



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019

WWF MADAGASCAR

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...BUILDING  
A MALAGASY  
SOCIETY IN  
HARMONY WITH  
NATURE...



# FOREWORD

In 2019, at a time of global awareness of the need to reverse the degradation of nature, the country takes its future in hand and adopts its vision for the years to come, « Regreening Madagascar ».

This strong commitment backs up the conservation work that we engage in alongside the communities we support and our partners. This document reports on our joint efforts to:

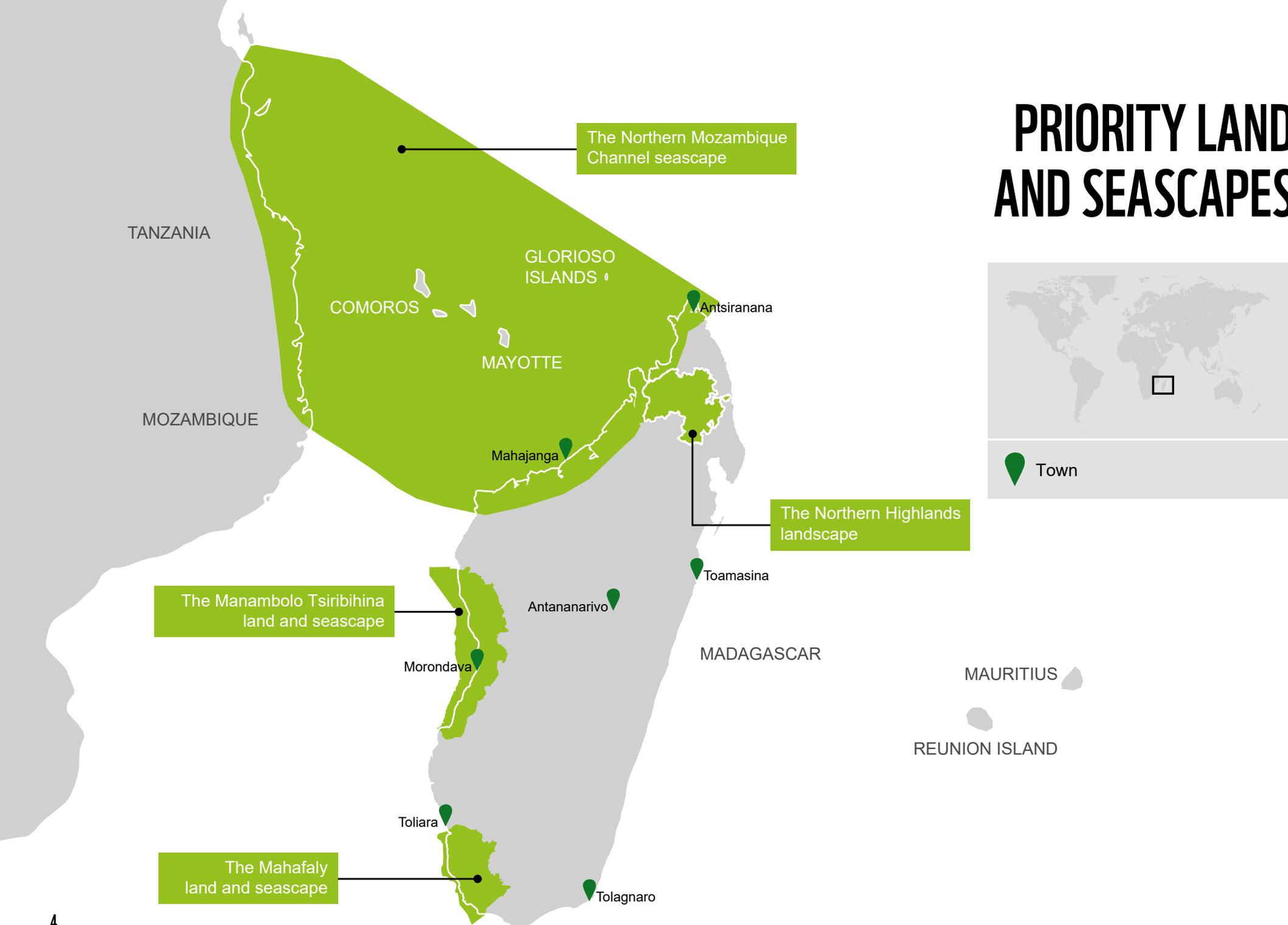
- The conservation of biodiversity sanctuaries and the sustainable management of Madagascar's natural resources;
- Strengthening sustainable community resilience;
- Supporting sustainable fisheries and forestry production for the benefit of people and nature;
- Promoting environmental governance for a more environmentally friendly society.

Despite the challenges that our conservation encounters, **our vision of building a Malagasy society in harmony with nature**, is moving forward, thanks to daily commitments of women and men at all levels and their joint efforts.

**Nanie Ratsifandrihamanana**

Director of WWF Madagascar

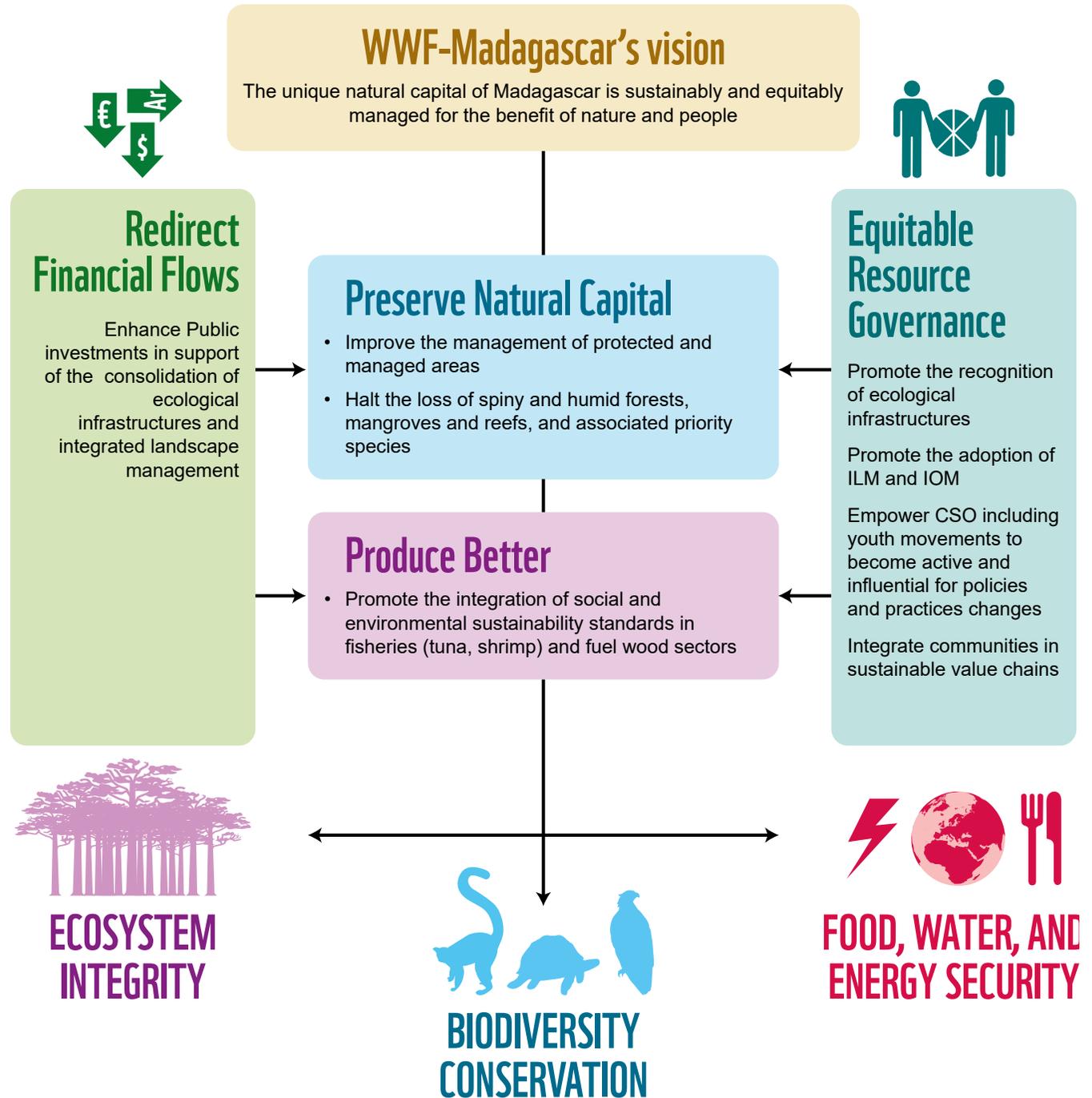
# PRIORITY LAND AND SEASCAPES



# THE VISION OF WWF MADAGASCAR

To achieve its vision, « the unique natural capital of Madagascar is sustainably and equitably managed for the benefit of nature and people », WWF has promoted an integrated development approach based on multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral dialogue since 2016. We work for the harmonious development of the landscapes, based on their sustainability and maintaining the integrity of their ecological infrastructure.

In 2019, we reiterate our commitment towards Madagascar's nature and biodiversity alongside the authorities to greening Madagascar.



# SECURING CRUCIAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN PRIORITY LAND AND SEASCAPES



*The conservation of Madagascar's biodiversity requires the effective management of protected areas and local communities managed areas. Today, WWF supports the conservation of at least ten protected areas across its four priority landscapes. We work closely with 120 CBOs managing a total land and marine area of 835,641 hectares. WWF support consists in the promotion international standards for protected area management and by facilitating networking and the sharing of experience and good practice between communities.*

## Evolution of deforestation in 4 protected areas

Protected area / deforestation area	2015	2018	2019
Amoron'i Onilahy	201 ha	15 ha	32 ha
Tsimanampesotse	54 ha	25 ha	12 ha
Menabe Antimena	4000 ha	5 027 ha	3 578 ha
COMATSA	1 678 ha	4 222 ha	1 798 ha

WWF/AVSF/MNP aerial survey results

1



## Community ecological monitoring for the benefit of Tsimanampesotse

Installed in the research camp of Andranovao, in the heart of the park, the research guides or «para-ecologists» come from the villages around the Tsimanampesotse National Park. They monitor tortoises, lemurs, carnivores, as well as the vegetation of the spiny forest. Ecological monitoring provides information on the health of biodiversity and ecosystems: the state of the forest, the population structure of species and the threats and pressures affecting them.

Based on the information gathered, the community, Madagascar National Parks, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and environmental stakeholders make together the appropriate decisions for the management of the Tsimanampesotse National Park.

## SMART management for protected areas

Since 2015, together with Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, TRAFFIC and with the support of USAID Madagascar, WWF has been promoting the use of SMART (Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool) to ensure the proper management of protected areas in Madagascar.

Adopted by the Malagasy government in December 2018 and widespread nationally in 2019, the SMART tool enables the detection and monitoring of pressures such as land clearing, illegal logging, poaching, natural disasters, etc. in protected areas. « The harmonization of this monitoring tool allows all protected area managers to take appropriate management measures and to evaluate their management performance both locally and internationally,» explains Rasolozaka Tojo from WWF.



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## A sustained community management of natural resources

The Ambodivohitra Kobahina Community-Based Organization in northern Madagascar has now its contractual requirements or “cahier de charges” agreed with the State, a management plan and an annual workplan for its community conservation actions. It is financially independent thanks to membership fees, the issuing of logging permits and revenues related to « dina » fines. Thereby, the community fund finances the preparation and management of their nursery, the purchase of materials such as wheelbarrows and fences, and the payment of their nurseryman’s allowance. It also finances the allowances of their eight community rangers. The organization also regulates logging permits with the support of the forest administration, and collects money through these permits.

# PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS TO BUILD COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



*The economic, social and environmental well-being of people living around or within protected areas ensures the sustainability of natural resources. In the Mahafaly landscape, for example, 3,957 households benefit directly from access to drinking water through seawater desalinators.*

*Through sustainable production and access to markets for their products, communities secure their livelihoods.*

*From 19 tons in 2016, the annual production of algae culture on the Mahafaly coast reaches 308 tons in 2019. This activity currently supports 418 households in 8 coastal villages, generating 117,000 ariary per month on average for each seaweed farmer.*

*Better access to basic services such as solar electricity also contributes to the well-being of 2,500 households in the 11 villages we support.*

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## The success of sustained beekeeping in Kaday

For the village of Soanafindra Kaday, in the Manambolo Tsiribihina, Menabe Region, honey production represents much more than just an economic activity.

Beekeeping is an economic alternative supported by WWF in the village in 2012. Today, in addition to the income it brings, beekeeping improves the villagers' agricultural production. Indeed, the profits from the sale of honey (nearly 230 liters in 2019) are reinvested by mutual agreement to buy agricultural equipment. For example, the community has a plough, a harrow and a pirogue, which are now available to all villagers to work the land.

Soanafindra Kaday is now home to 125 households and the village beekeepers' association has six individual and seventeen community beehives. As their president Saïd Jacquit confirms, « beekeeping is a sector that has brought us a lot. It complements our other activities, but above all, it benefits the other members of the community in the long term. » In 2019, the nearly 230 liters of honey produced in Kaday generated 2,736,000 ariary (716 euros).



1

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## Community savings

By supporting the development of sustainable alternatives such as seaweed farming, beekeeping or ecotourism, the scaling up of community savings strengthens the economic resilience of people and benefits households.

With the support of the Aga Khan Foundation and WWF, 20 village savings and credit associations have strengthened their knowledge of savings management and the community financing mechanism in Ambaro Bay, Diana Region.

In the Sava Region, 19 village savings associations were created in 2019, bringing together 312 households from the communities that manage the natural resources around the COMATSA forest corridor. The savings groups manage up to more than 5 million Ariary (1250 euros). Through this process, villagers have been trained in improved agricultural approaches (subsistence farming, market gardening and agro-ecology...) and financial management (operations management, simplified accounting, business plan, etc.). And 50 more households from five villages in the mangroves of Manambolo Tsiribihina, Menabe Region, now have their local community savings association, thanks to the support of WWF and the GRADER NGO.

## The national success of Malagasy solar mamas

In March, one of them represented Madagascar in Kenya at the One Planet Summit and met with the President of the Republic. In July, they opened their first solar energy training center in Tsiafajavona Ambatolampy, hosting 12 women. And on 3 December, they celebrated the first graduation class of 100% Malagasy rural solar women engineers, the « Meva » promotion. They are the solar mamas from villages and communities managing natural resources with the support of WWF. In addition to training other women, they build, assemble and install the solar systems in their villages. They also ensure servicing and maintenance with the support of a local solar committee in their village.

The initiative of Malagasy women rural solar entrepreneurs, initiated by WWF in 2012, is now a national program of the Malagasy government. Within a few years, it is planned that their training center will increase its capacity to train up to 100 women per year.



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# PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE COMMODITY PRODUCTION IN KEY ECONOMIC SECTOR



*Influencing public policies and practices in the fisheries and forestry/timber sectors to incorporate sustainability imperatives is strengthening the resilience of natural resources and the communities that depend on them. In the Mahafaly Landscape, there are 153 hectares of reforested plots for fuelwood, 10 Communes apply the regulations and taxation on the fuelwood sector controlled by the DREDD.*

*Two industrial farms are now ASC certified (Aqualma and Besalampy). The first farm achieved this status thanks to the support of WWF. Thanks to MIHARI's active advocacy for the establishment of an exclusive zone around Madagascar dedicated to small-scale shrimp fisheries, the dialogue between the GAPCM (Groupement des Aquaculteurs et des Pêcheurs de Crevettes à Madagascar - Group of Shrimp Farmers and Fishermen in Madagascar) and the fishing communities was initiated at the end of 2018 under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.*

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## Towards the development of a strategy for the management of small-scale shrimp fisheries

In 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has organized regional meetings on the small-scale shrimp fisheries in Mahajanga, Ambilobe and Toliara. Industrialists, small fishers, collectors and academics were involved in consultations with authorities and all the actors in the sector. This is part of the implementation of shrimp fishing improvement action plan in Madagascar. The main objective of the action plan is to move towards MSC (Marine Stewardship Council) certification, which would guarantee the sustainability of the entire shrimp industry in Madagascar. « So far, the management strategy for traditional shrimp fisheries is one of the missing pieces to make further progress towards certification, » says Dresy Lovasoa from WWF, « and this is what motivated us to support the Malagasy authorities in this effort. »

## State of the fuelwood energy sector in Atsimo Andrefana and Menabe

The enforcement of the regulation of fuelwood sector, including taxation system, is implemented in 10 municipalities in the district of Toliara II and Betioky Sud.

However, ensuring the sustainability of its implementation remains a challenge. Currently, 60% of the charcoal production follows the regulations along the RN10 road. These actions were made possible thanks to the controls carried out by the Betioky Sud District forest administration.

With regard to improved stoves, 22,000 units have been produced with a production rate varying from 6,000 units to 8,000 units per year in 2019. Unfortunately, due to the rising in raw material prices and general inflation in the region, it is difficult for artisans to sell their production in a context of economic difficulties for all households.

In addition, the implementation plan for Menabe's fuelwood supply has been developed. The plan identified 62,350 hectares of land potentially available for the plantation of the fuelwood in the 04 districts within Menabe Region. And during the year 2019, 978 « ADES type » improved stoves were sold in Mahabo district. With the FANOITRA NGO, 222 Kamado stoves have been manufactured locally in the Tsiribihina Delta.



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# PROMOTING BETTER ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE



*In support to the government's plan to develop the green and blue economy, WWF works with various sectors to recognize the role of ecological infrastructures for economic development, and the need to preserve and restore them. WWF supports the sustainable use of the country's natural resources with a focus on the principles of social and environmental sustainability.*

*In particular, WWF supports the development of a strong environmental civil society by strengthening the advocacy capacity of civil society organizations networks, including youth networks, for the preservation of these unique natural infrastructures.*

## Sharing of good practices between coastal communities

Coalitions of environmental civil society organizations in the countries of the Northern Mozambique Channel (Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Tanzania) joined Madagascar in April 2019, and conducted an exchange with local communities in the village of Antsatrana, managers of mangroves. The visit promotes a culture of exchanging information and communication for natural resources management. Participants were able to immerse themselves in the realities of the Ambaro Bay and learn on the social and environmental challenges at local level. They gained experience on good practices in terms of governance of marine resources and sustainable crab fishing.



## Fishers are united and above all committed!

More than 26,000 fishers have gathered in 138 fishers' groups in the northwestern Madagascar to exchange on their actions towards better fisheries management, and have largely become aware of their responsibilities. Their initiatives have been numerous, focused on advocacy on the good governance of small-scale fisheries, enforcement of related laws, and assumption of responsibility of the authorities and private sectors toward the discharge of sewage within mangroves channels. And thanks to the advocacy training provided by WWF, they are making their voices heard, in particular in social media to denounce irregularities related to fisheries resources management.



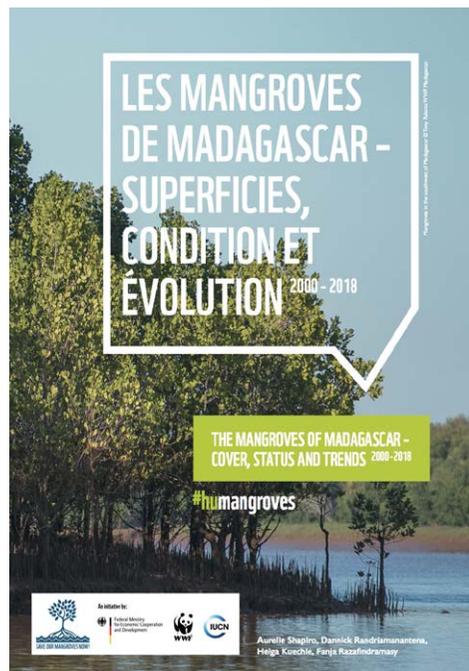
## Climate activism and youth mobilization

Launched in August 2018 by Greta Thunberg, the young environmental activist, world climate march gained significant momentum on September 20, before the Climate Action Summit in New York. All over the world, young and lesser young mobilized massively for climate marches during this moment. In Madagascar, the Indian Ocean Climate Network (RCOI) and various associations raised awareness to climate change related issues in Antananarivo. The young activists sensitized nearly 800 people in the streets of the capital by teaching eco-gestures.

An outdoor gathering in the garden of Antaninarenina for an open debate on climate change, followed by exchanges on achievable and imaginable actions to be undertaken in favor of the climate were organized. Jay Ralitera from RCOI « calls on the Malagasy government to give more weight to young people and women in climate decision-making or in relation to the New Deal for Nature and People and everything that concerns the climate change that impacts the future generation. »



# HIGHLIGHTS



## The most important cartographic study on the evolution of mangroves in Madagascar

Based on cartographic analyses and aerial photographs, the results of this study focus on the evolution of Madagascar's mangroves from 1995 to 2018. This cartographic study shows that the total surface area of Malagasy mangroves decreased from 294,387 ha in 2000 to a little over 236,400 ha in 2018.

According to this study, areas possessing marine or terrestrial protected areas that include mangroves or those which are close to mangroves are less destroyed than others. And most areas where mangrove forests are managed by local communities are doing better across the country.

For Nanie Ratsifandrihamanana, WWF Madagascar Country Director, « Mangrove conservation efforts will only be sustained if scientific knowledge and data are updated, adequate policies and legislation are applied and best practices are scaled up. »

This mangrove mapping will support decision-making around better management of mangrove ecosystems by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. These two ministries signed an agreement for the governance and sustainable management of Madagascar's mangroves in 2019.

WWF has partnered with local communities to protect and restore mangroves in the regions of Menabe, Melaky and Diana. A total of 50,000 hectares of mangroves are protected through community management initiatives; more than 2 million mangrove trees were planted between 2007 and 2017.

## WWF's updated environmental and social safeguard framework

Since 2009, WWF has been a founding member of «the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights», a consortium of international organizations that are committed to ensuring and respect human rights.

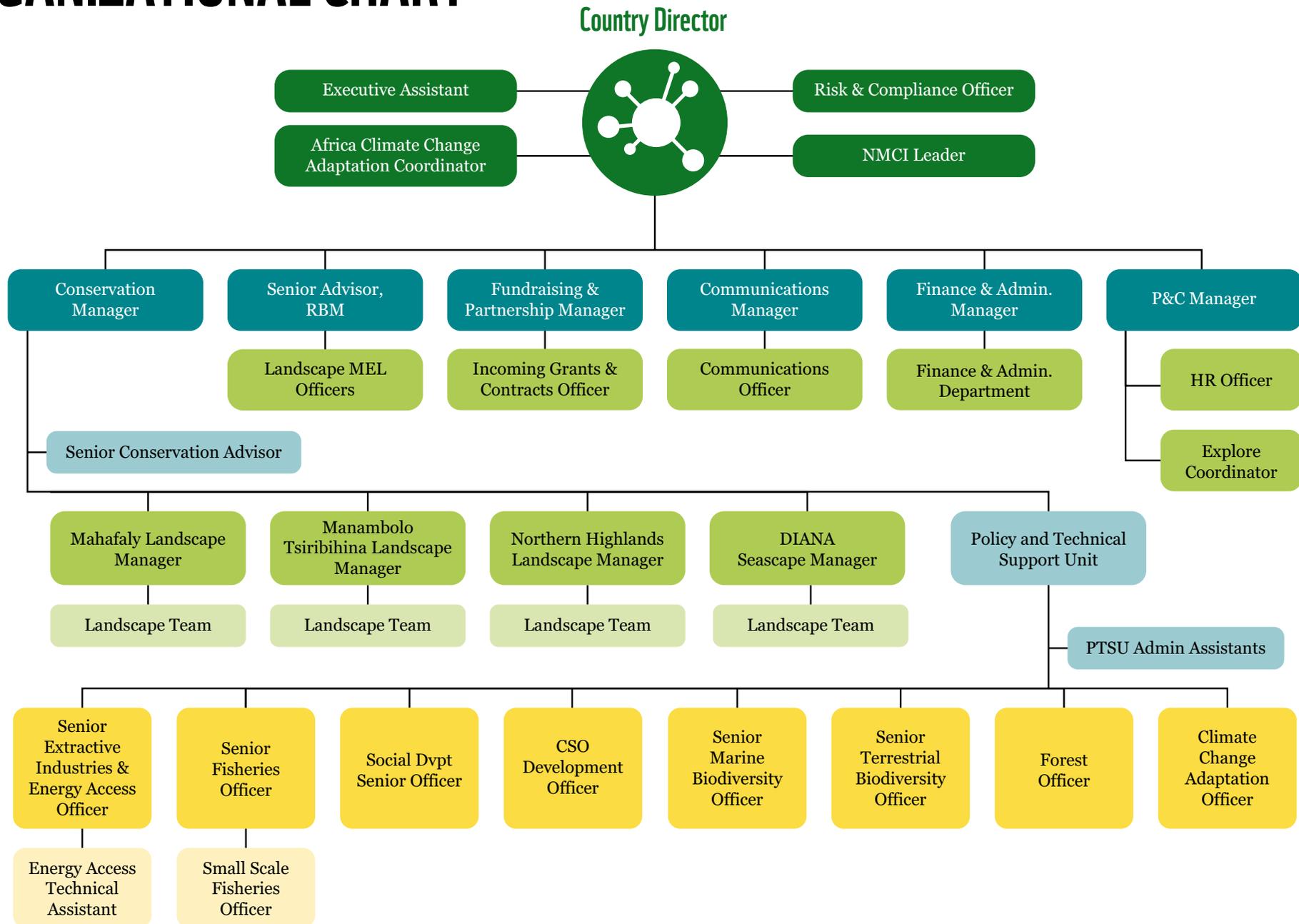
In 2019, WWF adopts its environmental and social safeguard framework, a transparent and documented approach for conservation in harmony with humans and nature. The objective of this framework is to identify and avoid, mitigate and minimize the impacts of environmental and social issues that may arise during project implementation. This engages all of our staff and our partners in the field.

This framework also proactively strengthens the design and implementation of our interventions and the initiatives we support to achieve better results for people and nature. We put in place consultation, complaint and grievance mechanisms to identify responses to social and environmental risks, considering how communities are affected.

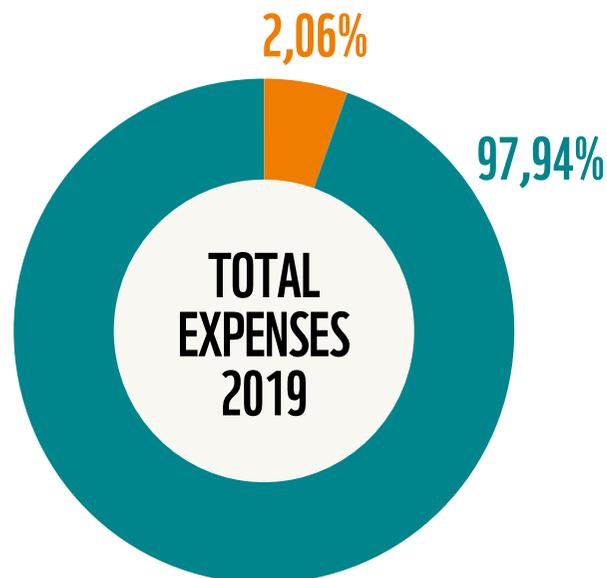
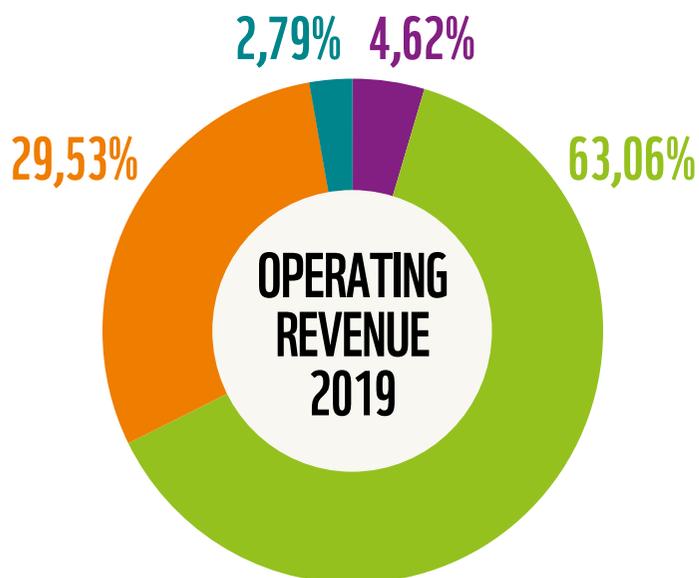
Reviewed every 5 years, WWF's environmental and social safeguard framework is applied in our landscapes: Mahafaly in Atsimo Andrefana Region, Manambolo Tsiribihina in the Menabe and Melaky Regions, NMC Diana in Diana Region and the Northern Highlands in the Sava Region.



# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# FINANCIAL REPORT 2019



INCOME	2019	%
WWF Sources	824 587	4,62%
Sources of Public sector funding	11 258 939	63,06%
Other direct aids	5 271 796	29,53%
Other income	498 711	2,79%
<b>Total income</b>	<b>17 854 033</b>	

in thousands of MGA

EXPENSES	2019	%
Main Program Office Activity	829 098	5,40%
Project Costs	14 512 006	94,60%
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>15 341 104</b>	

in thousands of MGA

SUMMARY	2019
Total revenue	17 854 033
Total expenses	15 341 104

in thousands of MGA





# WWF MADAGASCAR IN 2019

**835,641 HECTARES**

THE TOTAL LAND AND SEA AREA MANAGED BY MORE THAN 120 CBOS SUPPORTED BY WWF IN 2019.

**22,000 IMPROVED STOVES**

WERE PRODUCED BY COMMUNITY ARTISANS IN THE MAHAFALY LANDSCAPE IN 2019.

**2,500 HOUSEHOLDS**

FROM 11 VILLAGES BENEFIT FROM SOLAR ELECTRICITY TODAY, IN OUR PRIORITY LANDSCAPES.

**MORE THAN 26,000 FISHERS**

ARE INVOLVED IN THE FUP BATAN (FEDERATION OF FISHERS' UNIONS OF AMBARO BAY, TSIMIPAIKA, AMPASINDAVA AND NOSY-BE).

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