

Country: Madagascar

Committee: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Agenda Item: Climate change education, training and public awareness

Africa's Magical Island Madagascar is an island country located in the Indian Ocean.



Resim1: <https://www.magmadergisi.com/seyahat-rehberleri/madagaskar-gezi-rehberi>

The island was first settled by immigrants from Southeast Asia over 2000 years ago. In the late 19th century, France colonized Madagascar and the island remained a French colony until 1960. Philibert Tsiranana helped Madagascar gain its independence in 1960. Tsiranana became the country's first president. The island is famous for its tropical climate, and the precipitation is usually concentrated between November and April. Madagascar has one of the most unique biological riches found in the world. The island is full of distinctive plant and animal species, with around 80% of the species found worldwide only found in Madagascar. One of Madagascar's most famous known animals is the forest-dwelling lemur species.

events.



Resim 3 : <https://yesilgazete.org/arastirma-buzullar-hizla-eriyor/>

Human activities are directly linked to the activities of sectors such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, industrial production, greenhouse gas emissions and agriculture. These activities cause greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to increase and temperatures rise.



Resim4: <https://ekolojist.net/sera-gazlarinin-kuresel-isinma-uzerindeki-etkisi/>

Natural events take place under the influence of factors such as volcanic activities, solar activity and natural disasters. The effects of climate change can be seen in many areas. As climate

patterns change, we may face many environmental disasters such as drought, floods, forest fires, increased temperature, melting glaciers, sea level rise, loss of natural habitats. Climate change can cause health problems, loss of food resources, economic imbalances and human displacement. . Global climate change can also have serious consequences at the social and economic level.

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Madagascar has developed a National Adaptation Plan to address the impacts of climate change on the country's economy, environment and society. The plan includes measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change and promote sustainable development practices. Madagascar has established a Climate Change Observatory to monitor and evaluate the effects of climate change on the country. The observatory collects and analyzes data on indicators of climate change, such as temperature and precipitation patterns, to identify trends and patterns that may affect the country's environment and economy. Madagascar has implemented a forest monitoring program to monitor deforestation and forest degradation, which are the biggest contributors to climate change. The program uses satellite imagery and ground-based monitoring to monitor changes in forest cover and identify areas of concern. Madagascar has implemented a number of community-based adaptation programs to help communities adapt to the effects of climate change. These programs focus on enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities such as smallholder farmers to climate change through measures such as the promotion of drought-resistant crops, soil conservation and water management practices. Overall, Madagascar takes a proactive approach to monitoring and examining the effects of climate change on the environment and its people. By implementing these initiatives and programs, the country seeks to build resilience and promote sustainable development practices to mitigate the effects of climate change.

- 1) The biggest cause of climate change is human-induced and people should learn to live self-sufficiently.
- 2) People need to control their consumption and not waste it. Otherwise, more energy and raw materials will be needed for this increasing consumption needs of the society, which will affect climate change.
- 3) Instead of fossil fuels, more environmentally friendly renewable energy sources should be used.

4) In transportation, they should prefer walking or cycling instead of traveling with motor vehicles to close distances.

5) People should not destroy forests and the natural environment.

Osman Efe BINARBAŞI