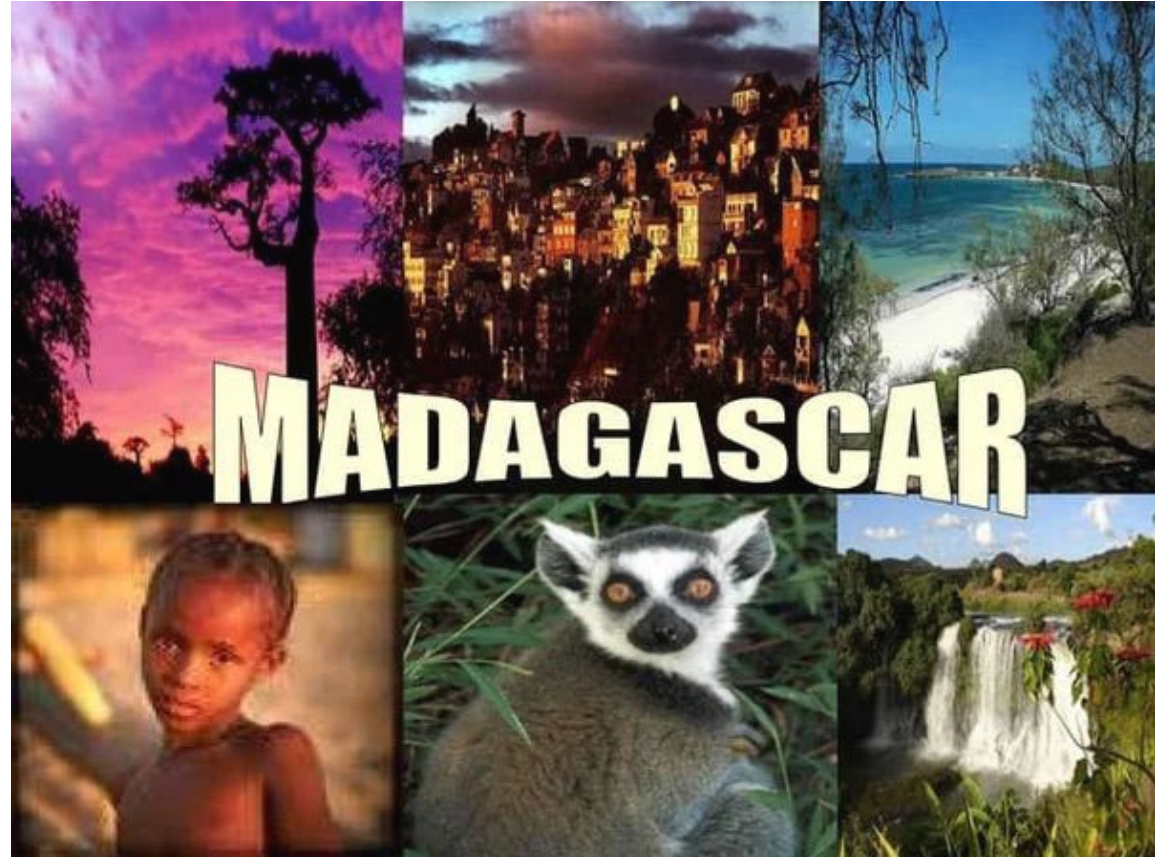


SDTF 2023 Incheon Korea

« Poverty and climate change session »





REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA
Fitiavana - Tanindrazana - Fandrosoana

ANDRIAMIHARISOA Harinjaka
Romuald, Director-General of
Sustainable Development in the
MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, REPUBLIC OF
MADAGASCAR: A young ministry
with a great mission

Madagascar overview

- Continent: **Africa**
- Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of southeast Africa.
- Population: **28,812,915**
- The island of Madagascar is **the fourth largest island** in the world.
- **68.4 percent of the population in Madagascar** (19,784 million people in 2021) is **multidimensionally poor** while an additional **15.4 percent** is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (4,445 million people in 2021) (Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023 by UNDP)





Madagascar *was* and *still is* a sanctuary of **nature**

Madagascar is a **megadiverse** country with a **high concentration of endemic species**:

- 5% of global biodiversity
- 80% of species are found nowhere else.
- More than 70,000 km² of Protected Areas.
- With 5,600 km of coastline, coastal areas among the richest and most diversified in the Indian Ocean region, including **coral reefs, mangroves, phanerogam seagrass beds, estuaries and coastal marshes.**



The context of climate change and poverty

- In **2021**, for the first time in 40 years, Madagascar faced **the most severe drought**. Sandstorms covered farmlands.
- Then in early **2022**, again for the first time, Madagascar faced **six storms and cyclones within just three months**.
- The impacts of a combination of **the drought and the cyclone** forced close to **2 million people to needing humanitarian assistance**, which almost doubled or tripled previous numbers.



Madagascar: Surge in malnutrition due to climate crisis

'Children will die if we do not take them into our care,' says global humanitarian group

Rodrigue Forku | 10.03.2021 - Update : 30.04.2021



Three consecutive years of drought in Madagascar's Grand Sud region have led to widespread food insecurity and malnutrition.

Deforestation and slash-and-burn farming expose the soil to the risk of erosion, which in turn results in sandstorms when strong trade winds are present.

In the Androy region, in the south, where more than 95% of the population lives below the poverty line and depends exclusively on agriculture, this is having devastating effects.



Two main – centuries-old – practices worsen climate change in Madagascar:

1. Slash and burn agriculture

The rainforest reserves on the east coast of Madagascar have lost millions of hectares of forests, along with their biodiversity.

2. Deforestation for wood energy



A) Trees cut down for charcoal: <https://goo.gl/7sp1pj>



B) Pieces of firewood: own photo



C) wood logs ready for Charcoal burning: <https://goo.gl/7so1o1>

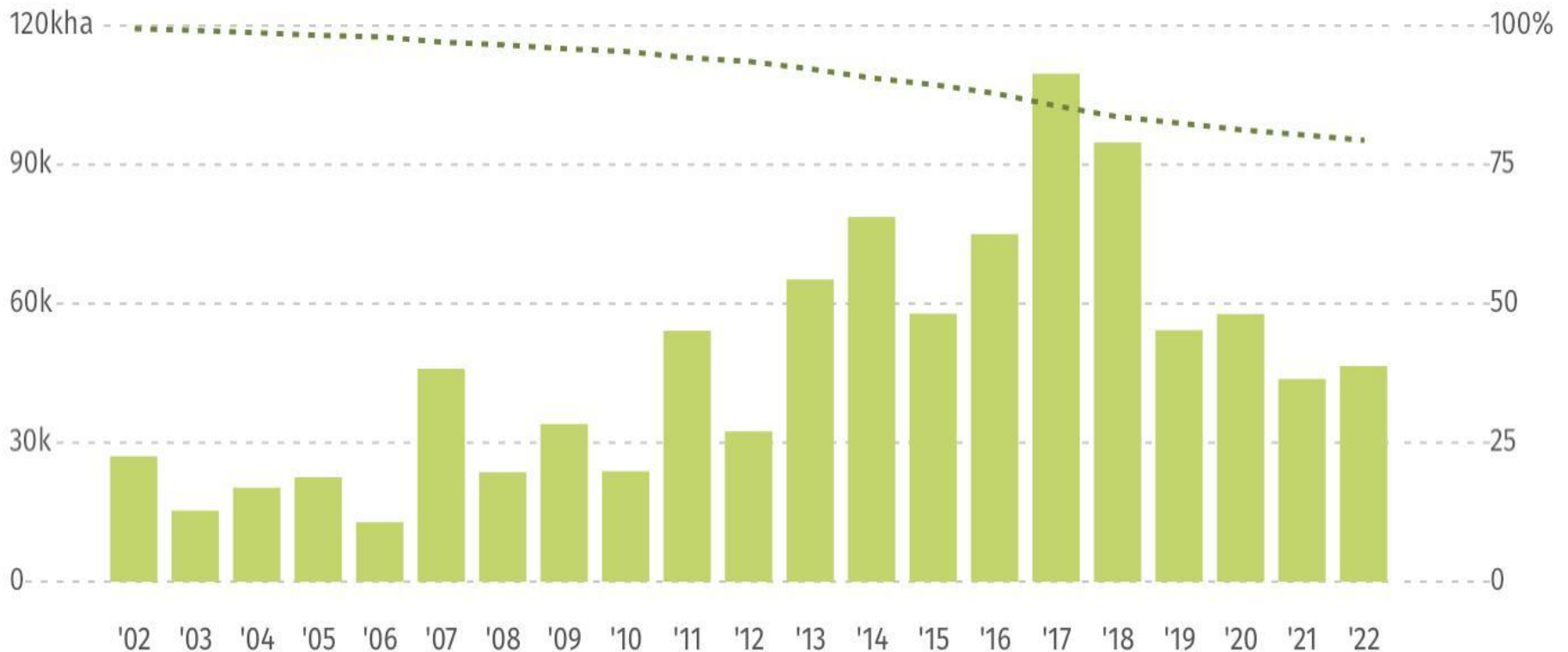


D) Charcoal packed and ready for market: [://goo.gl/nKzaWx](https://goo.gl/nKzaWx)

PRIMARY FOREST LOSS IN MADAGASCAR



From **2002** to **2022**, Madagascar lost **995 kha** of humid primary forest, making up **22%** of its total tree cover loss in the same time period. **Total area of humid primary forest in Madagascar decreased by 21%** in this time period.



What are the solutions?

1. Short-term actions:

- Planting sisals to protect against the invasion of farmlands by sandstorms – good results have already been seen.
- The construction of desalination systems and multipurpose water points.

2. Medium-term actions:

- To revert the trend of deforestation Madagascar must reforest more than 75,000 hectares per year – historically, this year, it did more than this.





3. Long-term and strategic actions:

- **Circular economy:** promotion of **alternative energy to wood** in the countryside; **transformation of waste into alternative energy** in the cities.
- Promotion of **green sustainable entrepreneurship**, **winner and corporate social responsibility award**, **promotion of the green label**.
- Madagascar has national policies to fight against **poverty and climate change**:
 1. **National Plan of adaptation**
 2. **National Plan of Action for Environment and Sustainable development**
 3. **National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy**
 4. **Global Biodiversity Finance Initiative**

IN CONCLUSION

- Madagascar faces big problems related to climate change, environmental and poverty issues.
- The challenges are tremendous: young and feeble structure and infrastructure in charge of sustainable development issues, lack of capacity building, lack of technology transfer and funding.
- **BUT it does its best to create innovations, promote local best practices, mobilize all partners, and use existing means to create resilience and promote sustainable development.**



Madagascar:

Poverty and
climate change

