

# CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN IN MADAGASCAR

unicef   
for every child





# COUNTRY CONTEXT



Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world

- Widespread extreme poverty : 77,6% <1,90\$ per day (2013); 91% < \$3,10\$ per day<sup>1</sup>
- Ranking 161<sup>th</sup> out of 189 in the Human Development Index<sup>2</sup>
- Alarming social indicators



Around 25 million people, over 50% under 18 years, largely rural (83%)<sup>3</sup>



Complex political and deteriorating economic context:

- Emerging from a prolonged political crisis
- Frequent government reshuffles
- Rich mineral and natural resource base

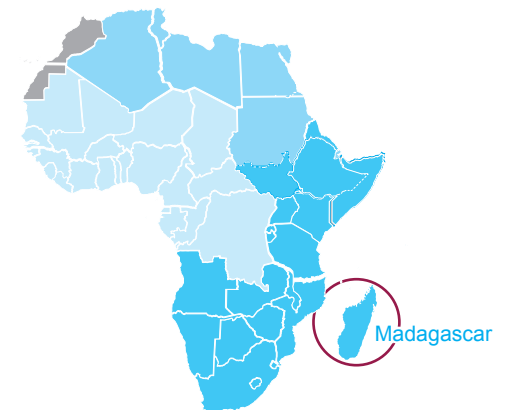
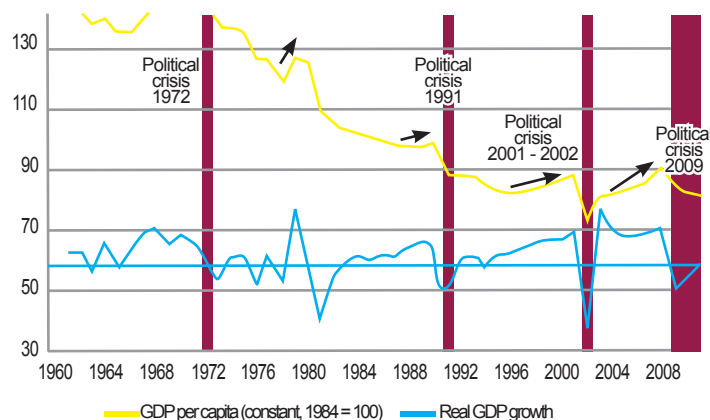


Subject to recurrent crisis and disasters. In the past 24 months:

- Polio outbreak requiring polio response targeting 11 million children
- El Nino – exacerbating chronic drought in the South
- Cyclones ENAWO, AVA , Dumazil and Eliakim hitting the East coast
- Plague outbreak – highly contagious and deadly – with to date close to 2,500 cases<sup>4</sup> reported



People resort to negative coping strategies for survival which in turn contribute to deforestation and environmental degradation



<sup>1</sup>World Bank: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx>

<sup>2</sup>UNDP 2018

<sup>3</sup>INSTAT

<sup>4</sup>WHO 2017



# SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN



## MADAGASCAR'S SOCIAL SECTORS ARE LAGGING BEHIND TO ACHIEVE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)



More than three in four children are poor (almost 8.6 million children)



47% of all children under 5 are stunted  
5<sup>th</sup> highest chronic malnutrition rates in the world



Maternal mortality: 353/100.000 live births  
Neonatal mortality accounts for 42 per cent of under-5 deaths



Enrolment rate has dropped from 83% in 2005 to 69% in 2012  
Almost 905,000 children are not attending school



41% of girls aged 20-24 years are married or in union before the age of 18



Almost half of the population living in rural areas practice open defecation  
3<sup>rd</sup> lowest-ranking country in the world for water and sanitation indicators



28% of children aged 5 to 17 are economically active



15% of girls aged 10 - 14 victims of physical violence



# SITUATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

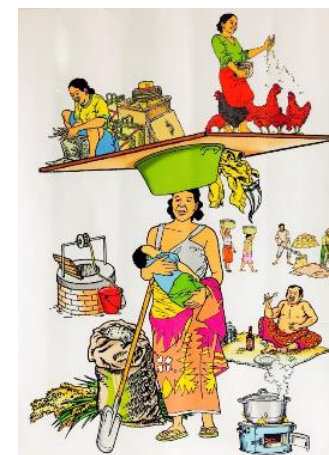


- Malagasy women and girls live in a traditionally male-dominated society, leaving them at great risk of human rights abuses and mistreatment. Almost 1/3 of women in Madagascar has experienced some form of violence
- Reporting rates of violence against children is low and prosecution of perpetrators is inadequate, as is the prevention of violence and the provision of support for child victims
- More than 40 per cent of girls aged between 20 and 24 years were married or in union before the age of 18
- Pregnancy among girls 15-19 years is at 37 per cent (2012). This proportion is 2.5 times higher in rural than urban areas and disparities are remarkable depending on the level of education and wealth
- 1/3 of maternal deaths are related to teenage pregnancies



Over 40 per cent of girls are married before the age of 18

- Girls who are married, pregnant or have given birth are significantly disadvantaged in terms of obtaining an education (60 per cent compared to 31 per cent for girls not married, pregnant or given birth)
- There is limited sexual or nutritional education and menstrual hygiene management is not considered
- For young women, accessing public health services proves to be a challenge due to a lack of household resources, availability of (female) providers or the need for permission to access these services



The “roles” of women – in rural areas (found in a training module aiming at giving advice to women)



# KEY PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 2015–2019



## HEALTH

- Immunization against main childhood diseases
- Health system strengthening
- Mother and Child Health services



## NUTRITION

- Reduce chronic malnutrition/ stunting
- Prevent and address severe acute malnutrition/ severe wasting



## CHILD PROTECTION

- Child Protection system strengthening
- Prevent violence and exploitation of children and improve support for victims
- Preventing child marriage



## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

- Sustainable access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene
- Ending open defecation



## EDUCATION

- Ensuring that children can go to school
- Improving quality of education
- Early Childhood Development



## PROTECTION SOCIALE

- Promoting social protection interventions for most vulnerable
- Social sector budget analysis and evidence generation for children
- Situation analysis and evidence generation for children



## RESILIENCE, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

- Capacity building of National Disaster Risk Reduction Agency
- Development of Regional Contingency Plans
- Prepositioning of stocks
- Piloting innovation e.g. cash transfer, drones
- Technical Assistance for the Special Resilience Plan for the South





# NUTRITION



## SITUATION<sup>5</sup>

**Stunting (chronic undernutrition): A major public health and development concern**

- 5<sup>th</sup> worst affected country in the world: 47% of all children under 5 (~2 million) suffer from stunting, principally in rural areas
- Children in the highlands are the most affected by stunting (≥60 per cent)
- Stunting has a permanent impact on physical growth and intellectual development

Each year severe acute malnutrition affects more than 8% of children under 5, particularly in the south

## UNICEF PROGRAMME

### Goal

- Support national and regional authorities to improve nutrition status and reduce the prevalence of stunting through improved and equitable nutrition services and care practices

### Priority Focus

- Advocate for increased attention to nutrition and for the strengthening of the national nutrition information system

- Lead community nutrition preventive interventions with a focus on pregnant women and children under the age of 2 years
- Maintain and improve quality of the curatives interventions (treatment of severe wasting)
- Improve multisectoral integration and coordination with a focus on health and water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Anticipate and respond timely to nutritional crises

mass screening and mobile services for the most vulnerable to provide more equitable access to services

## KEY RESULTS

- Support the Government to develop the 3rd National Nutrition Action Plan
- Cost estimation of the investment needed to reduce chronic malnutrition in Madagascar completed in 2017 has resulted in improved national nutrition budgeting and certain donors investments for reinforcing specific nutrition interventions
- 3,6 million children between 6 and 59 months benefit twice a year from vitamin A supplements and

- deworming during Mother-Child Health Weeks.
- 2,15 million children between 6 and 59 months screened for acute malnutrition; severe cases referred to appropriate health services
- 75,000 children under 5 years treated for severe acute malnutrition since 2015, 50,000 of which were emergency cases
- Implementation of a nutrition surveillance system in regions vulnerable to nutritional crises, including







# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



## SITUATION

One of the lowest countries in the world in terms of access to water and sanitation with a serious impact on children's health

- Madagascar ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest globally in the use of unimproved sources of water and use of basic sanitation
- Only 10 % of the population uses basic sanitation facilities
- Only 36% of the rural population have access to improved water sources (8<sup>th</sup> lowest country in the world)
- Limited access to clean water and poor sanitation and hygiene practices are of particular concern, especially given the link with chronic malnutrition and diarrhea which affects children under 5 years

## UNICEF PROGRAMME

### Goal

- Improve households' equitable access for children and students to safe drinking water, sanitation, healthy environments and to promote safe hygiene practices

### Priority Focus

- Mobilizing communities to scale up Community-Led Total Sanitation and implementing behaviour change communication programmes

## KEY RESULTS

- Investment Case: Making the case to prioritize and invest in WASH
- Building pipelines: Securing water for all in the South, introducing multiple uses of water to strengthen food security: drinking, micro-irrigation
- Championing innovation for increased cost effectiveness and equity: satellite imagery to detect groundwater in arid zones

- Promoting the development of sustainable models such as the integration of WASH, health and nutrition programmes through provision and use of WASH packages in rural communities, schools, health and nutrition centres
- Advocacy for increased political commitment and investments in the WASH sector
- Supporting the Government to be an effective convener on sanitation issues and to improve sector coordination, information-sharing and efficiency

- Pumps, boreholes, water systems: More than 570,000 gained access to safe water
- Community-led total sanitation: More than 2,545,000 people abandoned open defecation
- Emergency WASH: Drought response (Resilient approach); Cyclone response (water purification and rehabilitation of water points); Plague response (covering hospital WASH and disinfection, prevention and control needs)







# HEALTH



## SITUATION

One of the worst countries in terms of child survival and health coverage

- Neonatal mortality accounts for 42 per cent of U5 deaths
- 1/3 of maternal deaths are related to teenage pregnancies.
- Percentage of children aged 12–23 months fully vaccinated fell from 62 per cent in 2008 to 51 per cent in 2012

## UNICEF PROGRAMME

### Goal

- The programme will expand the use of integrated health services for children under five years old with emphasis on newborns

### Priority Focus

- Mother and Child Health Weeks
- Community-based service delivery.
- Advocacy for increased health sector financing

## KEY RESULTS

### Immunization

- Mother & Child Health Weeks: 3.6 million children vaccinated against main childhood killers (twice/year)
- Polio Eradication
- Routin: Cold chain improvement, vaccine provision, strengthened equity focus

### Health System Strengthening:

- Health service delivery strengthened in 1,082 health centers
- Improved access to health services for 43% of the

- Improved linkages between public and community health
- Strengthening routine immunization
- Scaling up facility-based essential neonatal care interventions and community-based care for pregnant women and newborns
- System-strengthening support to the national medical supply chain
- Management and technical capacity development of subnational health services

population in Madagascar (9/22 regions)

- 10 million people (including 3.5 million children) reached

### Maternal and Child Health:

- 79% of health facilities in target regions received Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care training and equipment, reaching around 250,000 pregnant women and newborn each year

### Emergency Health:

- Mobile clinics served more than 95,000 people







# EDUCATION



## SITUATION

Education access and quality collapsed after the 2009 crisis

- Only 1 out of 3 children completes primary education
- Families support 40% of recurrent costs of the education system
- Only 20% of teachers are civil servants and 97% do not have a professional teaching diploma
- At the end of primary school only 17% of students have minimum reading competencies (French) and 20% for maths (PASEC 2015)

## UNICEF PROGRAMME

Improving access and retention

- School construction - Re-enroll out-of-school children and inclusion of children with disabilities

Improving the quality of Teaching and Learning

- Teacher policy and training
- Curriculum support
- Strengthen early learning systems
- Teaching and learning support materials

## KEY RESULTS

- New Education Sector Plan 2018-2022 developed
- Training of 43,000 teachers and donation of teachings to 10,000 schools
- Reinsertion of Out-of-school children through catch-up classes: about 100,000 students

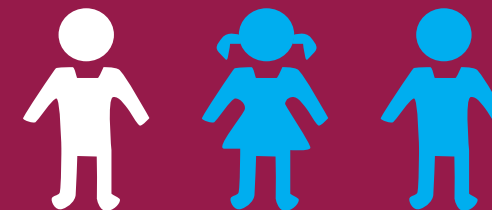
Institutional strengthening

- Strengthening capacities of national and subnational education authorities (sector policy and plans; information system ; governance ; sector coordination) - school governance and community participation

Institutional resilience

- Improve emergency response and resilience systems: Risk and disaster reduction training, planning, deployment of prepositioned stock and building awareness on climate change

- Education in emergency situation
- 160,000 students benefited from educational support during emergency situations
- Disaster Risk Reduction: training for students, communities and education authorities in 16 regions



**Only 1 out of 3 children completes primary education**





## CHILD PROTECTION



### SITUATION

- One of the highest rates of child marriage in the world, 41.2% of girls aged 20-24 report having been married before the age of 18, and 12% before the age of 15
- Almost 1 in 4 - 23 % - children aged 5 to 17 are involved in economic activity, including prostitution
- Almost 9 out of 10 adolescents report having been victims of corporal punishment at home
- Tolerance of violence and exploitation within families, reporting rates are low and prosecution of perpetrators of violence against children inadequate, as is the prevention of violence, and provision of care and treatment for victims

### UNICEF PROGRAMME

- **Child Protection System Strengthening:** Legal and policy framework, protection mechanisms, coordination (National Child Protection Committee, child protection networks at decentralised level, minimum package of services, integrated support centres for child victims of sexual violence (called "Centres Vonjy"), data collection, justice for children , birth registration
- **Reduction of violence against children:** Prevention through community awareness raising and reinforcement of knowledge, capacity and resilience of children in their communities and in their schools, reporting mechanisms, support services for victims
- **Reduction of exploitation of children:** Collaboration with tourism industry, actions to protect children against online abuse and exploitation, child labour
- **Ending child marriage:** Development and implementation of National Strategy against child marriage
- **Child Protection in Emergencies:** Sub-cluster child protection, contingency plans, preparation and response (child friendly spaces, capacity development, CASH+)

### KEY RESULTS

- National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage developed
- National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Strategy developed
- One-stop centres for child victims of sexual and other violence set up in Antananarivo, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Nosy Be
- Over 47,000 victims of violence and exploitation have access to integrated services: health, counseling, police



**One girl in two aged 20 to 24 reports having been married before the age of 18**





# SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



## SITUATION

**A poor country with limited and inefficiently managed resources**

- 92% of the Malagasy population live under the national poverty line, in the areas affected by the drought, this percentage reaches 98%
- For children 5-14 years old, deprivation rates in education are almost four times higher among the poorest 20% (49% not attending school) than the richest 20%
- More than 6 million girls under the age of 18 are particularly deprived from equitable access to quality social services
- Budget allocation to the health and education sectors are insufficient
- In 2017, the budget allocated to the Ministry of Health constitutes 6% of the total national budget and 18% for the Ministry of Education

## UNICEF PROGRAMME

- **Strengthen evidence-based programming:** Analysis of the socio-economic situation and its impact on the situation of mothers and children; evaluation and recommendations to influence social policies and budgeting
- **Policy support for inclusive social policies and social protection measures:** Building national capacity in legislating, planning and budgeting of the social sectors; policy dialogue and partnerships with

national partners to contribute to greater national commitment, accountability; review of public expenditure in social sectors

- **Strengthen social protection at the national level:** Strengthen national capacity in the development and implementation of social protection strategy; co-lead the social protection working group; implement cash transfer programme
- **Advocacy and capacity building for the integration**

**of child rights in business practices:** Study on the situation of children in the tourism, extractive and industrial sectors; partnership with the private sector to support UNICEF's programme; advocacy for the promotion and respect of child rights among the private sector

## KEY RESULTS

- Public Expenditure Review for Health and Education
- Improved budget transparency through the Citizen Budget initiative
- Madagascar assessed for the first time in the Open Budget Survey 2017
- National Social Protection Policy/ Framework developed
- Modeling of the first ever National Cash Transfer Programme ("Transfert Monétaire pour le

Développement Humain - TMDH), jointly with World Bank)

- Emergency Social Protection: 216,240 children received cash transfers to help them build resilience (in Fiavota)
- Private Sector Engagement: Promoting of Child Rights Business Principles (CBRP), training and coaching 97 private sector actors to implement the CBRP





## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE



### SITUATION

- Epidemics (polio, plague)
- El Nino phenomenon - exacerbating chronic drought in the south
- Cyclones Enawo, Ava, Dumazil and Eliakim - affecting the East Cost

### GOALS

- Disaster Risk Reduction Intervention is strengthened and reflected in all programmes, decentralized contingency planning is improved, and emergency responses are implemented in accordance with UNICEF's CCC

## KEY HUMANITARIAN RESULTS 2017

### Drought

- 62,000 children supported through catch-up classes
- 56,700 households reached through cash transfers
- 130,000 children under 5 treated for main childhood diseases
- 340,000 people benefitted from water trucking
- 47 boreholes constructed; 275 boreholes and 6 water supply systems rehabilitated
- Contributed to construction/ rehabilitation of Sampona and Ampotaka pipeline (target: 100,000 people)
- 15,821 children treated for severe acute malnutrition and 100,000 tested every month
- Innovation in nutrition response: screening with MUAC tapes for assessment of malnutrition in children by mothers

### Cyclone Enawo

- 344,000 people provided with safe water

- 10,930 households received cash transfers
- Restoration of health services (23 temporary health centres, 3 mobile clinics)
- 54,000 children resumed classes (temporary learning structures, school-in-a-box etc.)

### Plague Outbreak

- 2,000,000 children resumed their studies after training of 15,000 teachers and provision of 11,000 thermometers
- 11 treatment centres provided with comprehensive isolation and hygiene equipment
- 300 hygienists mobilized, trained and monitored
- 174,000 posters produced
- Free hotline set up (received 40,000 calls)
- Revision of the burial protocol to prevent further transmission



Drought



Cyclone



Epidemic



# CHILD/ YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT-SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING



## Madagascar's vulnerability to environmental impacts and climate change

**80%**

Natural areas lost to environmental degradation and human impact

**80-90%**

Flora and fauna found only in Madagascar

**9.2 millions**

Children under 15 living in rural areas

**1.8 million**

People affected by drought

**5<sup>th</sup>**

Madagascar ranking of cyclone vulnerable countries



### Goal

- Facilitating children/young people's role as agents of change in (better) protecting the environment in their communities and championing environment-sensitive programming

### Strategies

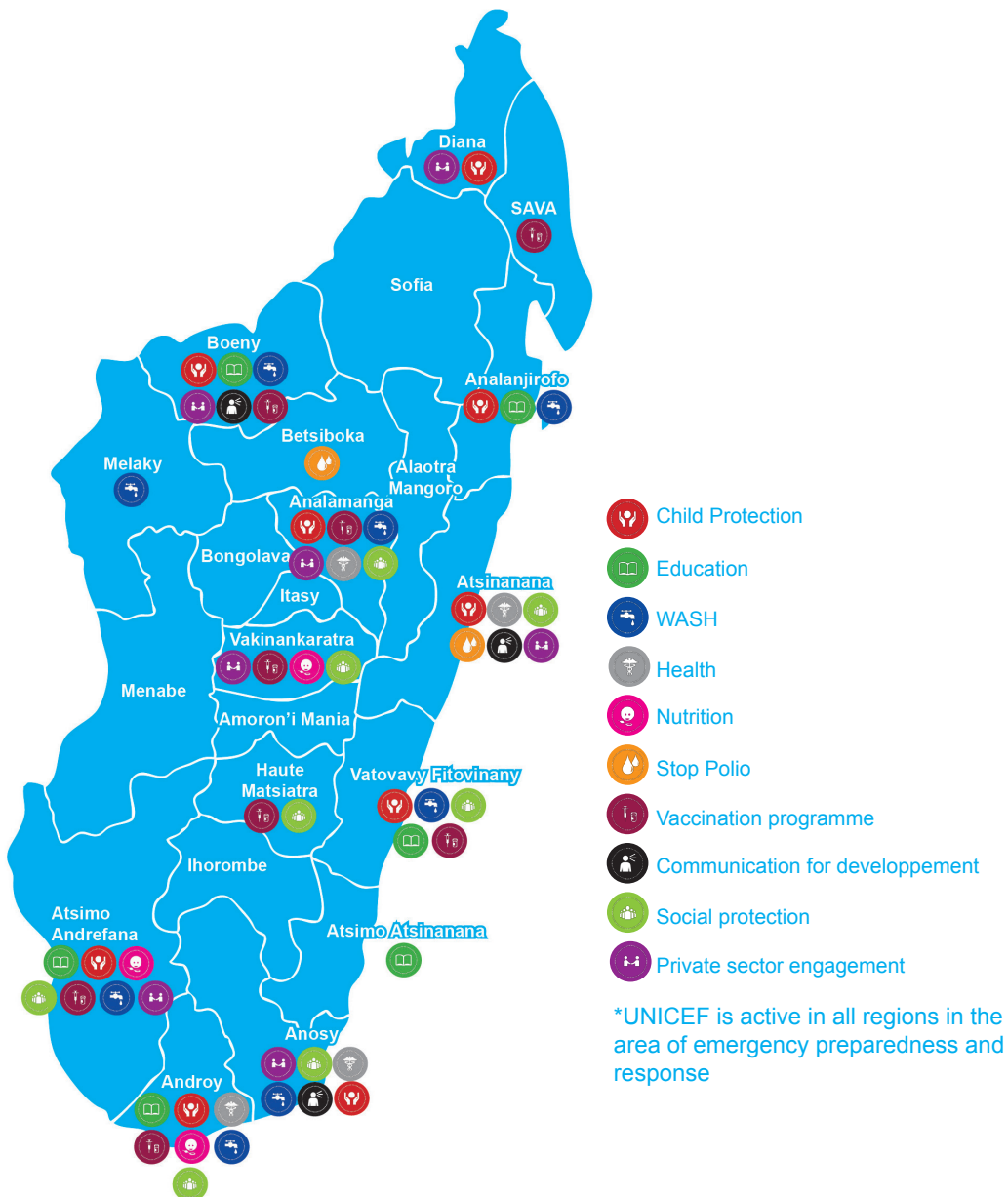
- Child Youth participation: Eco Ecole curriculum, school tree planting, Junior Reporter Clubs, Adolescent passport programme
- Environment-friendly construction: Eco-friendly and cyclone proof classroom construction
- Solar Energy Use: Cold chain fridges in health centers, solar pumps for water systems
- Risk-informed programming and climate resilience focus for the south of Madagascar



# UNICEF MADAGASCAR

## FIELD INTERVENTIONS MAP

Updated on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018

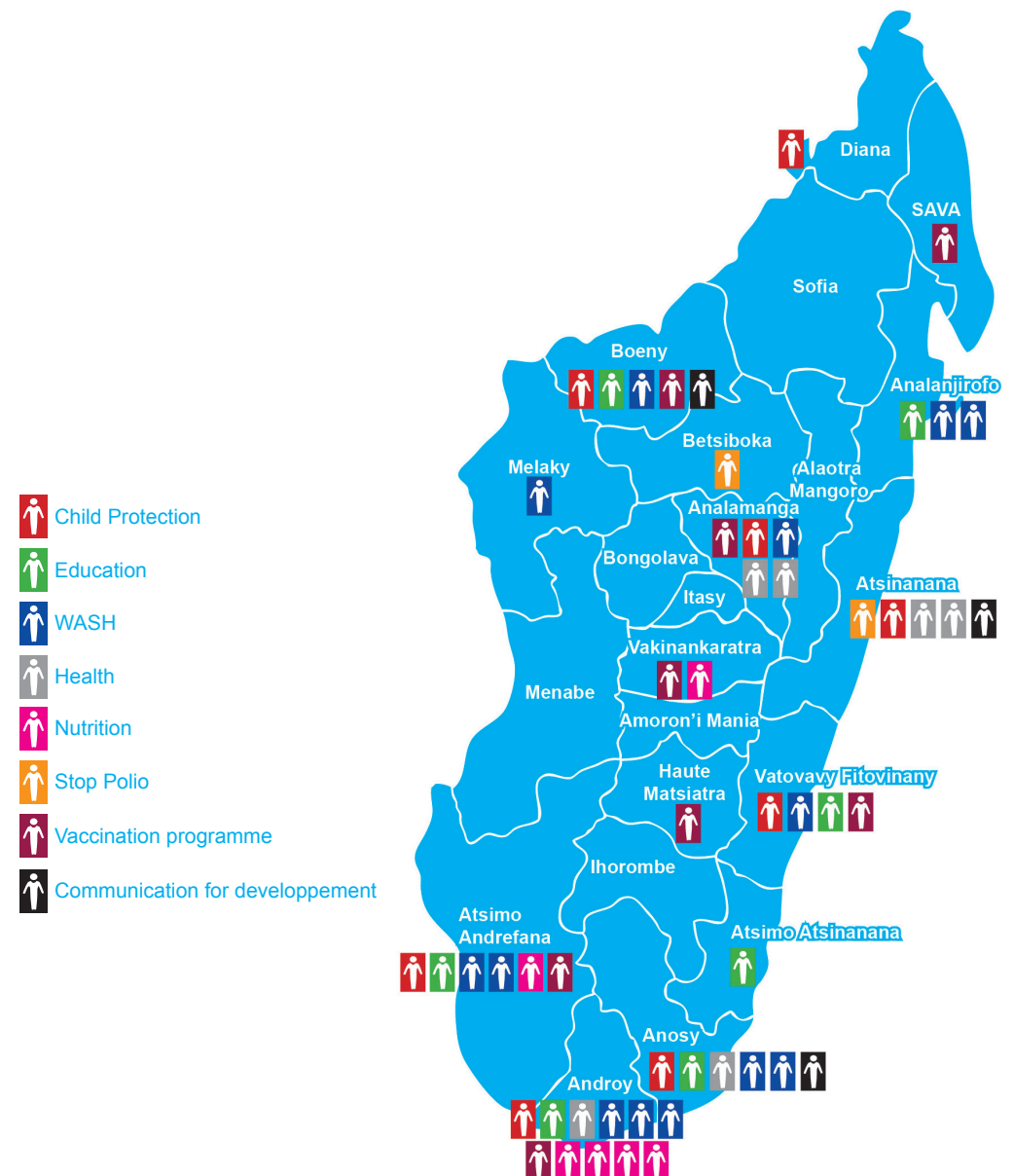


\*UNICEF is active in all regions in the area of emergency preparedness and response

# UNICEF MADAGASCAR

## FIELD PRESENCE MAP

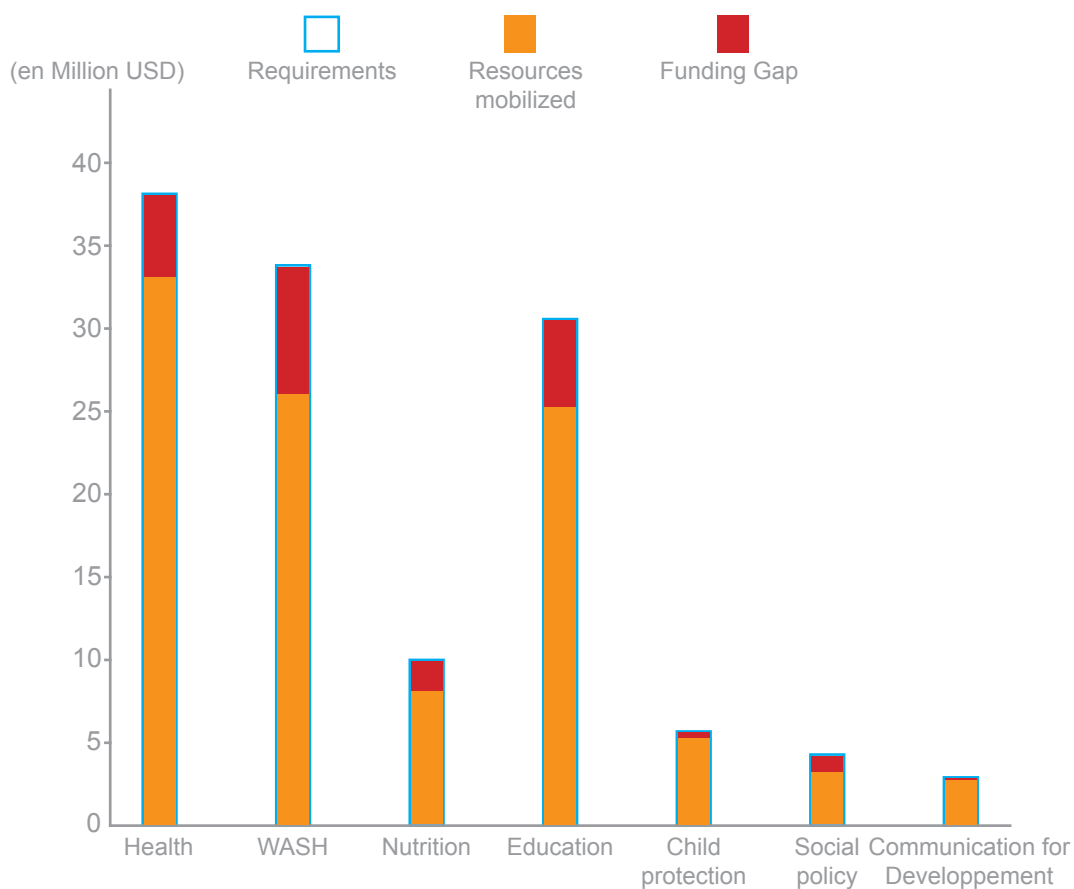
Updated on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018





# FUNDING GAP UNTIL 2019

updated July 2018



Programme Outcome Area	Requirements (in Million USD) 2015-2019	Resources mobilized	Funding Gap (in Million USD) until end 2019
Health	38,000,000	33,195,029	4,804,971
WASH	34,000,000	26,382,090	7,617,910
Nutrition	10,000,000	8,298,115	1,701,885
Education	31,000,000	25,923,285	5,076,715
Child protection	6,000,000	5,711,441	288,559
Social policy	4,500,000	3,153,156	1,346,844
Communication for Development	3,700,000	3,661,021	38,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,200,000</b>	<b>106,324,136</b>	<b>20,875,864</b>

\* Estimates include funds in pipeline

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