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Country programme document for Madagascar (2021-2023)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework

1. Since the end of the political crisis in 2014, Madagascar has experienced two electoral cycles, with the presidential, legislative, and municipal elections of 2018 and 2019.¹ The country has recently experienced recurring political crises reflecting the tensions and dissension within Malagasy society. This has resulted in average growth of 3.3 per cent over the last decade, barely higher than demographic growth (3 per cent). It has thus been impossible to reduce poverty, which still affects almost 72 per cent of the population².

2. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic accentuated structural socio-economic weaknesses, causing a significant setback in human development indicators, and cancelling the poverty reduction and income gains of the last decade. Negative economic growth was recorded in 2020 – from an initially projected +5.2 per cent to -4.2 per cent – significantly affecting the poverty rate (\$1.9 per day), which is estimated to rise from 74.3 per cent in 2019 to 77.4 per cent in 2020, representing an increase of 1.38 million people in one year.³

3. The most vulnerable are at risk of being left even further behind. People who were already economically and socially vulnerable – especially victims of discrimination and inequalities, including women and other vulnerable groups⁴ – will be more exposed to the consequences of the crisis, having minimal means or capacities to cope.⁵

4. In this context, the Government has drawn up a new development framework for the period 2020-2023 centred on the Madagascar Emergence Plan around thirteen strategic commitments (“Velirano” in Malagasy), translated into the general policy of the State.

5. This national development strategy is reinforced by a multisectoral emergency plan (response to COVID-19), built around three axes: (a) Enhancing the management governance of the epidemic; (b) Strengthening social protection measures; and (c) Supporting economic resilience and the private sector. The United Nations system in Madagascar contributes to this emergency plan through the United Nations socio-economic immediate response to COVID-19.

6. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2023, will help Madagascar address its development challenges through four strategic priorities.⁶

7. UNDP is strategically positioned to support Madagascar in addressing the development challenges⁷ of three strategic priority areas ‘SP1’, ‘SP3’ and ‘SP4’.

8. **SP1. Enhance good governance, the rule of law and security.** The recurrent challenges to political and democratic legitimacy, the fragility of the rule of law and institutions, the precariousness of human rights, the lack of transparency, and the weakness of public accountability mechanisms are challenges to social cohesion and peace. They weaken protections of citizens’ rights and are aggravated by persistent corruption in the justice system and a weak state presence in remote areas, resulting in growing insecurity. Disenchantment with the political system leads to low citizen participation (especially women and youth) in decision-making and accountability bodies. The result is violence, marked by popular

¹ Madagascar overview, World Bank (updated 22 Oct 2019)

² Economic outlook in Madagascar, AfDB, 2019

³ Madagascar economic update: Setting a course for recovery, World Bank, December 2020

⁴ Including people with disabilities; lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual people; and people living with HIV

⁵ Common country analysis report, April 2020

⁶ SP1: Enhance good governance, the rule of law and security; SP2: Ensure human capital development and exploitation of the demographic dividend; SP3: Trigger work productivity and the creation of productive jobs for decent incomes and a competitive economy; SP4 Enhance sustainable, resilient, and inclusive environmental management.

⁷ Challenges analysed with more emphasis in the common country analysis report, 2020.

vindictiveness instead of legal justice, and intensified social inequalities. Weak decentralization reduces access to quality basic public services, affecting women and youth disproportionately.⁸

9. SP 3. Trigger labour productivity and the creation of productive jobs for decent incomes and a competitive economy. The competitiveness of the Malagasy economy is hampered by structural factors linked to deficits in infrastructure, particularly connectivity (transport, telecommunications) and energy, the weakness of human capital and the low-incentive business climate, as well as by vulnerability to climate change and associated natural disasters. The modest productivity of labour, especially in the agricultural and informal sectors, which remain the first job provider and largest share of employment, is an insufficient source of income, with returns that discourage any qualitative increase in human capital. These weaknesses prevent access to formal employment, finance, and productive assets (land), and to savings assets (modern and traditional, such as cattle), especially for women and youth. The unfavourable climate for entrepreneurship and innovation, low foreign investments, and insufficient development of the financial sector, strongly constrain transformational investments required to improve economic productivity and competitiveness, inclusiveness of economic growth, and sustainable development.

10. SP 4. Enhance sustainable, resilient, and inclusive environmental management. Madagascar is rich in natural resources (land, minerals, terrestrial and marine biodiversity), but their contribution towards inclusive growth and sustainable development remains low. The governance of natural resources is weak, leading to difficulty in establishing sustainable and transparent resources management, due to: (a) systemic plundering of natural (precious woods) and mineral resources by numerous illegal exploiters, and (b) overharvesting by poor and vulnerable populations (mainly women heads of households),⁹ due to lack of sustainable alternatives. This accelerates the degradation of natural capital, jeopardizing the preservation of the environment and resources for future generations. Sustainable, inclusive management of the environment is essential to strengthening the resilience of the population (and systems) to confront climatic hazards.¹⁰ Inadequate sustainable management practices lead to recurrent social and economic crises, hampering economic growth and sustainable development.

11. UNDP has comparative advantages in contributing to United Nations efforts to support the development of Madagascar. UNDP builds on its experience and development results obtained under the previous country programme, 2015-2021. The independent evaluation, as well as various project evaluations carried out between 2017 and 2021, highlighted significant results and substantial changes. UNDP contributed to the organization of the last presidential, legislative, and municipal elections.¹¹ UNDP supported the Government in contextualizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and identifying national priorities, taking into account the most vulnerable. UNDP helped strengthen state authority in the Grand Sud region by facilitating access to justice for 17,072 vulnerable people (74 per cent of them women) through formal and informal systems. UNDP enabled Madagascar to implement legislative reforms, putting in place instruments to lay the foundation for an effective fight against corruption.¹² UNDP helped relaunch the decentralization process. The strengthening of decentralization mechanisms enabled 58 municipalities in the south to develop and implement local development plans to reduce poverty. UNDP improved conditions for populations in the southern regions through sustainable self-employment created for 46,684 vulnerable people (11,787 women and 23,083 youth) and 7,370 green jobs (3,795 women). UNDP built and rehabilitated local socio-economic infrastructures through which 56,586 beneficiaries gained improved access to water, hygiene, sanitation, and hydro-agricultural infrastructure. UNDP

⁸ Common country analysis report, April 2020

⁹ Gender analysis report, 'Improving adaptation and resilience capacities due to climate change' project, October 2020

¹⁰ Such as cyclones, droughts, and floods

¹¹ More than 10 million voters, including 46 per cent women and 42 per cent youth

¹² National anti-corruption strategy, promulgation of the Law on anti-corruption poles.

supported reforestation in 5 regions through the production of 23 million seedlings, covering 9,000 ha, for effective climate-change management.

12. The country programme will build on recommendations and lessons learned from the evaluations, which revealed: (a) lack of a clearly stated theory of change, including a specific theory for the challenges of southern Madagascar; (b) weak local ownership due to insufficient involvement in project formulation; (c) weak emphasis on environmental governance; and (d) insufficient support for political, social and economic empowerment of women.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The proposed programmatic offer is anchored in the UNDP mandate as the lead United Nations organization for development, in an integrated approach. The country programme will contribute to the African Union Agenda 2063,¹³ the 2030 Agenda, and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2022. It is aligned with the Madagascar Emergence Plan, 2020-2023, and will contribute to SP1: Velirano 01, 03 and 12;¹⁴ SP3: Velirano 06, 07 and 08;¹⁵ and SP4: Velirano 10.¹⁶

14. UNDP will adopt a holistic, risk-informed, humanitarian-sensitive intervention strategy that considers socioeconomic, political, and humanitarian contexts, particularly in the south. The programme will focus on the three most underdeveloped regions (Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana and Anôsy) to continue the transformational change initiated in the previous programme. Additional regions will include Analamanga, for institutional advisory support, and Menabe – due to its rich marine and aquatic resources – for thematic support on natural resource management. The programme will keep targeting the most vulnerable people and those left behind, including women, youth, people living with disabilities, and the informal sector. UNDP will consider both the already critical Sustainable Development Goals baselines and the socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19. UNDP will apply its six signature solutions – in poverty, governance, resilience, nature-based solutions, energy, and gender equality – to achieve results.

15. UNDP will perform its integrator role by: (a) establishing integrated platforms to support acceleration of the Goals; (b) supporting the development of an integrated data ecosystem with the United Nations country team; (c) mobilizing innovative financing; (d) transferring knowledge and technologies via South-South and triangular cooperation; (e) combining an offer of high-level policy advice and targeted downstream programmatic interventions during and after COVID-19; (f) creating innovative development approaches; (g) developing a fresh partnership with civil society and the private sector; and (h) continuing to adopt a human rights-based approach leveraging our engagement with the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund through seven active projects – for a total budget of \$7.5 million – to consolidate peace, social cohesion and women’s empowerment, jointly with other United Nations organizations.

16. The country programme seeks to strengthen sustainable development in Madagascar with poverty and inequality reduction within a strong governance framework, allowing efficient management of the environment and natural resources for inclusive growth and shared prosperity. This will be achieved in partnership with United Nations system organizations including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; with development partners including the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union, the European Union, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund; bilateral partners such as France,

¹³ Aspirations 1, 3 and 6 of Agenda 2063

¹⁴ On peace and security, anti- corruption, public administration performance, and autonomy and responsibilities of decentralized bodies

¹⁵ On decent employment, industrialization, and empowerment of women and youth

¹⁶ On natural resource conservation, green and blue economy, mining management, and water for all

the German Development Agency (GIZ), and the United States Agency for International Development; and a focus on South-South cooperation with India and Senegal. In line with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework operational principles, the country programme will develop coordinated and joint programmes to ensure that we plan, implement and are accountable together with other United Nations organizations. The theory of change underlying the programmatic offer posits that:

- (a) *If* capacities, policies, and institutions for effective and inclusive governance of sustainable development are strengthened by building (i) an inclusive, transparent, accountable, and stable political system, (ii) effective economic development financing mechanisms;
- (b) *If* performing, accountable and inclusive decentralized institutions are in place, and the judicial system that respects human rights and fights against corruption is strengthened and operational;
- (c) *If* women, youth and rural people are empowered to develop innovative solutions and have access to means for jobs creation in the green and blue economy sector, and if measures are in place to facilitate sustainable business opportunities for individuals and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, contributing to rural economic diversification and transformation;
- (d) *If* capacities of targeted communities, including women and youth, are enhanced to develop and practice innovative solutions using clean technologies, and if communities have access to factors of production (land, capital, water) and are able to sustainably manage natural resources, valuing natural capital and fostering alternative economic activities while adding value to natural resources and contributing to rural economic diversification and transformation;

Then the people of Madagascar, including women and youth, will enjoy stability, escaping the repetitive cycle of political crises, in an environment characterized by functioning rule of law and national cohesion, and will benefit from inclusive sustainable green and blue growth and more resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters.

Enhance good governance, the rule of law and security.

17. Priority will be given to strengthening the political system to build stable governance institutions with strong legitimacy to break the cycle of political crises, with continuous support to building a transparent, inclusive, and effective electoral system beyond the electoral period. UNDP will continue to support the independent national electoral commission and the electoral management bodies to modernize the electoral system through better reliability of voter registration records, including alignment with the digitalized and biometric national civil registry system supported by the World Bank.

18. The programme will strengthen the parliamentary bodies in their functions, including assessing public policies. Civic engagement and public participation in the law-making process will be supported to ensure the quality and relevance of laws and policies.

19. UNDP will continue to support the decentralization process in collaboration with other development partners – the World Bank, the European Union, GIZ and AfDB – around the national objectives of territorializing public policies, strengthening the capacities of decentralized local authorities, and deconcentrating services for the provision of good-quality basic public services to the population.

20. UNDP support to the rule of law will centre on strengthening the independence, impartiality, and institutional capacities of the judicial system. The emphasis will be on fighting corruption, notably preventing and sanctioning offenses within and outside the justice sector. Human rights-based and people-centred approaches will improve access to justice, including fair trial and gender equality, accelerating judicial processes, and improving the conditions of

detention. UNDP will forge partnerships with the European Union, the African Union, France, GIZ, and United Nations organizations to build a strong coalition towards this end.

21. Another priority will be support to national governance systems – including the national response to COVID-19 –building confidence in institutions and bridging the gap between the people and the State. This will entail supporting state modernization through e-governance and digitalization of public administration to ensure continuity and effectiveness in delivering essential services.

22. To enhance the governance of natural resources and biodiversity systems, capacities of key actors will be strengthened to promote common understanding of the enforcement of laws and regulations, as well as respecting communities’ rights. Institutional and legal frameworks will be strengthened for intersectoral coordination of environmental and climate management at central and decentralized levels.

Competitiveness of the economy through labour productivity and promotion of decent jobs

23. UNDP will support the Government in reducing income inequalities and underemployment through innovative entrepreneurship and development of income and employment opportunities for vulnerable populations living in extreme poverty. Development and improvement of the entrepreneurial environment will be supported by promoting promising value chains specific to intervention areas, while addressing key barriers to women’s entrepreneurship.

24. The programme will promote eco-innovative incubators for the emergence of start-ups in the green and blue economy, taking into account achievements in ecologically rational access to natural resources; alternative use of resources in value chains; enhancement of natural capital; and innovative ideas in key sectors. UNDP will use the social protection scheme to encourage transition to green and blue jobs and discourage harmful environmental practices.

25. To enhance human capital productivity, UNDP will focus on the creation of decent jobs and support to the informal sector through capacity-building of individuals and medium, small, and micro enterprises/industries, and the formalization of their economic activities. To that end, UNDP will collaborate with ILO and the World Bank.

Enhance sustainable, resilient, and inclusive environmental management

26. UNDP will prioritize the sustainable management of landscapes, including land-based and marine protected areas, labelled areas, wetlands, and watersheds, through reforestation and prevention of wildland fire. UNDP will finalize the creation of community-managed protected areas, and support the formulation of the reforestation and fire management strategy, strengthening institutions and communities to use spatial monitoring and reporting tools for protected area management. To that end, UNDP will collaborate with UNESCO.

27. UNDP will support communities’ access to factors of production (land, capital, water) and promote clean energy and natural resources conservation. The support will be linked to UNDP efforts to promote innovative production technologies and processing techniques that are environmentally friendly and resilient in order to develop alternative economic activities and sustainable value chains. This will be complemented by support to green jobs creation through the construction or rehabilitation of economic infrastructures,¹⁷ opening economic opportunities around natural resources. UNDP will collaborate with United Nations organizations and will seek to continue accessing climate and environment finance, including from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund.

28. To better cope with climate change and disaster risks, UNDP will collaborate with UNESCO and other United Nations organizations to support development of tools and

¹⁷ Including hydro-agricultural infrastructures, rural roads, solar power plant

instruments for climate and disaster management, strengthening national and local institutions to create a multi-hazard, people-centred early warning system.

III. Programme and risk management

29. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. This document is based on lessons from the past programme and aims to strengthen the achievements of UNDP in consultation with the Government of Madagascar. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

30. The programme will be implemented through national implementation modality under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in collaboration with sectoral ministries. A national coordination body will be set up to act as the Government coordinating agency. In line with the national ownership principles,¹⁸ the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer will be gradually implemented, considering the specificities identified by the micro-assessment of implementing partners. If necessary, national execution will be replaced with direct execution for part or all of the programme to respond to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach will be used in collaboration with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications associated with programme implementation must be charged to the respective projects.

31. The main risks that could negatively affect the achievement of the proposed programme relate to: the shorter implementation timeline for a country programme of this nature; availability of financial resources; political stability at the national level; and security risks in the regions of intervention, particularly in the south. Risks of further socioeconomic shocks linked to the COVID-19 pandemic – as well as social and environmental issues, including natural disasters– could jeopardize UNDP access to target populations and the achievement of expected results. In line with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework operational principles, UNDP will strengthen collaboration with development partners and other United Nations organizations to foster common conflict analysis, community, and human security approaches, as well as more integrated mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management in development planning, budgeting, and programming across the peace-humanitarian-development nexus.

32. The country office will adopt an ‘adaptive management’ approach to country programme implementation to ensure that regular stocktaking is informed by feedback loops that allow for adjustments to approach and direction based on clear evidence and feedback, including from national implementing partners. Particular attention will be paid to (a) imparting information and awareness to further involve people in project implementation, including researching endogenous solutions in case of risk occurrence; and (b) incorporating monitoring, evaluation and risk analysis measures to enhance decision-making by steering committees and enable possible adjustments to project initiatives. This will permit adoption of a ‘Plan B’ to resize the programme and adjust to resources available.

33. This country programme will include: (a) integration of risk mitigation and management plans in project documents and multi-year plans; (b) services contract agreement to local non-governmental organizations with the capacity to act as relays, to consolidate the continuity of operations in the field; (c) long-term agreements with qualified consultants and consulting firms; (d) regular consultations with the Government in order to better target intervention areas

¹⁸ The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

and rationalize the use of resources; and (f) contribution to joint programmes within the framework of ‘delivering as one’ to better cover people’s needs and maximize impact.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. An evidence-based monitoring and evaluation mechanism, with indicators aligned to those of the national and localized Sustainable Development Goals, will be put in place to measure and assess the results of the country programme. The mechanism will be anchored in the monitoring and evaluation system of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and aligned to the national monitoring and evaluation framework of the Madagascar Emergence Plan. UNDP will work with other United Nations organizations to strengthen government capacity and advance public policy evaluation.

35. Partners’ results-based management capacities will be strengthened, and the Sustainable Development Goals will be further localized to improve targeting of beneficiaries, with data disaggregated by sex, age, and degree of vulnerability. To complete the national information system, UNDP will support the National Statistics Institute to undertake studies on specific themes related to its comparative advantages.

36. Emphasis will be given to participatory monitoring of activities with beneficiaries and decentralized state bodies, for data collection and feedback, completed by field visits. In the COVID-19 context, UNDP will partner with research institutions for knowledge-building and innovations in remote and real-time monitoring. Monitoring will be consolidated through: (a) biannual meetings with Government and implementing partners; (b) joint field visits to monitor achievements and impact on people’s lives; (c) annual programme reviews; and (d) results groups at the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework level. Decentralized evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the appended evaluation plan.

37. The UNDP gender marker will be used as a planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation tool to ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed in projects. It will also serve as a decision-making tool in the allocation of resources supporting initiatives targeting gender.

38. To strengthen the operationalization of the monitoring and evaluation system, UNDP will allocate 5 per cent of the programme budget to cover expenses, including for the collection of data for baseline and periodic surveys.

<p>Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2023): Baseline + 10%</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Corruption Perception Index Baseline (2020): Score 25/100 Target (2023): Score 25/100</p>	<p>Transparency International report; Annual</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of judicial system actors (formal and informal) with adequate technical and operational capacities for quality service delivery and implementation of the rule of law Baseline (2021): 3 (Supreme Court; First Instance Court; legal clinics) Target (2023): 5 (baseline + 2 [Superior Magistrates Council; Appeals Court]) <i>Data source: MINJUS and legal clinics reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of new people (disaggregated by sex and marginalized groups) having access to justice with UNDP support through formal and informal systems Baseline (2021): formal: 0; informal: 0 Target (2023): formal: 40,000 (55% women; 20% people living with a disability – PLWD); informal: 10,000 (55% women; 20% PLWD) <i>Data source: MINJUS reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Extent to which institutions (BIANCO; SAMIFIN; CSI; Pôle Anti-corruption; Illicit Asset Recovery Agency) and CSOs (Transparency International and five others) are able to promote enforcement of anti-corruption measures (Rating: 1=weak; 2=fairly good; 3=good; 4=very good; 5=excellent) Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2023): Baseline + 1 <i>Data source: CSO reports; Frequency: Annual</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Fund; Youth and Philanthropy Initiative; Norway</p> <p>National Consortium for Citizen Participation; Associations of Young Human Rights Defenders; Legal clinics</p>	
<p>Indicator 1.4. Local Governance Index in the intervention areas (Rating: 0 to 10points) Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2023): Baseline + 2points</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization (MID) reports; annual</p>	<p>Output 1.3. Institutions at national and decentralized levels have necessary skills and tools, including digital (e-governance), to effectively plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate public policies, and mobilize financial resources for improved basic public service delivery.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Extent to which decentralization frameworks (Policy Letter on Decentralization; National Programme for Decentralization and Territorialization of Public Policies) are updated, approved, and implemented (Rating: 0= none; 1= updated incorporating gender and basic needs dimensions; 2= approved; 3= implemented) Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023): 3 <i>Data source: MID reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of new institutions at national and decentralized levels with innovative tools (including digital) and skills to effectively plan, monitor, and evaluate public policies,</p>		

		<p>and mobilize financial resources for improved public service delivery. Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2023): 5 (General Directorate of Decentralization; National Institute for Decentralization and Local Development; Local Development Fund; General Coordination of Projects and Partnership; Parliamentary Commission on public policy evaluation) <i>Data source: MID and Parliament reports; Frequency: annual</i> Indicator 1.3.3. Number of new people in the intervention areas with access to improved public services (land certificate, civil servant status, civil status), disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2021): Land certificate: 0; Civil servant status: 0 Civil status: (a) Birth certificate: 0 (b) Identity card: 0 Target (2023): Land certificate: 3,500 (40% women); Civil servant status: 22,000 (30% Women) Civil status: (a) 25 registrations/1000 inhabitants/year. (b) 400,000 (60% women) <i>Data source: Decentralized Services reports; Frequency: annual</i> Indicator 1.3.4. Number of new reports measuring national accountability on socioeconomic progress available. Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023): 5 (National Human Development Report; Sustainable Development Goals; South-South cooperation; socio-economic impact assessment; development financial assessment) <i>Data source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) reports; Frequency: annual</i></p>		
<p>Indicator 1.5. Proportion of environmental crimes/offenses treated and sanctioned in line with regulatory texts (trafficking in protected species, pollution, corruption, grabbing of natural resources, forest fires and land clearing) compared to crimes/offenses reported Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2023): Baseline +25%</p>		<p>Output 1.4. Key actors in the justice and security system, CSOs and communities have increased capacities to apply and enforce the law for the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment Indicator 1.4.1. Number of regulatory texts on climate change and disaster risk management updated Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023):1 (Water Code implementation decrees integrating climate change and disaster risk management) <i>Data source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene reports; Frequency: annual</i> Indicator 1.4.2. Extent to which new key actors (Justice, Defence Force, CSOs, communities) have capacities strengthened on environmental regulatory texts and law enforcement (Rating: 1=weak; 2=fairly good; 3=good; 4=very good; 5=excellent).</p>		

		Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2023): Baseline +1 <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i>		
National priority: Madagascar Emergence Plan				
Commitments: N° 6. Decent employment for all; N° 10. Green and blue economy				
UNSDCF OUTCOME (3.3) involving UNDP N° 2. By 2030, young people's access to decent, productive, sustainable, and resilient jobs is promoted through the development of entrepreneurship and the implementation of measures to accelerate the transition from the informal to the formal economy.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
<p>Indicator 2.1. Percentage of entrepreneurs in the domain of green and blue economy (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Green economy Baseline (2021): TBD Women (xx%); Men (xx%); Youth 15-34 (xx%) Target (2023): Women (B+5%); Men (B+10%); Youth 15-34 (B+7%)</p> <p>Blue economy Baseline (2021): TBD Women (xx%); Men (xx%); Youth 15-34 (xx%) Target (2023): Women (B+2%); Men (B+5%); Youth 15-34 (B+3%)</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (MICA) reports, annual</p> <p>MEF report; annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Innovative measures in place to increase women's and youth empowerment and participation in economic development processes in the green and blue economy sector</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of innovative incubators led by women and youth in the sector of green and blue economy supported Baseline (2020):30 Target (2023):130 <i>Data source: MEF reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of financial de-risking instruments in place benefiting women and youth entrepreneurs. Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2023): 1 <i>Data source: MEF reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of new households benefiting from livelihoods and cash transfers through social protection scheme to encourage transition to green and blue jobs while discouraging harmful environmental practices Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2023): 2,000 (50% women-headed) <i>Data source: MEF reports; Frequency: annual</i></p>	<p>MEF</p> <p>MICA</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>FAO; ILO</p> <p>United States Department of Labour</p> <p>Group of Women Entrepreneurs, Group of Exporters of Essential Oils</p> <p>Civil Society Organization for Extractive Industries</p>	<p>Regular: 14,803,000</p>
				<p>Indicator 2.2. Youth unemployment rate Baseline (2015): 3.4% Target (2023): 3%</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3. Multidimensional poverty rate Baseline (2018): 70.3%</p>	<p>Employment survey, INSTAT</p>			

Target (2023): 69%		<p>Output 2.3. Measures in place to facilitate sustainable business opportunities for individuals and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of individuals and MSMEs targeting women and youth developed in strategic value chains Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023): 100 <i>Data source: MICA reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of sustainable businesses formalized Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023): 75 <i>Data source: MICA reports; Frequency: annual</i></p>		
<p>National priority: Madagascar Emergence Plan Commitment N° 10. Conservation of natural resources; climate resilience; massive reforestation</p>				
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME (4.2) involving UNDP N° 3. By 2030, actors at different levels effectively apply measures to conserve, preserve and enhance biodiversity and natural capital so that the environment and natural resources are pillars of economic growth, sustainable development and improved living conditions for populations.</p>				
<p>Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1. Size of protected areas sheltering important sites for the conservation of land-based biodiversity (Integral Nature Reserve, Natural Park, Special Reserve, Harmonious Protected Landscape, World Heritage sites) Baseline (2018): 6,092,221 ha Target (2023): 8,000,000 ha</p>	<p>MEDD report; annual</p> <p>Survey on poverty and extreme poverty, INSTAT</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of landscapes, including land-based and marine protected areas, labelled areas, wetlands, watersheds, through reforestation and prevention of wildland fire</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of new community-managed protected areas created Baseline (2021): 7 community-managed protected areas (CPAs) at the creation stage Target (2023): 7 CPAs fully created <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of land-based CPAs effectively managed (referencing METT management effectiveness assessment tool) Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023): TBD <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. National reforestation and fire management strategy developed Baseline (2021): No Target (2023): Yes <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p>	<p>MEDD</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Transport Tourism and Meteorology</p> <p>UNESCO; FAO</p> <p>GEF; GCF</p> <p>Aquatic Service</p> <p>World Wildlife Fund Madagascar, National Coalition for Environmental Advocacy</p>	<p>Regular: 9,060,000</p> <p>Other: 3,988,000</p>

<p>Indicator 3.2. Proportion of agricultural areas in targeted localities used productively and sustainably Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2023): Baseline +6%</p>		<p>Indicator 3.1.4. Number of regions that have developed, implemented, and monitored their reforestation and fire management plans Baseline (2021): 0; Target (2023): 2 <i>Data source: Regional Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD) reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.1.5. Number of targeted institutions and CSOs with necessary skills to apply the Law Enforcement/Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tools for CPA management Baseline (2021):0 Target (2021):10 (1 DREDD; 9 CSOs) <i>Data source: DREDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <hr/> <p>Output 3.2: Targeted communities supported to access land, capital, water; and to sustainably manage natural resources</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of new CBOs applying good environmental practices for alternative economic activities Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023): 30 <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of new households having access to means of production (land, capital, labour) Baseline (2021):0 Target (2023):3,000 (50% women-headed) <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <hr/> <p>Output 3.3. Capacities of national and local institutions strengthened to cope with climate change and disaster risks.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of tools/strategies integrating inter-sectoral consistency on environmental, climate and disaster management developed or updated Baseline (2020): 4 (nationally determined contribution, National risk and disaster management policy and strategy, sectoral vulnerability of four regions’) Target (2023): 9 (Baseline + CDN updated; PNGRC updated; national meteorological policy integrating climate change; tools to integrate the Rio conventions and sustainable development; biodiversity financing plan) <i>Data source: MEDD reports; Frequency: annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of instruments for multi-hazards and people centred early warning system in place. Baseline (2021):0; Target (2023):1 <i>Data source: Dept. of Risk and Disaster Management reports; Frequency: annual</i></p>	<p>University of Antananarivo, Higher School of Agronomic Sciences IUCN</p>	
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