnes** of GHG emissions avoided since 2005
- **6,000 ha** of avoided deforestation
- **400 ha** of degraded forest land restored
- **101% increase** in local household incomes
- **1,368 people** provided access to health services
- **60 community** ecological monitoring units established
- **451 park patrols** carried out in 2016



# THE KEO SEIMA REDD+ PROJECT



The Keo Seima REDD+ project protects one of the largest remaining primary forests in Cambodia and provides a habitat for Asia's most threatened species including rare Asian elephants and primates.

The Keo Seima REDD+ Project is a partnership between the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to protect the 167,000 hectare Seima Forest by reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The sale of carbon credits generated by the project finances park management and provides revenue for the communities living in the 297,000 hectare buffer zone around the park.

## GHG FOREST OFFSETS

<b>VOLUME</b>	9.1 million VCUs
<b>VINTAGES</b>	2010–2015
<b>EMISSIONS AVOIDED</b>	Estimated 17.4 million tonnes over 10 years
<b>STANDARDS</b>	VCS and CCBA (Gold level biodiversity benefits)
<b>REVENUE SHARING</b>	10% Cambodian Government / 90% Keo Seima Project Activities

## KEY PROJECT IMPACTS

- **1.5 million tonnes** of avoided GHG emissions since 2010
- **25,000 ha** of avoided deforestation since 2010
- **449 jobs** created through the project (law enforcement and community agents)
- **782 children** engaged in education programs
- **7 villages** have now secured legally recognized communal land titles



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PHOTO CREDITS

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