



TOGETHER, FOR A LIVING LANDSCAPE

Today, WWF enjoys a good reputation in the region as a credible partner, able to catalyze stakeholder engagement having the same objectives and seeking concrete and common solutions that can influence strategic frameworks at regional and national levels.

WWF is making a real difference for conservation and humans. To carry out our work, we are looking for long-term methods of financing that support our strategy for our integrated landscape.

In a rapidly changing world, we must constantly adapt and innovate to meet new challenges and for this we need an adequate and operational model.

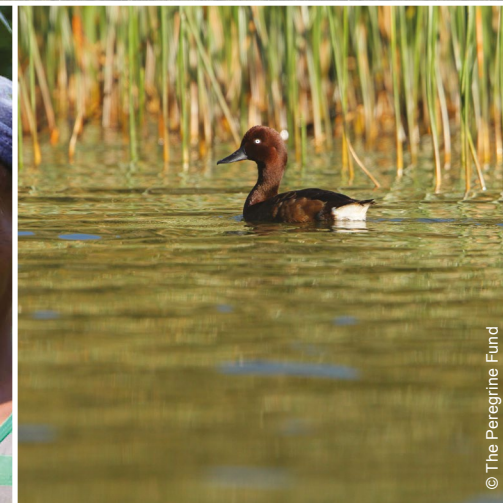
Working in partnership with us means building a future in which men live in harmony with nature.

We count on you to invest with us to ensure a better future for Madagascar's Northern Highlands

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The Northern Highlands in numbers

670 000

Approximately 670 000 hectares of protected areas, with 10 protected areas declared with a final protection status.

550 000

Approximately 550,000 people living around protected areas, 95% of whom live directly from agriculture.

63

63 community based organizations committed for the sustainable management of 295,000 hectares around the COMATSA forest corridor.

245

245 trained patrollers, in charge of monitoring and geo-referenced patrolling (with GPS) around COMATSA.



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Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

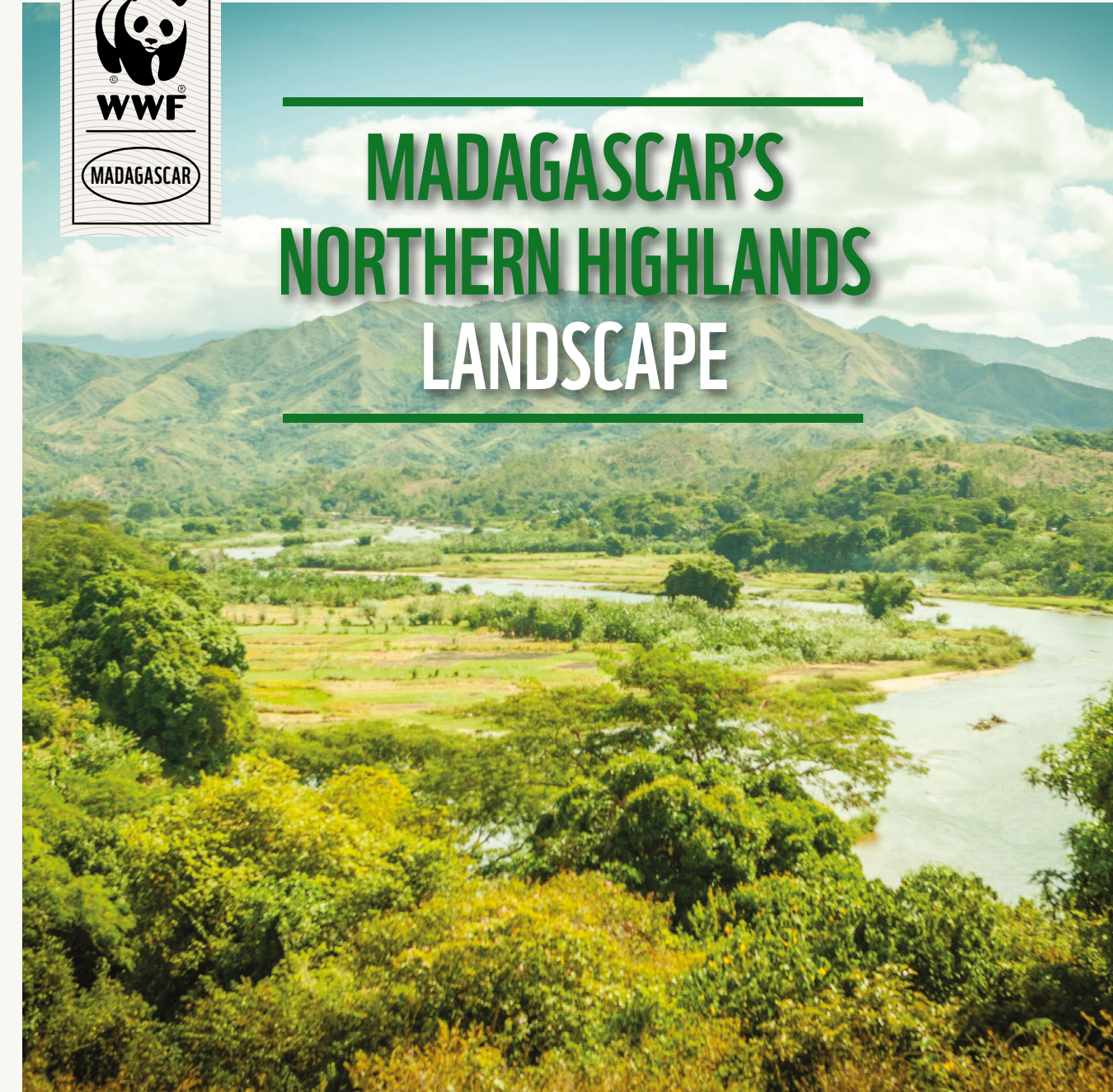
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WHY WE WORK HERE

The Northern Highlands are home to one of the largest forest blocks in Madagascar. Relatively intact and protected from human intrusions in some areas, the Northern Highlands remain an immense reservoir of Madagascar's exceptional biodiversity.



Rare species. More than 2,281 species are identified in this landscape, of which 538 are endemic, such as simpona lemur (*Propithecus candidus*), found only in this landscape and one of the 25 most endangered primate species in the world. Reptiles, amphibians, lemurs, birds: all rich collections of wildlife in a natural habitat, a large part of which remains unexplored.



Exceptional protected areas. The Northern Highlands contain about ten protected areas, including the second largest terrestrial protected area in Madagascar (537,465 ha): the Ambohimirahavavy Marivorahona Protected Areas Complex (CAPAM), composed in majority of the Marojejy Anjanaharibe South Tsaratanana Corridor (COMATSA) covering 318,087 hectares. The landscape is also home to a part of the Unesco Atsinanana Forest world heritage site, the agro-ecological region of Sambirano; and Maromokotra, the highest peak of Madagascar at 2876 meters.



Forests, vital to man. It is in the heart of the Northern Highlands where the six great rivers that water the east and the west of northern Madagascar (the Sava, Sofia and Diana regions) and their sources. Thus, several million people depend on this reservoir - landscape for access to drinking water and water for agriculture. In addition, the rainforest favors a temperate climate and forms a natural barrier against cyclones, which usually occur on the east coast of Madagascar.

RISKS AND CHALLENGES

The Northern Highlands landscape is subject to pressures that accelerate its degradation and the loss of its natural wealth.

Slash-and-burn cultivation or clearing for agricultural activities eats away the forests and causes erosion.



Climate change is changing agricultural seasons.



Uncontrolled or illegal logging of valuable timber, even in protected areas, threatens habitats and the survival of fauna and flora as well as the necessary forest resources for local communities.



The good management of water resources, especially rivers, is essential because its preservation depends on access to drinking water and water for the agriculture of several million people.

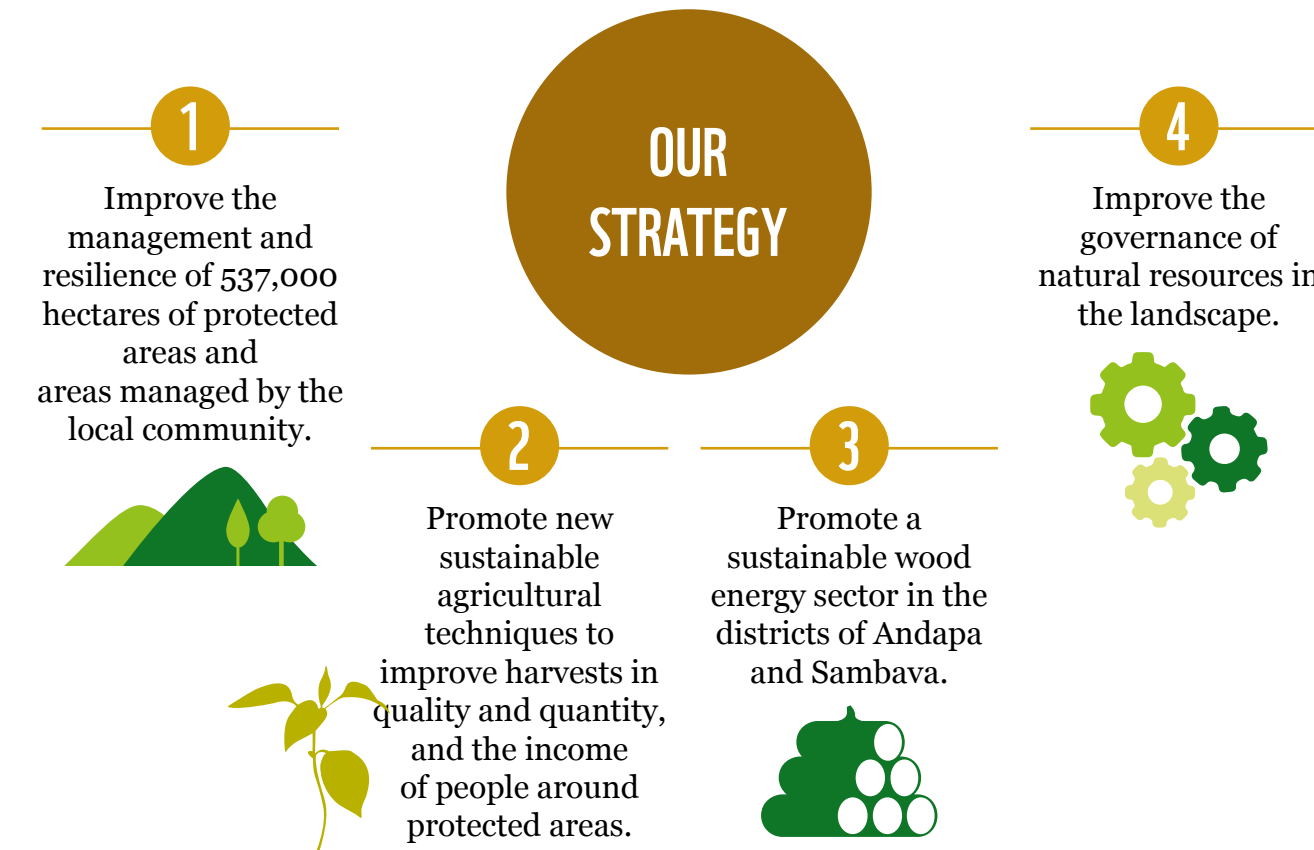


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TAKING ACTION, WHAT TO DO NOW

To achieve a sustainable development model for the Northern Highlands landscape, WWF is based on an integrated approach to forest protection that combines biodiversity conservation and community development.

To meet these challenges, WWF Madagascar is implementing four interrelated objectives that also take into account the adaptation needs of climate change:



1. Improve the management and resilience of 537,000 hectares of protected areas and areas managed by the local community.



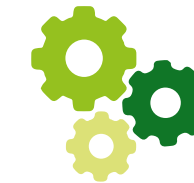
2. Promote new sustainable agricultural techniques to improve harvests in quality and quantity, and the income of people around protected areas.



3. Promote a sustainable wood energy sector in the districts of Andapa and Sambava.



4. Improve the governance of natural resources in the landscape.

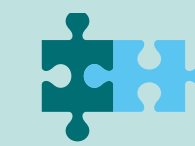


HOW WE MAKE IT HAPPEN

In order to achieve the changes we are considering in the Northern Highlands landscape, we are committed to an approach that emphasizes:



The empowerment of civil society.



Scaling up our actions through the involvement of all sectors (public and private) and strategic and partnerships.



The transition of WWF from a direct implementation role on the ground to a role of influence and development towards local communities.

We believe that sustainable development in Madagascar is achievable when its natural capital, anchored in infrastructures or green spaces, is secure, and its products and benefits are equitably shared between the actors.

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