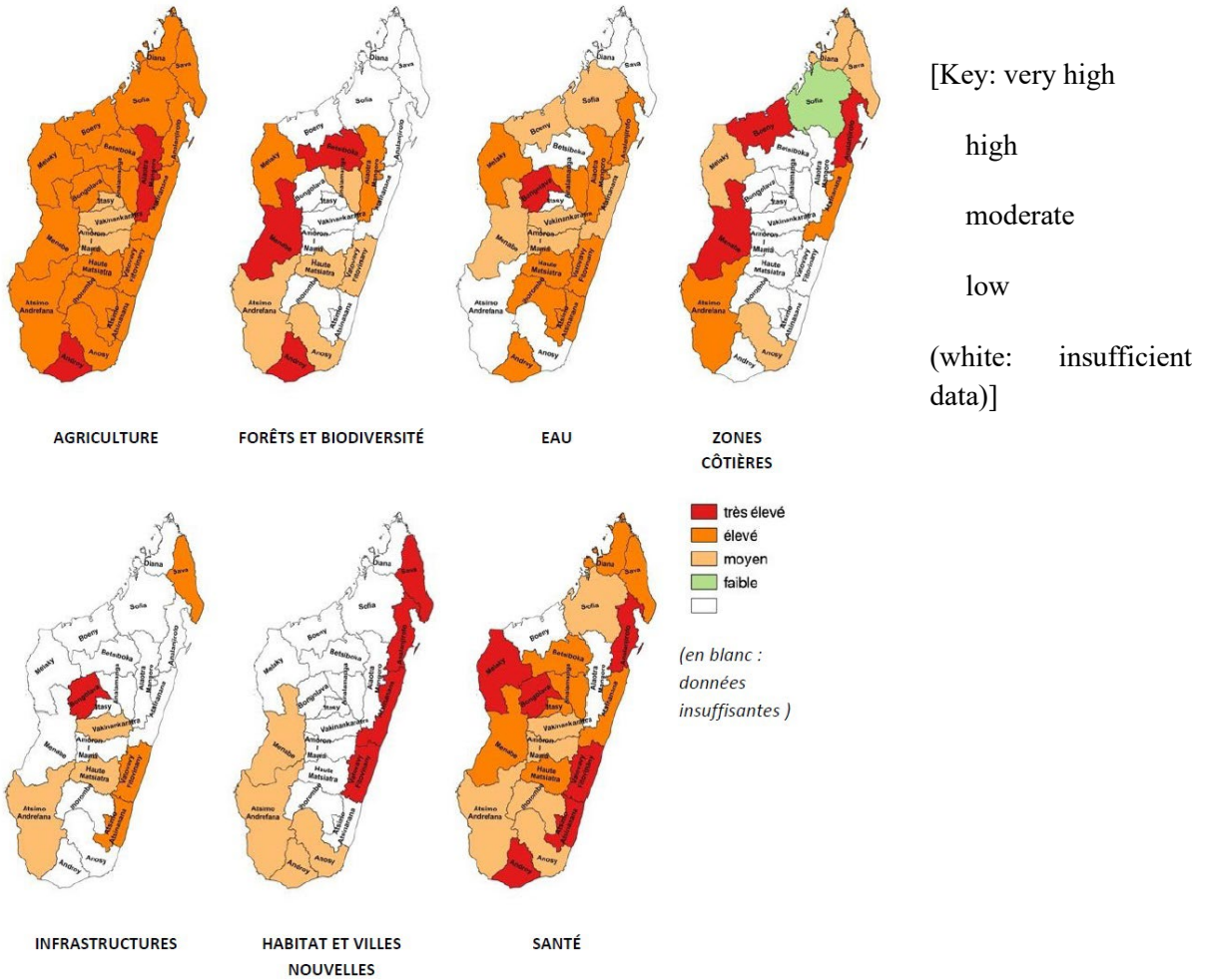


ANNEX 1

LEVEL OF RISK DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE, BY SECTOR AND REGION

Agriculture — Forests and biodiversity — Water — Coastal areas

Infrastructure — Housing and new towns — Health



ANNEX 2

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS FOR MADAGASCAR, BY HAZARD AND BY SECTOR

Sector	Climate-related hazard			
	Rising temperatures	Decreasing precipitation	Possibly more intense tropical cyclones	Rising sea levels
<b>Agriculture</b>	<p>Rising temperatures affecting current crop yields;</p> <p>Elevated risks when night-time temperatures rise;</p> <p>Higher evapotranspiration rate, causing reduced soil moisture and increased soil degradation;</p> <p>Increased livestock mortality (cattle in particular).</p>	<p>Increased need for irrigation, especially for rice cultivation.</p>	<p>Damage to crops (sensitive crops in particular) and supply chains.</p>	<p>Seawater intrusion and surface and groundwater salinization in low-altitude coastal agricultural areas, adversely affecting agricultural yields.</p>
<b>Public health</b>	<p>Acute respiratory illnesses;</p> <p>Spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria;</p> <p>Heat stress in people, causing acclimatization difficulties and aggravating pre-existing medical</p>	<p>Availability of drinking water resources;</p> <p>Water scarcity, affecting sanitation and hygiene;</p> <p>Changes in vector-borne diseases as a result of a shift in the distribution of</p>	<p>Public health following the degradation of water quality and sanitation.</p>	<p>Health risks associated with well drilling in coastal areas (groundwater salinization).</p>

	conditions such as cardiovascular problems.	precipitation between dry and wet periods.		
<b>Water resources</b>	Higher evapotranspiration rate, causing reduced soil moisture and groundwater replenishment;  Decrease in run-off and surface water.	Increased need for irrigation, especially for rice cultivation;  Reduced drinking water resources, due to a lack of groundwater replenishment.	Damage to water infrastructure caused by cyclones.	Seawater intrusion and surface and groundwater salinization in coastal areas.
<b>Risk and disaster management</b>	Heat stress in people, causing acclimatization difficulties and aggravating pre-existing medical conditions such as cardiovascular problems.	Drought, leading to crop damage, water scarcity and other socio-economic impacts.	Damage to crops, infrastructure, supply chains, services, etc.	Seawater intrusion and surface and groundwater salinization in coastal areas.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Weakening of structures due to dilatation during extreme heat events.		Degradation of infrastructure;  Destruction of infrastructure.	Degradation of infrastructure;  Destruction of infrastructure.
<b>Management of coastal areas, biodiversity and forestry</b>	Degradation of biodiversity and ecosystems.	Degradation of biodiversity and ecosystems.	Degradation of coral reefs and coastal marine ecosystems;  Increased coastal flooding, affecting coastal ecosystems;  Degradation of terrestrial ecosystems.	Seawater intrusion and surface and groundwater salinization in coastal areas, and destruction of salt-intolerant terrestrial coastal habitats.

<b>Fishing</b>	Changes in fish populations and alteration of reproduction cycles.	Longer low-water periods, which disrupt life cycles and lead to [sic]	Higher production costs, due to infrastructure destruction and supply chain disruptions.	
<b>Land use planning</b>	Diminishing arable land and bodies of water.	Diminishing arable land and bodies of water.	Degradation of infrastructure; Degradation of farmland.	Increased soil erosion on littoral fringe.
<b>Housing and new towns</b>	Degradation of housing; Ventilation during heatwaves.	Lower productivity.	Collapsed buildings; Impacts of flooding on infrastructure.	Degradation of infrastructure.

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