

CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN MADAGASCAR INSPIRING INITIATIVES AND STRENGTHENING EFFORTS *August 2022*



مجمع للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان
Majma' for Peace, Development and Human Rights



13 CLIMATE
ACTION





Introduction:

Madagascar is an island country lying off the southeastern coast of Africa and is home to one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world. Madagascar has a subtropical climate. Southern Madagascar is particularly arid and typically only sees rain for the first few months of the year, while the southwest and extreme south of the island are classified as “semi-desert environments”. The east coast, on the other hand, has the heaviest and most consistent rainfall. Unfortunately, climate change has had its toll on Madagascar, especially given its climatic fluctuations. The most vulnerable groups including women, children, and the disabled are the worst affected by this crisis, in addition to the health, education, and agriculture sectors.

As a result of these aggravating effects, the government in Madagascar has made many efforts to adapt to these climate changes and to reduce the effects of these changes on individuals and different sectors, in line with the achievement of what was stated in the international agreements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Hyogo Framework 2005, and Sendai Framework 2015 to reduce disasters, especially those resulting from climate change, and also with the achievement of the sustainable development goals in general and goal 13 on climate action specifically.

In this framework, the study focuses on four main axes; background on the current status of the impact of climate change on Madagascar and on its various sectors and categories; the government of Madagascar’s policies to adapt to climate changes, including the procedures adopted based on its political commitment to international agreements on climate change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the programs and policies launched by the government to adapt to climate changes while highlighting the SDG 13 (climate action); and the feasibility of those policies and programs to adapt to climate changes, including their role in international forums concerned with climate change, as follows:

First: Climate change and its impact on all sectors in Madagascar

Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean, which is home to one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world –as mentioned earlier. Madagascar has a subtropical climate. The country experiences a hot and rainy season between November and March, while May to October is characterized by cooler, drier weather. Southern Madagascar is particularly arid and typically only sees rain for the first few months of the year, while the southwest and extreme south of the island are classified as “semi-desert environments”, typically receiving less than 800mm of rainfall per year.

Agriculture is a mainstay of Madagascar’s economy, providing a livelihood for around 80% of its population. Most farmers rely on rain-fed crops and practice subsistence agriculture,



growing rice, cassava, bananas, maize and sweet potatoes. However, yields on the island are generally low and have not been keeping up with population growth.¹

The increase in temperatures as a result of global and regional climatic changes affecting Madagascar leads to many effects, including increased rainfall, severe droughts in the southern part of the country, and frequent cyclones and floods in coastal areas. This increase in temperature seriously affects the country's economic development, its achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and reduces the level of human development and resilience. **Madagascar ranks among the ten countries most vulnerable to extreme weather events.**²

With two-thirds of Madagascar's population living in coastal areas, the majority of its population is subjected to the effects of rising sea levels and tropical cyclones, which actually occur three to four times a year, affecting 250,000 people and causing damages of US\$50 million annually. Moreover, increases in the duration and frequency of droughts subject crop yields and food security to risk.³

Powerful storms and tropical cyclones, along with deforestation and poor land use practices, have resulted in devastating floods on a large scale across the country. In 2017, Cyclone Enawo affected more than 430,000 people, and the economic loss was equivalent to 4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$415 million).⁴

Climate change and rising poverty are inseparable, as Madagascar has one of the highest poverty rates in Africa, with 90% of Madagascar's 26 million people living on less than the international poverty threshold of US\$1.90 per day, and a gross national income of only \$430 per person.

In 2011, Madagascar was ranked 151st out of 187 countries assessed according to the United Nations Human Development Index. It is estimated that two-thirds of the population of Madagascar is undernourished, and 82% of the rural population falls below the national poverty line.

This is in addition to the strong impact of climate change in Madagascar on many sectors, including tourism. In 2016, Madagascar witnessed a 20% increase in the number of the coming tourists, but with the increase in severe weather events, the tourism infrastructure was damaged, and thus its rates declined. Climate change is also a double factor for public health challenges, as floods and cyclones can quickly turn into a food insecurity crisis due to crop losses, diarrhea or outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases.

¹ Carbon brief, *Climate change not the main driver of Madagascar food crisis*, scientists find, 1 December 2021, <https://bit.ly/3R1FX1U>

² Adaptation undp, *Supporting Madagascar to advance their NAP Process*, <https://bit.ly/3wjREsY>

³ London School of Economics and Political Science, *London School of Economics and Political Science*, <https://bit.ly/3QZciGR>



In addition to the above, women are deeply affected by climatic impacts as a result of their dependence on natural resource-dependent livelihoods, such as fetching water and providing food. In urban areas, informal settlements proliferate in vulnerable areas, and vulnerability to climate impacts is amplified in urban areas, especially in Antananarivo (the capital).

Climate change has also affected agriculture. Access to water and soil fertility has been affected by climate impacts. On the economic side associated with agriculture, 80% of agricultural employment has been negatively affected.⁵ As a result, in the past 15 years, Madagascar has developed and implemented policies and legislation to address climate change, particularly adaptation and mitigation through the reduction of deforestation.

Second: The government response in Madagascar to adapt to extreme climate change

a. Madagascar's political commitment to climate agreements:

In light of the negative effects of climate change on Madagascar, the country's governments have made many efforts to address climate change, topped by the ratification of relevant international agreements. In 1998, the government in Madagascar ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In 2005, the Hyogo Framework for Action to reduce the effects of disasters, including disasters caused by climate change. In 2016, Madagascar ratified Paris Agreement, which aims to reduce carbon, and is thus obligated to implement all of those international agreements.⁶

In addition to the above, Madagascar is a member state of the United Nations and a signatory to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2016 and 2021, Madagascar participated in the voluntary national review of the High Level Political Forum, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Among the goals that the government reviewed in its report for the year 2021 was Goal 13 on climate action, and the country's efforts were presented in the voluntary national report in the field of climate change.

B. National programs and policies in Madagascar concerned with adaptation to climate change:

Based on the commitments resulting from Madagascar's accession to the international agreements referred to in the previous paragraph, the successive governments of Madagascar have launched national policies and programs in line with their international commitments, and in line with the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015 (formerly) and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, as follows:

⁵ Climate investment funds, *Madagascar's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*, PPCR Sub-Committee Meeting 12th December 2017, Washington DC, <https://bit.ly/3K77kpi>

⁶ Climate investment funds, *Madagascar's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*, PPCR Sub-Committee Meeting 12th December 2017, Washington DC, <https://bit.ly/3K77kpi>



1. National Climate Change Policy (2010):

The National Climate Change Policy aims to enhance a national response to reduce the country's subjection to climate change. This policy is divided into five objectives; promote adaptation, promote mitigation, integrate climate change programs at all levels, develop financing instruments, encourage research and development, technology transfer and adaptive management.

Public and private actors, civil societies, NGOs and local communities participate in the implementation of this policy, the implementation is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. This policy provides a national action plan on climate change, which is the framework reference for any action taken in the field of climate change in Madagascar.⁷

This policy is a part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, to which Madagascar acceded in 1998 and 2003 respectively. The aim is to effectively manage climate change in a manner that minimizes its adverse effects on various sectors and in different fields. Furthermore, this policy is part of the National Environmental Policy, and provides broad guidelines to combat climate change with a focus on implementation strategies. In doing so, investors, technical and financial partners can be encouraged in the field of climate change.⁸

2. National Development Plan 2015-2019 (PND):

The National Development Plan was first drawn up in 2013 but launched in 2015. This plan aims at many goals summarized in adapting to climate change. It focuses on preserving natural capital and reducing the negative effects of climate change, linking natural resource management with economic development, and protecting, preserving, and using sustainable natural capital and ecosystems⁹.

3. National Contribution Priorities Plan (2015-2030):

In 2015 the National Contribution Priorities Plan was launched to adapt to climate change. It aims to formulate and implement a national action program to limit climate change and build institutional capacities to manage climate risks. And develop climate resilience measures in key sectors, including infrastructure, agriculture, coastal and water management, and ecosystem management.

⁷ Climate Change Laws of the World, National Climate Change Policy, <https://bit.ly/3K7Tjrs>

⁸ politique nationale de lutte contre le changement climatique Madagascar, <https://bit.ly/3pxEox5>

⁹ Forestcarbonpartnership, *ER Program Name and Country: Atiala Atsinanana Emission Reduction Program*, Madagascar, <https://bit.ly/3K8n0ll>



4. Medium Term Planning Program for Adaptation in Climate Sensitive Sectors in Madagascar:

Towards the end of 2020, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) of Madagascar, in partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), launched a new program funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It aims to support the government's efforts to adapt to climate change by producing knowledge, strengthening institutional capacities, and taking advantage of financing opportunities, with a total budget of US\$1.3 million, with activities to be implemented for 18 months.

This program comes within the framework of seeking to strengthen the implementation of national strategies, including the National Climate Change Policy (PNLCC), the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (PANLCC), and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It is worth noting that the NAP was presented at COP25 in December 2019, making Madagascar one of the first Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to formulate a National Climate Action Plan.

Although the NAP is a milestone for Madagascar in the field of adaptation to climate change, the NAP is still a process that goes beyond that plan, as a continuous cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to modify adaptation capabilities over time.

The program supports the operational readiness of Madagascar's NAP by addressing some of the remaining gaps. That includes funding further risk and vulnerability assessments to address the lack of knowledge of the costs and benefits of adaptation in the most vulnerable sectors. The program also strengthens the capacity of existing institutional bodies responsible for coordinating action on adaptation at the national level. The program component focuses on boosting private sector investment to cover the massive costs of climate adaptation actions in Madagascar estimated at US\$28.7 billion in national contributions (NDCs).¹⁰

5. Signing a landmark agreement with the World Bank to reduce poverty, deforestation, and carbon emissions in 2021:

Madagascar's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has signed a landmark agreement with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership division to make available up to \$50 million for efforts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation between 2020 and 2024. Madagascar is expected to reduce 10 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions from the country's rainforest-rich east coast.

Based on this agreement, Madagascar is allowed to sustainably fund its current policy of Madagascar's regreening and forest landscape restoration while rewarding local and regional actors that contribute to restoration efforts. Madagascar's emission reduction program is designed to increase agricultural productivity and reduce rural poverty while

¹⁰ Global Support Programme, *NEW READINESS PROGRAMME LAUNCHED IN MADAGASCAR TO SUPPORT ADAPTATION PLANNING*, 17 December 2020, <https://bit.ly/3K8dRQD>



improving soil quality, conserving water resources, and protecting vital forests and biodiversity.

The program area covers 10% of the country's land area and extends across approximately 7 million hectares along the country's eastern moist forest Eco region. This region is home to more than half of Madagascar's biodiversity-rich rainforest, which is threatened by agricultural expansion. The program is based on the country's integrated agricultural landscape approach that aims to address the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation and protect important watersheds.

It is worth noting that Madagascar is the fifth country in Africa and the eleventh in the world to reach such an important agreement and set up this program. ERPs are an innovative tool that stimulates sustainable land management at scale and helps connect countries to other sources of climate finance¹¹.

6. The National Strategy to Confront Climate Change in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2012-2025:

The Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries have developed a “National Strategy for Addressing Climate Change in Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries” from 2012-2025. This strategy has four strategic axes, according to the national policy to combat climate change (adaptation, mitigation, dissemination, financing, research, and technology), which are as follows:

- 1) Adaptation of agriculture, livestock, and fishing to climate change.
- 2) Generation of social and economic benefits by mitigation for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries.
- 3) Develop a sustainable fiscal policy to adapt actions related to agriculture - agriculture - fishing.
- 4) Encouraging applied research and technological innovations in agriculture and livestock.

7. National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (2003-2010):

This strategy is based on the compatibility of risk and disaster management with the general framework of activities related to civil protection and security. It is based on guiding principles: Ensuring the protection of the population and the environment; improving the resilience of the population in the event of hazards and disasters; and developing conditions to reduce population vulnerability, although there is no explicit reference to climate change adaptation.

¹¹ Worldbank, *Madagascar Signs Landmark Agreement with the World Bank to Reduce Poverty, Deforestation and Carbon Emissions*, FEBRUARY 5, 2021, <https://bit.ly/3pA3cEO>



The strategy provides mechanisms and procedures to protect against risks and disasters. The strategy relies on preventive measures, warning, preparation, management, relief, recovery, reconstruction, and development. The institutional structure of disaster risk management activities includes the National Disaster Risk Management Council, a high-level coordinating and strategic decision-making body headed by the Prime Minister and composed of ministerial representatives and the National Office for Disaster Risk Management of the Ministry of Interior. The strategy calls for decentralization of disaster risk management responsibilities to district and district levels¹².

8. Madagascar Energy Action Plan 2007-2012 (MAP):

It is worth noting that more than half of the electricity produced in Madagascar is derived from imported fuel. Although the country's hydraulic potential is about 7800 MW, only about 250 MW is being exploited. That is about 3%, and only 14% of the population has access to electricity, mostly in urban areas.

Wood and charcoal are still used as fuel sources in rural villages, and this traditional fuel affects the forest and the population's health. Given the dependence on oil imports and in line with the country's long-term development plans, in 2008 the government set ambitious targets for expanding access to electricity under the 2007-2012 Madagascar Action Plan (MAP).

The plan sets targets to increase the access to electricity rate to 74% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas by 2012 through solar, hydro, wind, and bioenergy, aiming to reduce the impacts of using fossil fuels for power generation¹³.

Although there is no specific policy for renewable energy in Madagascar, the plan is designed to increase access to sustainable and affordable electricity by taking advantage of the country's renewable energy potential.

Third: SDG13 (Climate Action) in Madagascar

The government of Madagascar has made many efforts toward achieving the thirteenth Sustainable Development Goal and its targets. In that context, the government's achievements in the climate change file can be reviewed under the achievement of Goal 13 (Climate Action) of the Sustainable Development Goals and its target as follows:

Objective (1)	Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
----------------------	--

As part of the Madagascar government's endeavor to integrate measures related to climate change into national policies and strategies, the government has national policies and strategies related to combating climate change, namely: the Nationally Determined Contributions (CDN) for Madagascar, the National Policy to Combat Climate Change (PNLCC), and the National Adaptation Plan (PNA), Madagascar's National Action Plan to Combat

¹² Climate laws, *Law 2003-010 National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management*, Passed in 2003, <https://bit.ly/3AaVagR>

¹³ مرجع سابق <https://bit.ly/3A9wFKx>



Climate Change (PANLCC), National Action Plan for Adaptation to the Health Sector (PNASS), National Program of Action for Adaptation, National Clean Development Mechanism Strategy, and Guide to Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Local Planning Documents.

The Government of Madagascar has also amended the Risk and Disaster Management Act to include the Sendai Framework Commitments and Guidelines (2015-2030). It aims to reduce disaster risks and loss of life, livelihood, and health, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental heritage of individuals, companies, communities, and countries. Based on the same goal; the new National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Management (2016-2020) was launched.

Currently, a climate resilience pilot program is being implemented with funding from the Climate Investment Fund (CIF). This program includes priority adaptation actions identified in the National Contributions (CDN). Currently, 11 of the 22 regions have climate adaptation and resilience activities.

The number of activities increased to 15 in 2020, after a stagnation since 2015. These activities are being implemented through the projects “Sustainable Landscaping in Eastern Madagascar”, “Bakarque”, Africa”, “REDD+” and “UN-Habitat”.

By 2030, Madagascar plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by about 30 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, or 14%, compared to the “business as usual” (BAU) scenario. Additionally, Madagascar ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003 and the Paris Agreement in 2016 on climate change¹⁴.

Objective (2)

Enhancing resilience to climate-related hazards

As the Government of Madagascar seeks to enhance resilience and resilience to climate-related hazards, it has strengthened and developed the meteorological sector through the seasonal development and dissemination of up-to-date seasonal forecasts at the regional level. For consecutive years, as follows:

1. In 2016, flood warning systems were implemented, and a multi-hazard alert system (extreme heat, strong winds, heavy rain).
2. In 2018, a revised warning system for heavy rain was implemented.
3. In 2019; The Hurricane Forecasting System was activated 5 days in advance (GRC), the development of a cyclone forecast map, the production of monthly and annual climate bulletins, and the development of a hydroelectric atlas in cooperation with UNIDO.
4. In addition to launching the IOS-Net project, the Indian Ocean Network, to install stations useful for solar energy capacity studies in Madagascar, the launch of the MIDAIR project to install meteorological stations with lightning detectors and the PRADA project to improve the existing early warning system (SAP) for marine fishing.

¹⁴HLPF, *DEUXIÈME RAPPORT DE MADAGASCAR POUR L'EXAMEN NATIONAL VOLONTAIRE SUR LES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE 2021*, Juillet 2021, <https://bit.ly/3Ci7XKD>



5. In 2020, hydrometeorological stations were established, the Common Warning System (CAP) was implemented, and four automated weather stations were acquired¹⁵.

In November 2020, the Southern African Regional Climate Information Services for Disaster Resilience Development (SARCIS-DR) project was introduced in Madagascar. The project aims to improve the core capabilities of National and Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) to meet the needs of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agencies and socio-economic institutions. That is for effective use of weather, climate services, and early warning systems focused on the community. The project is being implemented under the Continental Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa (SAWIDRA) project, which is funded by the European Union through the African Development Bank (AfDB).¹⁶

Fourth: National Policies and Programs to Adapt to Climate Changes... Outcomes and Effects

A. The Role of Madagascar's Government on National Level:

The Government of Madagascar has signed the international agreements concerned with the mitigation of climate change, led by the UNFCCC in 1988, the 2015 Paris Convention, the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action and the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including those resulting from climate change. Based on its accession to those conventions and international frameworks, a set of commitments had been imposed on it. Over the past 20 years, successive Governments in Madagascar had launched numerous programs and policies to adapt to climate change and their international commitments.

In addition, the Government has made serious efforts in Madagascar to commit to the objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and to launch and dedicate strategies to support the implementation of those goals, including the achievement of SDG 13 (Climate Action). The Government's efforts in Madagascar's last national voluntary report were highlighted at the High-level Political Forum in 2021, highlighting programs and strategies that achieve the SDG 13.

Despite the challenges facing the Government in Madagascar for nearly two decades, as a result of climate change and its recurrent and impactful repercussions on all sectors, the vulnerable groups, particularly women, and the impact of climate change on poverty rates, high malnutrition rates and declining food security indicators, Madagascar has been able to remarkably overcome those challenges and develop numerous adaptation programs to climate change.

The Government of Madagascar has developed the Plan of Nationally Determined Contributions (CDN) for Madagascar, the National Policy to Combat Climate Change (PNLCC), the National Adaptation Plan (PNA), the National Plan of Action for Madagascar, Combating

¹⁵ المرجع السابق

¹⁶ SADC-CSC, *Southern African Regional Climate Information Services for Disaster Resilience Development (SARCIS-DR) Project*, <https://bit.ly/3dPbWEw>



Climate Change (PANLCC) and the National Plan of Action for Health Sector Adaptation (PNASS). The National Adaptation Action Program, the National Clean Development Mechanism Strategy, and the Guide to Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Local Planning Documents. This is in line with achieving the first objective of SDG 13 related to integrating climate change measures into national policies and strategies.

Madagascar has also developed one of South Africa's leading early warning systems, especially as a result of climate change. It has been able to launch the flood warning systems program, a revised heavy rainfall warning system, a hurricane forecast system that is about 10 days earlier, hydrometeorological stations and the application of the Common Alert Protocol (CAP). It is thus on track to achieve the second goal of SDG 13 on enhancing resilience and strength to climate-related hazards.

Madagascar is on track to achieve the Paris Agreement on Reducing Climate-Damaging Carbon Emissions in 2021. Madagascar's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development signed a historic agreement with the Forest Carbon Partnership Division of the World Bank, to provide up \$50 million for efforts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation between 2020 and 2024. Madagascar seeks to reduce 10 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions from the country's rainforest-rich eastern coast.

Generally, the moves made by the Government of Madagascar over the past twenty years reflect Madagascar's progress on the right path towards adaptation to climate change and distinguish Madagascar from the countries of South Africa and other island countries that suffer from double challenges due to climate change. The government in Madagascar was able to develop powerful and feasible programs and policies that can be emulated by other African developing countries and island nations facing similar challenges.

B. Madagascar's role in international forums on climate change:

1. Government's participation in Madagascar in the high-level political forum:

The Government of Madagascar submitted its voluntary national report at the High-level Political Forum in 2016 and 2021. During its presentation of its national reports, it focused on the extent to which SDG 13 (Climate Action) has achieved as follows:

- Madagascar's first voluntary national report in 2016:

The report noted that the government signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in April 2016, which reflects on the country's will to fight climate change. The report indicated that the Government of Madagascar had participated in the Consultative Group of Technical and Financial Partners on the Climate Change Poverty Reduction Program in Madagascar at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Lima, Peru in October 2015.



The report also indicated that the government held national consultations SDGs, including the first national consultation, which was held on the SDGs from August 24 to 26, 2015 in Antananarivo. Discussions revolved around five topics, including climate change and the environment.¹⁷

- Madagascar's second voluntary national report in 2021:

During the Government of Madagascar's second report, it reviewed a number of goals, including SDG 13 (Climate Action), in which it was noted that the Government had amended the Risk and Disaster Management Act to include the commitments and guidance of the Sendai Framework (2015-2030), including risks from climate change.

The Government has also undertaken many national policies and strategies to combat climate change, notably the National Policy to Combat Climate Change (PNLCC), National Adaptation Plan (PNA), National Action Plan for Madagascar, Combating Climate Change (PANLCC), the National Health Sector Adaptation Action Plan (PNASS), the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), the CDM National Strategy and the Guide to Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Local Planning Documents.

The national voluntary report also indicated that Madagascar had developed early warning systems in response to disasters, especially those resulting from climate change, where it had been able to launch numerous programs on flood, cyclone and rainfall warning systems.¹⁸

2. Participation of the Government of Madagascar in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change

The Government of Madagascar actively participated in the COP 24 chaired by Poland in 2018, where Madagascar was represented by the Government and the Governmental Climate Change Thematic Group at the conference, co-chaired by the WWF with the Executive Department of Meteorology. The representatives of Madagascar emphasized their full support for the fight against climate change, both in terms of adaptation and the resilience of local communities, their continued efforts to adapt to climate change, and their signature and quest for implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Government delegation also indicated the need for countries to implement ambitious, determined national contributions. To achieve a positive global impact, in accordance with the vision of the 2030 Agenda and as stipulated in the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.¹⁹

¹⁷ HLPF, *RAPPORT NATIONAL DE REVUE DU PROCESSUS DE L'AGENDA 2030 POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE*, <https://bit.ly/3Ae7nuS>

¹⁸ HLPF, *DEUXIÈME RAPPORT DE MADAGASCAR POUR L'EXAMEN NATIONAL VOLONTAIRE SUR LES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE 2021*, July 2021, <https://bit.ly/3AGUKKa>

¹⁹ Panda, *COP 24: For a more climate- resilient Madagascar*, 17 December 2018, <https://bit.ly/3AHO1zB>



The President of Madagascar also delivered his speech at the Conference of the Parties to Climate Change (COP 26), referring to the effects of climate change on the situation of its citizens, stressing that a large number of the population suffer from drought and floods as a result of climate change, and explained that his country is working to adapt to climate change. By developing plans to fund alternative solutions that would replace the coal needed for bioethanol and biogas stoves to conserve forests. He calls on leaders from around the world to accelerate the mobilization of \$100 billion for the Paris agreement so that we can fund an energy transition policy in Africa.²⁰

Past efforts reflect the government of Madagascar's relentless pursuit of participation at supranational levels, showcasing its pioneering and successful experience in adapting to climate change, and also calling on governments of countries to come together to achieve the Paris Agreement, as well as their active participation in the United Nations Conference on Climate Change.

Recommendations

The government in Madagascar has tried to meet these challenges and put in place many programs to adapt to climate changes. In that context, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents a set of recommendations as follows:

First: Maat for Peace recommends that the Government in Madagascar increase its efforts at the international level to highlight the issue of fundamental human rights challenges related to climate change, by promoting communication with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change on the deteriorating human rights situation of climate change in the country.

Second: Women are among the most affected by climate changes in Madagascar; therefore, Maat for Peace recommends that the government in Madagascar should launch national programs to provide relief to women in areas most affected by climate variability, and the government recommends to submit reports on the situation of women affected by climate changes in the Human Rights Council.

Third: In view of Madagascar's distinction from other States in South - East Africa and other island States, Maat for Peace recommends that the Government in Madagascar share its successful experience of adapting to climate change in regional forums, and assist other developing countries experiencing the consequences of climate change by enabling their participation in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Fourth: Maat for Peace recommends the Government in Madagascar to pay particular attention to SDG 13 on raising awareness on climate change and its implications, through

²⁰ CNN, *around 100 nations pledge to slash methane emissions on day 2 of COP26*, November 4, 2021, <https://cnn.it/3ceBCKn>



partnership with civil society organizations working in the field of climate change reduction, and launching training programs and awareness campaigns.

Fifth: Maat for Peace recommends the Government of Madagascar to connect the achievement of SDG 8 & 13, as climate change affects increased unemployment and impedes the achievement of decent work (SDG 8).

Sixth: Maat for Peace followed up on the national voluntary reports submitted by the Government of Madagascar in 2016 and 2021 at the High-level Political Forum and recommends that the Government in Madagascar should shed more light on all goals of SDG 13 and the participation of civil society and climate change NGOs in writing the next national voluntary report.

Seventh: Maat for Peace recommends the Government in Madagascar to actively participate in the United Nations Conference of the Parties to Climate Change and provide updates on its efforts and challenges, especially the problems related to funding programs and policies related to adaptation to climate change.