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Madagascar: Improving the management of internal migration in the context of climate change (ProMIC)

The Boeny region has improved the management of internal migration linked to climate change and other unregulated migration at a social, economic and political level.

















Project title

Improved management of internal migration in the context of climate change in host communities in northern Madagascar

Commissioned by

Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ)

Executing Agency

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Project Area

Boeny and Antananarivo region

Partner

Ministry of the Interior Madagascar

Project duration

01.09.2023 – 31.08.2027

Budget

4,4 Mio. EUR

The project is part of the BMZ's special initiative "Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons and Host Countries" (SIGA), whose main areas of action are to help refugees, displaced persons, stabilise host regions and reduce acute causes of migration.



Expected results in numbers

- ✓ 2,000 people, including 30% women and 30% young people, have taken part in meetings and dialogues on local rules and customs.
- 200 households of internal migrants or local host populations, 20% of the household headed by women, have confirmed that their income opportunities in the sustainable use of natural resources have improved.
- ✓ The Boeny region has implemented 5 measures as part of its migration management strategy that are sensitive to gender, climate and biodiversity protection.
- Decision-makers in the regions of destination and origin have jointly carried out 3 advocacy actions at national level to raise awareness of internal migration in the context of climate change.

Challenges

Climatic extremes such as prolonged droughts and cyclones, as well as the lack of infrastructure and security problems, deteriorate the living conditions in the south of Madagascar, and force more and more people to seek sources of income in other regions of the country. Although internal migration has long existed in Madagascar, the current increase in these migratory flows poses major challenges for the host regions in the west and north of the country, including the Boeny region.

The settlement of migrants increases pressure on natural resources and brings with it the risk of social conflict. The absence of an effective national policy on internal migration prevents systematic management at regional and local level.

In this context, ProMIC helps to improve the management of internal migration to promote governance and the sustainable management of natural resources, social cohesion and the fight against inequality and poverty.

Our approach

ProMIC aims to strengthen the capacities of key actors in the Region, such as local authorities, civil society and state institutions at various levels through four (04) complementary areas of intervention:

Social level: With technical advice focusing mainly on dialogue, awareness-raising, conflict management and prevention, and participatory planning, the project aims to improve social cohesion.

Economic level: The project supports to improve the living conditions of the local population through securing land rights and the sustainable use of natural resources (climate-adapted agriculture and income-generating measures) - promoting women and young people in particular.



Policy level: The project provides technical and organizational advice to stakeholders in the Boeny Region for the development of a gender-, climate- and biodiversity-sensitive migration management strategy, the establishment of a coordination mechanism between the region of origin and the destination region, and support for an advisory committee.

Scientific level: The project promotes the development of applicable knowledge on the nexus of internal migration and climate change in Madagascar, including the utilization of new knowledge as a decision-making tool for managing internal migration.

Progress

Since September 2023, the project has focused on:

- Community consultation (local authorities, civil societies, associations, ethnic leaders, etc.) on conflict prevention and management mechanisms;
- Support for the identification of eleven (11) extension zones in three of the project's communes (Anjianjia, Marosakoa, Ankijabe) and assistance with planning for their development;
- Clarification of the roles and mandates of actors involved in managing internal migration, with a view to setting up a consultative committee;
- ✓ Development of strategic partnerships with key actors in the field of migration and climate change research, in particular with Observatoire de la Migration Interne, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations University (UNU-EHS).



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