

# **MADAGASCAR**

#### TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Republic of Madagascar is a semi-presidential unitary state with a three-tiered subnational structure. Madagascar has 1695 municipalities, 22 regions and 6 provinces.



































Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).2

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The General State Policy for 2019-2023 and the Madagascar Emergence Plan (PEM 2020-2024)3 are aligned with the SDGs.

# 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The SDG Steering and Monitoring Committee is headed by the Prime Minister. It is composed of representatives of the Prime Minister, the National Assembly, 13 ministries, UNDP, ADB, UNFPA and the African Union. The Technical Committee is headed by the Ministry of Economy and Planning and is composed of representatives of the United Nations, technical departments, civil society, the private sector, and academia. SDG focal points are appointed by the ministerial departments and act as the interface between ministries and the Technical Committee.

## 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2021 VNR process was led by the SDG Steering and Monitoring Committee. A survey was sent to ministries, agencies and CSOs.<sup>4</sup>

# 1.3 MONITORING

The Integrated National Monitoring and Evaluation System (SNISE) was established in 2008. 64 targets based on 85 indicators have been selected as priorities to contextualize the SDGs to the realities of Madagascar. But despite the new statistical law promulgated in 2018 in accordance with the National Development Strategy of Statistics (SNDS), providing information on these indicators remains a great challenge for the country. Among these 85 indicators, information was collected for 61 indicators (72%).

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

To territorialize the SDGs, an inclusive and participatory approach at the regional level made it possible to better define the priorities at the local level. Currently, regional consultations are underway to tackle the extreme poverty and inequalities in regions far from growth areas. As mentioned in the conclusion of the 2021 VNR, it is planned to continue the dissemination of the SDGs for a better national, regional and local ownership and to continue the actions of integration of the SDGs in the process of national, regional development planning including the localization of the SDGs in the 22 regions of Madagascar, in particular as part of the PEM 2021-2023. The **Association of Mayors of the Major Cities of Madagascar (AMGVM)** participated in various SDG awareness workshops organized by local governments and partners such as IOF and UNDP.<sup>5</sup> LRGs are not mentioned among the stakeholders consulted for the 2021 VNR process.

<sup>1.</sup> UCLG, 2021, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf\_2021.pdf

<sup>2.</sup> See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10723Madagascar\_Final%20Version.pdf (2016); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279572021\_VNR\_Report\_Madagascar.pdf (2021)

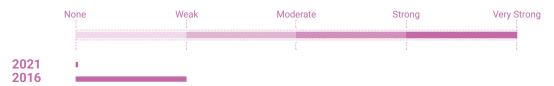
<sup>3.</sup> It is still being finalized. See below the coordination mechanisms for the Emergence Plan.

<sup>4.</sup> In 2016, however, consultations were organized in 3 regions (Menabe, Itasy, Amoron'i Mania) out of the 22 regions of Madagascar during the first half of 2016. These consultations raised awareness on the challenges and implications of the SDGs for the development of regions and local authorities.

<sup>5.</sup> Answer of the AMGVM to the GTF Survey in 2021.

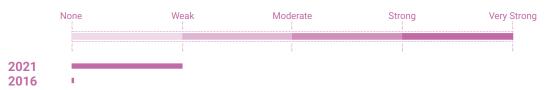
#### 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

#### ► In the VNR process



Comments: No LRG participation.

#### In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: Regional consultations (but not specifically on SDGs).

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## **2.2 VNR REFERENCES**

The 2021 VNR specifies that "Madagascar remains resolutely engaged in a vast process of territorializing the SDGs because it is important to take into account the specificities of each region". Regions are a lot more referred to than municipalities. There are some references to regional initiatives (but without explicit relation to the SDGs).

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

- ▶ With support of the local authorities, the Ministry of Communication and Culture rehabilitated 33 historical and cultural monuments, in 14 regions.
- ▶ A waste treatment center has been established in the Atsimo Andrefana region. Three waste treatment and recovery centers are under construction in the three regions, namely Toamasina for the Atsinanana region, Betsizaraina for the Analamanga region and Antsiranana-I for the DIANA region.
- ▶ Currently, 11 of the 22 regions have adaptation and climate resilience activities.
- ▶ 100,000 ha of Community Protected Areas (PCAs) of category V of the IUCN classification are being created in the **Atsimo Andrefana** region with the support of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and UNDP since 2018.

# **2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)**

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2016 VNR highlights that technical and financial partners play a key role in supporting the government in the operationalization of its National Development Plan and its implementation at the regional and local levels in line with the SDGs. Additionally, the report mentions the capacity for innovation of the private sector and the potential for private sector investment in local, regional and national development and the need for public-private partnerships to implement the 2030 Agenda. The situation is the same in 2021, but the VNR doesn't mention the regional and local levels. Nonetheless, in a section on non-financial means of implementation, it is specified that "the tools developed to verify the alignment of the SDGs with local and national priorities (RIA) and to prioritize the SDGs and their targets have made it possible to identify cross-cutting elements. From these tools emerge the synergies to be maximized between the targets for their integration into national, regional and local policies."

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), together with the Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV), is working in Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali and Niger to identify the most effective ways to sustain and diversify the financial resources of local government finance institutions (LGFIs) to reinforce and support local authorities and bolster their financial

resources. This is in partnership with the Network of African Finance Institutions for Local Authorities (RIAFCO) and through the Municipal Investment Finance programme.<sup>6</sup>

## 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Together with the enactment of the 2010 Constitution, new legislative and regulatory provisions governing local governments were adopted in 2014. Although elections were held in 2015, according to legal and electoral frameworks, regions and provinces are still under the supervision of appointed chiefs. In 2017, the country ratified the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralization, Local Governance and Local Development. The adoption of new laws and the holding of the last communal and senatorial elections in 2015 marked a new stage in the revival of decentralization in Madagascar. The country has adopted a National Strategy for Local Development, which constitutes the reference framework for the implementation of decentralization. It was to be translated into a National Action Plan for Local Development.

## 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

# 3.2 COVID 19

No reference to local initiatives nor support to LRGs from the national government.

## 4. SDG INDICATORS

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	38 (2020)
	Rural	9 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	14 (2020)
	Rural	8 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		61.2 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		17.7 (2007, Antananarivo)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		17.5 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

<sup>7.</sup> UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf

<sup>8.</sup> The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/mdg