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Country programme document for Madagascar (2015-2019)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Following independence in 1960, Madagascar suffered from a series of crises, mostly notably in 1972, 1991, 1996, 2002 and 2009, that negatively impacted the economy, weakened the sociocultural fabric and led to extreme poverty, which today affects 52.7 per cent of the population. In 2009, the country experienced a violent political crisis, following the overthrow of the former President by the then Mayor of Antananarivo, backed by some elements in the army. This unconstitutional change of power resulted in the country's suspension from all international fora, and led to a significant drop in development aid, from \$750 million between 2005 and 2008 to a yearly average of \$430 million from 2009 to 2012. The freezing of development aid (70 per cent of government investment in social sectors), combined with poor governance and government's inability to mobilize internal resources contributed to the decline of access to basic social services. According to the 2012 national Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) survey results, Madagascar will not reach any of the MDGs by 2015, including MDGs 2, 3 and 4 for which encouraging trends were registered up to 2008. Madagascar faces significant inequalities between urban and rural areas where poverty rates stand at 49 and 77 per cent, respectively, figures which contrast starkly against the MDG 1 target rate set at 35 per cent. For the past 20 years, non-income poverty has been characterized by low human capital, a perception of social exclusion among the poor, huge food deficit (28 per cent of the population is food insecure) and high chronic malnutrition (47.3 per cent) among children under five. The income poverty rate has remained high at 71.5 per cent (National Institute for Statistics (INSTAT), 2012), 70 per cent in 1993 and 69.6 per cent in 2001.

2. The protracted political crisis and the steady deterioration of the business environment led to a decline in private investment from 33.2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008 to 15.5 per cent. Macroeconomic stability was achieved at the expense of investment in social sectors, agriculture and tourism. Consequently, economic growth dropped from a 6.2 per cent pre-crisis level (2003 to 2008) to an average of 2 per cent during the 2009-2013 period, of which 1.3 per cent was in the non-mining sector. (Economic growth in Africa overall reached 5.5 per cent in 2010 and 2011, and 5 per cent in 2012 and 2013, according to the *World Economic Outlook*, April 2014.) In a context characterized by high population growth (2.8 per cent) and lack of sustainable economic growth, the erratic periods of accelerated growth did not allow Madagascar to create jobs, inclusive wealth and transformational changes. Chronic poverty is reflected in low productivity, weak public services, a lack of mechanisms for coordinating initiatives at the local level, poor development services (training, orientation, information, micro-financial schemes) and the country's extreme vulnerability to external shocks. Mass under-employment that currently affects 80 per cent of the population and the lack of opportunities constitute major impediments for the inclusion of the 400,000 young people who enter the labour market every year. The exclusion of a large majority of the population from public policy elaboration and natural resource management was also identified in the conflict analysis for development programming exercise, conducted in 2013, as one of the main drivers of social conflict and political instability.

3. With popular support and accompanied by the international community, successful presidential and legislative elections were held in 2013. Although democratically elected institutions were established, weak governance at all levels remains a challenge. The fragility of national and local institutions is rooted in the excessive centralization of power, weak accountability and a highly politicized and urban-based civil society. Furthermore, persistent collusion between business and politics, the prominent role played by the army in state affairs, and ineffective oversight and control mechanisms are major challenges that continue to affect the country.

4. Despite improvement in women's participation in politics (19 per cent of ministers and 22 per cent of members of parliament are women, compared to 26 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, before the 2013 elections), the rates remain low. Anthropological and sociocultural considerations – such as non-access to land and property (women in the greater south cannot inherit land from their deceased parents); greater vulnerability to external shocks; limited access to education, training, information and credit facilities; discriminatory legal practices; and lack of enforcement of existing laws aimed at promoting women's rights – are all considered major barriers to women's economic empowerment and greater participation to decision-making bodies.

5. Corruption remains a serious impediment to development. Key development indicators show that Madagascar has been on a steady decline in terms of governance. Restoration of the rule of law and access to justice for the poor remain critical challenges. Currently, only 58 per cent of the population enjoys access to justice. The inability of the Government to collect and analyse data, mobilize and manage internal resources and external aid, as well as its challenges in harnessing, coordinating and rolling out public policies have proven to be serious impediments. Despite the launch of multiple initiatives, decentralization efforts have not yielded expected results due to the lack of an agreed national vision and the state's failure in building adequate implementation capacities.

6. With 15 different types of terrestrial, and six marine and coastal ecosystems, Madagascar is home to 5 per cent of the world's biodiversity. Due to recurrent political crises, two million hectares of forests were lost between 1990 and 2010 as a result of their conversion to cropland, extensive use of wood for domestic purposes, opening of mining sites, illegal logging and export of precious and protected species. During the same period, the population size doubled from 11 to 22 million, further stressing the environment. The lack of a coherent, multi-sectorial policy in land and natural resources management, a weak fiscal and judicial system, an inadequate regulatory framework, combined with widespread corruption, has worsened livelihood opportunities. This consequently heightens the perception of social injustice, a situation that could trigger tensions and undermine efforts of social cohesion.

7. Madagascar is a disaster-prone country, extremely vulnerable to climate change. Five million Malagasy live in regions that are regularly hit by natural disasters, such as cyclones, locust infestation, flooding and droughts. The damages and losses caused by the last severe cyclone, Yvon, in 2008 were estimated at \$330 million or 4 per cent of GDP, affecting up to 700,000 people. Since April 2012, the country has been confronted with a locust infestation that still threatens the livelihoods of 13 million people. The effects of these natural disasters need to be urgently addressed as part of concerted efforts aimed at managing risks and hazards and improving the resilience of vulnerable groups to external shocks.

8. The UNDP country programme document (CPD) covering the period 2008-2011 was aligned with the national development strategy, the Madagascar Action Plan 2007-2012. The country programme was first extended until 2013 and later to December 2014 as a result of the protracted political crisis. Changes in the country context led UNDP and the United Nations country team to adjust their assistance strategy to respond to the crisis and remain relevant to the shifting nature of development priorities. The evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the CPD and related programmes showed that despite the protracted crisis the country office adjusted well to the changing political environment with flexible programming that enabled UNDP to significantly contribute to transformational changes at the national level.

9. UNDP provided effective support to the successful presidential and legislative elections in 2013, leading to the restoration of constitutional order, the resumption of international cooperation, and the improvement of women's participation in parliament. In terms of human rights promotion, UNDP supported the country in producing the reports of the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Universal Periodic Review. The legal clinics set up by UNDP contributed to raising awareness among vulnerable groups of their rights and enabled them to receive free legal assistance. However, lack of reforms in the rule of law and justice sectors limited the impact of UNDP support to the penal system. Despite the country's return to constitutional rule, insecurity and lack of access to justice for the poor continue to prevail. This sentiment is further exacerbated by the phenomenon of the cattle rustling (*Dahalo*) which continues to affect the south.

10. With regard to human development and poverty reduction, one of the key successes has been providing greater access to microcredit schemes for poor people in rural areas. With UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) joint efforts, the microfinance penetration rate rose from 5 to 25 per cent between 2006 and 2013, with 1.042 million rural poor gaining access to credit facilities; now employment opportunities and income-generating activities are benefiting women, youth and vulnerable groups in the regions of Analamanga, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana and Menabe. Regarding support to the private sector, UNDP focused on the concept of inclusive market development to connect small farmers' associations with private enterprises. UNDP also contributed to enhancing the capacity of intermediary structures such as the chambers of commerce and industries, the arbitration and mediation centre and trade associations. UNDP technical and financial support has facilitated the use of management and decision-making tools at the macro level (aid coordination mechanisms, analysis of information on aid, poverty, MDGs and employment). However, lack of consensus and limited institutional capacity for strategic planning has mitigated the impact of UNDP support.

11. In the area of disaster risk management and climate change, UNDP equipped the country with tools needed to operationalize capacity assessments of the authorities, the national contingency plan and the Monitoring Operation and Resource Centre. A training syllabus on disaster risk reduction (DRR) for primary and secondary schools was developed and a Master's degree programme in disaster risk management (DRM) was introduced at Antananarivo University. A national capacity-building programme has allowed local communities to develop their DRR plans. Regular simulation exercises have helped to enhance national and local capacities to mitigate the impact of natural disasters. However, post-disaster recovery mechanisms need to be strengthened in order to increase community resilience and minimize the risk of relapses. In the environment sector, UNDP has supported baseline evaluations and the creation of new protected areas. Innovative agro-ecological models have been developed for sustainable land management; national capacities for the implementation of the Rio conventions assessed; and additional resources for the implementation of the national climate change adaptation programme mobilized through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other partners.

12. According to the post-conflict impact assessment, the common country assessment (CCA), the conflict analysis for development programming exercise and the Declaration of Madagascar General State Policy (May 2014), Madagascar continues to face multifaceted challenges. But the risk of relapse into instability continues to be the most imminent threat to the country. The UNDP contribution to sustainable peace and inclusive growth resides in its ability to foster trust among stakeholders and diffuse early signs of tensions and political instability. It is aligned with the government's General State Policy, which identifies (a) governance and rule of law and (b) inclusive growth, employment and regional development as its key development challenges. UNDP will contribute to these goals by: (a) improving governance, rule of law and accountability; and (b) promoting employment opportunities, while strengthening the architecture for early warning and community mediation. UNDP will target women and youth participation in these initiatives, address the challenges of environment and natural resources governance, and support efforts aimed at improving democracy. UNDP, through its support to national

partners and the recognized role it played as peace broker during the last political crisis, is equipped to contribute to meeting these challenges.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. To respond to the challenges noted above, this country programme will focus on two outcomes in the areas of governance and sustainable development, with resilience running through both. Programmes supporting promotion of basic social services, adult literacy, and response to HIV/AIDS will be left to other United Nations organizations and development partners. This entails the adoption of a programme-based approach focusing on strategic interventions to maximize development impact. With the increase in the number of project staff deployed in the field and the broader base of partnership envisaged, UNDP interventions in the greater south will expand with more beneficiaries given access to employment and income-generation opportunities. Additionally, UNDP will develop interventions ensuring programmatic linkages between various components in order to follow an integrated approach. It will ensure the sustainability of interventions through inclusive participation, national capacity building and ownership, with due consideration to the cultural context, including factors such as access to land, credit opportunities, justice and financial education, which impede women's access to economic opportunities and greater participation in political processes. The country programme will contribute to the attainment of the first two UNDAF outcomes, which have a significant governance dimension.

14. With public financial management and budget support being provided through the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the European Union and the African Development Bank, UNDP will contribute to the development and implementation of the national development plan with enhanced leadership on strategic dialogue, advocacy and donor coordination, stronger upstream advisory and knowledge sharing, and top-down institutional capacity building. The national medium-term strategy will encompass democratic governance, conflict prevention, natural resource and environmental governance with the participation of women, vulnerable groups and other stakeholders. Disaster risk reduction and climate change challenges will be mainstreamed within the framework of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda, in coherence with the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action on the least developed countries (LDCs) for 2011-2020.

15. The governance component is built around two pillars: (a) local governance, peace building and national reconciliation; and (b) rule of law and access to justice with a focus on the penal system and political governance, which includes support to key institutions such as the parliament, the electoral administration and the anticorruption bodies. Building on the country's eligibility for the Peace-Building Fund, UNDP will also support the parliament in its legislative role with a view to advancing the women's rights agenda and reinforcing the capacity of women parliamentarians, youth and the civil society to oversee government actions and engage in dialogue with other development stakeholders. UNDP will step up the promotion of local governance as a space for the increased participation of the poor in the local economy, management of public affairs and resilience building. Since the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights already spearheads support for national human rights mechanisms, UNDP support will focus on the judicial system with special attention on the effective enforcement of laws promoting women's rights. The UNDP contribution to national reconciliation efforts will help to reinforce collaborative leadership by providing a safe space for dialogue. It will also focus on building the capacity of the authorities on conflict prevention, early warning and mediation, with increased participation of women and focus on building their capacities to play a key role in the peacebuilding process and in fostering social cohesion. Strengthening the Electoral Management Body to consolidate UNDP experience for the successful organization of the 2013 elections, discouraging unconstitutional change of power through constant political

dialogue, and promoting social cohesion and democratic governance will be UNDP priority areas. The arrival of a senior peace and development advisor will greatly enhance UNDP capacity to analyse national political dynamics and strengthen its role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

16. In the sustainable development component, UNDP will support initiatives aimed at creating employment and income-generating opportunities benefitting women, youth and vulnerable populations whose daily income is below \$0.50. UNDP, in collaboration with UNCDF and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), will ensure the scaling up of development services such as microfinance, capacity building of local farmers and support to entrepreneurship for poverty reduction. UNDP aims at supporting national capacities for statistics, resource mobilization, and management of development aid at national and regional levels. Greater emphasis will be put on communities' security, with UNDP seizing the opportunity of the country's return to normalcy to play a leading role in mobilizing government and development partners' resources, fostering synergies and complementarities for a more coherent response to social cohesion, peace building and development challenges. This integrated approach will also capitalize on lessons learnt and best practices of ongoing programmes and projects. More specifically, in the field of peace building and national reconciliation, the country office will continue to engage with South Africa and Togo in experience sharing. The CPD rule of law component will benefit from the experience of the Rwanda justice system while enhancing cooperation with countries in Latin America on environmental protection. UNDP will consolidate the gains of South-South cooperation through knowledge and experience-sharing activities (information, expertise, training), technology transfer, financial and monetary cooperation and in-kind contributions in line with the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.

17. Cognizant of recurrent cyclones, flooding, droughts and the population's level of extreme vulnerability, UNDP will support initiatives aimed at reducing and recovering from the impact of natural disasters through national and local institutional capacity building, analysis and incorporation of risk-reduction measures and post-disaster recovery initiatives in national and local development plans. UNDP will contribute to building community resilience, focusing on women, in particular for the management of natural resources and in extending protected areas. The development of ecotourism and promoting the rebranding of local crafts using natural fibres offers immediate possibilities for green jobs for women and youth; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNDP will scale up their successful partnership, which has already generated 300 new jobs for women. Under the Vanilla Islands initiative, aimed at boosting ecotourism in the Indian Ocean islands, the Government intends to create 10,000 jobs each year, with UNDP providing technical support for the elaboration of the Ministry of Tourism 2012-2020 strategy.

18. Although not specifically on crime enforcement and direct control of illegal trade, UNDP will place emphasis on improving environmental governance and reconciling natural resource management with development challenges at the regional and community levels. UNDP will work to enhance the participation of civil society, women's organizations, local communities and affected groups in decision-making processes to ensure effective implementation of the texts governing extractive industries' corporate social responsibility schemes. The support will encompass a framework for working with the private sector that will safeguard local community socioeconomic gains while minimizing risk of conflicts. This intervention will also empower vulnerable communities for the self-management of natural resources and will ultimately help to build trust and increase ownership. Implementation of this component will benefit from the successful UNDP partnership with the Global Environment Fund, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on environment protection/natural resource management issues, academics and the strong commitment of

the Government to enhancing environmental governance. It will add value to other development partners' support to the country for strengthening the legal framework and capacity development for natural resources management, in coordination with United Nations specialized agencies, UNDP global knowledge networks and regional resource centres.

19. UNDP will implement the programme in the context of donor re-engagement and resumption of international cooperation, which will help to enhance the dynamic, innovative partnership established during the crisis at the political, strategic and operational levels and which mobilized the technical support of ministries, the private sector and development partners under the Strategic Dialogue Group co-chaired by the Prime Minister and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Any new partnership will be able to capitalize on the successes of this high-level coordination forum and on the various initiatives in investment, budgetary support, employment, food security, promotion of basic social infrastructures and the sustainable development goals. The country office will develop and improve synergies with other United Nations organizations and strengthen partnerships with non-traditional donors (such as China, Southern African Development Community, Indian Ocean Commission and the International Organization of the Francophonie) and non-resident agencies (UN-Habitat, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)) that were developed during the political transition and electoral process. Through catalytic investments and replicable outcomes, UNDP will be able to harness national resources and mobilize expertise and funding from the South. For the national reconciliation process and public-private partnerships, for example, UNDP will draw on experiences from Brazil, Togo, South Africa and Viet Nam. To improve the visibility of UNDP engagement and results, a communication and resource mobilization strategy will benefit from the regional service centre and the country office communication unit support. The country programme will be flexible enough to adjust to changing conditions and new opportunities in a post-conflict, highly volatile environment.

III. Programme and risk management

20. One important risk to the programme is the resumption conflict. With the good practices drawn from the last political crisis through direct support to vulnerable groups, aid coordination and electoral violence prevention, UNDP will maintain a strong presence at the community level, and consequently keep a window of opportunity open for alternative programmatic options (i.e., support to downstream initiatives). Through the permanent joint programme review committees (the early warning and community mediation schemes established during the previous programming cycle and under the election project), UNDP has strengthened ties with the national counterpart and communities, which has proven to be a viable option for continuing programme implementation during the political standstill. In case of a relapse into political crisis, UNDP, as in the recent past, would strongly advocate for the imposition of individual targeted sanctions rather than general suspension of development aid. The imposition of economic sanctions against Madagascar has proven ineffective against the coup perpetrators but contributed to plunging four million more people into extreme poverty. Furthermore, a stronger partnership with the private sector, civil society organizations, charity organizations and foundations is foreseen with a view to mobilizing alternative resources and maintaining a permanent development aid flow. Finally UNDP will maximize opportunities of co-funding for all components of the country programme. The risk that natural disasters may offset development gains is real. However, thanks to the various tools put in place by the humanitarian country team and the strengthened capacity of the National Office for Risk and Catastrophe Management during the political crisis period, these risks have been significantly reduced. Furthermore, UNDP will work through its partnerships with regional authorities and non-governmental organizations to develop

quick-impact projects aimed at speeding the recovery phase of vulnerable communities. Mid-term reviews of the UNDAF and country programme will provide opportunities to update the programme.

21. The country programme highlights UNDP contributions to national development results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for alignment of results and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country office level are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. National execution will be the default modality, to be replaced by direct execution if required in responding to force majeure. For implementation, UNDP will use a combination of modalities, including agency and non-governmental organization implementation. The country office will roll out the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) to implementing partners by end of 2015. Macro and micro capacity assessments are ongoing and should be completed in the course of 2014. Once the above procedures are in place, the country office is expected to drastically curtail transaction costs and overcome administrative bottlenecks. Adopting HACT will greatly improve national partners' project management and implementation capacity. The UNDP internal change management process will lead to greater efficiencies and a more rational use of resources. The country office will strive to maintain the best possible operational-versus-activity-cost ratio and will continue its efforts to internally align its technical and programmatic capacity. More specifically, the country office will review its organizational structure to meet emerging programmatic needs in a multi-dimensional rather than silo manner.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

22. UNDP will strive to achieve, with its partners, impactful, clear and attributable results for the authorities, the population and other stakeholders. In this context, programme monitoring will be based on realistic indicators, the baselines and targets of which will be defined in advance in the integrated results and resources framework and will be broken down by gender, age and geographical area. The selected outcome indicators are from both the UNDAF, 2015-2019, and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. Data will be derived from national sources, including INSTAT and relevant line ministries. UNDP will support the national statistics systems, especially in the development of databases and the geographic information system and will closely work with research institutions and NGOs to ensure that data collected is relevant, reliable and gender disaggregated. INSTAT will conduct the general population and housing census and regular national surveys jointly with other United Nations organizations, including UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), with the view to providing data for outcome indicators. The implementation of these initiatives will help enhance national capacity for data collection and analysis, planning, results-based management, monitoring and evaluation. The preparation of the national human development report and national reports on the sustainable development goals will be facilitated through these processes and provide the Government with credible, updated information on social, economic, environmental and political challenges. In order to avoid overloading INSTAT, UNDP will provide resources for data collection and analysis and for specific surveys by research institutions, universities and private consulting firms. UNDP has two successful experiences in using modern technologies such as cell phones to conduct national surveys on for example youth-related issues and on natural disaster early warning systems on which it can build. UNDP successfully explored these options under the disaster risk reduction and governance components of the previous programme.

23. UNDP will link the monitoring of the country programme to the mechanism set up by the Government for monitoring outcomes of the national development plan and the UNDAF. It will furthermore foster stakeholder participation through quarterly joint field visits and reviews, regular meetings with United Nations system outcome groups, and

UNDAF technical and steering committees. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism will encompass the publication of quarterly reports and annual reviews. The country office will further strengthen the capacity of its monitoring and evaluation unit in order to increase its level of accountability. It will conduct evaluations in line with the attached plan, the results from which will serve to adjust this country programme if required and feed into the formulation of the next programme. The estimated cost of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism is 5 per cent of the budget.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Madagascar (2015-2019)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL, Area 1: Strengthening governance, rule of law and establishing a fair justice system.				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: Public institutions, civil society and media, at central and decentralized level, carry out their roles and are accountable contributing to peaceful governance that protects human rights. Related Strategic Plan outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
UNDP OUTCOME INDICATORS BASELINES AND TARGET (S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS/PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (United States dollars)
<p>Percentage of public spending controlled by decentralized regional entities broken down by decentralized regional authorities and decentralized technical departments <i>Baseline:</i> Decentralized Regional Authorities (DRA): 5 per cent (2010) Decentralized Technical Authorities (DTD): 0,5 per cent (2014) <i>Target:</i> DRA: 15 per cent DTD: 3 per cent</p> <p>Number of people accessing justice services, broken down by gender and population group <i>Baseline:</i> 39,382 (partial data in three sites in 2013, not disaggregated) <i>Target:</i> 100,000 (50 per cent of women, 30 per cent of youth)</p> <p>Percentage of Universal Periodic Review accepted recommendations that have been implemented <i>Baseline:</i> 58 per cent (2014)</p>	<p>World Bank, Ministry for Decentralization, Ministry of Finance and the Budget, Ministry for Spatial Administration</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Universal Periodic Review implementation report</p>	<p>Output 1: Decentralized entities, civil society and grassroots communities in targeted areas are structured and equipped to foster social cohesion, peace, security, effective recovery, resist external shocks and boost local development, responding to the needs expressed by the population.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Number of decentralized entities implementing and monitoring their gender sensitive budgeted operational plans and security systems that incorporate risk prevention, community recovery and resilience to shocks and relief in targeted areas. <i>Baseline 1.1:</i> 0 <i>Target 1.1:</i> 30 <i>Data source:</i> INSTAT, Ministries of the Economy, Decentralization and Spatial Planning</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2:</i> Number of local initiatives and structures contributing to national reconciliation, conflict prevention, social cohesion and peace building that have been supported or strengthened. <i>Baseline 1.2:</i> 5. <i>Target 1.2:</i> 15. <i>Data source:</i> Projects and Programmes annual reports.</p> <p>Output 2. Democratic institutions and stakeholders responsible for accountability and the rule of law have clear mandate, appropriate resources and the capacity to carry out their functions in an efficient and transparent manner enabling them to facilitate access to justice, the fight against corruption and citizen participation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1:</i> Percentage of criminal and correctional cases heard by the courts compared with the total number of cases recorded in the areas of intervention. <i>Baseline 2.1:</i> 20, 74 per cent <i>Target 2.1:</i> 35 per cent clarified. <i>Data source:</i> Ministry of Justice register, legal clinics reports.</p>	<p>Government line ministries in charge of CPD thematic areas: implementation and rollout partner, strategic management, coordination and technical expertise.</p> <p>Parliament: implementation and rollout.</p> <p>Civil society, media: mobilization, lobbying, participation, strengthening the social dialogue, particularly at decentralized level, promoting fundamental rights and principles for social peace.</p> <p>Training institutions: training provision and expertise.</p> <p>United Nations system: UNHCHR technical and financial support.</p>	<p>Regular: 11,500,000 Other: 2,000,000 Available: 11,500,000 To be mobilized: 2,000,000</p> <p>Regular: 8,537,000 Other: 8,000,000 Available: 8,537,000 To be mobilized: 8,000,000</p>

<p>Target: 70 per cent</p> <p>Proportion of women to men in the parliament. Baseline: 0.24 (31 women against 130 men) Target: 0.54</p>	<p>Parliament</p> <p>Data source: Project and programmes annual reports</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2: Number of institutions: Parliament, senate, Election Management Body carrying out their mandates with provided tools and capacities that promote women participation. Baseline 2.2: 0 Target 2.2: 30. Data source: Projects and programmes annual reports.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Number of initiatives contributing to the fight against corruption or to citizen participation supported. Baseline 2.3: 6 (in 2014). Target 2.3: 12</p>	<p>European Union, United States, France, World Bank – technical expertise, funding, synergy and complementarity</p>	
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL, Area 2: Economic recovery via the establishment of a stable socio-political environment, maintaining macroeconomic stability and recreating an attractive business environment</p>				
<p>UNDAF/UNDP OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable population groups in targeted areas access income and employment opportunities, thus enhancing resilience and contributing to inclusive and equitable growth which in turn fosters sustainable development. Related Strategic Plan outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</p>				
<p>Extreme poverty rate (broken down by region, gender, residential environment, national average) Baseline: 52.7 per cent (MDG survey 2012) Target: 40 per cent National interim strategy 2013-2015</p> <p>Under-employment rate (broken down by socio-professional category, region, gender, age bracket) Baseline: 80 per cent (2012) Target: 60 per cent</p> <p>Employment rate (formal and informal), disaggregated by sector and sub-sector, sex, age and excluded groups and by wage category when available Baseline: 83,3 per cent Target: 90 per cent</p> <p>Hectares of land managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime Baseline: 0.3 million hectares</p>	<p>Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and State Budget</p> <p>INSTAT, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Finance, Technical Secretariat for Aid Coordination</p> <p>Ministry of the Economy and Planning, INSTAT population and housing survey (2016-2017) and specific survey by development partners.</p> <p>Employment survey (INSTAT) Ministry of Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment reports Specific surveys to be conducted</p>	<p>Output 3. Institutions and stakeholders at national and local level use tools and mechanisms that facilitate the achievement of the MDGs/SDGs and more effective use of development aid.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: A national development plan focusing on the MDGs/SDGs and taking into account conflict prevention, environmental governance equitable growth, disaster and climate change related risks available and its implementation coordinated, monitored and evaluated. Baseline 3.1: No national development plan. General state policy adopted. Target 3.1: An approved medium-term national development plan focusing on the MDGs/SDGs and taking into account conflict prevention, environmental protection, equitable growth, disaster and climate-related risks is available.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2: National reports on the MDGs/SDGs, human development and development cooperation trends are available. Baseline 3.2: 2012 MDGs survey, report on development aid and international cooperation. Targets 3.2: 2016 report on the MDGs/SDGs, Human Development Report (2015), conference on Madagascar development aid in cooperation with the technical and financial partners (TFP) (2016), and five development cooperation reports (one per year).</p>	<p>Government: Line ministries in charge of CPD thematic areas: Coordination, strategic guidance, provision of technical expertise, funding. Other intermediary structures and professional associations (INSTAT, National Coordination of Micro Finance (NCMF), Professional Association of Micro Finance Institutions (PAMFI), universities, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FCCI) etc.): Technical expertise.</p>	<p>Regular: 7,000,000 Other: 0 Available: 7,000,000 To be mobilized: 0</p>

<p>Target: 1.5 million hectares</p>		<p>Output 4. Structural transformation, building sustainable production capacity and good environmental governance are effective and foster the creation of employment and livelihood protection for vulnerable groups, women and young people.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1:</i> Number of vulnerable people (daily income below 50 cents) broken down by gender and age bracket that have access to income-generating activities and employment in the programme intervention areas. <i>Baseline 4.1:</i> 24,132 with 90 per cent being women (2013) <i>Target 4.1:</i> 85,000 (50 per cent women and 50 per cent youth)</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2:</i> Number of green jobs created for vulnerable groups via the sustainable management of natural resources, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, ecosystem services, chemical product and waste treatment, broken down by gender and age bracket. <i>Baseline 4.2:</i> 5500 <i>Target 4.2:</i> 25,000</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3:</i> Number of protected area's co-management systems established to fight against illegal trafficking of endangered species including precious woods in targeted areas. <i>Baseline 4.3:</i> 0 <i>Target 4.3:</i> 6</p>	<p>Civil society and NGOs: provision of technical expertise, harnessing resources and advocacy</p> <p><i>Donors:</i> African Development Bank, European Union, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, World Bank: technical assistance, synergy and complementarity funding</p> <p>United Nations system: Ministry of Tourism, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF: technical expertise, funding, synergy and complementarity</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, NGOs, civil society, community-based organizations</p>	<p>Regular: 19,200,000 Other: 17,000,000 Available: 30,200 000 To be mobilized: 6,000,000</p>
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