

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EXTERNAL POLICIES
DIRECTORATE B
- Policy Department –

NOTE

ON THE SITUATION In MADAGASCAR

Summary

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean with an area of 587 000 sq. km and 16 million inhabitants, is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of less than € 300 in 2006; 68 % of its population live below the poverty line. Madagascar was a French colony until it achieved independence in 1960; it is now a multi-party republic. Most of the population is Malagasy, with historical and cultural links in Africa and Asia. In the past the country's potential wealth of natural and human resources has been largely wasted by poor governance and crises that have prevented the reform undertaken since 1966 and the average growth of 4.5 % (1997-2001) from improving the standard of living. The President since 2001, Marc Ravalomanana, is a rich businessman who likes to present himself as the country's benefactor; he was re-elected in December 2006 and his position has been further strengthened by the parliamentary elections on 23 September 2007, which gave him a majority of over 80 % of the seats in the Assembly. The Madagascar Action Plan (MAP), launched in 2006, is intended to pull Madagascar out of its endemic under-development. Financial resources programmed under the 10th EDF (2008-2013) amount to € 588.2 million.

The opinions expressed in this document are the author's and do not necessarily represent the position of the European Parliament.

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PROVINCES

- ① ANTANANARIVO
- ② ANT SIRANANA

- ③ FIANARANTSOA
- ④ MAHAJANGA

- ⑤ TOAMASINA
- ⑥ TOLIARA

PE396.428

Background

From settlement to decolonisation

Madagascar is an island in the Indian Ocean with an area of 587 000 sq. km; it was populated relatively late. The inhabitants derive from successive migrations of people of various origins. The first inhabitants, whose origins are not clear, were the 'faha-vazimba'. The peoples who arrived later reflect the island's geographical position between Asia and Africa: Indonesians who occupy the central plateaux, then Malayo-Polynesians, then Semites and Islamised Arabs who settled in the coastal areas. They set up numerous trading posts on the north coast, which were mostly destroyed by Portuguese navigators from the 16th century onwards. The trade in slaves from Mozambique has given rise to an African population that has settled along the north-west coast.

The first European to 'discover' Madagascar was the Portuguese Diego Dias in 1500. Madagascar then became a port of call on the route to the Indies and was subject to numerous European attempts to establish plantations. After the Portuguese (16th century), it was the turn of the Dutch (end of the 16th century) and then the British (17th century) to try to establish colonies. The French made the only real attempt at colonisation and for 30 years (1642-1672) were established at Fort-Dauphin. Later, up to the 19th century, because of the numerous trading posts along the eastern coast, there was a flourishing trade between Madagascar and the Île de Bourbon (Réunion) and the Île de France (Mauritius). Colonisation was formalised in 1896. The French colonists mistrusted the 'Merina', the inhabitants of the highland areas, who were considered the most advanced. Colonisation entailed the 'pacification' of the whole island, the dismantling of the local oligarchy (and abolition of its privileges), elimination of foreign trade competition, communication projects, the foundation of a school of medicine in 1897 and development of secular education. In 1896 the Malagasies became 'French subjects' but not citizens and thus had no political rights. In 1946, Madagascar obtained the status of French overseas territory with an elected assembly with limited powers. The insurrection in 1947, which was severely repressed, marked a decisive stage in the struggle for independence. The Malagasies voted in favour of the Community proposed by General de Gaulle. On 26 June 1960 Madagascar became independent while maintaining privileged relations with France. It was subsequently admitted to the UN and the OAU.

The military government and democratisation

After a decade of political stability, Madagascar experienced serious political and social problems associated with the wearing effect of being in power. In 1972 President Tsiranana was nevertheless elected for a second term. In the spring of that year a student strike was transformed into a national strike. The government gave orders to fire on the demonstrators. Tsiranana was obliged to cede power to the Army Chief of Staff, General Gabriel Ramanantsoa. The General launched a revolution aimed at the 'Malagisation' of production and society. In February 1975 he was replaced by Colonel Ratsimandrava, who was assassinated six days after taking office. In June a Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC), headed by Lieutenant-Commander Didier Ratsiraka, took power. On 4 July 1976 Ratsiraka acceded to the Presidency for seven years. The revolutionary government embarked on a policy of nationalisation of the economy and a rapprochement with the Communist bloc, breaking with the moderate position

that Madagascar had always adopted in international affairs. The end of the decade was marked by serious economic difficulties, which triggered further unrest. The government reacted by ordering arrests and on several occasions decreed a state of emergency, using conspiracies as a pretext (1977, 1980 and 1982). Having been 're-elected' without opposition in November 1982 and March 1989, Ratsiraka crushed a new attempted coup d'état in May 1990. In 1991, after a series of general strikes and massive demonstrations in the streets of the capital – violently repressed by the police – the President initiated a process of democratisation and the accession to the presidency of Dr Albert Zafy, chosen for his integrity. Democratisation remained fragile as shown by the return to a strong presidential regime, backed up by a referendum in September 1995. The new civilian authorities' task was made more difficult by the economic situation, which fuelled the conflict between President Zafy, his Prime Minister and the World Bank and the IMF. The government's popularity was undermined by financial matters associated with the 'parallel financing' of the debt; this was primarily due to President Zafy's lack of authority and his inability to combat corruption. Discontented with constitutional reform that permitted the President rather than the Assembly to appoint the Prime Minister, the National Assembly removed Zafy from office in 1996. This was also the year when a fire destroyed the Queen's palace, a national symbol.

Two former presidents stood against each other in the presidential election in December 1996. Didier Ratsiraka just secured a victory over Albert Zafy (50.7 %) but the result was challenged by the opposition. In April 1998 the result of the parliamentary elections was contested; the opposition parties united within *Forces vives* accused the government of having manipulated electoral lists. Trying to efface memories of his past, President Ratsiraka launched a new policy aiming to promote a 'humanist and ecologist republic' and got a new constitution adopted. He also renewed links with the big international financial institutions to request restructuration of the debt. Ratsiraka made adjustments to the constitution and set up a strong presidential regime. He stood for a second term in the presidential election in December 2001. His opponent, Marc Ravalomanana, challenged the High Constitutional Court's judgment on the grounds of manipulation of the results. The conflict between the two candidates became generalised. The international community became involved in the search for a solution (Dakar I, Dakar II). A new count gave victory to Marc Ravalomanana. This political crisis had serious economic repercussions and nullified the few positive results that had emerged previously. The new President's involvement in the first AU Summit in Maputo (Mozambique) in July 2003 established international recognition of his government. Economically he advocates liberalisation and rapid sustainable development. During the elections on 23 September 2007, where there was a very low turn-out, Tiako i Madagasikara (TIM) won 106 seats out of 127 and thus consolidated President Ravalomanana's position.

Marc Ravalomanana's presidency

Mr Ravalomanana was elected President in 2001 on a platform for change and a break with the Ratsiraka era. He is a 'Merina', as the highland people are called. Ratsiraka came from the coastal area. Although the present population of Madagascar is thoroughly mixed, the ethnic dimension regularly crops up in political debate. **Mr Ravalomanana is the first president from the Antananarivo region.** His native village, Imerinkasinina, lies close to one of the 12

sacred hills that surround the capital, where royal or princely families and their principal servants lived. It is unusual in Madagascar, where two-thirds of the population live in the coastal areas, for a man from the highlands, of noble ancestry, to enjoy such a political destiny.

Mr Ravalomanana is a **rich businessman, who presents himself as the country's benefactor**. He wants to run Madagascar like a business. He has started up an economic recovery and infrastructure programme. Numerous roads have been built, which have opened up the localities – roads built or repaired have increased from 500 km in 2002 to 9500 km in 2006¹ – but human development is slower (see below). Mr Ravalomanana must also be given credit for some decline in corruption in Madagascar.

Critics also point to **confusion between the Head of State's public duties and his various economic interests**: rice production, flour production, building and construction, and the media, with a television and radio station. Certain roads connect his plantations; his party, TIM, holds its political meetings in the premises of Magro, his supermarket chain, which is a subsidiary of Tiko, his agri-foodstuffs company.

In April 2007 President Ravalomanana initiated reform of the constitution, which was put to the vote by referendum and accepted by 75.38 % of the ballot, with a turn-out of 43.72 %. This revision strengthened the powers of the President, who can in future legislate by decree in an emergency. The six provinces that had acquired a certain degree of autonomy were abolished and replaced by 22 regions. According to the authorities this would facilitate implementation of the MAP. Finally the reform made English Madagascar's third official language (alongside French and Malagasy) and **removed the term 'secular State' from the constitution**. This last reform reflects the President's relations with the Churches. They supported his first accession to power and, even though this support has now diminished, he has maintained close links with some Churches, notably the Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar, of which he is vice-president.

Institutional framework

Madagascar's constitution makes provision for a President, a Parliament comprising the National Assembly and the Senate and a certain degree of autonomy for the 22 regions.

The President is elected by universal suffrage for five years. He is responsible for national sovereignty, foreign affairs and national defence. The Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President, forms a cabinet of ministers.

The judicial system makes provision for a Court of First Instance, a Court of Appeal and a Supreme Court. Magistrates are appointed by the President. Madagascar has a Constitutional Court.

¹ Statement by the Minister for Finance and the Budget, Mr Andriamparany Benjamin Radavison, to the European Parliament's Committee on Development on 3 October 2007.

The Malgasy Parliament has two Chambers.

The National Assembly consists of 127 (before the constitutional reform of 2007: 160) Members elected for five years. Apart from President Ravalomanana's dominant party, TIM, during the previous parliamentary term the Assembly had a plethora of small parties among which alliances were made and unmade according to political circumstances or the subject under debate. The Assembly is divided into 12 specialised committees.

Under the constitution the National Assembly must supervise the Government, which presents an annual report on the implementation of its programme; this presentation is followed by a debate. It may also put questions to the Government on specific subjects. Members may ask for a statement, with or without debate.

The Senate consists of 90 senators, 60 of whom are elected by representatives of the territorial entities (10 for each of the six provinces) and 30 appointed by the President as representing particular areas (legal, economic, social, etc.). Its powers are more limited than those of the National Assembly.

After the elections on 23 September 2007, marked by record abstentions (about 30 % of the electorate), the National Assembly will consist of 106 Members from Tiako i Madagasikara (TIM) and only about 20 from other parties.

These are opposition and independent candidates with a strong local base: Bernard Ravelonjato in Miarinarivo; Harinjatovo Rakotondramanana, known as Hary Kalizy, in Mahajanga I; Fanjava velogno candidates, Rémi known as Jao Jean in Antsohihy and Bente Salim Zalifa in Analalava; the Leader-Fanilo candidate Jonah Parfait Prezaly in Befandriana North; the Mayors' Association candidate Parson Zazaharivelo Rakotovazaha in Mampikony; the former deputy of the Presidential party, Alexandre Chirack Rambolazafy, in Ivohibe; opposition candidates Bruno Rajaonson alias Brun-Ly in Marovoay and Boniface Zakahely in Mananara North; and the former head of the Melaky region, Jonah Pikulas, in Maintirano. Some observers expect some of these independent members to join the TIM parliamentary group.

The fact that the Assembly is almost completely dominated by one party gives rise to fears of **impoverished democratic debate** in the next parliamentary term. The newspaper Express commented on the election results on 1 October 2007: *'There is a risk that the scenario that arose in the last parliamentary term will reoccur and even be aggravated. Government bills will go through like letters to the post, as was the case with the law on tax remission. Question-and-answer sessions with the government may be summed up as a round of thanks and praise for the Executive.'*

The domination of political life by one party, the TIM, was already evident during the previous parliamentary term. There is a connection with the imbalance in resources, as the EU election observation mission noted in 2002: *'The observers have, however, witnessed an imbalanced electoral campaign as regards the resources available to the candidates. TIM candidates have been able to travel by helicopter, which gave them a clear advantage in more remote constituencies. The lack of legislation limiting candidates' expenses, even in the media, is the*

reason for a rather unbalanced campaign. It may be asked whether the emergence of genuine pluralism in Madagascar does not depend on the adoption of legislation that sets out the **status of the opposition, public financing of parties and limitation of electoral expenses.**

This situation rather undermines the **EU's efforts to help reinforce the Parliament.** The Malagasy Parliament suffers from a lack of the financial, human and material resources that it needs to operate effectively. The EU has helped by means of a financing convention under the programme for consolidation of the democratisation process in Madagascar, which was signed on 14 January 2004. Under the ninth EDF programme, the Commission set aside a global budget of over € 10 million in the non-focal sector for the introduction of good governance and consolidation of the rule of law in Madagascar. The democratisation process in Madagascar has to be consolidated by the training of senators and Members of Parliament.

Economic and social situation and human development¹

The contribution of the three basic sectors of the economy has remained fairly stable over the years: agriculture contributes 36 % of the GDP, employs two thirds of the population and represents 20 % of exports. However, agricultural production and its income fluctuate because of variable weather conditions (cyclones) and variations in world prices. The industrial sector, which is still underdeveloped, contributes 13 % of the GDP. The services sector, which contributes 51 % of the GDP and comprises transport, public works, telecommunications and tourism, is dependent on national stability.

Madagascar is regularly affected by **cyclones and torrential rain**, which, apart from loss of human life, ravage agricultural production and cause substantial damage to infrastructure. Between December 2006 and April 2007 Madagascar was hit by six tropical depressions, which caused serious floods. In March 2006 the cyclone Indlala, which caused 88 deaths, seriously affected the population in the north and caused substantial damage.

Although annual per capita income has increased in recent years, Madagascar is still **one of the poorest countries in the world.** 68 % of the population live below the poverty line. The 2005 Human Development Index is calculated at 0.527. Only the provinces of Antananarivo and Antsiranana have an HDI greater than 0.5. In 2005 the HDI was slightly higher than the GSHDI (-0.4 %), which reveals a development disparity between men and women to the disadvantage of women. The growth rate fell to -12 % in 2002, owing to the political-economic crisis in the first six months caused by the contested presidential election results in December 2001, but it rose to an average of about 5 % in the period 2004-2006 and the per capita GDP was estimated at about US\$ 296 in 2006. Recovery got under way in 2003 (+9 %), but the buying power of Malagasies in general and the most disadvantaged sections of the population in particular has heavily declined since 2004, owing to the steep price rises following the explosion in oil prices and in the price of rice, which is a staple national food. The situation has been aggravated by the heavy depreciation in the national currency and inflation.

Alongside economic performance, social indicators reveal that **Malagasy living conditions are still very precarious**, primarily because of the lack of social infrastructure (schools, health

¹ Madagascar does not have a national statistical office, thus statistics relating to Madagascar must be treated with caution. In this paragraph we are using UNDP data.

centres, etc.) and the generally unsatisfactory operation of public services. Moreover, social conditions vary according to the milieu, and are more difficult in the countryside than in the towns, with Antananarivo and the surrounding area being well ahead of the outlying areas. It should also be noted that there are considerable disparities between regions with very substantial poverty in the south. The gender aspects of poverty should also be noted: 80 % of households headed by women are poor as opposed to 60 % of households headed by men. In 2005 68 % of Malagasies lived below the poverty line, 74 % in the countryside as opposed to 52 % in towns. This poverty particularly affects the southern regions where eight out of ten live below the poverty line. The net rate of school attendance is estimated at 83 %, with no significant difference between boys and girls. Whereas in the capital only one child in ten does not attend school, this figure is one in three in the south and south west. Life expectancy at birth was 54.7 years in 2005, with women having a two-year advantage. Public health is precarious because of the strong prevalence of endemic diseases such as malaria and diarrhoeal diseases.

The Madagascar Development Programme

The **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)**, adopted in November 2003, is intended to reduce poverty by 50 % by 2015 by means of three strategies: strengthening of good governance, promotion of economic growth on a wider social basis and promotion of safeguard and social protection systems.

Its successor, the **Madagascar Action Plan (MAP)**, initiated at the end of 2006, upholds and extends these objectives. The MAP was launched on the initiative of President Ravalomanana following widespread consultations, and is intended to mobilise the Malagasy people and international partners, to stimulate growth, help poverty reduction, and meet the challenges of globalisation to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is also intended as a response to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the World Bank's action plan for Africa and the European Union's new strategy for Africa. The MAP thus has an innovative programme covering a five-year period from 2007 to 2012, based on **eight commitments**:

1. **Responsible governance:** Promotion of a government and civil service that will have integrity, be efficient and act with total professionalism.
2. **Connected infrastructure:** Construction of quality roads, railways, ports, airports and information technology systems all across the country.
3. **Educational transformation:** Creation of an educational system with world class standards in quality and effectiveness.
4. **Rural development:** green revolution in every region that will substantially increase agricultural production and the creation of agri-business centres.
5. **Health, family planning and the fight against HIV/AIDS:** The problems of malnutrition and malaria will be brought to a halt; HIV and AIDS will not advance any further. Reduction in the average size of the Malagasy family. Improved access to drinking water.
6. **High-growth economy:** Promotion of a diversified and strong private sector driven by investment and national, regional and international trade. Facilitation of business.
7. **Cherish the environment:** development and implementation of best practice.

8. National solidarity: Continuation of a policy to forge a strong, unified national identity that honours the multitude of cultures and traditions of all the people of Madagascar and promotes participation and partnership.

Within the eight priority themes, particularly with regard to infrastructure, rural development and the economy / private sector, the MAP also contains measures to promote regional integration. In view of the low level of State own resources, the financing of the MAP will require substantial mobilisation from donors and the private sector. The programming of the 10th EDF is included in the MAP strategy.

Relations with the EU

The EU is the largest donor. Madagascar benefits from almost all cooperation instruments to assist the ACP countries. However, there is a discrepancy between the need to catch up in terms of human development (for example in health and education) and priority intervention sectors chosen for EU cooperation.

The general guidelines for the new strategy with Madagascar for the period 2008-2013 (10th EDF) were unveiled in July 2006 with two intervention sectors aimed at **integration of the regional market** by means of (a) **transport infrastructure** and (b) **rural development and food security**. 50 % of the programme will be preferably financed by budget aid.

An approach supporting **regional economic integration**, development of trade and implementation of the EPAs is thus envisaged in the framework of these sectors and in accordance with regional strategies.

Finally, in view of Madagascar's substantial need of good governance and reform of justice and the results of the ninth EDF measures, provision is made for structured intervention in this area over the next few years.

The indicative programmable financial resources under the 10th EDF (2008-2013) amount to € 577 million for the A-allocation and € 11.2 million for the B-allocation.

Madagascar signed the revised Cotonou Agreement on 25 June 2005 but at 3 October 2007 had not yet notified ratification.

The Economic Partnership Agreements

Madagascar negotiates in the **Eastern and Southern Africa group**¹. Traditional products (vanilla, coffee, cloves, shellfish, textile products) form the backbone of Madagascar's exports. The main imports are: raw materials, capital goods, consumer goods, energy and food products. The EU is Madagascar's main trading partner, with a volume of imports and exports at a

¹ Group comprising Burundi, Comoros, de Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and, until 2005, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The EU is financing a network of national and regional trade advisers, who have been working in various countries, including Madagascar since 2005.

constant average of 35 to 40 % of total trade. The main products exported to the EU are textile products (26 %), fishery products (26 %), spices (13 %) and fruit (7 %). Madagascar imports from the EU capital goods (26 %), medicines and pharmaceutical products (11 %), vehicles (10 %) and textile products (8 %).

The EPA negotiations between the EU and the ACP countries officially began in 2002 in Brussels. In the case of Eastern and Southern Africa, they were launched in Mauritius on 7 February 2004; the objectives, structure and negotiating procedures were established at this meeting. Several meetings have been held since then. On 9 February 2006 a ministerial meeting in Mauritius concluded with numerous points of disagreement, the main ones being:

- dealing with trade and development in the same agreement requires a comprehensive approach;
- programming of the financing of aid should be combined with the EPA negotiating process;
- fishery agreements should be discussed in greater depth;
- the EU must take account of disparities. The rules of origin must be revised and, if possible, simplified. The ACP countries are in fact asking for more time and the deadline of 1 January 2008 is looking increasingly unrealistic.

At the East African Community Summit in Dar es Salaam on 17 September 2007, **doubts were expressed by Kenya**, which holds the COMESA presidency, on the conclusion of the EPAs. This scepticism, which is also found in other ACP regions, led to Mr Mandelson and Mr Michel, Members of the Commission, to respond on 27 September in a joint letter¹.

The Fisheries Agreement

The Fisheries Agreement between Madagascar and the EC dates from 1986 and **concerns only tuna fishing**. The new Fisheries Partnership Agreement, initialled in June 2006, makes provision for an annual financial contribution of **€ 1 197 000, 80 % of which is allocated to supporting the fisheries sector**. This agreement, which will last six years (2007-2012), is intended to enable the EC and Madagascar to agree on an annual and multiannual programme that will fix the guidelines and objectives to be reached for the introduction of a sustainable and responsible fisheries policy. A first agreement repealing and replacing the agreement between the EC and Madagascar that came into force on 28 January 1986 was signed by the Commission on 25 January 2007. Nevertheless the protocol and the annex, which lay down the technical and financial conditions applicable to the activities of Community fishing vessels, had to be renegotiated, amended and signed again on 16 March 2007, to take account of additional fishing opportunities for longliners. The reference tonnage and the financial contribution had to be revised as a result.

In addition, the Fisheries DG launched a regional **fisheries surveillance plan in the south-west of the Indian Ocean**, which was put into effect by the signing of a framework partnership agreement between the EC and the Indian Ocean Commission. The framework partnership agreement will last three years (2007-2010) and entails a total amount of € 7 million. The first

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr270907_en.htm

specific agreement was signed on 14 August 2007, which meant the regional plan's first activities can get under way.

Relations with the European Parliament

The last Parliament delegation to visit Madagascar was there to observe the parliamentary elections on 15 December 2002¹.

On 2 October 2007 a Malagasy delegation came to present the Madagascar Action Plan.

Human rights

In April 2007 the UN Human Rights Committee published recommendations on respect for civil and political rights in Madagascar, which stated 'The Committee remains concerned by certain dysfunctions in the State party's judicial system'. In addition numerous **discriminatory practices against women and children** were noted. Most of these recommendations echo the international fact-finding mission sent by the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) in February 2007 and the report that the OMCT presented to the Committee jointly with ACAT-Madagascar and the National Technical Committee on Human Rights.

The Committee adopted its conclusions and recommendations, which are in line with the main concerns expressed by the coalition of NGOs as regards prisons (conditions of detention, food, rules on police custody, reasonable time period for trials).

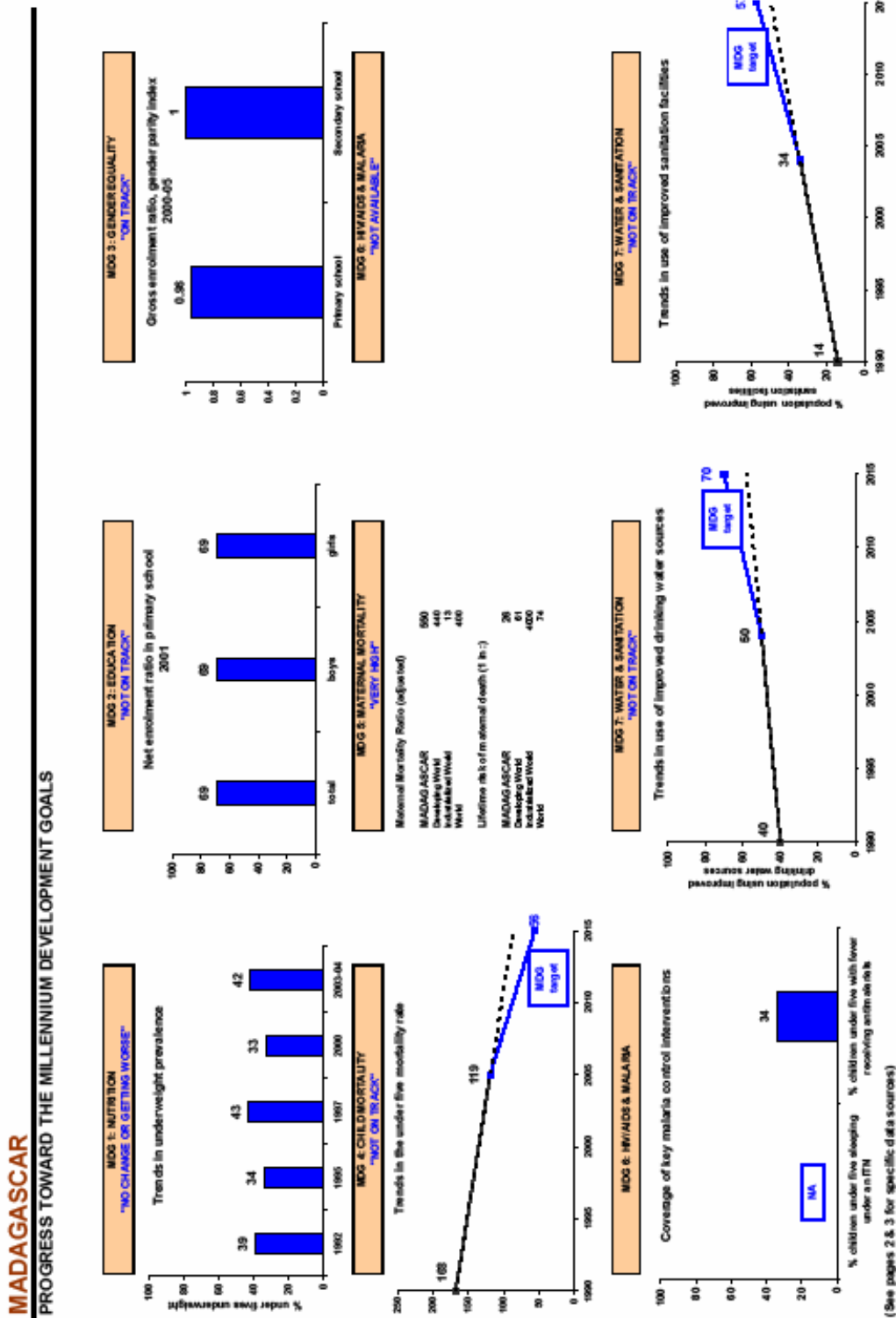
Polygamy and domestic violence remain major problems: the economic dependence of women and social constraints impede access to justice for victims of violence within the family. Women's lack of access to reproductive health care leads to abortions. Finally the recruitment of children for domestic work remains current practice in Madagascar. The OMCT report also reveals that working conditions may in some cases amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, not to mention the abuses and physical and psychological violence suffered by children in domestic employment.

¹ PE 310.511
PE396.428

Annex 1: Basic statistics (updated 4 September 2007)

	Madagascar	source:
Population (millions, 2007)	19.6	UNFPA: State of World Population 2007, Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth
Ethnic composition	Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry – Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran	CIA: The World Factbook: Madagascar (update 16 August 2007)
Official language	French (official), Malagasy (official), English (since 2007)	CIA see supra
Main religion (and other)	indigenous beliefs 52 %, Christian 41 %, Muslim 7 %	CIA see supra
President	Marc Ravalomanana	EIU Country Report Madagascar: Main Report – June 2007
Next (and most recent) presidential election	December 2011 (December 2006)	EIU see supra
Next (and most recent) parliamentary elections	... (23 September 2007)	EIU see supra
Currency	Madagascar ariary (MGA)	CIA see supra
Real GDP growth rate (%) 2006	4.7	IMF – World Economic Outlook (WEO) -- Spillovers and Cycles in the Global Economy, April 2007
Projected Real GDP growth rate (%) 2007 and 2008	5.6 5.6	IMF see supra
GDP per capita 2004 (USD at purchasing power parity)	857	UNDP – Human Development Report 2006 Beyond scarcity: Power, poverty and the global water crisis
Human development rank /177 countries studied	143	UNDP see supra
Corruption rank /163 countries studied	84	TI – 2006 Corruption Perceptions Index 04 September 2006
‘Ease of doing business’ rank /175 countries studied	149	World Bank – Doing Business: Economy rankings
Press freedom rank /167 countries studied	66	RsF (Reporters without Borders) – The Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2006

Annexe 2: Millennium development goals – UNDP data (in English)



MADAGASCAR

PROGRESS TOWARD THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL	TARGET	MEASURE OF TARGET	1990	2005	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Required A.A.M.C.*	Summary	SOURCES
MDG1 NUTRITION	Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	% children under five who are underweight	39 (2002)	42 (2002-04)	NA	-0.4%	2.0%	NO CHANGE OR GETTING WORSE	DHS 1992; MICS 1995; DHS 1997 (age adjusted); MICS 2000; DHS 2002-04; UNICEF Progress for Children May 2008
		Net enrolment ratio in primary school (total)**	69.0 (2001)	74.7 (2005)	100	1.41%	2.71%	NOT ON TRACK	UNICEF Progress for Children April 2008
MDG2 EDUCATION	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net enrolment ratio in primary school (boys)**	69.6 (2001)	74.2 (2005)	100	1.40%	2.20%	NOT ON TRACK	UNICEF Progress for Children April 2008
		Net enrolment ratio in primary school (girls)**	69.4 (2001)	75.1 (2005)	100	1.45%	2.05%	NOT ON TRACK	UNICEF Progress for Children April 2008
MDG3 GENDER EQUALITY	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels by 2015	Gross enrolment ratio in primary school, gender parity index	NA (2000-06)	NA (2000-06)	NA	NA	NA	ON TRACK (On track = GIR is between 0.98 and 1.04 inclusive)	UNESCO/UIS JMI estimates available in SDWCS2007
		Gross enrolment ratio in secondary school, gender parity index	NA (2000-06)	NA (2000-06)	NA	NA	NA	ON TRACK (On track = GIR is between 0.98 and 1.04 inclusive)	UNESCO/UIS JMI estimates available in SDWCS2007
MDG4 CHILD MORTALITY	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate	166 (2000)	119 (2005)	56	2.3%	7.9%	NOT ON TRACK	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank/UNEP JMI estimates
MADAGASCAR									
			DEVELOPING WORLD	INDUSTRIALIZED WORLD	WORLD				
MDG5 MATERNAL MORTALITY	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	698 (2000)	440 (2005)	13 (2000)	400 (2000)	VERY HIGH (latest estimate > 600)	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank/UNEP JMI estimates available in SDWCS2007	
		Under-five mortality rate (1 in 1,000 live births)	28 (2000)	21 (2005)	4000 (2000)	74 (2000)	VERY HIGH	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank/UNEP JMI estimates available in SDWCS2007	
MEASURE OF TARGET									
MDG6 HYGIENE & SANITATION	Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	HIV prevalence rate among young women aged 15-24 years in capital city	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ministry of Health
		Incidences of malaria and other major diseases	Incidences will remain no available (see page 3 for key materials indicators for MDG monitoring)						
MDG7 WATER & SANITATION	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	% population using improved drinking water sources	40 (2000)	50 (2005)	70	NA	NA	NOT ON TRACK	UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), and UNICEF Progress for Children September 2008
		% population using improved sanitation facilities	14 (2000)	34 (2005)	57	NA	NA	NOT ON TRACK	UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), and UNICEF Progress for Children September 2008

* A.A.M.C. = average annual rate of change

** In some countries the net attendance ratio in primary school is used instead.

MADAGASCAR

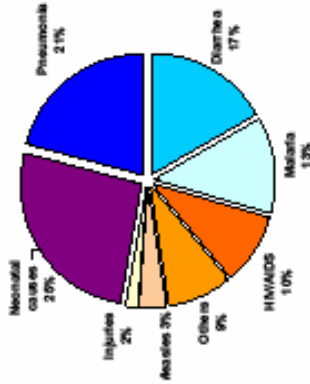
OTHER KEY MEASURES OF CHILD WELL-BEING

AREA	SUB-AREA	KEY INDICATOR	YEAR & SOURCE	MADAGASCAR ESTIMATE	ESARO AVERAGE
NUTRITION	Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (6-59 months)	Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (6-59 months)	UNICEF/HO 2004	88	60
	Exclusive breastfeeding (first 6 months of life)	% children who are exclusively breastfed (first 6 months of life)	DHS 2000-06	67	40
	Worms/salt consumption	% households consuming at least one sachet of salt (100 mg per sachet or more)	DHS 2000-06	79	60
	Low birth weight	% infants with low birth weight	DHS 2000-04	17	15
HEALTH	Prevalence	% under five with pneumonia taken to an appropriate health care provider	DHS 2000-06	48	45
	Diarrhea	% under five with diarrhea resulting in ORT and continued feeding	DHS 2000-06	47	40
	Malaria	% under five with fever resulting in individual drug	NA	NA	28
		% under five sleeping under an ITN	DHS 2000-04	34	6
STOOLSD	Prevalence	Diarrheal morbidity/prevalence rate (15-49 years)	UNICED end 2005	6.5	6.6
	Protect	% of people with diarrhea reporting use of handwashing	NA	NA	NA
	Knowledge	% of young people who have completed or knowledge of HIV	DHS 2000-04	19 (male) 19 (female)	40 (male) 21 (female)
	Condom use	% of young people who used a condom at last high-risk sex	DHS 2000-04	2 percent 2 (male) 2 (female)	48 (male) 20 (female)
REPRODUCTION	Infertility	% one year old children born to women in the last 12 months	WHO & UNICEF 2005	99	72
	DPT3	% one year old children immunized with 3 doses of DPT	WHO & UNICEF 2005	61	76
	Skilled attendant at delivery	% labor attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife)	DHS 2000-06	91	38
	Antenatal care	% women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife)	DHS 2000-06	80	71
CHILD PROTECTION	Contraceptive prevalence	% women in union aged 15-49 currently using contraception	DHS 2000-04	27	30
	Birth registration	% children under five whose names registered at the moment of birth	DHS 2000-06	79	53
	Female genital mutilation	% women 15-49 years of age who have been mutilated	NA	NA	NA
	Child labor	% children aged 5-14 years involved in labor activities at the moment of survey	MICS 2000	32	34
Child marriage	% women 15-49 years of age who were married or in union before they were 18 years old	DHS 2000-06	38	36	

Source: UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2007; www.childinfo.org

DEMOGRAPHY (2005)	
Total population	16,000,000
Total under five population	3,100,000
Under five mortality rate	119
Under five mortality rank	40
Total births	712,000
Total under five deaths	86,000

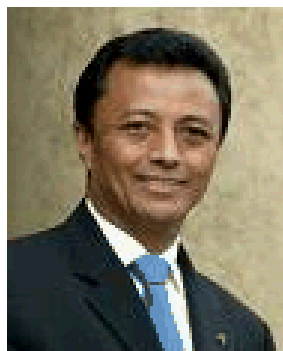
CAUSES OF UNDER FIVE DEATHS, ESARO REGION (2004)



Annex 3: President and government

(Photographs shown where available)

PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE



Marc RAVALOMANANA

MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT



Premier Ministre Chef du Gouvernement, Ministre de l'Intérieur, Général de Corps d'Armée: Charles RABEMANANJARA

Ministre auprès de la Présidence de la République chargé de la Décentralisation et de l'Aménagement du Territoire: M. Yvan RANDRIASANDRATRINIONY



Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Général de Corps d'Armée Marcel RANJEVA



Ministre des Travaux Publics et de la Météorologie: M. Rolland RANDRIAMAMPIONONA



Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice: Mme Lala Henriette RATSIHAROVA

Ministre des Transports et du Tourisme: M. Julien Ravelonarivo LAPORTE

Ministre de la Défense Nationale: Général de Division Petera BEHAJAINA

Ministre de la Santé et du Planning Familial: M. Robinson Richard JEAN-LOUIS

Ministre de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et des Lois Sociales: M. Mahafaly Jacky SIANDOPY



Ministre de Télécommunications, des Postes et de la Communication: M. Bruno ANDRIANTAVISON



Ministre de l'Economie, du Plan, du Secteur Privé et du Commerce: M. Harison Edmond RANDRIARIMANANA

Ministre des Sports: M. Philémon Michel RABARISON

Ministre de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts: M. Bernard KOTO



Ministre de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique: M. Haja Nirina RAZAFINJATOVO



Ministre des Finances et du Budget: M. Andriamparany Benjamin RADAVIDSON

Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche: M. Marius de Sales Hygin RATOLOJANAHARY

Ministre de l'Energie: M. Patrick Xavier Herinirina RAMIARAMANANA



Ministre des Mines: M. Olivier Donat ANDRIAMAHEFAMPARANY

Vice-ministre de la Santé et du Planning Familial: Mme Marie Perline RAHANTANIRINA

Vice-ministre de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique: Mme Cécile Marie Ange DOMINIQUE MANOROHANTA

Vice-ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche: M. Harifidy Jean Seth Alin RAMILISON

Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Ministère de l'Intérieur, chargé de la Sécurité Publique: M. Désiré RASOLOFOMANANA

Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Ministère des Télécommunications, des Postes et de la Communication chargé de la Culture et des Loisirs: M. Hermann RAZAFINDRAVELO