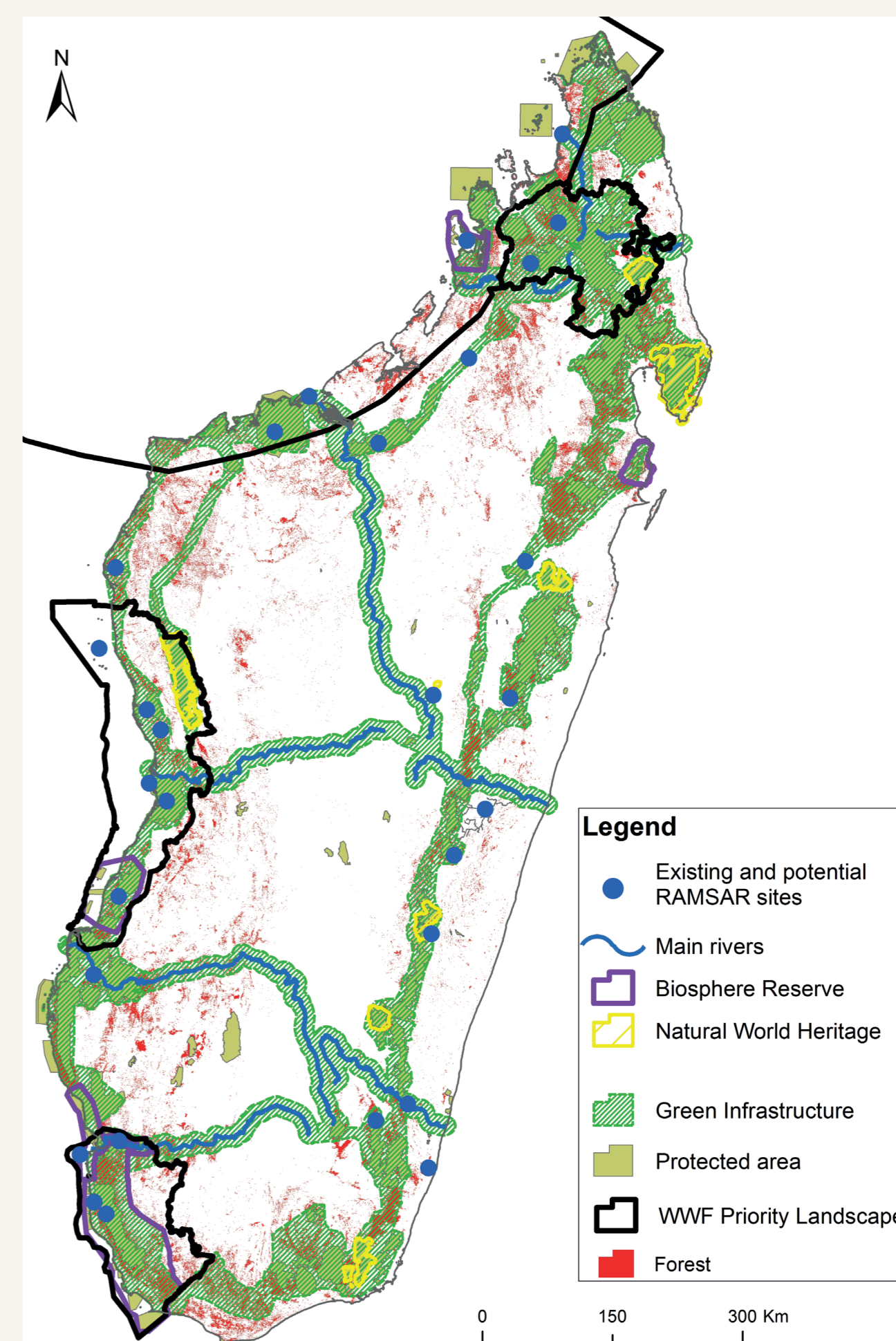


# GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURES IN MADAGASCAR

Investing for sustainable development  
and inclusive growth

- Madagascar invests in green and blue infrastructures to ensure its sustainable development to preserve the last remaining relic forest and marine ecosystems, hosting globally exceptional biodiversity.
- The Government of Madagascar recognizes the national strategic importance of natural capital and is increasingly committed to consolidating the country's network of 122 protected areas and community-managed natural areas by creating a connected green and blue infrastructures belt around the country.
- The green and blue infrastructures network across Madagascar will create the largest climate change adaptation and resilience building system that the country has ever developed to ensure the survival of its fauna and flora and the wellbeing of the Malagasy people.
- WWF supports the green and blue infrastructures network with the Ministry of Presidential Projects, Land Use Planning and Equipment and its application through integrated land/seascape management, working hand in hand with the communities, civil society organizations including youth movements, local authorities, and the private sector.



## HOW WE DO IT ?

- 1 Organizing the landscape territory through administrative, cultural and ecological boundaries.
- 2 Securing natural capital through protected areas and community based management.
- 3 Working at scale. Working across sectors (public and private) and with the engagement of grassroots communities, NGOs, donors and investors.
- 4 Setting inclusive management where grassroots communities are the main actors and decision makers of their natural resources.
- 5 Consolidation of the complementarity between the productiveness of green and blue infrastructures and the market access of grey infrastructures.

## OUTPUTS

- 1 Improved resilience to climate shocks of people and ecosystems.
- 2 Sustainable Development and Green Economy principles applied.
- 3 Community livelihoods and food security are improved.
- 4 Natural habitats and species are protected.
- 5 Land use structured to limit conflict.
- 6 Multi sector and production chains are engaged in an integrated landscape approach and provide goods and services more effectively.
- 7 Stakeholder contributions and participatory planning increased economic, social and environmental benefits.

