

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (1/4)










Selected sectors and value chains

-  **Fishing** (shrimps)
-  **Agriculture** (maize)
-  **Mines** (gold)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Madagascar:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved (except for mines)

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN MADAGASCAR

FISHING	AGRICULTURE	MINES
<div> 2 sectoral dialogue workshops for VCs identification</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public and private sectors, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div> <div> 3 meetings with the private (umbrella organisations) and public sectors, and artisanal fishing actors</div> <div> 1 multi-stakeholders meeting on defining bankable projects</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public (national) and private sectors (umbrella and producers organisations, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div>	<div> 1 sectoral dialogue workshop for VCs identification</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public and private sectors, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div> <div> 1 meeting with the private sector</div> <div> 1 multi-stakeholders meeting on defining bankable projects</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public (national) and private sectors (umbrella and producers organisations, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div>	<div> 1 sectoral dialogue workshop for VCs identification</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div> <div> 2 meetings with the public sector</div> <div> 1 multi-stakeholders meeting on defining bankable projects</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public (national) and private sectors (umbrella and producers organisations, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div>




PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overexploitation of undersized shrimp resources• Overexploitation of mangroves• Use of non-selective fishing gear in reproduction and nursing areas• Trawling ; illegal, undeclared, unregulated fishing
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of pesticides and fertilizers• Single-crop farming ; land degradation• Deforestation• Slash-and-burn agriculture
Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of harmful chemicals including mercury• Clearing and deforestation• Dragging ; Excavations• Cleaning of ores in waterways






COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN MADAGASCAR

Fishing (shrimp) 	<p>By 2030, shrimp stocks are managed sustainably :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop MSC certified fishing • Reduce bycatch • Restore mangroves • Reduce illegal, undeclared, unregulated fishing
Agriculture (maize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce deforestation linked with maize production in the South-West: improve agricultural techniques, improve management of clearing permits • Engage industrial maize producers: promote biodiversity-friendly maize production, land restoration activities • Engage maize processors: improve product traceability to ensure it did not contribute to deforestation and is pesticide-free • Population awareness raising to encourage change in consumption habits
Mines (gold) 	<p>By 2030, 100% of protected areas in Madagascar are free of any gold mining activities</p>

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN MADAGASCAR

Fishing (shrimp) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Public sector:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, a sustainable funding and control and monitoring plan is developed • By 2030, the number of violations will be significantly reduced and more that 50% of fishermen will use only regulated fishing gear • <u>Industrial fishing corporations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grouping of industrial fishing corporations wishes to consolidate information, communicate and publicize its efforts to effectively implement its VCs • <u>Artisanal fishermen:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, over 50% of fishermen use exclusively regulated fishing gear • Increase surveillance against unlawful fishing practices through the Control and Surveillance Committee
Agriculture (maize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, 100% of maize bought in the identified pilot regions (Menabe, Boeny) is deforestation-free • By 2050, 100% of maize bought is deforestation-free nationally and beyond
Mines (gold) 	<p>By 2030, public actors commit to effectively formalising the mining sector and to ensuring better product traceability in 2 pilot sites as part of the transition to a just and responsible gold sourcing</p>

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (3/4)

EVALUATION OF **VCs** (FISHING & AGRICULTURE) AND **DRAFT VC** (MINING)

Criteria	Fishing	Agriculture	Mines
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Yes	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 5	5 ; 10	1 ; 5 ; 15
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	Draft VCs discussed

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BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

