MADAGASCAR POSITION AND PROPOSITION TO THE DRAFT OF DECLARATION UNEA-7

Based on decision 6/4. Promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments,

Taking into account the adoption of a new quantified global climate finance target (NCQG) reaching a goal of $300 billion per year and the Global Goal Adaptation (GGA). And the undergoing negotiation for consensus on a new financial mechanism to preserve the world's biodiversity.

Madagascar proposed the followed key messages
- Ensure countries capacity building to mobilize financement for biodiversity conservation, climate financing, financing to combat desertification and pollution control.
- Facilitation of process of resource mobilization to enable vulnerable country to acces to financement
- Operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund from 2025, with simplified access for the most vulnerable countries

Taking account the IPBES Report on Land Degradation and Restoration (2018b) and the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land (2019) examine the complex interactions between land degradation and other environmental challenges The National reports to the UNCCD indicate that at least 1.2 billion people, and an area of 1.5 billion hectares (ha), are affected by land degradation, with an estimated annual increase of 100 million ha (UNCCD, 2023)

According to Climate Impact Research (PIK) published in 2024, the climate change boundary is most closely associated with the UNFCCC, and related agreements and decisions. The Special Report on Climate Change and Land (IPCC, 2019) and contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report (Bezner Kerr et al., 2022; Nabuurs et al., 2022; Parmesan et al., 2022) specifically address the interactions between land, land use and climate change.

Madagascar recommends to consider: Transformative action to stay within the land-based planetary boundaries: digital solutions for sustainable land management Digital agriculture – also known as smart farming or Agriculture 4.0:It includes the use of emerging technologies such as precision farm ing, remote sensing, drones, field robotics, artificial intelligence and big data (Bacco et al., 2019; Abbasi, Martinez and Ahmad, 2022). These technologies can help detect and mitigate land degradation by monitoring land cover change in real time, facilitating the precise application of water, nutrients and pesticides, enhancing crop health through early pest and disease detection, and promoting sustainable land management practices, among others

Based on UNEA 7 theme "Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet", Madagascar call for action and plaide for G0 FORUM and call for a new members; friends group, donors to sequester more carbon than we emit.

Finaly we encourage"The synergies between the three Rio conventions– on climate, biodiversity and desertification and pollution conventions and show that addressing land degradation can amplify efforts to protect ecosystems and mitigate climate change, while improving human wellbeing. "