







Side Event UNFCCC

Building community resilience in the health and agriculture sectors in Madagascar

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ET DE LA METEOROLOGIE





Climate context

• Temperature increase:

- ✓ rise manifests itself especially by increased daily minimum temperatures; Tmean +1-3°C (2100)
- ✓ increase of the frequency of the extreme temperature: e.g. on the western side, ->2050 T(36°C)= 30 days; -> 2100 T(36*C) = 100 days
- Rainfall:



- ✓ reduction: 30 à 60 % annual rainfall
- ✓ Shorter Rainy season : reduced of 65 days in last 45 years, increased drought frequency
- ✓ Distorted timing of seasons:
- ✓ Increased rainfall intensity: especially in the western side (e.g. janvier 2011 Tuléar: rainfall>2 x normal; 06 Jan 2011: 134 mm of rain in 24h ~ 1,5 January rainfall)



Increased tropical cyclone intensity with a slight track shift to the north

Impacts on the sectors

Erosion:

Loss of 200-400 tonnes of arable land / ha / year World average: 11 t / ha / year Sources: EFM, 2000-FAO et Department of Biology, ETSU)

Bas- fonds:

silted

and/or flooded

Dried irrigation channels/ DRIED PLANTS

MADAGASCAR Island/Country:

41 inhabitants/km2 That's 16 times less than in Mauritiu Source:https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/île_Maurice

Right IN BIODIVERSITY
More than 80% of fauna and flova are er

MINING PRODUCTS

OCATION

Increase degradation of public health

Injuries, mental stress, increased risk of epidemic, reduced accessibility to health services and modification of the transmission areas of vector-borne diseases.

Thousands of hectares soil ravaged annually by the bushfires

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Since the late 1990s, there have been two major locust invasions.

Health sector: initiatives for effective climate risk management

- Reinforcement of preventive activities by
 - ➢ Promoting WASH everywhere
 - \succ Climate-health bulletin ;
 - University Training "Sanitary Engineering Sanitation" considering the Health-Environment link;
- Preparedness by pre-positioning of epidemic stocks at local levels before climatic hazards and natural disasters;
- Mitigation : installation of mobile toilets;
- Prospect : Communication relay training on CC.

Awareness on WASH

Campaign for the distribution of "insecticide-treated mosquito nets" and indoor insecticide spraying;



Health sector: Using climate information to inform decisions



Reinforcement of preventive activities by:

- Constitution climate-health Working group
- Dissemination of climate-health bulletin

Prospect : Communication relay training on CC.



Malaria recrudescence zone from December 2018 to February 2019

Agriculture sector initiatives

Valorisation of climate information for better climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector

- Awareness and capacity building for the use of meteorological information and products,
- Constitution of user platform at community level
- Production of weather reports appropriate to the needs of farmers
- Facilitating the acquisition of simple meteorological information actionable by farmers







WEATHER INFORMATION COMMUNICATION CIRCUIT



Bulletin Meteo

Traduction simplifiée des informations meteo + recommadations techniques



FARMER CALENDAR

USING ICT FOR COMMUNICATING CLIMATE INFORMATION

- Information needs assessments in rural areas
 - > 50 % of smallholder farmers in Southern Madagascar would like to receive climate information and give feedback via mobile phones
- Make use of adapted digital approaches to complement "traditional" communication channels
 - Change in Paradigm farmers have access to information in the moment they need it
- Adapted technology:
 - Simple mobile phones instead of internet-ready smartphones
 - Hotline based on Interactive Voice Response (IVR): No barrier for illiterate persons
- First step: Integration of seasonal crop calendars into existing "3-2-1 hotline" with currently 500,000 users per month (*planned for 2019*)



PROSPECTS



- Improve the capacity of Met Service to deliver reliable and timely weather, water and climate forecast: *actual observation network less than 1/3 minimum required*
- •Foster stronger ownership among intermediate sectoral users to co-produce informations tailored to the needs of endusers at community level





• Use adapted digital approaches to reach end users

SUMMARY

Climate resilient communities necessitate:

- Early and effective engagement with stakeholders
- More resilient systems for management of seasonal climate variability.
- Tailoring climate information to risk management problems is key methodological issue
- Change in paradigm: making climate information accessible to end users

DZIEKUJE BARDZO THANK YOU