



Country sheet

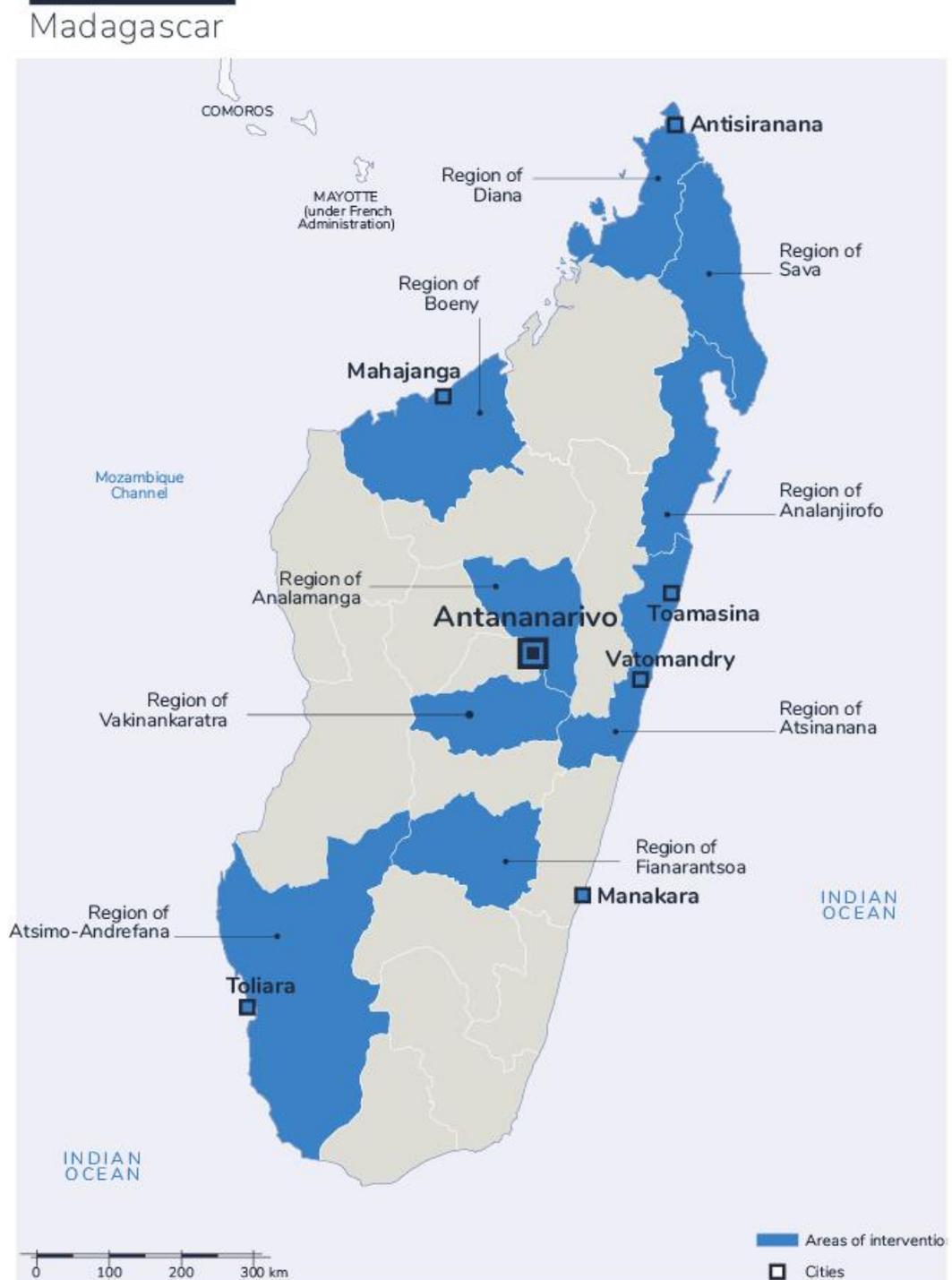
Madagascar





HI's team and areas of intervention

There are 150 people working on HI's programme in Madagascar.





General Country Data

General data

Country	Madagascar	Mozambique	France
Population	30 325 735	33 897 354	68 170 228
IHDI	0.328	0.27	0.82
SIGI	41	19.2	10.1
Maternal mortality	392	127	8
GINI index	42.6	50.3	31.5
Population under UNHCR mandate	1228	603 183	762 378
INFORM index	5.1	6.9	2.9
Fragile States Index	79.8	92.5	28.3
Public social protection		12.7	100%
Official development assistance received	999.9	2258.7	999.9

Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine ban treaty	Ratified on 16/09/1999
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Ratified on 03/12/2008
United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified on 12/05/2015

Geopolitical analysis

Social, cultural and demographic context

The most recent national census, published in 2020, took place in 2018 (RGPH-3); the previous census took place in 1993. The most up-to-date demographic data comes from the latest demographic and health survey, conducted in 2021. This survey shows that Madagascar's population is extremely young. The



median age of the population is estimated at 19.1 years, 43% of the population is under 15 and only 4% is over 65.

According to Oxfam, Madagascar is one of the 10 countries hardest hit by global warming, and high-intensity meteorological phenomena are set to increase in the coming years. Finally, the population's access to services is complicated by the fact that an estimated 55% of the population is not connected to a road network, and that the existing road infrastructure is worn, obsolete and poorly resistant to climatic shocks. Around 79% of Madagascar's population lives in rural areas where 85% of poverty is concentrated, although the urbanisation rate increased slightly in 2024, reaching around 21%. The Analamanga region, home to the capital Antananarivo, continues to account for a significant proportion of the population, with 14.5% of Malagasy living there. But the pace of population growth in the capital has slowed in recent decades, partly due to economic challenges and a moderate rural exodus.

There is still limited access to economic, social and cultural rights in Madagascar, with education still far from universally accessible. According to the latest surveys (MICS-Eagle Report, UNICEF, 2022), the completion rate for children of primary school age is 56%, with 86% for the richest quintile and 18% for the poorest quintile. Similarly, for lower secondary education, the completion rate is 26%, with 67% for the richest quintile and 3% for the poorest. At upper secondary level, less than 1% of children in the poorest category reach this level of education, while among the richest population, the completion rate can reach 58%. The prevalence of children not attending school varies from region to region, and the proportion of children not attending school increases with each change of cycle. In most regions of Madagascar, eight out of ten of the poorest children have no access to primary school. In rural areas, the percentage of young people not attending school is twice that of young people not attending lower secondary school in urban areas. Early marriage is an obstacle to educational opportunities for young people in Madagascar. Extreme poverty does not appear to be the only cause of child labour in Madagascar, with one in four children from the richest quintile reported to be working before the age of 17.

The prison population was estimated at 27,308 men, including 12,288 remand prisoners; 1,991 women, including 1,240 remand prisoners; 830 boys, including 597 remand prisoners; and 56 girls, including 40 remand prisoners in June 2024. The human rights situation, particularly with regard to conditions of detention, remains critical. Madagascar's prisons are vastly overcrowded, and conditions are described as inhumane. The debate surrounding the legalisation of chemical and surgical castration in cases of rape of minors is a recent example that illustrates the violation of human rights within Madagascar's justice system (Amnesty International, January 2024).

As far as food security is concerned, "Kéré" (famine) is still rife in the far south, causing massive population movements towards the north and increasing community and ethnic tensions. Attacks on albinos have also increased in recent years, motivated by superstitious beliefs and endemic poverty.



Political situation

The last presidential elections took place in November 2023 and, despite being contested by the opposition, the results confirmed a second successive victory for Mr Rajoelina. The issues of alternation, respect for democracy and institutions, the weight of civil society and checks and balances that exist in any democracy were all features of this election.

The most recent legislative elections took place in July 2024 in a climate of political tension, with accusations of irregularities and multiple challenges from opposition parties. The newly formed government will have to navigate a climate of mistrust and contestation with possible repercussions for Madagascar's political future.

Economic situation

Madagascar's current economic situation is characterised by modest but stable growth, although the country still faces a number of structural challenges. In 2024, Madagascar was ranked the fifth poorest country in the world, despite a peaceful environment. Its economic growth is estimated at 4.5%, with forecasts of an increase to 5.3% by 2025. This growth is mainly driven by the extractive industries, tourism and telecommunications, which continue to develop despite the difficulties. However, the economy is still vulnerable due to rising energy and food prices, leading to an inflation rate of 9.9% in 2023. The country's budget deficit has also increased, reaching 6.1% of GDP in 2023. Although the level of public debt has risen to 58% of GDP, the risks of over-indebtedness remain moderate.

To sum up, although Madagascar's economy is showing signs of growth, it remains fragile. Moreover, the country continues to suffer from a high level of public debt, limiting the government's ability to increase public spending. Madagascar is also still vulnerable to climate shocks, which can disrupt agricultural activity and affect household incomes, exacerbating poverty. The poverty rate remains a cause for concern, with a large proportion of the population living below the poverty line.

Summary of HI's work in the country

In 2022, HI celebrated 35 years in Madagascar, marked by five phases:

- 1987 to 1996 : Actions exclusively in the rehabilitation sector
- 1996 to 2005 : Action Nord Sud period and work on structuring associations
- 2006 to 2014: Renewed focus on disability
- 2015-2023 : Multi-annual Operational Framework and StratOP: broadening geographical zones and sectors
- Capacity development to respond to humanitarian needs since 2021.



Main sectors of intervention	Main activities:	Beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Project start and end date	Donors funding the project
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT Atrika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and distribution of baseline studies and mapping exercises Development and testing of early action protocols Capacity building, knowledge development and ITA to promote the adoption of good practice in inclusion within the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 329 600 including 164 841 women and 164 759 men ; Disaster risk management actors (BNGRC, regional and local DRR authorities and structures and civil society organisations including organisations of people with disabilities) 329 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BNGRC Organisations of people with disabilities Civil society organisations DRR and Anticipated action actors 	Boeny Diana	January 2022 to December 2024	Deutsche Humanitäre Hilfe GFFO
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT Avotse – HIP24	Setting up of forecasting and early warning systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and institutionalisation of Anticipatory Action Protocols (AAP) for drought in 16 communes in the 4 districts of the Grand Sud Support for the coordination of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Early Action (EA) initiatives in collaboration with national and local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 275 838 people living in 16 communes of the 4 districts in the regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Against Hunger WHH SAHI 	Atsimo Andrefana	May 2024 to April 2026	ECHO



	<p>Strengthening the capacities and coordination of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training local and regional actors to better anticipate and respond to climate crises • Coordination of efforts between the various humanitarian and governmental actors to ensure a more effective response to climate risks, particularly drought <p>Advocacy for inclusion and harmonisation of approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the integration of Early Action into national policies and contingency plans • Strengthening inclusiveness in risk anticipation processes by ensuring that the most vulnerable populations (people with disabilities, women, children, etc.) are taken into account. <p>Response to crises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and implementing rapid responses to crises via a ‘Crises Modifier’ mechanism for rapid intervention in the event of new shocks or crises <p>Monitoring and evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a system for monitoring the results of Anticipated Actions, with a cost-benefit analysis to promote increased funding for these actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities and regional institutions 				
<p>INCLUSION</p> <p>Masôva</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building for information and guidance counsellors and training teams • Support to and innovation of training schemes • Developing an inclusive approach to the value chain for producers, groups of farmers and businesses • Setting up of a Personalised Social Support system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 930 people with disabilities (capacity-building) • 570 young people with disabilities (economic autonomy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • METFP • MinPop • Min. of Youth and Sports • VOVONANA • AFHAM • CROPH 	<p>Analanjirifo</p> <p>Atsinanana,</p> <p>Vatovavy</p>	<p>June 2022 - December 2024</p>	<p>USAID</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the inclusion of the Lifeskills programme • Strengthening the inclusion of people with disabilities in Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) • Creating/strengthening a multi-actor consultation platform • Updating the policies of companies and technical education and vocational training establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 structures (employers, institutions, training schemes and civil society) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toamasina Diocese Development Body • Mananjary diocese 			
<p>INCLUSION</p> <p>FEF project: Corporate social responsibility and employability</p>	<p>Component 1: Developing and strengthening the employability skills of young people, including vulnerable young people, by building the capacity of the targeted training structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion Technical Assistance (ITA) to help partner companies become inclusive employers • Training and coaching for teachers and work-study tutors to 1 - put in place specific measures to help vulnerable students enrolled in their institution; 2 - incorporate an inclusive approach. <p>Component 2: Supporting the professional inclusion of young people, including vulnerable young people, by strengthening specific targeted inclusion structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of information systems on suitable occupations and training, in collaboration with interested companies and training establishments <p>Component 3: Raising awareness among institutions, universities and the private sector of the need to increase the employability of young people, including young people in vulnerable situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training CSOs (civil society organisations)/OPDs (organisations of people with disabilities) who are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work-Study set-ups : 100 technical high schools (LTP) and Women's Training Centres (CFP), 150 Universities • Lifeskills and softskills/Employability enhancement workshops run by Information & Guidance Centres (CIO): 300 young people • Beneficiaries of youth associations: 500 young people • Equity funds : 100 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation and Cultural Action Service (SCAC) • Francophone University Agence (AUF) • Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Youth and Sports • Zara network, Tanarive University's Association for Students with Disabilities (AEHUTE), Albino Students' Association • Lab Handicap, Malagasy Association of Human Resources 	<p>Analamanga</p> <p>Atsinanana,</p> <p>Analanjirifo</p> <p>Matsiatra</p> <p>Ambony</p>	<p>June 2024-June 2026</p>	<p>French Embassy</p>



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	<p>members of the ZARA Network to develop an advocacy strategy: capacity-building workshop for CSOs on advocacy techniques; validation of the advocacy strategy; and coaching for implementation</p>		<p>Directors, FIVMPAMA</p>			
<p>EDUCATION Manonga</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting partner schools for the deployment of inclusive educational training and for the implementation of inclusive action plans Supporting schools in making adjustments for pupils with special needs Supporting teachers in strengthening inclusive teaching methods; Organising advocacy events at local and national level; Support from the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training to organise the National Platform for Inclusive Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,330 children and young people with disabilities 8,240 parents and families of students with disabilities 1,320 teachers 83 parent-teachers associations (415 people) 320 people from the supervisory ministries and regional structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of National Education Fanarenana 	<p>Atsinanana, Analanjirifo</p>	<p>January 2022 to December 2025</p>	<p>AFD Fondation Pierre Bellon</p>
<p>EDUCATION Mitraka, Relais project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping education actors/services Organising information and awareness campaigns for users of education services and the general public Organising training sessions for actors on various topics related to the functioning of their organisation Organising meetings or get-togethers between parents of children with disabilities Organising regular meetings of the SAR (outpatient rehabilitation services) users group and schools Supporting groups in establishing dialogue with heads of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 structures strengthened, including 75 schools and 5 rehabilitation facilities, including 2 SAR (outpatient rehabilitation services) and 3 URF (functional rehabilitation units) 	<p>Institutional partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. of Public Health Min. of National Education Min. of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women Min. of Youth and Sports 	<p>Diana Atsimo Andrefana</p>	<p>January 2023 to December 2027</p>	<p>Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting users in carrying out micro-projects or reasonable adjustments to improve their environment (school, home) • Training rehabilitation and education professionals on a minimum number of key subjects: • Training education professionals on a minimum number of key subjects: Inclusive education, Inclusive culture, Personalised approach, CRPD, etc. • Organising meetings between rehabilitation professionals and education stakeholders • Training, monitoring and supporting education professionals in the use of RMS and 5S tools • Supporting the creation of bridging classes • Supporting the revision and adaptation of teacher training curricula • Putting in place systems to deal with the specific needs and support of students with disabilities • Organising meetings with decision-makers to raise awareness of the existence of conventions, texts and policies and the implementation of various national plans • Organising safe space workshops to discuss and support the application of the reference frameworks • Organising workshops to draw up a new or updated national rehabilitation plan • Organising tripartite workshops between the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Youth and Sport to create interministerial synergies. 		<p>Operational partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROPH • Farimbon'Ezaka ho Fahombiazan'ny Fanabeazan eny Ifotony • Fikambanan'ny Raiamandrenin'ny Mpianatra • Fédération des Professionnels de la Réadaptation de Madagascar • Association des Médecins Physiques et de Réadaptation de Madagascar • Association des Kinésithérapeutes de Madagascar • Association Malgache pour l'Ergothérapie • Association des Techniciens Orthoprothésistes de Madagascar 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the drafting of an interministerial strategy including an action plan and the monitoring/evaluation of the deployment of inclusive education Organising strategy dissemination workshops Conducting advocacy actions and strengthening the information system 					
<p>HEALTH</p> <p>Hifali 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening care (including emergency care) for people with mental health issues Raising awareness to mental health, fighting stigmatisation and identifying actors and associations engaged in these actions; Advocacy for the development of national mental health training; Supporting the Mental Health Service in updating the National Mental Health and Epilepsy Plan; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,460 individuals and 200 mental health structures and actors, including: 80 health professionals, 280 community health workers and 100 members of local associations, 200 member services of the 26 community-based self-help networks and 2,000 vulnerable people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Public Health 	<p>Boeny</p> <p>Analamanga</p> <p>Boeny</p>	<p>January 2022 to December 2025</p>	<p>AFD</p>
<p>RIGHTS & SUPPORT TO OPDs</p> <p>Mahatsangy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and personalised support for OPDs to improve their activities Strengthening their economic resilience through: creating IGAs through a waterfall co-financing system; optimising the profitability of IGAs; supporting the setting up of projects and the search for financing; making funds available for awareness-raising activities; Boosting and developing the ZARA network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 partner organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Public Health 	<p>Ana</p> <p>Analamanga</p> <p>Vakinankaratra</p> <p>Amoron'i Mania</p> <p>Haute Matsiatra</p> <p>Diana</p>	<p>January 2022 to December 2024</p>	<p>DCI Monaco</p>



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<p>Inclusive governance</p> <p>Rindra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating exchanges between OPDs and CSOs Supporting the participatory and inclusive process of drafting and approving the action plan for implementing the CRPD Mobilising the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Promotion of Women to set up the National Disability Commission Supporting the actions of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Promotion of Women as part of the implementation of the National Disability Inclusion Plan Carrying out a study on the barriers to the participation of people with disabilities in civilian life and decision-making bodies Supporting initiatives to bring legislation into line with the CRPD Contributing to improving the inclusiveness of Rohy and Fanainga's approaches and practices Facilitating ownership of the CRPD by regional and local authorities by making available the booklet and the videos explaining the CRPD. Supporting the structuring and capacity-building of local OPDs Supporting the operationalisation of the Disability Observatory Supporting OPDs in information-education-communication initiatives on respect for their rights and the fight against all forms of discrimination and stigmatisation Providing a support fund for the social participation and emancipation of people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginalised people taking part in local consultation structures in 2026: 500 Concrete actions by and for people with disabilities in local authorities to increase their involvement in public life and decision-making bodies in 2026:08 	<p>Institutional partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of the Population, Social Welfare and Promotion of Women General Directorate for Decentralisation Institut national de décentralisation et de développement local (INDDL) Regions, Districts and Communes targeted <p>Non-state actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Sector Information Service (MSIS) FANAINGA – Support to Madagascan Civil Society Disability Observatory ROHY movement Organisations of People with Disabilities in the areas of intervention 	<p>Analamanga</p> <p>Atsinanana,</p> <p>Analanjirofo</p> <p>Menabe</p> <p>SAVA</p>	<p>April 2023</p> <p>–</p> <p>December 2024</p>	<p>USAID</p> <p>UNDP</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting decentralised authorities in inclusive governance and in the development and implementation of an inclusive Municipal Development Plan and budget 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organisations working in the fields of disability and/or Human Rights 			
<p>PRISONS</p> <p>Mafonja</p>	<p>Training and capacity training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for prison staff, those working with minors and professionals dealing with children in conflict with the law Capacity building for staff and stakeholders involved in the protection of minors <p>Support and direct intervention with children and families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of educational, health, psychosocial and legal programmes for children in prisons Support for the families of children at risk, in particular by involving parental educators and facilitating access to health and education services <p>Improvement of living conditions and reintegration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving hygiene conditions and access to healthcare for children Setting up nutrition, vocational training and social and economic reintegration programmes <p>Community awareness-raising and mobilisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of human rights and non-discrimination among children in conflict with the law, their families and the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 450 young people 20 civil society organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandir Dignement 	<p>Analamanga</p> <p>Atsimo</p> <p>Andrefana</p> <p>Boeny</p> <p>Diana</p> <p>Sava</p>	<p>December 2023- November 2025</p>	<p>EU</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of community engagement and support by civil society organisations in helping children reintegrate into society Advocacy and strengthening of the legal framework: Promoting the application of alternatives to prison Strengthening institutional and legal capacities to ensure respect for the rights of minors in conflict with the law Setting up data collection systems to better inform and guide public policies 					
<p>PRISONS</p> <p>Mitsinjo</p>	<p>Improvement of living and working conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to improve food security, access to healthcare and hygiene in prisons Improving work spaces and strengthening the competencies of prison staff Training prisoners in agricultural techniques and productive activities to improve food security <p>Socio-economic reintegration of detainees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up schemes for providing psychosocial support, maintaining family ties and providing vocational training Developing economic reintegration projects, including training and income-generating activities for detainees Facilitating access to legal rights and services for detainees <p>Experimentation and innovation in prison services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of multi-service platforms in prisons, offering a range of innovative services to women in detention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All detainees: 2,180 people, including 2,004 men, 113 women, 61 boys and 2 girls All prison staff: 170 including 44 prison directors (including 11 women), 118 MC (?) (including 25 women) and 8 Penal Camp men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power People Inclusion (PPI) Association Chrétienne pour le Développement et l'Action Environnementale à Madagascar (ACDEM) 	<p>Boeny</p> <p>Amoron'i Mania</p>	<p>December 2023- November 2026</p>	<p>AFD</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting up and evaluating multi-sectoral services for detainees, with experience-sharing and brainstorming workshops <p>Strengthening management structures and resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structuring and optimising the management of natural, human and material resources in prisons• Setting up sustainable management and supply systems to meet the needs of detainees and prison staff					
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Donor and partner logos

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