

**UNICEF MADAGASCAR
2022**

SYNTHESIS OF SOCIAL POLICY & BEST PRACTICES



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Preface

United National's Children's Fund (UNICEF—formally known United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has been operating for more than 75 years. UNICEF Madagascar Social Policy Section has been operating as part of the UNICEF agency for more than a decade. This Synthesis of Social Policy and Best Practices is a creation to analyse both internal and external factors that come into play in programmatic and implementation practices within the section. The goals of the section have changed and as the regional, national and international needs for social protections and policy demands have transformed throughout the decades in Madagascar.

UNICEF Madagascar's Social Policy component of UNICEF programming is a major component to programmes that operate to meet regional, national and international needs in partnership with various stakeholders and other agencies. This Synthesis of Social Policy aims to take a deep dive into four different components of the UNICEF Madagascar Social Policy Section and share new practices used throughout the world as well as from different agencies.

This synthesis could not have been done without the help of Rindra Rakotovoahangy, Solofonirina Claudia Rakotoarison, Elena Celada, and Rolland Andrianjaka, Alexandra Rasoanaivo and Erica Mattellone. Furthermore, it could not have been done without my advisor Professor Scott Pulizzi. This synthesis was created from an outside perspective of internal mechanisms, and I hope to thank you one day for sharing this space with me.

1. Executive Summary

This Synthesis of Social Policy aims to take a deep dive into the four different components of the UNICEF Madagascar Social Policy Section. We will be taking a deep dive into the international web and local actors impacting current development and partnerships throughout Madagascar, as well as forming our methodology in the **Introduction** of this synthesis. Next we will dive into **What is Currently Being Done**, where we will be looking into the three important outputs and axes that focus on child poverty and vulnerability of children, adolescents and women including: i) Child Poverty, ii) Child and Gender Sensitivity and Planning and Budgeting iii) Inclusive Social Protection. The goal of the social policy is to (i) improved data and monitoring and evaluation systems as well as regular analysis to strengthen knowledge on the situation of children, adolescents and women, (ii) child-and gender-sensitive planning and budgeting - as well as the economic component of social inclusion - (iii) inclusive, integrated and crisis-responsive social protection, with sensitivity to children, gender and disabled people. Next we will look at **What Works** throughout each program and analyse through a combination of defining national needs and exploring evidence, as well as what established partnerships and dialogues are happening. After this we will establish **For Whom**, to distinguish who are beneficiaries, how they are established and where they are. After establishing these important factors, we will open the dialogue of **Why** and evaluate success factors and obstacles. Lastly, we will conclude this work with **Recommendations for Best Practices** where we will dive into the work that has been established and discuss what can be done and use a wide lens of the region to discuss best practices of tackling policy and addressing national needs. Lastly, we will conclude with final notes in a **Conclusion**.

The goal of this synthesis is to be used for internal processes and synthesize current work and identify best practices to tackle current issues. UNICEF Madagascar Social Policy Section is dedicated to help reduce progressively monetarily and multidimensional child poverty and to improve children's rights through inclusive, child sensitive and gender transformative social policies. With this Synthesis outlining current practices of the section, the hopeful outcome is to bring to light current activities, current practices and bring in new voices as to inspire for possible solutions to current program issues or new and better practices.

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Synthesis Review

Once a series of kingdoms, then under French rule for over 60 years, Madagascar lies in the wake of post colonialism. Ranked 162 out of 189 countries according to the UN Human Development Index, Madagascar is home to a population of 28 million inhabitants on the island. According to the UNICEF database, incidents of poverty are really high with an estimation that 22 million inhabitants live below the poverty line, at \$1.90 a day. Four out of five children in Madagascar suffer from income poverty, and more than two out of three children suffer from what is called multidimensional poverty—monetary poverty, lack of education, and lack of basic infrastructure services (UNICEF, 2022).

The purpose of this synthesis review is to be used internally by the Social Policy Section at UNICEF Madagascar. The scope of this review will achieve two goals. The first goal is to synthesize Social Policy through analysis of Social Policy and Protections, establish the history of Social Policy and Protections in Madagascar, synthesize the current framework that is being used by UNICEF Madagascar, conduct an internal study of what the Social Policy section's key weaknesses are through a Midterm Social Policy review, SWOT analysis, and Stakeholder Analysis. The second goal is to analyse what are current successful social policy and protection programs that are in place through an analysis of country data. Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Bangladesh will all be analysed.

The question this review poses and attempts to answer is:

What are the current practices of the UNICEF Madagascar Social Policy Section, and what are lessons that can be learned and recommendations to strengthen weaknesses within the Section?

Thesis: Through a series of evaluation methods of current practices including a Mid-term Review Survey, SWOT analysis of each section Output, and Stakeholder's analysis to find key findings, we can address key weakness through an evaluation of international successes to help strengthen the Social Policy Section.



Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this synthesis will be taking a human-centred approach when analysing current practices of the Social Policy Section and its interaction with other sections, UN Agencies, and governmental and International Organizations and Institutions. By taking this approach, we can identify who is the centre of each situation, understand the complexity of each finding, and lastly create realistic recommendations. Human-centred approach is referring to the "problem-solving technique that puts real people at the centre of the development process, enabling you to create products and services that resonate and are tailored to your audience's needs (UNDP, 2022)." This guide will be tailored to meet the needs of UNICEF Madagascar through its easy-to-read approach, suitability and synthesis of Social Policy and findings.

This synthesis will be taking in a policy output analysis approach as I expand on current practices internally and externally throughout the social policy section. Under this framework, the goal of the synthesis and review will be to expand capacity and organizational findings to ultimately strengthen capacity of achieving said outputs within the UNICEF Madagascar system. The policy output analysis approach will outline the current global and institutionalized framework both in the Global network of UNICEF and how this manifests in the work that UNICEF Madagascar does. By analysing key findings, I can then take the approach to country analysis of indicators of successful social policy schemes in different countries and local practices to then offer recommendations and a diagnosis of best practices. In order to this, it is important to outline the research methodology in which these framework approaches will be used.



Research Methodology

The research methodology will I be using is a series of evaluator tools to identify key weaknesses that are exhibited on all levels of the Social Policy Section. The first will be the Midterm Review Survey, a survey conducted internally and given to every staff member before the Midterm review of the section. The Social Policy section touches each section in different ways as Social Policy is addressing poverty and other sections are often times the outcome of extreme poverty. This includes joint-section programmatic projects, evidence building and budgeting and financing for each section. The Midterm Review allows a voice for each member of the entire UNICEF team to voice their thoughts from an insider-outsider perspective.

The second evaluation tool is a SWOT Analysis. A SWOT analysis' purpose is to increase awareness of the factors that go into making decisions or establishing a strategy. This evaluation will look into both external and internal decisions and look into the viability of a decision. This will be conducted looking into each Output and their corresponding officers of each output.

Lastly, I will conduct a Stakeholder's Analysis which will outline a theory of change, assess current local stakeholders in government, align their expectations and UNICEF impact, outline requirements from local stakeholders and lastly run a risk analysis and outline key findings. The Stakeholder's analysis is an important phase as it will identify and understand needs of major interests both inside and outside the project, their power and their willingness to exert power to meet UNICEF's common goal of child inclusive social policy and expand Social protection outreach throughout the island. Just as important, the stakeholder's analysis will also analyse which parties that yield valued power but are unable to wield it to move the goals of UNICEF and the country.



Midterm Review of Section Survey

The Midterm Review of Section Survey was conducted as an agency wide survey that assessed current practices through as the Social Policy Section reached midterm in the agency's activity year of 2022. This survey reached more than 100 current active staff members, interns, United Nations Volunteers and Consultants throughout the UNICEF agency in Madagascar, 24 of which participated in this survey of key findings.

Objective: The Objective of the Midterm Review of Section Survey is to review current practices of the Social Policy section from an inside-outside perspective of other sections and key players throughout the agency to identify strengths and weaknesses throughout the section.

Method: The method of the Midterm Review of Social Policy Section Survey is to survey all parties in the agency through an online survey with a series of questions that examines the agency's understanding of key strengths and weaknesses in the section. This was completed by answering a series of three multiple choice questions with the context of each output and two answer choices in which participants can respond.

- Multiple Choice:
 - Are you satisfied with the current work that is happening in the Social Policy section at UNICEF?
 - How influential is the social policy section outputs, and its role with each section?
 - How influential is each output to the Social Policy programme(s)?
- Fill in your own answer:
 - What are the things UNICEF Social Policy Section should do more of?
 - What are the things UNICEF Social Policy Section should do less of?

Purpose: The purpose of this Midterm Review of the Section Survey 2022 is to be used during the Midterm analysis of programs throughout each section, UN Agency and appropriate ministries as well as to understand current practices and their strengths and weaknesses throughout the section.



SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis stands for Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities Threats. This analysis will be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in each output section to identify issues happening both logistically internally and externally. This will be done with each head of section with a comprehensive analysis and recommendations through strategy building.

Objective: The objective of this SWOT analysis is to evaluate what the current status of each output within the Social Policy Section at UNICEF Madagascar with the purpose to deter threats, capitalize on opportunities and take advantage of current strengths.

Method: The methodology will take place through both a survey and interviewing each point person of each output. The survey conducted internally at UNICEF Social policy section took an internal temperature of all involved. Additionally, the survey will be accompanied by offering a background of each programme and activities. The questions will relate to the following:

- Each outputs strengths (Internally/externally)
- Each outputs weaknesses (Internally/externally)
- Opportunities
- Threats
- Priorities

Questions derived from evaluating each aspect of output:

OUTPUT 1

- 1.What is the role of Output 1?
- 2.What are 4 key strengthens internally of output 1?
- 3.What are 4 key weaknesses internally of output 1?
 - a.Concerning intersection collaboration with other sections
 - b.Concerning consultancies, research organization, and MICs Data
 - c.Concerning dissemination of information
- 4.What are 4 key strengthens externally of output 1?
- 5.What are 4 key weaknesses externally of output 1?
 - a.Concerning ministry and partnership participation
 - b.Concerning result findings
 - c.Concerning ministry and partnership participation
- 6.What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?
7. What are potential threats internally?
8. What are potential threats externally?

OUTPUT 2

- 1.What is the role of Output 2?
- 2.What are 4 key strengthens internally of output 2?
- 3.What are 4 key weaknesses internally of output 2?
 - a.Concerning intersection collaboration with other sections
 - b.Concerning budgeting and finance with other sections
 - c.Concerning dissemination of information
- 4.What are 4 key strengthens externally of output 2?
- 5.What are 4 key weaknesses externally of output 2?
 - a.Concerning ministry and partnership participation
 - b.Concerning result findings
 - c.Concerning advocacy
- 6.What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?
7. What are potential threats internally?
8. What are potential threats externally?

OUTPUT 3

- 1.What is the role of Output 3?
- 2.What are 4 key strengthens internally of output 3?
- 3.What are 4 key weaknesses internally of output 3?
 - a.Concerning intersection communication in UNICEF
 - b.regional and international office collaborations
 - c.Finances and budgeting
- 4.What are 4 key strengthens externally of output 3?
- 5.What are 4 key weaknesses externally of output 3?
 - a.Concerning budgeting
 - b.Concerning ministry and partnership participation
 - c.Concerning programming
6. What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?
7. What are potential threats internally?
8. What are potential threats externally?

Purpose: The purpose of this SWOT analysis is to offer a clear understanding and synthesis of current practices, using a diagnostic method to pinpoint current issues happening internally and externally of the section. This information will later inform prioritization of current issues at each output, with recommendations for each.

Stakeholder Analysis

Objective: The objective of the advocacy and communication initiative is that regular social protection programs cover well over 3% of children in Madagascar, to increase the coverage of social protection programs that have a direct impact on children.

Method: The Method of Stakeholder Analysis is to take into account current National Stakeholders in the government and evaluate their power in relation to willingness to extend that power for the goal of UNICEF in child-inclusive social policy and expansion of current social protection coverage throughout the island. This will be done by first taking a look at the Theory of change, looking exclusively at the expansion of capacity of coverage and advocacy. Second, I will map out a risk assessment and provide evidence. Lastly, I will provide a stakeholder analysis. The primary questions that will be answered are as follows:

- Who are the stakeholders most influential for programs at UNICEF?
- How should you handle important people who actually won't be considered stakeholders?
- Who controls the resources?
- What are the top motivations and interests of your stakeholders?

Purpose: The purpose of this stakeholder analysis is to take a deep dive into the current relationship that UNICEF Madagascar has with the government of Madagascar in terms of expanding and achieving sustainable development goals and a Universal Child Benefit requirements.

Bigger Picture

This research is to establish an understanding of potential opportunities to expand and explore new areas of study and solutions that may have not been explored before through understanding internal strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats to section programming and outputs. Through key findings, the assessment of Communication & Organizational Practices, Capacity building, Programming & Advocacy, Budget & Financing, and Evidence building will be evaluated through country analysis and local practices to find key recommendations' ad best practices. Because this document is to be used internally, the analysis can provide a place for inspiration in current areas under investigation and provide an opportunity to create a strategy to tackle these key issues through key recommendations and best practices of Social Policy.

1.2 Literature Review

What is Social Policy?

Social policy is multidisciplinary and can refer to the academic study of social policy or social policy themselves in their activities of government that are broadly social in nature. Social Policy has often taken the form of other words or other systems, including welfare states, commonwealth, protection sociale, and religiously implemented charity. Social Protection is the action of government using Social Policy as a framework, and can otherwise be known as social security. Although Social Policy is different from Social protections, they are intertwined with the first effecting the latter, with social policy being the legislative and government implicated side and social protections being the programmatic side. Social Policy is defined by UNICEF as "how governments decide to spend public resource for social needs (UNICEF, 2022)." The London School of Economics, the leading university specializing in social policy and protections, that defines social policy as "addressing how states and societies respond to global challenges of social, demographic and economic change, and of poverty, migration and globalization (LSE, 2022)."

What is Social Protection?

As defined by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Social Protection is "concerned with preventing, managing, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people's well-being (UNRISD, 2022)." UNICEF further defines social protection as "covering the range of policies and programmes needed to reduce the lifelong consequences of poverty and exclusion (UNICEF, 2022)."

UNICEF's social policy and protection mission is to address and eliminate poverty. Specifically, UNICEF aims to support the mobilization, allocation, and utilization of public financial resources to obtain sustainable and equitable results for children. This is done hand in hand with the supporting governments of country offices. This comes into fruition through evidence-based and human centred approach in supporting the government in creating more child-inclusive policies, advocacy for children's rights and through social protection programmes that aim to give children a more equitable way of life by way of cash transfers, health insurance and educational subsidies. As social policy is the mechanism for social protection programming to begin, both will be addressed simultaneously throughout this review.

What is the Currently Social Policy and Social Protection in place in Madagascar?

Social Policy in the context of Madagascar has taken many forms within the twentieth and twenty-first century. Social policies have taken form within in-groups such as ethnic groups, Christians, Muslims and communities throughout the island.

One of the earliest laws was created under the first Republic of Madagascar once the nation had gained independence on June 26, 1960. The first ordinance n°62-078 under Article 3 was passed on September 29, 1962 to assert that regardless of their age, sex, family status and nationality, persons should receive benefits from the national fund. Later, Loi 68-023 Article 22 and article 125 of the declaration of rights of man was passed on December 17, 1968. Addressed social security, working conditions concerning health and health insurance. These early policies addressed the need for social protection for nationals and defined workers conditions, social security and their families.

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

In the last decade, Andry Rajoelina, the current president of Madagascar, had taken power after a military backed coup d'état and a constitutional referendum was adopted into the 4th republic of Madagascar in 2010. The biggest substantive change to the constitution was the minimum age requirements of the president, lowering it for the current president to take office. Although some of the legislation is new, some legislations were transferred from the old constitution to the new one. LOI n° 94-026 Code de Protection Sociale was enacted in 1994, which aimed at two objectives; first to "allow each citizen to access a level of decent living consistent with human dignity and a situation of well-being" and the second "to ensure for everyone a minimum of Social Security benefits." This law was the first to establish an organism in the ministry to address social security inequity and decentralize the national social protection system. Private enterprises were obliged to provide social security to employees in accordance to Loi No. 2003 _044 Code du travail of July 28, 2003. Reinforced by the two decrees: Decree No. 2011-626, of October 11, 2011, implementing Law No. 2003-044 of July 28, 2004 on the Labour Code, relating to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the workplace; Decree No. 2011-631, of October 11, 2011, modifying certain provisions of Decree No. 2003-1164 of December 17, 2003, organizing private medicine. Furthermore, Decree No. 2017-844 was created to "maintain the directory of intervention and register of beneficiaries under the social protection action of the scheme not contributory" in order to register any and all beneficiaries of any social policy and protection measure.

The evolution of Social Policy in Madagascar during the global era begins when the new constitution was adopted on 11 of December 2010 of the 4th Republic, in "which human rights were introduced into its national legislation." This new constitution enshrines the principle of "equality and non-discrimination based on sex, wealth, origin, education, religious belief or opinion."

In 2017, la Politique nationale de protection sociale (Loi 2017-028) was passed where in Social Policy was defined as:

"a set of interventions that makes it possible to prevent risks, deal with various shocks (natural, socio-economic, cultural, political, etc.) and to ensure minimum income security and accessibility to basic social services at home population, especially the most vulnerable groups"

Madagascar has taken initiative to create programs that address social protections needed throughout the country. Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNaPS) was created in collaboration with Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Laws, and the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Budgets during the new Republic. It functions for the purpose of establishing a social protection program for private sector workers through three main components: 1) servicing workers and families through benefits of family, work accidents and occupational diseases, retirement allowances, 2) enforcing regulation of sociale welfare, and 3) addressing health and social action through programs.

Fond d'intervention de la development (FID) was created in 1993, recognized by public decree according to the decree N ° 9344 of January 27th, 1993 and governed by the ordinance N ° 60-133 governing general regime of the associations (FID, 5). It was created under the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's empowerment to mobilize funds in order to promote, finance and carry out projects in various areas of development.

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

The Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment is a major contributor to the movements of Social Policy and Protection as they are the main holders of the role. They are charged with 8 responsibilities.

- 1.Reduce social exclusion,
- 2.Ensuring the fight against the vulnerability of the population,
- 3.Improve the living conditions of the population,
- 4.Ensure access of the poor and vulnerable population to basic social services,
- 5.Ensure the integration of the vulnerable population into the development process,
- 6.Promote human rights,
- 7.Put in place effective mechanisms and strategies for preventing and taking dealing with violations of the rights of vulnerable persons.

The National Fund for Solidary for Health (CNSS) is a public establishment and body whose sole purpose is to provide access to healthcare of families who are at financial risk and a part of the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for all programs related to education, curriculum and inclusive education. The Ministry informs all aspects of Education and offers programs that aimed towards the goal of inclusive education for all of Madagascar.

Another fund that is similar to the CNAPS is the Civil and Military Pension Fund (CRCM) is managed by the General Directorate of Financial Management that are state staffed from the Ministry of Finance and Budget. This pension fund was created to provide civil servants and military personnel retirement pensions for those who were civil servants or members of the military.

Lastly, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) play a major role in social policy and protection efforts. These grassroots organizations are key to understanding what is happening in communities and take action on the ground level.

Stratégie Nationale de la Protection Sociale (SNPS) 2019- 2023 or National Strategy for Social Protection was revealed during "the initiative for emerging Madagascar" in which this strategy was recorded with the working time period being between 2019 and 2023 (SNPS, 10). Figure 1 outlines the system of Social Protection under this strategy created by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Empowerment of Women. This strategy was in created in accordance to the purpose of the Sustainable Development Goals developed by the UN. This National Strategy defines beneficiaries, poverty, social protection, and social policy to name a few. Social Protection under this framework uses the vision of "Protection, Prevention, Promotion and Transformation." This later informs the type of interventions that are possible with this framework, including: social assistance, social services and social security.

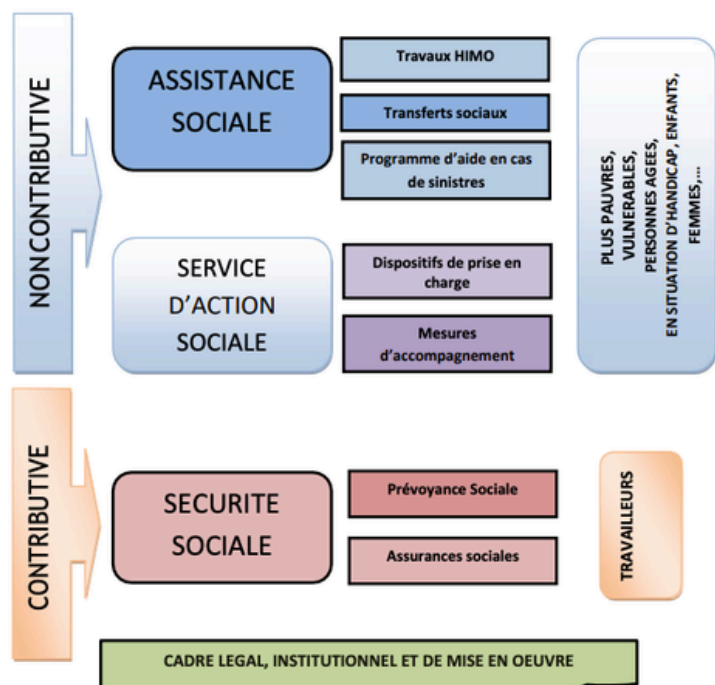


Figure 1: MINISTRE DE LA POPULATION, DE LA PROTECTION SOCIALE, ET DE LA PROMOTION DE LA FEMME STRATÉGIE NATIONALE DE LA PROTECTION SOCIALE (SNPS 2019-2023)

Who are Major Stakeholders and Players of Social Policy and Social Protection?

The National Strategy of Social Protection 2019–2023 outlines each organization and their role in the National Strategy for Social Protection, including UNICEF. UNICEF is named as a Technical and Financial partner along with a number of IGOs that are directly involved and are implementing partners including: World Bank, World Food Program, Food and Agriculture Organization and USAID. UNICEF is heavily involved with two specific programmes of human development in Madagascar including the Monetary Transfer for Human Development or Cash-Transfers (TDMH), and Cash for Productive Work (ACTP). The first programme offers conditional cash transfers and is associated with programs such as Let Us Learn (LUL) which had just ended in the beginning of 2022, and provides monthly allowance for 3 years to those in need for educational purposes. The second is to provide cash-transfers to "the poorest of families to create income-generating activities (page 17, SNPS)." These two programs are to be executed by FID in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the National Office of Nutrition, supervised by MPPSPF, and finance by World Bank and UNICEF.

As it stands, Madagascar is rated 162nd out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (UNDP), placing it with the lowest HDI of category 1 and where more than "22 million people live below the poverty line of \$1.90 dollars a day." With Covid-19, the impact is expected to increase poverty levels due to the socio-economic impact. Madagascar's most recent report on budgeting allocated to the health (6% in 2017) and education (18% in 2017) sectors do not meet international recommendations that can benefit families and children (Social policy and public finance for children, UNICEF). Competency rate of children in primary school is 56%. The literacy rate of children 15+ is 86%. It is expected that in Madagascar the number of children will reach over 20 million by 2050 and with rapid development in population, this can have a devastating effect socio-economically if there is not a prioritization in children's issues (UNICEF, Social Policy). Although there has been progress in the past decade of UNICEF having first established the social policy global framework, there is still much work to do.

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

What is UNICEF's Global Framework on Social Policy?

What is Social Protection? Social Protection UNICEF Global Framework was first introduced in 2012. Alongside a number of International Financial Institutions and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF has been able to "tackle Sustainable Development Goal 1, eradicating Poverty. " (page 2, UNICEF's Global Social Protection Programme Framework)

What is the Role of Social Protection? Social Protection is designed to address economic and social vulnerabilities and support throughout the course of a lifetime. Social Protections target not only SDG 1 but also acts in aiding and accelerating results across sectors and SDGs. Many high income countries have had a foundation of Social Policy that has been in effect and take form as commonwealth, social services, assistance sociale, and welfare.

Why does Social Protection matter? Social Protection addresses Economic and Social Vulnerabilities and under the conceptual foundation of UNICEF, Social Protection takes a Rights-based approach towards universal Social Protection as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention of the Rights of the Child. UNICEF's approach supports progress towards realizing universal coverage-with the prioritization of the poorest and disadvantaged of children and families, and break the generational cycle of poverty.

UNICEF's approach to Social Protection Global Framework was first introduced in 2012 in order to address and tackle Sustainable Development Goal 1. Of course, the section address more than just SDG 1 and in fact addresses and impacts many other goals including:



Social Protection's role is to contribute to the outcomes of SDG 3, 5, 8 and 10 through the custodial work of creating programs and change by addressing SDG 1- Ending Poverty in all its forms everywhere. As co-custodian of Child-related SDG 1, the indicators that are to be monitored and addressed are as follows:

1.Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

1.1 BY 2030, ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY FOR ALL PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, CURRENTLY MEASURED AS PEOPLE LIVING ON LESS THAN \$1.25 A DAY.

1.1.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY SEX, AGE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (URBAN/RURAL)

1.2 BY 2030, REDUCE AT LEAST HALF THE PROPORTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL DEFINITIONS.

1.2.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE, BY SEX AND AGE.

1.2.2 PROPORTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL DEFINITIONS.

1.3 IMPLEMENT NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND MEASURES OF ALL, INCLUDING FLOORS, AND BY 2030 ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIAL COVERAGE OF THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE.

1.3.1 PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS/ SYSTEMS, BY SEX, DISTINGUISHING CHILDREN, UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, OLDER PERSONS, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, PREGNANT WOMEN, NEWBORNS, WORK-INJURY VICTIMS AND THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE.

1.B CREATE SOUND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, BASED ON PRO-POOR AND GENDER-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, TO SUPPORT ACCELERATED INVESTMENT IN POVERTY ERADICATION ACTIONS.

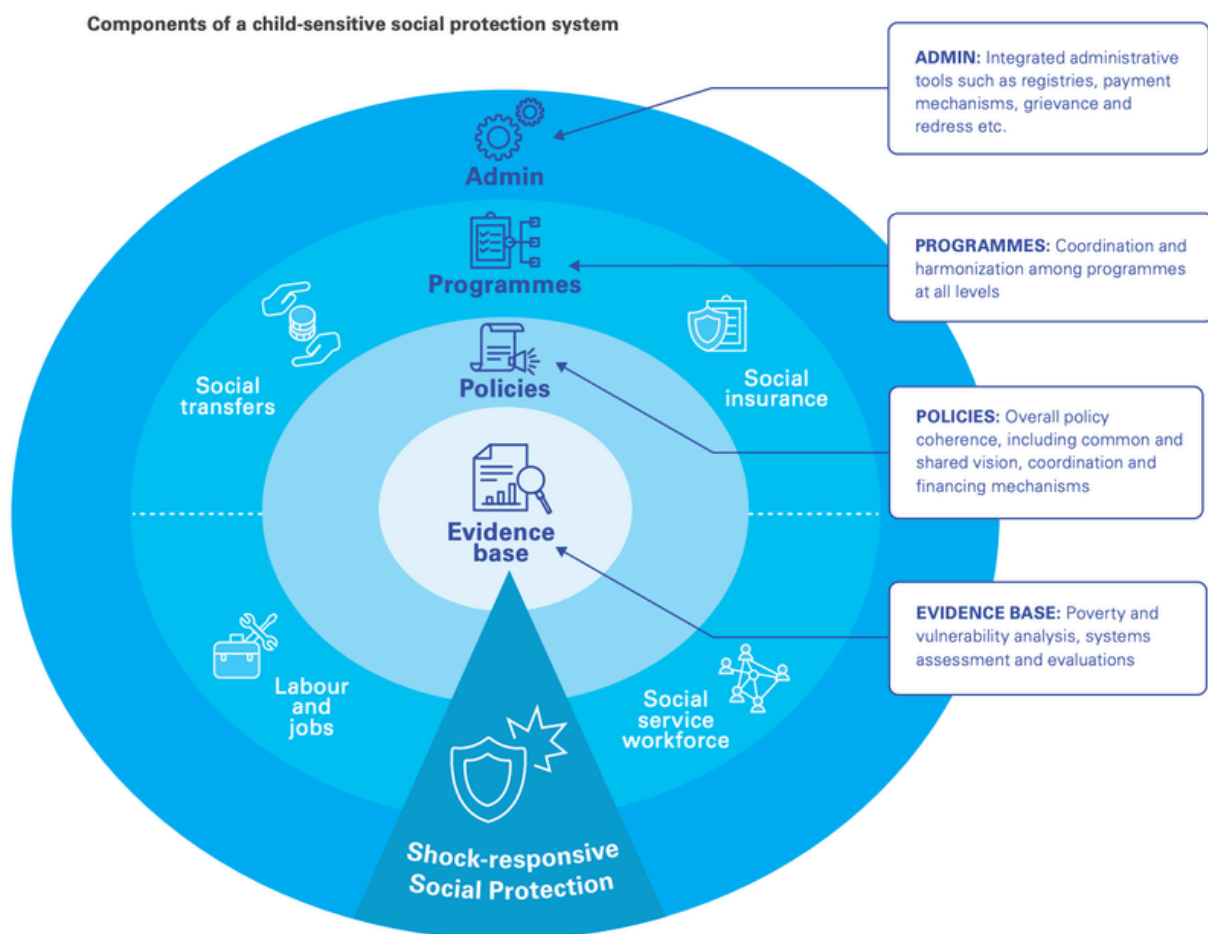
1.B.1 PRO-POOR PUBLIC SOCIAL SPENDING.

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

What might impact these goals in being addressed? UNICEF's global framework has identified 4 major key trends that can impact SDG 1 in its realization. These trends include–Climate Breakdown, Demographic Shifts, Urbanization, Conflict and Forced Displacement. (page 3 and 4)

UNICEF's Social Protection Framework starts with the beginning, a foundation of evidence. This evidence is "highlights the situation of children, the impact of current social protection programming, and identifies remaining gaps." (page 6) The best way to understand Social protection and its framework is to outline it and define each aspect. This framework was created to identify and integrate social protection systems with the main goal of creating "a protection across a life course", from children to the elderly and disabled persons. (page 6)



In this figure 2, UNICEF defines the components to the framework of child-sensitive social protection system that is currently used globally throughout the world by UNICEF offices, including UNICEF Madagascar's Social Policy Section alongside national governments and member of the Universal Social Protection 2030," of which include OECD, African Union, World Bank, and UNICEF to name a few (page 6, UNICEF's Global social protection programme framework). UNICEF outlines 10 key components for supporting national Child-sensitive social policy and protections. These ten components will be defined by how they function and responsible parties later on in this section.

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

How does the Framework coincide with UNICEF Madagascar's current work?

Under UNICEF Madagascar, the vision of Social policy is “to help reduce progressively monetary and multidimensional child poverty and to improve children's rights through inclusive, child-sensitive and gender transformative social policies (UNICEF Madagascar, Social Policy).”

The Social Policy section in UNICEF Madagascar operates under three axes, specifically (i) improved data and monitoring and evaluation systems as well as regular analysis to strengthen knowledge on the situation of children, adolescents and women, (ii) child-and gender-sensitive planning and budgeting - and, in parallel, the economic component of social inclusion - (iii) inclusive, integrated and crisis-responsive social protection, with sensitivity to children, gender and disabled people. Under these three axes, three outputs are evaluated in programming to evaluate previously agreed upon situations that are to address national needs with activities to reach goals with constant dialogue with various stakeholders.

The three outputs include i) Child Poverty, ii) Child and Gender Sensitivity and Planning and Budgeting, iii) Inclusive Social Protection.

The outcome of these three outputs is:

By 2023, children, adolescents and women, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, will benefit from increasingly inclusive, gender-transformative and child-friendly social policies at national and sub-national levels (Social policy, UNICEF).

This framework was created through the use of the social protection national plan and UNICEF Incenti Madagascar.



1. Foundation of Evidence

Action 1: Child poverty analysis, impact evaluations and systems assessments

1. Child poverty measurement and analysis
2. Impact evaluations
3. Social protection systems assessments

- **MICS (6) (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey)** - collected at UNICEF Headquarters (NYC) along with Regional Offices throughout the world.
- **INSTAT Madagascar (Institut National de la Statistique)** - recent partnership for national statistical data to be collected on Social Protections in partnership with the government, MICS and UNICEF.
- **INNOCENTI** - located in Florence, Italy, the office of policy-relevant research with partnerships to 33 National Committees in high-income countries for research on policy and implementation practices on the ground.
- **OXFORD Policy Management** - International Policy Consulting Firm based in the UK with a partnership with the University of Oxford, they partner with UNICEF to conduct studies, offer key findings and recommendations for policy and programming.
- **Internal Evaluation** - conducted by different sections depending on programming (each section works closely with Social Policy, so conjoined project will be evaluated internally by internal M&E Officers and then administered into the UNICEF Eval Database)
- **Government of Madagascar** - this can take effect between several different ministries whether it be with MPPSPF, or ministry of budgeting and finance or ministry of health, the evolution is done to evaluate current country programming.
- **American Institute of Research (AIR)** - A non-profit, non-partisan behavioural and social science research centre that evaluates and offers technical assistants to organizations.
- **UN Agencies** - SDG projects will be conducted together with evidence building from all agencies involved and their perspective evidence building agencies.
- **UNICEF Sections** - Similarly to agencies, the sections will also collaborate together as Social Policy will touch all aspects of life such as nutrition, health, WASH, etc.
- **Francophone and Anglophone Universities and organizations** that partner with UNICEF Madagascar on research, programming and evaluations.



2. POLICY, LEGISLATION AND FINANCING FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Action 2: Policy and strategy development, coordination and financing

1. Strategies and policy frameworks
2. Coordination
3. Domestic financing

- la Stratégie Nationale de la Protection Sociale (SNPS) 2019-2023
- OUTPUT 2- Budgeting and Finance creation of budgeting hand in hand with Ministry of Finance and Budgeting
- Donors
- Coordinating with appropriate Ministries such as MPPSPF, Ministry of Finance and Budgeting
- Coordinating with UN Agencies and/or other Sections in UNICEF
- Coordinating with other IGOS or Civil Society Organizations



3. PROGRAMME AREAS OF CHILD-SENSITIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Action 3: Expanding and improving cash transfers for children

1. Building political support
2. Supporting programme design
3. Implementation

- Collaboration with Government and appropriate Ministries
- Zara Mira is a Cash-transfer Program that collaborates with FID (Fond d'intervention de la Développement), UNICEF and MPPSPF. For more information the program is better highlighted on page 21.
- Fagnavotse is a JOINT SDG program that is aligned with the SPNS 2019-2023 and is aimed to support households in managing various environmental and social risks, and prevent the poorest and most vulnerable children from slipping into poverty. This SDG programme is in partnership of UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, MPPSPF OHCHR, FAO and ILO. For more information, check out page 22.

Action 4: Connecting cash transfers to information, knowledge and services

1. Providing recipients with information, knowledge and connections to services

- Zara-Mira provides beneficiaries with an unconditional allocation of 10,000 ariary (2.38 USD) for any child in a household and will accumulate and be paid every 2 months. Children with disabilities, children from the age of 0-5 and pregnant women are eligible until the child turns 17.
- Fagnavotse offers beneficiaries of the ages of 0-15 years old and pregnant woman, those effected by environmental climate change will be eligible for cash-transfers.

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Action 5: Expanding and improving health insurance

1. Increasing coverage to poor and marginalized populations
2. Defining health services included in health insurance

- Zara Mira- The purpose of the Cash Transfers is to provide financial aid for including education, nutrition, health, water and sanitation accessibility
- Fagnavotse- This program is intended to provide social health protection for vulnerable households and attain health insurance through a list of agricultural insurance and cash transfer beneficiaries.

LABOUR AND JOBS

Action 6: Supporting childcare and adolescent employability

1. Childcare
2. Adolescent learning and skills

- Zara Mira- This program provides a non-obligatory accompanying measures to support in prenatal care, childhood development and parenting. The goal of this accompanying measure is to challenge gender roles and encourage positive masculinity.
- Fagnavotse- This program is aimed to support families with psychosocial support and strengthening Livelihood.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKFORCE

Action 7: Strengthening the social welfare workforce and direct outreach to families

1. Building and strengthening the social welfare workforce
2. Family outreach and case management

- Zara MIRA- One-stop shop and accompanying measures, social services addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- Fagnavotse to provide family outreach and case management, as well as cash-management.



4. ADMINISTRATION AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY

Action 8: Strengthening integrated administrative systems

1. Improving integrated management information systems (MIS)
2. Improving coordination and service delivery at sub-national level

- Evaluation of Cash-transfers, programming and allocating responsibilities to appropriate parties.
- Zara-Mira: FID with MPPSPF are on the ground, UNICEF provides financial support through Cash-transfers.
- Fagnovotse
 - UNICEF-CASH-TRANSFERS
 - ILO & WHO-improving access to basic social services and contributory scheme, universal health coverage
 - WFP- Strengthening of livelihoods
 - UNFPA-access to social services for the vulnerable households
 - MPPSPF- Social register operational in district of Ambosary with establishment of referral system and one-stop shop system.



5. SOCIAL PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN, FRAGILE AND RISK-PRONE CONTEXTS

Action 9: Strengthening national shock-responsive social protection systems

1. Evidence and analysis
2. Policy, strategy, legislation, coordination and financing
3. Programmes and design features
4. Administration and delivery systems

- Fond d'intervention de la Development (FID) – collection of on the ground data for evidence building. (Zara Mira page 21)
- Regional internal Offices in collection of on the ground data.
- On the ground universities and researchers in partnership with perspective organization.
- MICS (6) (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey)
- INSTAT Madagascar (Institut National de la Statistique)
- INNOCENTI
- OXFORD Policy Management
- Internal Evaluation
- Government of Madagascar
- American Institute of Research (AIR)
- UN Agencies
- UNICEF Sections
- Francophone and Anglophone Universities and organizations that partner with UNICEF Madagascar on research, programming and evaluations.

Action 10: Linking humanitarian cash transfers to social protection systems

1. Designing humanitarian cash transfers to achieve sectoral outcomes
2. Determining the role of national systems in implementation of a humanitarian cash transfer programme:
3. Using the national social protection system to implement a humanitarian cash transfer

- Within SNPS UNICEF is designated the role of "Partenaire Technique et Financier" or technical and financial partner.
- FID is designated the role of Cash-Transfers programmes and one-stop-shop through MPPSPF
- la Stratégie Nationale de la Protection Sociale (SNPS) 2019-2023

1.Introduction

Joint Programme with Stakeholders



FONDS D'INTERVENTION
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
MADAGASCAR



Zara Mira is a Cash-Transfer Programme that is currently being implemented in the commune of Tataho in the District of Manakara, Fitovinany Region, as well as in the commune of Ifotaka in the District of Amboasary Region Anosy. This is in collaboration with Development Intervention Fund (FID), Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Women's Empowerment and UNICEF.

The objective of the programme is to support households in investing in the welfare of their child in all areas including education, nutrition, health, water and sanitation accessibility, and minimizing as much as possible all forms of exclusion in an inclusive programme that make sure no child is left behind including children with disabilities. The programme further more aims to promote women's empowerment and gender equality.

This programme is funded through the UNICEF Universal Child Fund. Zara Mira is also set up in ___ phases, with the first phase planned for a duration of three years.

Beneficiaries of the programme will receive an unconditional allocation of 10,000 ariary (2.38 USD) for any child in a household and will accumulate and be paid every 2 months. All children between 0-15 and pregnant women are eligible for this programme. Children will continue to be beneficiaries until they reach 17 years of age. Those living with disabilities will receive an additional 30,000 ariary for cost ensured by disabilities.

Furthermore, trainings to support in prenatal care, childhood development and parenting will accompany the cash-transfers. These accompany activities aim to change behaviour amongst recipients and community. The themes and topics for accompanying activities or accompanying measures focus on Essential Family Practice (EFP), paying close attention to gender equality and positive masculinity.

There will be no strict co-responsibility for households to follow. However, real-time monitoring of key child well-being indicators will be done through the MPPSPF one-stop shop in the communes/districts of intervention. All children under 15, pregnant women and people with severe and moderate disabilities are eligible regardless of the economic status of their household. An initial registration is carried out by the FID and a periodic update will be carried out by the Single Window of the MPPSPF.

Manakara

Amboasary

Number of Households Provided

1643

7000

Number of Children under 15

4568

17000

Number of Pregnant Women

241

711

Number of Disabled Persons

415

2056

Intervention Zones

District Manakara (commune Tataho)
District Amboasary (commune Ifotaka)

MPPSPF: Responsible for the implementation of a system for monitoring and monitoring indicators of well-being and protection of children in the areas of intervention
FID: National Implementing Agency
UNICEF: Technical and Financial Partner on the basis of support received from the National Committee for UNICEF in Germany as well as from the Kingdom of Norway

1.Introduction

Joint SDG Programme



FAGNAVOTSE

Proposed Budget: 7.8 million USD for a period of 3 years



Anosy

An Integrated Social Protection Model to address Household's vulnerability to Climate Change.

Leading the programme is the Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Women's Empowerment, the programme will be funded and supported by various UN agencies. The foundational objective of sustainable development financing funds Fagnavotse, an SDG Joint programme with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Labour Organization (ILO).

Fagnavotse is from a local dialect from the south, meaning "Support." This programme is aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy (2019-2023) and has been piloted in the south of Madagascar in the District of Amboasary, in Anosy, which is a region effected by the current drought. The integrated model aims to support households in managing various environmental and social risks, as well as preventing the poorest and most vulnerable children from slipping into poverty.

The four components of the programme to support households managing various environmental and social risks include:

Universal Child Benefit: 0-15 years old and pregnant woman, those effected and can contribute to increased education, effects from climate change, health, nutrition outcomes of children. This was implemented throughout 2020-2021 and the cash-transfer programme and adapted its design to address humanitarian needs.

Social Health Protection: Vulnerable households under Fagnavotse will attain health insurance using a list of agricultural insurance and cash transfer beneficiaries. Financial costs often become a burden in accessing health care and coverage, especially those heavily affected by climate change.

Agricultural insurance and livelihood: Complements child benefit, implemented in 2020-2021. Poorest household are dependent on agriculture for livelihood, making them particularly vulnerable to environmental changes. This component aims to diversify income sources of households, while the agricultural insurances reduces the risk of agricultural loss associated with climate change.

GBV (Gender Based Violence) Service: In order to ensure proper protection in integrated programming, addressing the most immediate needs of vulnerable children and women can be done by connecting them with existing sexual, reproductive and family planning services.



World Health Organization

unicef
for every child



International
Labour
Organization

Who are the Beneficiaries?

The scope of beneficiaries is often determined by the area of the intervention. UNICEF's philosophy on beneficiaries of programming is unconditional, and follows the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) in which have had positive developments in the adoption of UCBs and Quasi-UCBs according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) 2020-2022 World Social Protection report. Nations spend 1.5% of the GDP on Social Protections. Currently, there are 22 countries that have adopted UCBs, of which Libya is the only one African Nation has created social policy that is child-inclusive and meets UCB requirements.

UNICEF Madagascar works under the framework of unconditional cash transfers, covering beneficiaries with no conditions with cash-transfers. The beneficiaries work in the same framework of offering social protections through a lifetime. The current programming for Zara Mira covers any child in a household and will accumulate and be paid every 2 months. All children between 0-15 and pregnant women are eligible for this programme. Children will continue to be beneficiaries until they reach 17 years of age. The Fagnatvotse programme's beneficiaries are children who are 0-15 years old and pregnant woman,

What are the key challenges?

The National Strategy of Social Protection outlines three major challenges within the strategy including: 1) Areas of Coverage, 2) Government Lack of Finances, and 3) Lack of Coordination of interventions (page 25, SNPS). Each of these key challenges are addressed in the SNPS to cover limitations in offering social protections throughout the nation.

Lack of Finance

Coverage in Madagascar is a key issue as according to the World Bank, only 6% of the extremely poor of the population are covered by a Social Protection System. Social Protection spending is 0.3% of the GDP, in the lowest of ends as compared to sub-Saharan countries at 1.5%. UNICEF covers three locations throughout Madagascar, including Ambosary, Matsiatra Ambony, and Atsinanana.

The key players in Madagascar are the World Bank and UNICEF financial and technical partnerships as part of the National Strategic Social Protection Strategy. The two major International Non-Governmental Organizations share similar values of "developing and strengthening social protection programmes." They also believe in the need for Social Protection as a provision over the course of a lifetime. One of the core programmes that the World Bank and UNICEF share is cash-transfer programme support for governmental programmes.

UNICEF defines Human Cash-transfer or Cash-transfers as "provisional assistance in the form of money (through various forms) to beneficiaries as part of humanitarian response." UNICEF's philosophy behind the UNIVERSAL Child Benefit is "is a cash payment or tax transfer universal to the population of children, unconditional and paid on a regular basis." Furthermore., Universal Child Benefit is intended for cash-transfers to be "paid in a regular basis as a cash or tax transfers to the primary caregiver and paid for a minimum of 10 years." One of the biggest critics to unconditional cash transfers is the inability to track where the money is going.

The World Bank has been a partner to the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (USP2030) SINCE 2016. The World Bank's goal of social protection is intended "to help poor and vulnerable people cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the ageing population." The framework of Social Policy works on a conditional Cash-Transfer. Conditional Cash-Transfers (CCT) are "programs to transfer cash, generally to poor households,

1. Introduction

1.3 Literature Review

On the condition that those households make prespecified investments in the human capital of their children" (page 1, SP policy Note). Conditional Cash Transfer programs in Madagascar include requirement for educational and health checkups, requirement for prenatal care, etc. CCT were first used throughout Latin America throughout the 90s, Mexico being the first to implement CCT throughout the country through a programme called Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación (PROGRESA) created in 1997, which now is the gold standard for schemes of successful CCTs throughout the world. PROGRESA began regionally, but was quickly expanded on the large scale and taken up nationally. A study released by the World Bank Research Observer that was released in 2019 found that there was no real conclusive evidence if in the long-term the goal of CCT to allow generations to escape poverty. There were many theories as to why, but one of the conclusions that were proposed is that perhaps because CCT only began in the 90s, it may be too soon to conclusively confirm whether CCT achieves said long term goal.

The UNICEF Social Protection Strategy framework and the World Bank Social Protection and Labour strategy were released around the same in 2012. Both stressed the importance of a systems approach and prioritized children in the framework building. Both agencies committed to collaborate together in different facets including throughout different stakeholders- be it governmental, IGOs and other agencies.

Lack of Finance

Lack of Coordination

ILO Report Africa Regional Social Protection Strategy, 2021-2025 outlined several challenges as to the root cause of Social Protection coverage deficits (page 16, Africa). This report outlined the main causes to be a subsequent shift to rights-based approach, underfunding of social protection systems, Inequities affecting workers in the informal economy, migrants, refugees and other minority groups, weak governance and administration, absence of policy and institutional coordination, and lack of social protection in rural areas and fragile zones. Although Northern Africa leads in percentage of GDP dedicated to social protections, at 7.7 percent, Africa as a whole averages around 3.8% of the GDP being dedicated to Social Protection systems (page 17, Africa ILO).

The SNPS outlines two challenges that are exasperated due to lack of coordination, which includes 1) small initiatives are funded and initiated outside the state system and 2) the lack of complementarity between the programs leads to overlapping of efforts. Furthermore, three key areas are identified to be effected by lack of coordination including: Social Cash-Transfers, Social Protection Action Services, Social Services.

Case Studies and Evaluation of Country Profiles

The countries that were all selected to be evaluated for this study all dedicate and prioritize social protection systems throughout the country. They have all indoctrinated social protection into the fabric of their constitution.

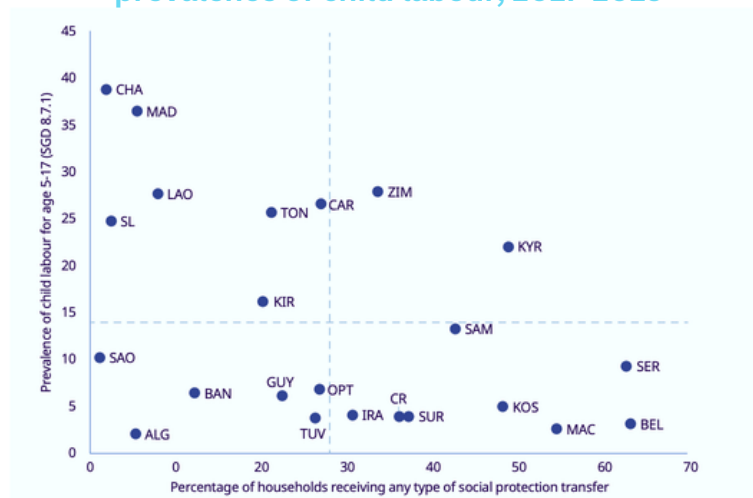
Evaluate through demographic and economic information, social protection laws, and history of social policy that have successful advocacy of introducing social policy and UNICEF as well as implementing successful social protection interventions.

This synthesis will over a review of country analysis, evaluating these countries through key indicators (Provided by the World Bank, ILO and UNICEF) for Country Selection.

- Integrated child-friendly inclusive social policy into their constitution. This is a key piece of legislation that is a primary indicator at UNICEF. This will be evaluated through a concise look at social policy laws that exist in each nation state.
- Human Development Index: is a composite provided by the United Nations that does not measure just income but also takes into account life expectancy, educational attainment, and income level for overall composition of life quality.
- Social Protection and Child labour index is a culmination of data provided by the ILO, World Bank and UNICEF that assess age groups, gender, and percentages of data that has been collected of the overall labour force.
- Percentage of GDP contributing to Social Protection.
- Social Protection Coverage is an indicator provided by the ILO, World Bank, and UNICEF to determine how many households are covered by any type of social protection.

This country analysis of Social Protection's goal is to identify key successes being used throughout different countries with similar profiles as Madagascar. This will then be used to assess key findings and create recommendations and a diagnostic assessment of best practices. I will also look at on the ground grass root efforts happening in Madagascar to assess different areas that are major challenges within the Social Policy Section at UNICEF Madagascar. In order to do achieve this goal, further contextualizing Madagascar can help us to create a profile of which to find countries that can fit the country analysis.

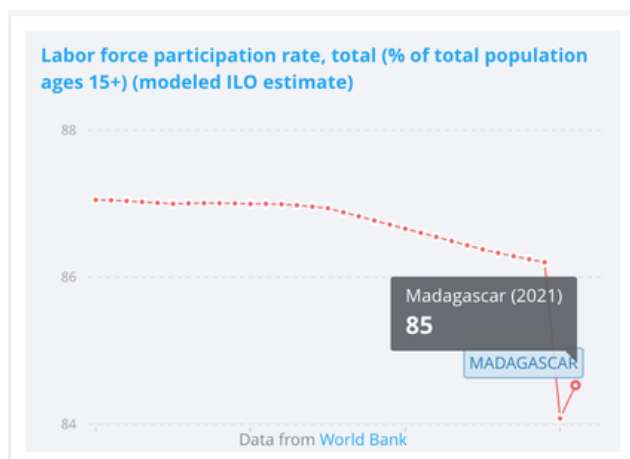
ILO Scatter plot of social protection coverage and prevalence of child labour, 2017-2019



To begin this assessment, the scatter plot to the right offers a bird's eye view of current social protection coverages with examples throughout the world, including Madagascar. Marked as MAD, Madagascar has a high number of child labour with very little percentage of households receiving social protection. As of 2006, 26% of the populations of children in Madagascar between the ages of 7 to 14 are employed, with only 6% of households receiving any type of Social Protection. Although the ILO report contextualize the data as countries on the lower left quadrant have lower child labour and low social protection provisions, social protections is not the only factor that can determine low child labour within a nation state.

1. Introduction

Madagascar is a member state of the United Nations, African Union, African Union, Southern African Development Community, International Organization of Francophonie and the Indian Ocean Commission. The Human Development Index ranks the Island at 162 out of 189 countries, with a .528 index. The World Bank, ILO and UNICEF provided data, estimates find that the labour force of the total population 15+ is 82%, with child employment of children aged 7-14 at 26%. Social Protection spending is 0.3% of the GDP, in the lowest of ends as compared to sub-Saharan countries. Within the island, only 6% of the extremely poor of the population are covered by a Social Protection System. Although Madagascar does have policies targeting social policy, it does not at this time have child-inclusive social policy as part of its governmental framework.



The figure to the above provided by the World Bank shows the labour force participation rate of Madagascar for those 15 years old or older.

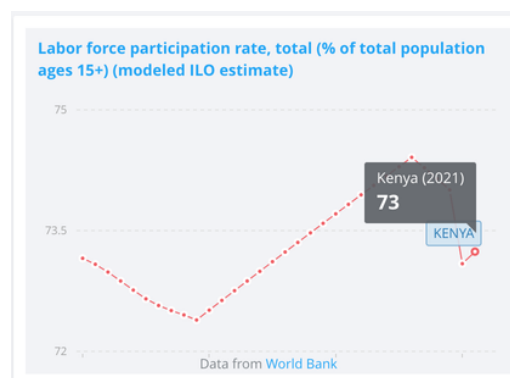


The figure to the above assesses Labour force participation by total population 15+.

Using these key indicators, the selection of Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bangladesh and Ghana will be used to assess key practices and successes alongside grassroots organization throughout the island. This section will validate the reasons for why each of these countries were chosen for evaluation to find key recommendations for the Social Policy Section.



Kenya is part of the ESARO region in UNICEF, as well as a member state of the United Nation, the Commonwealth, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and the East African Community. The nation state ranks at 143 out of 184 countries with a Human Development Index of .601. With the overall labour participation of those 15+, 74% of the Kenyan population are labour force participants, and 37.7% of children aged 7-14 experience child labour. 27% of the Kenyan population are involved or receive Social Protection and labour programs. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya established in 2010 "guarantees all Kenyans their social, economic and cultural rights and binds the state to provide appropriate social security to persons unable to support themselves and their dependants." Kenya also has social security provisions and safety net for Kenyans through different forms including cash-transfers. Kenya's Social protection public expenditure makes up 1% of the total GDP according to the ILO.

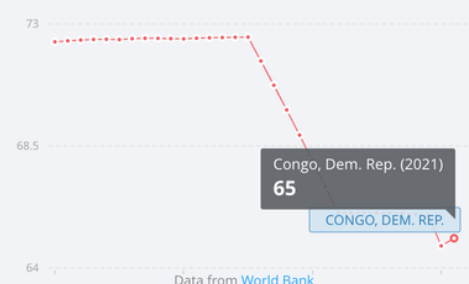




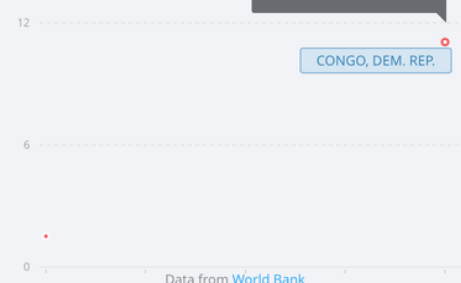
Democratic Republic of Congo

Democratic Republic of Congo is UNICEF's largest humanitarian multipurpose unconditional cash transfer partnership. The country is also ranked at 174 out of 189 countries with a .480 score of Human Development Index. The DRC is a member state of the United Nations, Non-Aligned Movement, African Union, East African Community, COMESA, Southern African Development Community, and the Economic Community of Central African States. Additionally, with 65% of labour force participation for the total population aged 15+, 41.4% of children aged 7-14 are experiencing child labour. As of 2019, 14.1% of the population is covered by systems of labour recruitment and social protection safety nets. Social Protection is a prioritization of the DRC after the drafting of the National Social Protection Policy in 2015, with a number of ratifications on international agreements relating to social protection through ILO convention 102 and the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. According to the ILO, as of 2012, 1.8% of public expenditures are spent on social protection safety nets throughout the country.

Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)



Coverage of social protection and labor (population)



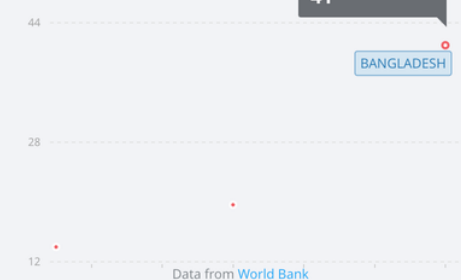
Bangladesh

Bangladesh is ranked 129th out of 184 countries in the 2021/2022 Human Development Index rating and is considered a low-medium developed country with an index of .661. Bangladesh is a member state of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, Organization of Islamic Coordination, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Asia Pacific Trade Agreement, and the Developing 8 countries. As of 2016, .7% of public expenditures is spent on social protection safety net services, with 28.4% of the population experiencing coverage. This nation state offers coverage or membership to the labour sector or some form of social protection coverage with 41% coverage of the nation. With 57% of the population 15 years or older participating, in the labor force, child employment between of the ages of 7-14 is at 7% of the population. With Bangladesh emerging as a middle income country as of 2021, the nation state has embedded in the nation's Constitution established in 1972 with Social Protection being embedded in article 15 (d). The nation has also accompanied a national strategy for social protection with the introduction of a national social insurance scheme in 2018. The nation has 114 social protection programmes, focusing primarily on nutrition and cash transfers.

Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)



Coverage of social protection and labor (population)

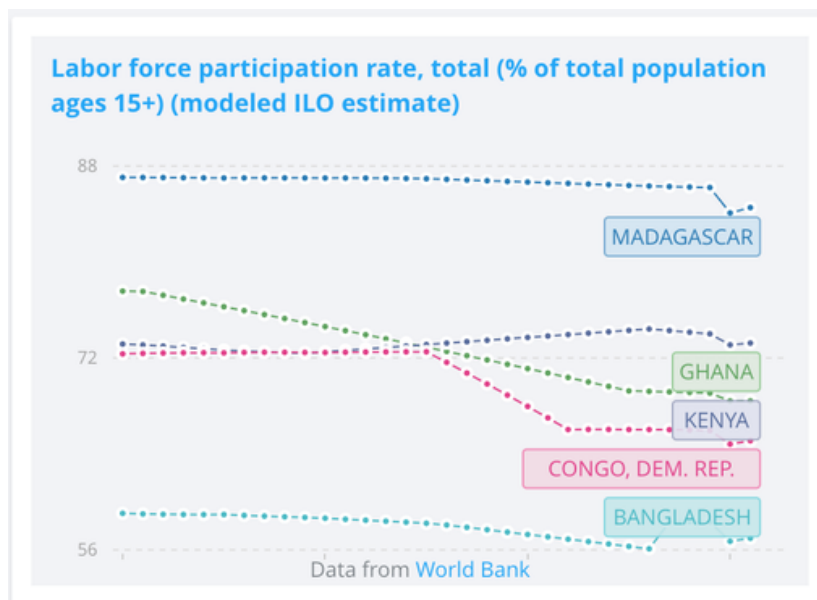
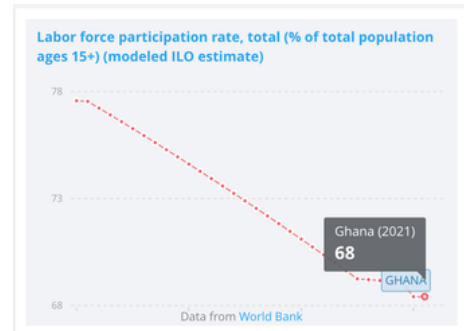


1. Introduction



Ghana

Ghana's public expenditure spends 1.6% on social protection safety nets, with 25.3% coverage. The total participation of the labour force of those 15 years or older is 68% with 28.8% of children experiencing child labour. Ghana is scored at .63 on the Human Development Index and ranked 133rd out of 184 countries. The country has seen massive improvement in the sphere in recent years including the instalment of National Health Insurance Scheme, the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme, the School Feeding Programme, and the free maternal health care programme. Ghana currently has two labour laws, including Labour ACT NO. 651 and the National Health Insurance Act NO. 852. The country provides programs in social insurance targeting medical benefits, employer-liability specifically catering to a cash-transfer system for maternal benefits. Ghana also has the livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme, which has been active since 2008 and offers cash assistance to those in need.



The figure to the right provides an overview of the workforce in each country that will be examined and will be used to assess for recommendations and best practices. Madagascar ranks higher than any of these countries in terms of labour force participation. Although relatively, each country offered has a low labour force participation rate is low, coverage of social protection is much higher in each of these nation states is higher than Madagascar with a higher percentage of public expenditure being spent on Social Protection programmes and safety net.

Each country has something that can be assessed through its strengths that can be implemented into the UNICEF Madagascar Strategy on social protection for review and evaluation for best recommendations.

2.1 What is Currently being done?

The purpose of this section is to establish current practices and programmes occurring in the Social Policy Section of UNICEF Madagascar through the series of 3 outputs. First, we will establish a revisiting of the Midterm Review and take a closer look at the survey conducted internally to take a temperature of the current team's attitude towards the current programmes and actions being done. Then we will continue by exploring the three main outputs of evaluation to look at what are current programmes in place and what are the outcomes and current recommendations for change. This is a synthesis of each of the outputs and its following corresponding programme, establishing 2022 practices within the section.

In order to establish what is currently being done, it is important to reinforce and offer a summary of the main purpose and goals of the Social Policy Section. The main purpose of the Social Policy Section is to tackle issues pertaining to Child Poverty through social protection and create action plans alongside government and appropriate stakeholders and actors to mitigate its devastating impact across a lifetime. The main goal of the Social Policy Section of UNICEF Madagascar operates within three main axes, (i) improved data and monitoring and evaluation systems as well as regular analysis to strengthen knowledge on the situation of children, adolescents and women, (ii) child-and gender-sensitive planning and budgeting - and, in parallel, the economic component of social inclusion - (iii) inclusive, integrated and crisis-responsive social protection, with sensitivity to children, gender and disabled people. The establishment of these three outputs are from....[1]

How'd they establish these three outputs?

Outcome of the three outputs:

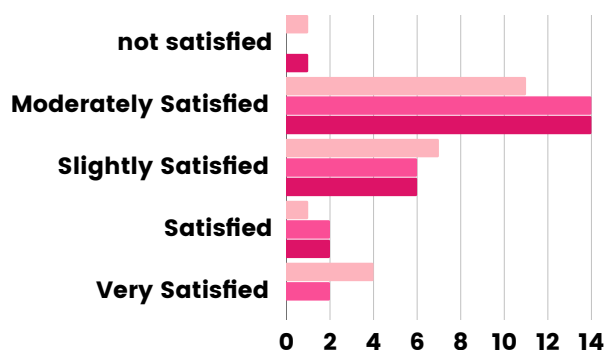
BY 2023, CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND WOMEN, ESPECIALLY THE POOREST AND MOST VULNERABLE, WILL BENEFIT FROM INCREASINGLY INCLUSIVE, GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE AND CHILD-FRIENDLY SOCIAL POLICIES AT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS.

2.1 Revisiting the Midterm Review evaluation Survey of the Social Policy Section 2022

In order to open the discussion, it's important to begin this section with an understanding and take a temperature of what is happening internally at the Social Policy Section of UNICEF Madagascar. Each year there is a Midterm review where the section comes together to find solutions to challenges, establishes stronger relationships with stakeholders, finalize the agenda for the rest of the year and strengthen communication internally and externally. Stakeholders, other sections of UNICEF and other UN agencies and institutes are called upon for proposals of collaboration and teamwork as the Social Policy section finds new ways to create connections and set an agenda for the rest of the year. Before the Midterm review begins, a survey is sent to all staff and non-staff internally within the social policy section to take a temperature of current attitudes and beliefs on current agenda and plans for action in the Social Policy Section of UNICEF throughout 2022. This survey had 24 participants and had several questions pertaining to feelings about each output and a section for participants to express their opinion with a series of prompts.

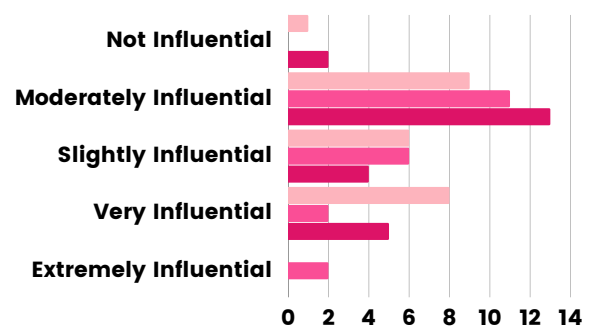
Question1:

Are you satisfied with the current work that is happening in the Social Policy Section?



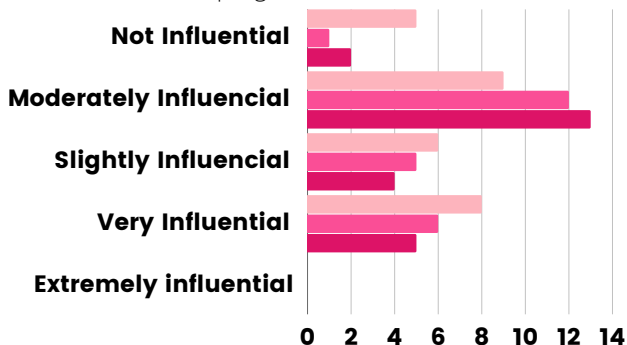
Question2:

How influential is the Social Policy and its role with each section [at each section]?

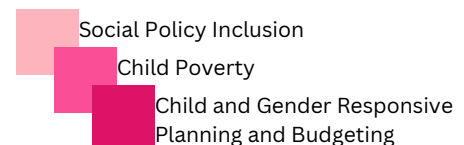


Question 3:

How influential is each output to the social policy programme(s)?



Key:



2. What is Currently being done?

WHAT ARE THREE THINGS UNICEF SOCIAL POLICY SECTION SHOULD DO MORE OF?

Communicate internally first on the goal and objective of social policy, the strategies to be applied and the expected results. Encouragement to continue your interventions.

communication
advocacy

Raising awareness,
benefiting and
sharing.

raise awareness of the different types of social protection and their impact on beneficiaries

strengthen
communication so that
programs and activities
are known

A system approach for inclusive social protection (rather than operational implementation), impact analysis, capacity building of social protection actors and decentralized governance

intersection
collaboration

Continue to advocate on the application of the national policy, and the accountability of the authorities

work on sustainability, a non-replicable pilot is not optimal, strengthen work on decentralization

Reinforcement and support at the decentralized level in line with the interventions of other sectors.

Reflect much more on children, women and the disabled at the level of activities (example in the application of Cash Transfer). Strengthen CWG coordination at the decentralized level.

Support the implementation of the single register. Strengthen resource mobilization

Target children in the poorest regions

Increase in the area of intervention, information session on the pes section and its activities

Increased budget for children and gender

strengthen the system to
alleviate poverty and so
that its children have
their rights and have
allowances

1. Identify more and better the levels and areas of support that you give, taking into account and integrating the sectors of intervention of UNICEF. 2. More visibility for all that is advocacy for state budget allocations

More communication
with the field office,
extension of
intervention sites

In terms of the child protection approach, especially cash transfer, make sure to define a policy that first protects children during the first 1,000 days and define an approach that could ultimately be sustainable—strengthen advocacy at all high levels involving plus UNICEF Rep and UN RC for greater respect for children's rights

More communication
and awareness.
Communicate
achievements and
large-scale
perspectives.

communication -
guidance

planning, social
work, retirement

Regularly share with other sections the activities that the social protection section carries out as well as share results obtained

very rigorous monitoring of the uses of cash transfers by showing quantitative data on the impacts at the social level; previous studies on child poverty in Mear to dig; follow-up of studies at the university level

Common Themes:



2. What is Currently being done?

WHAT ARE THREE THINGS UNICEF SOCIAL POLICY SECTION SHOULD DO LESS OF?

Useless partner.

Avoid embarking on doomed approaches such as the cash transfer covering all children up to 18 or the project with ILO on CSU

nothing

Institutionalize results

One-way communication with POT without copying to the field office

stay too central

Everything seems important for the children so these are all priority activities

fewer launches and events

Substituting in interventions that are the responsibility of the government.

no clear communication

Reduce the budget

Ignoring the importance of sharing section information

Common Themes:



2. What is Currently being done?

KEY FINDINGS FROM MIDTERM REVIEW 2022

1. Communication is a problem cross-sectionally (ex: Health Section to Social policy section) on all levels (field office, regional office) and information is kept too centralized within the Social Policy Section, information session on the Social Policy section and its activities.

2. Strengthening Communication from the Field office (FID or Fond d'intervention de la Development) and country office.

3. Reinforcement and support at the decentralized level in line with the interventions of other sectors of UNICEF.

4. Institutionalize and publish results from evidence built, very rigorous monitoring of the uses of cash transfers by showing quantitative data on the impacts at the social level; previous studies on child poverty in Mcar to dig; follow-up of studies at the university level

5. Engaging the Government in more interventions with expansion of section area of intervention as there are only 3 areas of intervention in all of Madagascar.

6. Create more modes of advocacy of the different types of social protection and their impact on beneficiaries with involvement of UNICEF REP and UN RC for greater respect for children's rights.

7. Creating more sustainable programs to have more protections for children that creates policy change, especially in terms of cash transfers.

8. A system approach for inclusive social protection (rather than operational implementation), impact analysis, capacity building of social protection actors and decentralized governance.

9. Regularly share with other sections the activities that the social protection section carries out as well as the concrete results obtained

10. Budget should be reevaluated and increased in order to continue activities as the current grant will end in 2024 and there is not enough money in the current budget.

2.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

Output 1: Child Poverty

Current responsible parties: Bernet

The main goal of the Output 1 is to provide a technical support for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all stages of social policy programming and related advocacy, from strategic planning and formulation to the achievement of concrete and sustainable results. This includes programs to improve (a) public policies to reduce child poverty; (b) social protection coverage and its impact on children; (c) transparency, adequacy, equity, and efficiency of child-focused public investments and financial management; and (d) governance, decentralization, and accountability measures to increase public participation and the quality, equity, and coverage of social services. This includes both direct programming with government and civil society partners, as well as linkages and support to teams working in the following areas: education, health, child protection, water and sanitation, and HIV.

Goal: The government has improved capacity and strong systems to generate and use data and information on the rights of children, adolescents and women to guide public policies and monitor the SDGs (national statistical capacity, strengthening M&E systems).

Key Activities and Indicators

1.1 Routine measures of Child Poverty and integration of data in the national system of statistics.

Existence of disaggregated national household survey data, in relation to child-focused SDG targets collected in the last 5 years

Existence of routine measurement and reporting of child poverty levels at the national level (monetary and multidimensional poverty)

1.2 Capacity Development for Child Poverty through Monitoring and Evaluation

Policies and programs are influenced by analysis and advocacy to reduce child poverty

1.3 Analysis and Advocacy to reduce child poverty

Advocacy is shaped by child poverty analysis (media and social media campaigns)

SWOT Analysis: Output 1

Key Questions:

1. What is the role of Output 1?
2. What are 4 key strengths internally of output 1?
3. What are 4 key weaknesses internally of output 1?
 - a. Concerning intersection collaboration with other sections
 - b. Concerning consultancies, research organization, and MICs Data
 - c. Concerning dissemination of information
4. What are 4 key strengths externally of output 1?
5. What are 4 key weaknesses externally of output 1?
 - a. Concerning ministry and partnership participation
 - b. Concerning result findings
 - c. Concerning ministry and partnership participation
6. What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?
7. What are potential threats internally?
8. What are potential threats externally?

SWOT Analysis: Output 1

		Helpful	Harmful
Internal	Internal	1. ESARO (East and South African Regional office) and UNICEF INNOCENTI support the country office on research and evidence generation. 2. They are very traversal throughout all sections in UNICEF as well as in different levels internationally and regional 3. Despite the lagged on the output manager's recruitment, they can get support through different pathways in UNICEF.	1. The output manager's recruitment was lagged, making it less effective and efficient. So, many activities are not able to move forward because of the lagged, yet we must start a new cycle in UNICEF next year. 2. New cycle requires one year to begin, and design requires the most evidence. We don't have enough time to generate evidence from DHS 2021 which was released earlier at the end of August, and we are waiting for the national survey on poverty too. 3. Concerning the Social protection Output's monitoring, all key indicators of children are depend's on Implementing Partner of UNICEF in national context.
		1. Ministry and partners participate in the data collection (such as focus group and survey) and they are present for the dissemination of the results. 2. INSTAT Madagascar and it has a high technical capacity level.	1. Conducted Studies need feedback from Ministry or partners, and they rarely send feedback. 2. INSTAT Madagascar has some problems to manage all external fund which they receive to implement some activities. So to address this problem is a big challenge when the budget of project is large.

Output 2: Child and Gender Sensitivity Planning and Budgeting

Current responsible parties: Rolland

Goal: The government has increased its capacity to develop and successfully implement inclusive and evidence-based socio-economic policies, plans and budgets for the benefit of children, adolescents and women at national and national levels. local.

Key Activities and Indicators

2.1 Analysis of Social Sector Public Finances and advocacy for children and considering dimension of gender

Evidence generated on budgets and their links to child and women related outcomes to improve budget allocations/spending for children and women

2.2 Support and influence national and local public finance management reforms

Capacity building of budgeting stakeholders at all levels of government to improve spending for children

Gathering, technical support and partnerships for the financing of social services

Number of local authorities (including municipalities) with a budget allocated to children's priorities

Number of local authorities (including municipalities) with functioning social accountability mechanisms

Number of local authorities (including municipalities) with functioning social accountability mechanisms

Number of local authorities (including municipalities) with public-private partnerships that help improve service coverage

2.3 Empower citizens, including children and adolescents, communities and civil society organizations, and parliamentarians to participate in budget processes

Citizens (including children and women) empowered to participate in national and subnational budget processes to improve budget transparency and accountability

SWOT Analysis: Output 2

Key Questions:

1. What is the role of Output 2?
2. What are 4 key strengths internally of output 2?
3. What are 4 key weaknesses internally of output 2?
 - a. Concerning intersection collaboration with other sections
 - b. Concerning budgeting and finance with other sections
 - c. Concerning dissemination of information
4. What are 4 key strengths externally of output 2?
5. What are 4 key weaknesses externally of output 2?
 - a. Concerning ministry and partnership participation
 - b. Concerning result findings
 - c. Concerning advocacy
6. What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?
7. What are potential threats internally?
8. What are potential threats externally?

SWOT Analysis: Output 2

	Helpful	Harmful
Internal	1. Output 2 is transversal, then it is dedicated to support all programmatic sections within UNICEF: health, WASH, education, Social Protection, Child Protection,... 2. We have interpersonal relation skill which permit us to deal easily with those other sections. 3. Good analytical skills on public finances and strategy, for the staff in place. 4. For 2023, we have strengthened ourselves with a UNV that supports PF4C activities at the decentralized level. 5. We benefit from experience sharing from other country offices and internationally on our activities PF4C. 6. We benefit from online exchange (webinar) and other face to face workshops organized by the regional office on PF4C.	1. Only one person in charge of PF4C both at central and decentralized level.
External	1. We can partner with TFPs and the MoF to achieve Results on improving the performance of public finances in key sectors for children. 2. The Ministries are well aware of their problems: Lack of funds, budgeting not in line with their needs, Poor execution, delay in budget reporting. It is already important to know the problems.	1. The management of public finances in Madagascar, that is to say: the planning, budgeting, execution, reporting and control processes are not yet conducive to the monitoring of expenditure and results for children. 2. The capacity of government partners to improve budget transparency and public finance management performance remains weak. 3. The participation of Civil Society Organizations in the budget process is not yet significant: capacity problem, funding problem.

Output 3: Inclusive Social Protection

Current responsible parties: Irene, Haja, Rindra, Alexandra

Goal: The government has increased its capacity to provide inclusive and integrated social protection services, including shock-responsive social protection and enhanced social security for children.

Key Activities and Indicators

3.1 Strengthening inclusivity and child-friendly social protection systems

Data management: social protection data management system developed
Social security workforce strengthened and connected to the social protection system:
A referral system linked to the social register is set up and operational through a one-stop shop to ensure the integration of social safety nets with other social programs
Evidence: Existence (and amount of) data and evidence on how social protection systems respond to child poverty and deprivation
Implementation of the national social protection policy and strategy: Number of recommendations implemented for institutional strengthening of the DGPS
Coordination: coordination mechanisms for social protection systems operate at central and local levels

3.2 Implement Inclusive Cash transfers that are responsive to the needs of children (including shock-responsive social protection)

Identification of people living with a disability: A system for identifying and evaluating eligibility is defined and piloted in at least one locality
Shock-responsive social protection: number and percentage of children covered by shock-responsive social protection
Beneficiaries of cash transfers are mobilized: Social mobilization sub-committees are set up, and its communication plan is regularly updated
Cash transfers: A universal child allowance model is being implemented and evaluated in the municipalities where UNICEF operates

3.3 Analysis and advocacy for inclusive social protection

Advocacy: Number of institutional communication activities carried out in support of the national social protection strategy

SWOT Analysis: Output 3

Key Questions:

1. What is the role of Output 3?
2. What are 4 key strengths internally of output 3?
3. What are 4 key weaknesses internally of output 3?
 - a. Concerning intersection communication in UNICEF
 - b. regional and international office collaborations
 - c. Finances and budgeting
4. What are 4 key strengths externally of output 3?
5. What are 4 key weaknesses externally of output 3?
 - a. Concerning budgeting
 - b. Concerning ministry and partnership participation
 - c. Concerning programming
6. What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?
7. What are potential threats internally?
8. What are potential threats externally?

SWOT Analysis: Output 3

		Helpful	Harmful
Internal	Internal	1. Positive Relationship with appropriate ministries and ministry intervening body (FID)	1. Lack of donor funding, fund is then distributed until the end of the program cycle 2. Misunderstanding of social policy. Donors are more inclined to donate to other sectors, such as health, nutrition, and education, which are more classical and well-known sectors, rather than Social Policy, which is a modern sector.
		1. Cash transfers are sent and received by beneficiaries who benefit in ability to receive nutrition, educational and health needs.	1. There are different requirements for donor funding (such as who are the recipients of granted fund) and this can contradict local needs that has been gathered through evidence building. 2. Lacking communication through SDG projects.

SWOT Analysis: Output 3

What are opportunities for change in the output, both internally and externally?

Internal: There is a lot of potential for capacity building in the areas of PF4C, for UNICEF staff, including those in programmatic sections.

External: Externally, the interest shown by the IMF to read the budgetary analyses of UNICEF, when they prepare the negotiations of support for the Malagasy government, constitutes an opportunity. It is therefore necessary to multiply the analyses and ensure their external dissemination. Our activities generally interest TFPs supporting public finances.

Capacity building opportunities for the Ministries of the social sectors to encourage them to do advocacy. Indeed, their allocations are insufficient and do not reflect the needs of sector plans. They are struggling to implement their budgets.

CSOs come together in a platform for advocacy on all topics, and in particular on public finance. They demand more transparency, more funds for the social sectors. In particular, the Technical Support Group for Advocacy Actions (GTAAP) is being created within the WASH cluster. This strengthens WASH budget advocacy and provides an external opportunity.

With the MoF, UNICEF is co-lead of the “Financial Resilience and Governance” group within the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Reduction (PNRRC). This is another advocacy opportunity.

What are potential threats internally?

Lack of capacity to finalize our analyses in time, which should be published at the appropriate time: Budget briefs must be sent to parliaments while they consider the draft budgets in November.

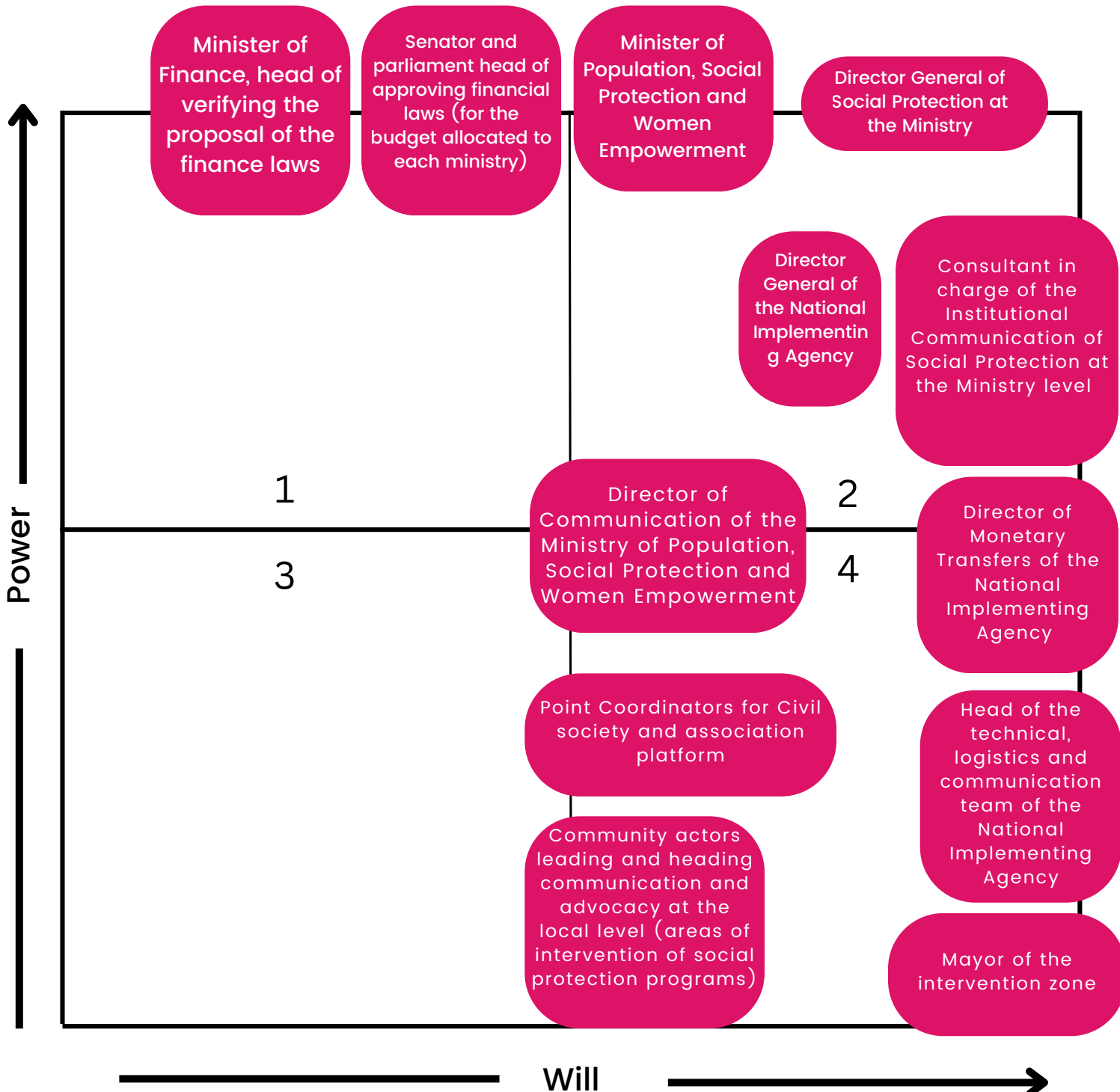
Weak involvement of programmatic sections on public finance issues: These sections must “support” the Ministries in the budgeting of national sectoral strategies (the budget of each sector must reflect these strategies). For the time being, the programmatic sections are also more involved in their own technical support to government partners.

What are potential threats externally?

Plurality of PTFs on public finance: World Bank, European Union, AFD, UNDP, African Development Bank, ...etc. This plurality of major players in public finance also risks stifling UNICEF's actions on PF4C.

2.3 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

“EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION COVERAGE TO REDUCE CHILD POVERTY”



The stakeholder map is evaluated by taking into consideration three core analysis questions including Values and Interest, Agenda and how do we get them on board with UNICEF's vision of "Effective Social Protection Coverage to Reduce Child Poverty". This vision is focused on expansion of the UNIVERSAL CHILD FUND and access to social protection.

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

The stakeholder map created above evaluates the power in which individuals hone as compared to the will of seeing UNICEF goals and projects through. This mapping was created in conjunction with team members at the Social Policy Section of UNICEF Madagascar. The important factors to consider when this evaluation was created are:

1. Who are the stakeholders most influential for programs at UNICEF?
2. How should you handle important people who actually won't be considered stakeholders?
3. Who controls the resources?
4. What are the top motivations and interests of your stakeholders?

This stakeholder analysis takes into account who needs what, with each quadrant (labelled above) also taking into consideration different aspects. Quadrant 1 is for those to keep informed. Quadrant 2 are for those who you manage most thoroughly. Quadrant 3 are for regular minimum contact and lastly, quadrant 4, are for stakeholders who UNICEF should anticipate and meet needs.

1. Context

In Madagascar, only 27% secondary school age children are in school. Only 3% of children have access to social protection. Currently, only 2 municipalities on the whole island have access to the Universal Child Grant Program via UNICEF. Our programme helps to provide accessible education for children and provide employment opportunities for women.

2. Problem Statement

Only 3% of children are covered by a regular social protection program in Madagascar. Yet according to the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-6), there are 14 million children in Madagascar, of which 9.4 million were living in multidimensional poverty before the Covid-19 pandemic, and 11.6 million (83%) living below the monetary poverty line.

3. Aim Statement

The objective of the advocacy and communication initiative is that regular social protection programs cover well over 3% of children in Madagascar to increase the coverage of social protection programs that have a direct impact on children, including improving school attendance rates. The distribution of coverage throughout the island is governed by the level of vulnerability of areas of intervention.

4. Change Objective

Objective 1: By January 2024, after the implementation of the activities proposed in the social protection communication and advocacy strategy, the government will allocate more budget to social protection programmes in Madagascar. Regular social protection programmes will cover well over 3% of Malagasy children.

Objective 2: By 2024, the Universal Child Grant will cover at least 5 municipalities in the whole country

Objective 3: By 2024, more than 30% secondary school age children are in school

2. What is Currently being done?

Theory of Change

Current Problem: Only 3% of children are covered by a regular social protection program in Madagascar

Key Assumptions:

- The Ministry responsible for social protection does not have enough resources to increase social protection coverage in the country
- The Ministry responsible for social protection does not have enough evidence and data about social protection in the country



If so, then what?: Technical and financial partners in social protection produce/lead surveys, research and studies on local social protection in order to present an overview of the situation, formulate recommendations and define program(s) adapted to the contexts studied

Key Assumptions:

- Workshops are organized for the presentation and with approval of the results of the presented research, studies and surveys conducted by the Ministry of Social Protection
- Reports, policy briefs and strategies are approved and adopted by all stakeholders, under the leadership of the Ministry



If so, then what?: A round table with senior decision makers from technical and financial partners in social protection is organized under the presence of the Minister of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment and his team. This is to present the results of research, studies and surveys in favor of the establishment and expansion of social protection programs appropriate to local contexts.

Key Assumptions:

- Decision-makers at the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment understand the challenge of establishing and expanding appropriate social protection programs for children in the country
- Decision-makers at the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Women Empowerment, supported by technical and financial partners in social welfare, develop a high-level advocacy document in order to enact a Social Welfare Bill for children.



If so, then what?: Minister of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women acts as spokesperson for child-sensitive social protection advocacy

Key Assumptions:

- Policy makers realize that the coverage of social protection programs is negligible compared to the proportion and level of poverty of Malagasy children, which is close to 14 million, including 9.4 million living in multidimensional poverty before the Covid-19 pandemic, and 11.6 million (83%) living below the monetary poverty line
- Policymakers decide to reprioritize the budget to allocate more funds to the child-sensitive social protection sector



Goal: Regular social protection programs cover well over 3% of children in Madagascar. The coverage is distributed throughout the island and is governed by the level of vulnerability of the intervention zones.

Key Assumptions:

- The State regularly allocates a substantial budget, governed by the current Finance Law, to the Ministry responsible for social welfare
- The Ministry in charge of social protection has a regular budget allocated by the State to cover more than 3% of children throughout the island
- The Ministry of Social Welfare coordinates with its technical and financial partners to identify and prioritize priority intervention areas for child-sensitive social welfare programs

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

Risk Analysis

Risk	Impact (high/medium/ low)	Likelihood (high/medium/ low)	How we can mitigate the risk?
The ministry responsible for social protection does not feel the need to increase social protection regular program coverage in the country	high	low	Presenting the evidence on child poverty in Madagascar to the technical team and decision-makers in the Ministry. Demonstrate its relationship with the coverage rate of regular social protection programs
Reports, policy briefs and studies are neither approved by the Ministry nor adopted by all stakeholders	high	medium	Include and engage the Ministry in the early stages of the development of the reports, policy briefs and studies
Policy maker don't approve financial laws to allocated more budget to social protection	high	high	High level support to the Ministry in the presentation and submission of the high level advocacy document for the enactment of a draft law on the social protection of children

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

Evidence and Research

Resource	Evidence it provides	URL
Les privations multiples des enfants à Madagascar UNICEF Madagascar- 2020	This study was carried out jointly with the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and is intended to serve as a baseline for the monitoring of SDG 1.2.2 on multidimensional child poverty. The MODA analysis overcomes several limitations of traditional approaches to poverty analysis in assessing child well-being	https://www.unicef.org/madagascar/media/4421/file/Rapport%20MODA%20Brief%20ENG.pdf
Analyse des Chevauchements de Privations Multiples (MODA) – Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT)/ UNICEF Madagascar – 2020		https://www.unicef.org/madagascar/media/2761/file/MICS%202018%20MODA.pdf
Vers une protection sociale universelle et inclusive pour les enfants à Madagascar – Ministère de la Population, de la Protection Sociale et de la Promotion de la Femme /UNICEF Madagascar – 2022	This note summarizes the main findings and recommendations of an analysis conducted by UNICEF on behalf of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Women Empowerment. The analysis aims to increase the inclusiveness of the social protection program, focusing on the most vulnerable children.	https://www.unicef.org/madagascar/media/7191/file/brief%20revue%20programatique%20EN.pdf
Analyse budgétaire thématique de la protection sociale 2015-2020 – Investir dans la protection sociale: renforcer le développement durable pour les enfants à Madagascar- Collectif des Citoyens et Organisation Citoyenne (CCOC)/UNICEF Madagascar – 2020	This analysis shows the trends in the domestic financial contribution to the financing of social protection in the country	https://www.unicef.org/madagascar/media/6471/file/Analyse%20budg%C3%A9taire%20de%20la%20protection%20sociale%202015%20-%202020%20-%20Version%20courte.pdf

Missing evidence or research:

1. no direct link of the analyses to social protection
2. does not define the areas of intervention to be prioritised
3. needs to be updated, as the document summarizes the situation until 2022

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder Analysis

Change Objective	Key Targets	Influencers	Allies	Opponents
1. By January 2024, the government will allocate more budget to social protection programmes in Madagascar	Policy maker at the Ministry of Economy and Budget, Senator and Head of Parliament	Minister of Ministry of Economy and Budget Different institutions forming the parliament	Primacy office	Ministries operating in other sectors
2. By 2024, the Universal Child Grant will cover at least 5 municipalities in the whole country	Director of Social Protection at the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women Empowerment	Minister of Population, Social Protection and Women Empowerment	Primacy office	Other directorates of the Ministry working on other themes
3. By 2024, more than 30% secondary school age children are in school	Beneficiary households Mayor of the municipality of intervention	Authorities of decentralized services in the field of Education Agency responsible for accompanying measures and raising awareness of households on the importance of children's education	Traditional and administrative authorities	

2.4 Summary Key Findings

The summary of key findings is a summary of the Midterm Review findings and the SWOT analysis divided into common themes and categories in order to address each one of the findings including Communication, Advocacy, Finance and Evidence. Each of these themes address each output throughout the section and weaknesses that exist through organizational, programmatic and communicative forms in the Social Policy Section at UNICEF Madagascar.

1. Communication & Organizational Findings

1.1 OUTPUT 1: Key indicators of Children is dependent on Implementing Partners of UNICEF in National Context in monitoring. This is provided by FID (Fond d'intervention pour le développement) which is an arm to the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's empowerment.

1.2 OUTPUT 1: Studies that have been conducted need feedback from the appropriate ministries and partners but these entities rarely send feedback.

1.3 OUTPUT 2: There is only one person in charge of PF4C both at central and decentralized levels in UNICEF.

1.4 Within the Social Policy Section there seems to be at least a moderate understanding of and consideration of influence of OUTPUT 2, with OUTPUT 1 and 2 having results of less satisfaction and understanding of influence of OUTPUT 2 and 3.

1.5 Communication is a problem cross-sectionally (ex: Health Section to Social policy section) on all levels (field office, regional office) and information is kept too centralized within the Social Policy Section, information session on the Social Policy section and its activities.

1.6 Strengthening Communication from the Field office (FID or Fond d'intervention de la Développement) and country office.

1.7 Regularly share with other sections the activities that the social protection section carries out as well as the concrete results obtained

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

2. Capacity Building, Programming and Advocacy

2.1 OUTPUT 2- The capacity of government partners to improve budget transparency and public finance management performance remains weak.

2.2 Reinforcement and support at the decentralized level in line with the interventions of other sectors of UNICEF.

2.3 Engaging the Government in more interventions with expansion of section area of intervention as there are only 3 areas of intervention in all of Madagascar.

2.4 Creating more sustainable programs to have more protections for children that creates policy change, especially in terms of cash transfers.

2.5 A system approach for inclusive social protection (rather than operational implementation), impact analysis, capacity building of social protection actors and decentralized governance.

2.6 Create more modes of advocacy of the different types of social protection and their impact on beneficiaries, with involvement of UNICEF REP and UN RC for greater respect for children's rights.

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

3. Budget & Finance

3.1 OUTPUT 1- INSTAT Madagascar has some problems to manage all external fund which they receive to implement some activities. So to address this problem is a big challenge when the budget of project is large.

3.2 OUTPUT 2- The participation of Civil Society Organizations in the budget process is not yet significant: capacity problem, funding problem.

3.3 OUTPUT 3- Lack of donor funding, fund is then distributed until the end of the program cycle

3.4 OUTPUT 3- Misunderstanding of social policy. Donors are more inclined to donate to other sectors, such as health, nutrition, and education, which are more classical and well-known sectors, rather than Social Policy, which is a modern sector.

3.5 OUTPUT 3- There are different requirements for donor funding (such as who are the recipients of granted fund) and this can contradict local needs that has been gathered through evidence building.

3.6 Budget should be revaluated and increased in order to continue activities as the current grant will end in 2024 and there is not enough money in the current budget.

2. What is Currently being done?

National Stakeholder Mapping

4. Evidence Building

4.1 OUTPUT 1- The output 1 manager's recruitment was lagged, making it less effective and efficient. So, many activities are not able to move forward because of the lagged, yet we must start a new cycle in UNICEF next year.

4.2 OUTPUT 1-A new cycle requires one year to begin, and design requires the most evidence. We don't have enough time to generate evidence from DHS 2021 which was released earlier at the end of August, and we are waiting for the national survey on poverty too.

4.3 OUTPUT 2- The management of public finances in Madagascar, that is to say: the planning, budgeting, execution, reporting and control processes, are not yet conducive to the monitoring of expenditure and results for children.

4.4 Institutionalize and publish results from evidence built, very rigorous monitoring of the uses of cash transfers by showing quantitative data on the impacts at the social level; previous studies on child poverty in Mcar to dig; follow-up of studies at the university level

3. Case Studies and Country Successes and Recommendations

This section highlights successful case studies throughout Africa and other regions concerning Social Protection and Advocacy under the Social Policy Section of UNICEF Madagascar. The programmes and case studies underwent a literature review before the final section based on current problems and issues that the section is undergoing throughout each of the three outputs. I will address the following findings with followed up recommendations.

3.1 Communication and Organizational Findings

3.2 Capacity Building, Programming & Advocacy

3.3 Budget and Finance

3.4 Evidence

3.1 Communication and Organizational Findings

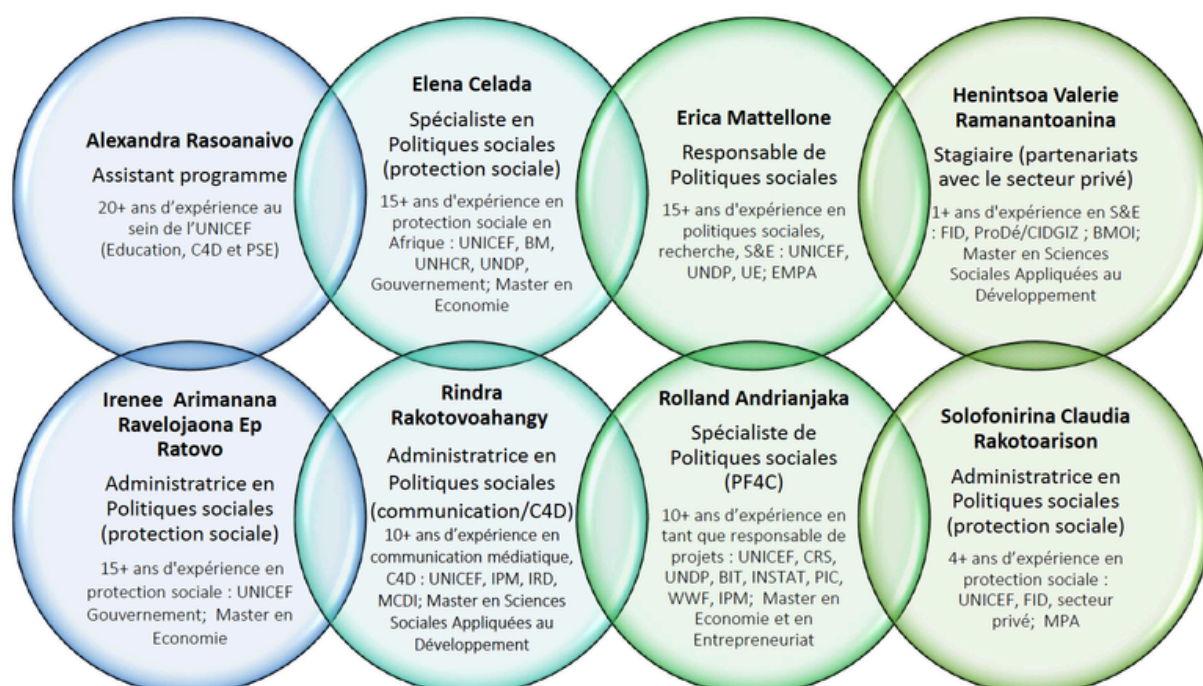
When addressing the communication and organizational findings, looking back at our stakeholder map can allow me to make a clear recommendation and understanding of key issues. Although there are many key issues that are to be addressed, our stakeholder map reveals that there is currently a consultant whose sole responsibility is to address communication issues between UNICEF and government bodies. By presenting findings, this can bring to light issues that have not yet been addressed between UNICEF and this consultant. This leads me to my first recommendation:

Recommendation 1: Share findings with Consultant on institutional Communication

- Present all key findings to consultant pertaining to UNICEF and governmental bodies collaboration and communication issues that exist. I recommend beginning a communication strategy approach using key findings to address these issues pertaining to findings 1.1, 1.2, and 1.6.

1.3 OUTPUT 2: There is only one person in charge of PF4C both at central and decentralized levels in UNICEF.

To understand the core issues of communication and collaboration of the Social Policy section is to understand the organizational outline of the office.



3. Case Studies and Country Successes

UNICEF International Organizational structure uses a "Matrix Management Structure." This model is used "to reinforce accountability for performance, encourage collaboration across areas of work, break down silos between teams, and equip our people with more, diverse feedback on their performance and career development." UNICEF's philosophy in organizational management is to invest skills in two types of managements: National Staff and Mid-level Managers, in order to support this new structure introduced in 2018.

In this case, the National Staff and Mid-Level Manager at the time of my internship were Erica and Rindra. The National staff member and chef of section Erica was charged with the oversight of each output. Each staff member supports the other in different capacities, for example, output 2 is headed and charged by Rolland Andrianjaka, with Rindra being in charge of the dissemination of key findings and head of advocacy and dissemination strategy. Elena is head of Output 3, and new staff member Bernet is head of output 1.

Although the matrix is one that has been standardized as part of the global framework of on organizational, a lot of the constraints and stresses are still found in each output. Output 2 in particular is experiencing shortage of man power as one person is not only in charge of helping the Ministry of Finance with budgeting and finance of the GDP for every year, but he is also in charge of creating a budget for each and every section in UNICEF. This also lends to a lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities throughout staff members and throughout each section in the UNICEF Agency.

In the case of key finding 1.4, the usage of technology, creation of systems of checks and balances and clear outlined roles could be used to creation cohesion between the Social Policy Section Output 2 and the rest of UNICEF. As of this moment there are no mandatory meetings between Output 2 and other sections and lack of communication is strong and usage of technology is limited between Teams, Sharepoint and Outlook. This could be relieved by implementing new technologies that synchronize sections.

1.4 Within the Social Policy Section there seems to be at least a moderate understanding of and consideration of influence of OUTPUT 2, with OUTPUT 1 and 2 having results of less satisfaction and understanding of influence of OUTPUT 2 and 3.

This finding leads to the pervious findings issues of having one person in charge with little support and is a common theme of Social Policy that we will see later effect cross-sectional understanding of Social Policy. OUTPUT 2 is a grand output that really looks into the finances and budgeting of the government and of every section in UNICEF Madagascar. When staff have a moderate understanding of OUTPUT 2, it can really effect every other output, as each output interacts with the other and are not stand alone in their potential outcome. Luckily, this output also offers many trainings and collaborative communication with top ministry officials, the World Bank, and IMF. This output also offers trainings to Civil Society Organizations and should be taken advantage in order to be exposed more to OUTPUT 2. This leads me to my next two recommendations.

Recommendation 2: Bring in an Internal Review Consultant

- Present all findings to a consultant pertaining to internal review of UNICEF Social Policy and relationship with section to present an organizational strategy on how to tackle major issues of coordination and collaboration between sections. The findings to be addressed are 1.4, 1.5 and 1.7.

3. Case Studies and Country Successes

1.5 Communication is a problem cross-sectionally (ex: Health Section to Social policy section) on all levels (field office, regional office) and information is kept too centralized within the Social Policy Section, information session on the Social Policy section and its activities.

1.7 Regularly share with other sections the activities that the social protection section carries out as well as the concrete results obtained

This finding is quite similar to the other findings in which information from the Social Policy section is made all too centralized and is of course a cross-sectional problem. Implementing new technologies can alleviate this issue as currently much of the findings are only shared with regional offices and often times are not shared cross-sectionally. Inviting other sections when research is presented is the first step, but also addressing technology sharing platforms is another step. Currently, all findings are usually shared by email. Creating a space in which all new research can be presented in one spot internally can allow for easier access. There should also be an implementation of checks and balances system throughout sections and within sections to clarify responsibilities and address key issues.

Recommendation 3: Make use of Technology

- 1.3 and 1.4 : Current use of technology is limited to Teams, Sharepoint and Outlook that is often time only related to the section that staff is a part of. Using technology to better organize and create cohesion between sections can be done through new usage of technological tools such as introducing a platform that is collaborative throughout not only UNICEF but also throughout UN agencies.

Recommendation 4: A clear system of Checks and Balances between sections

- Throughout each finding, there is an overlapping issue of checks and balances. As it stands, there are no clear checks and balances between sections, but there are some that were created to between sections. Revisiting these methodologies of checks and balances can create clearer communication about appropriate parties.

Recommendation 5: Implement trainings in collaboration with ministry and UN agency trainings.

- In order to better educate staff on Output, assign collaborations with Rolland and other staff members to present findings, administer trainings and attend conferences. This can help to further educate staff on the scope in which output 2 functions.

3.2 Capacity Building, Programming & Advocacy

2.1 OUTPUT 2- The capacity of government partners to improve budget transparency and public finance management performance remains weak.

2.2 Reinforcement and support at the decentralized level in line with the interventions of other sectors of UNICEF.

2.3 Engaging the Government in more interventions with expansion of section area of intervention as there are only 3 areas of intervention in all of Madagascar.

2.4 Creating more sustainable programs to have more protections for children that creates policy change, especially in terms of cash transfers.

2.5 A system approach for inclusive social protection (rather than operational implementation), impact analysis, capacity building of social protection actors and decentralized governance.

Bangladesh had established a child-focused budgeting scheme by the government in 2015 and was one of the first of 20 countries to ratify the Conventions on the Right of the Child (CRC). Bangladesh adopted the child-focused budgeting framework across 9 different ministries. This budgeting scheme is not a framework to create a budget for just children but in fact "guides the nature and scope of public sector investments that, directly or indirectly, influence the realization of children's socio-economic rights. This was made into realization due to the partnership and leadership of the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and the endorsement of the Ministry of Finance.

Kenya is also an example of a country that established child-friendly budgeting, as well as participated a key signatory to many conventions and passed acts that were child inclusive. Kenya is a signatory of the UNCRC, similarly to Bangladesh. Kenya also signed the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and The Hague Conventions of the Protection of Children. The nation state further has also adopted a domestic scheme in 2001 through passing the Children Act. Each ministry of the 9 offers some form of usage of child budgeting analysis when creating the national budget. The most child-sensitive ministry is the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services with catering to over 60% of its services dedicated to children,

3. Case Studies and Country Successes

while the least child-sensitive ministry is the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government with allocating only 2% to children's programmes.

Although there is much critique of that can be brought up about these two nations in terms of needs not being met, the increase of budgeting and child inclusive framework to guide budget creation as well as the large coverage of these two nations can provide lessons to learn in implementation of realizing these goals in UNICEF Madagascar.

The largest lesson to be learned is the coordination and prioritization of ministries. Looking back at the stakeholder analysis, introducing child-friendly budgeting as apart from OUTPUT 2 objective can help to prioritize and reshuffle creations of coalitions. Although MPPSPF as well as Ministry of Finance are the largest ministries are heavily involved in budget building and implementation, looking at the different forms of power and willingness assessment in the stakeholder assessment can produce a different outlook as to which keys to use to further move prioritized goals.

Recommendation 6: Reshuffling of Stakeholders

- In order to realize the goal of child-inclusive budgeting, reshuffling of stakeholders and assessment is necessary, as well as inclusion of Civil Society. Coalition building between government leadership and UNICEF can create room for policy building and creation of Child-friendly budgeting. This recommendation is to address all findings (2.1-2.5).

Kenya furthermore has expressed "that within the social protection system is a cadre of committed staff within government, with a broader network of development partners and civil society organizations in support. They are now in a position to take forward the development, expansion and strengthening of the Sector." Through a prioritization of coalition building with CSOs and NGOs, the social protection sector is predicted to expand.

Ghana is commended for the creation of the LEAP programme (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty) a programme of cash-transfer assistance created in 2008 and introduced by the government of Ghana. Some of the major success include bringing down absenteeism by 10%, 90% enrolment in the national health insurance programme, and an increase in enrolment into schools increasing by 7%. This cash-transfer programme is a government funded programme that receives support from both the World Bank and UK's Department for International Development. The programme is headed by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) in Ghana. The plan was to empower the extremely poor financially, increase basic school enrolment among children of poor households, reduce the infant mortality rate, improve child nutrition, and grow local economies.

Recommendation 7: Prioritization of advocacy for state funded social protection programmes

- In order to realize the goal of child-inclusive budgeting, reshuffling of stakeholders and assessment is necessary, as well as inclusion of Civil Society. Coalition building between government leadership and UNICEF can create room for policy building and creation of Child-friendly budgeting. This recommendation is to address all findings (2.1-2.5).

Recommendation 8: Creation of Advocacy Plan targeting Stakeholders and coalition building

- In order to realize the goal of child-inclusive budgeting, reshuffling of stakeholders and assessment is necessary, as well as inclusion of Civil Society. Coalition building between government leadership and UNICEF can create room for policy building and creation of Child-friendly budgeting. This recommendation is to address all findings (2.1-2.5).

3. Case Studies and Country Successes

2.6 Create more modes of advocacy of the different types of social protection and their impact on beneficiaries, with involvement of UNICEF REP and UN RC for greater respect for children's rights.

UNICEF Madagascar's Social Policy covers all forms of needs throughout a lifetime, with the inclusion of most vulnerable groups such as children, women, and disabled persons. Currently

Recommendation 9: Creation of Advocacy Plan targeting Stakeholders and coalition building

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3.3 Budget and Finance

5.1 OUTPUT 1- INSTAT Madagascar has some problems to manage all external fund which they receive to implement some activities. So to address this problem is a big challenge when the budget of project is large.

5.2 OUTPUT 2- The participation of Civil Society Organizations in the budget process is not yet significant: capacity problem, funding problem.

5.6 Budget should be reevaluated and increased in order to continue activities as the current grant will end in 2024 and there is not enough money in the current budget.

Conversation about Donors

5.3 OUTPUT 3- Lack of donor funding, fund is then distributed until the end of the program cycle

5.4 OUTPUT 3- Misunderstanding of social policy. Donors are more inclined to donate to other sectors, such as health, nutrition, and education, which are more classical and well-known sectors, rather than Social Policy, which is a modern sector.

5.5 OUTPUT 3- There are different requirements for donor funding (such as who are the recipients of granted fund) and this can contradict local needs that has been gathered through evidence building.

3.4 Evidence Building

6.1 OUTPUT 1- The output 1 manager's recruitment was lagged, making it less effective and efficient. So, many activities are not able to move forward because of the lagged, yet we must start a new cycle in UNICEF next year.

6.2 OUTPUT 1-A new cycle requires one year to begin, and design requires the most evidence. We don't have enough time to generate evidence from DHS 2021 which was released earlier at the end of August, and we are waiting for the national survey on poverty too.

6.3 OUTPUT 2- The management of public finances in Madagascar, that is to say: the planning, budgeting, execution, reporting and control processes, are not yet conducive to the monitoring of expenditure and results for children.

6.4 Institutionalize and publish results from evidence built, very rigorous monitoring of the uses of cash transfers by showing quantitative data on the impacts at the social level; previous studies on child poverty in Mcar to dig; follow-up of studies at the university level

4. Recommendations For Best Practices

6.1 Recommendations

1. Communication & Organizational Findings

Recommendation 1: Consult with Consultant on Communication

- Present all key findings to consultant pertaining to UNICEF and governmental bodies collaboration and communication issues that exist. I recommend beginning a communication strategy approach using key findings to address these issues pertaining to findings 1.1, 1.2, and 1.6.

Recommendation 2: Bring in an Internal Review Consultant

- Present all findings to a consultant pertaining to internal review of UNICEF Social Policy and relationship with section to present an organizational strategy on how to tackle major issues of coordination and collaboration between sections. The findings to be addressed are 1.4, 1.5 and 1.7.

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Recommendation 4: A clear system of Checks and Balances between sections

- Throughout each finding, there is an overlapping issue of checks and balances. As it stands, there are no clear checks and balances between sections, but there are some that were created to between sections. Revisiting these methodologies of checks and balances can create clearer communication about appropriate parties.

Recommendation 5: Implement trainings in collaboration with ministry and UN agency trainings.

- In order to better educate staff on Output, assign collaborations with Rolland and other staff members to present findings, administer trainings and attend conferences. This can help to further educate staff on the scope in which output 2 functions.

2. Capacity building, Programming, and Advocacy

Recommendation 6: Reshuffling of Stakeholders

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6.1 Recommendations

3. Budget and Finance

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6.1 Recommendations

4. Evidence

Recommendation 1: Conduct internal evaluation for current actionable items

- Present all key findings to consultant pertaining to UNICEF and governmental bodies collaboration and communication issues that exist. I recommend beginning a communication strategy approach using key findings to address these issues pertaining to findings 1.1, 1.2, and 1.6.

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Appendix

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

UNICEF– United Nations Children’s Fund
UCB– Universal Child Benefit
MPPSPF– Ministry for Population, Social Protection,
and Women’s Empowerment
SDG– Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP– United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA– United Nations Population Fund
FAO– Food and Agriculture Organization
WFP– World Food Programme
WHO– World Health Organization
FID– Fonds d’intervention de la development
CNaPS– Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale
CSO– Civil Society Organization

APPENDIX 1: UNICEF Madagascar at a Glance

UNICEF Madagascar operates through 7 different programmes to address regional, national and international needs in collaboration with various stakeholders and partnership with government entities. Each programme is to address different needs throughout the country of Madagascar.



Child Protection

- Improve equitability of preventions of and response to exploitation and violence against children within targeted provinces



Nutrition

- Support national and Regional authorities to improve nutrition status of the most vulnerable



Social Policy

- Programmes focusing on responses to poverty and vulnerability of children, adolescents and women requiring interventions through social protections, cash-transfers, and M&E



Health

- Works to expand the use of integrated health services for children under 5 years old with emphasis on newborns



Education

- Objectives include more girls and boys are enrolled, retained and learning in pre-primary and primary schools and there are fewer children out of school



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- Clean water, basic toilets and good hygiene practices are essential for the survival and development of children.



Emergency

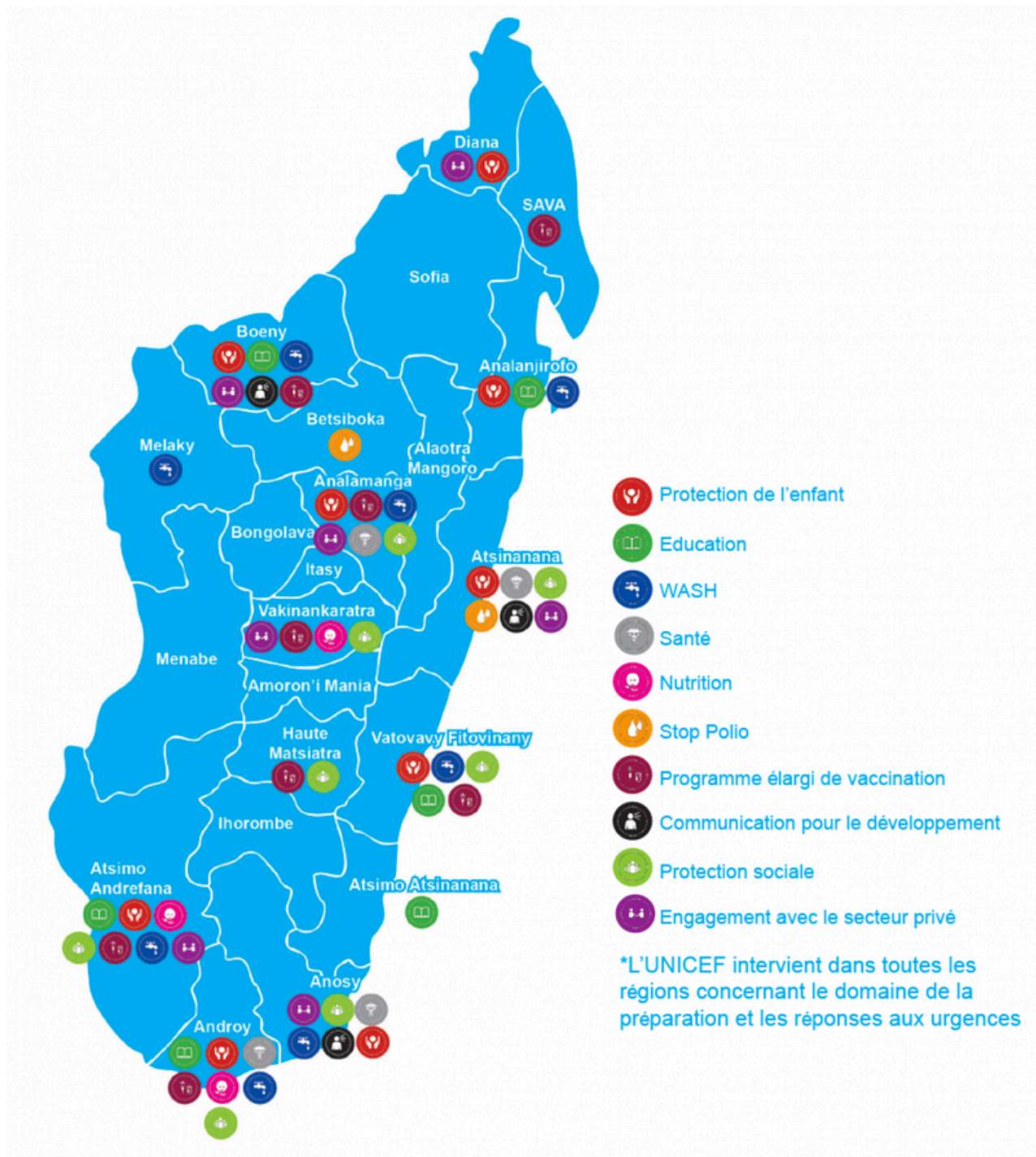
- Works to ensure that every child lives safely and recover from natural disasters or man-made crises

Source: UNICEF Madagascar What We Do

APPENDIX 1

UNICEF Madagascar operates within 15 different regions throughout Madagascar implementing programmes throughout each section of UNICEF. These regions include:

Analanjiroto, Sva, Diana, Boeny, Melaky, Betsiboka, analmanga, Afsinanana, Vakinankaratra, Haute Matsiatra, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsmo Atsinana, Anosy, Androy, & Astimo Andrefana.



Source: Unicef Programme: What We Do



Madagascar Country Profile and Key Indicators



Capital: Antananarivo

Population: 29,178,075

Madagascar is divided in 22 regions with 18 different ethnicities and 18 different dialects. Each region is diverse and rich in environment, traditions, religions and customs.

The language of government and instruction is Malagasy and French. Madagascar was under French rule for 64 years and attained independence in 1945.



Child Health

- **40%** of children under 5 with acute respiratory infection symptoms whom advice or treatment was sought out from a health facility or provider
- **19%** of children under 5 with Diarrhoea who received ORS (Packets or Pre-packaged fluids)
- **62%** of children under 5 who slept under a insecticide-treated mosquito net the night prior to survey
- **78%** of household with at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net
- **55%** of surviving infants who received the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine
- **24%** of children received the 2nd dose of measles-containing vaccine, as per administered in the national schedule



Child Survival

- **50 (deaths per 1,000 live births)** under 5 mortality rate
- **43,606** under-5 deaths
- **36 (deaths per 1,000 live births)** infant mortality rate
- **20 (deaths per 1,000 live births)** neonatal mortality rate
- **46 (deaths per 1,000 live births)** female under-5 mortality rate
- **55 (deaths per 1,000 live births)** male under-5 mortality rate



Child Protection

- **79%** of children under 5 birth registered
- **40%** of women (20-24) married or in union before the age of 18
- **37%** of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (economic activities and household chores)
- **86%** of children aged 1-14 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers
- **41%** of women (15-49) considered husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife (for one specified reason in survey)
- **30%** of men (aged 15-49) considered a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife (for at least one of the specified reasons)



Early Childhood

- **15%** of children aged 36-59 months attending early childhood education programme
- **25%** of children aged 36-59 months with whom any adult household member has engaged in 4 or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in at least 3 days (of survey)
- **3%** of children aged 36-59 months whose father engaged in 4 or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days (of the survey)
- **2%** of children under 5 who have 3 or more children's books
- **52%** of children under 5 who play with 2 or more types of playthings
- **52%** of children under 5 left alone or under supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than 1 hour at least once a week.

Source: UNICEF Country Profile



Education

- **59%** adjusted net attendance rate, one year before the official primary entry age.
- **76%** adjusted net attendance rate of children of primary school age
- **27%** adjusted net attendance rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age
- **13%** adjusted net attendance rate of youth of upper secondary school age
- **56%** completion rate of children of primary school age
- **80%** of youth literacy rate for those aged 15-24 years old



HIV/AIDS

- **17%** of pregnant women living with HIV receive effective ARVs for PMTCT
- **810** of children aged 0-19 are estimated to have new HIV infections
- **150** of children aged 0-14 years old receive antiretroviral treatment (ART)
- **5%** of youth female aged 15-24 years old who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test.
- **3%** of youth male aged 15-24 who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test
- **1000** adolescents and young people aged 15-24 years old are estimated to have a new HIV infection



Maternal and Newborn Care

- **72%** of women aged 15-49 received postnatal care within 2 days of giving birth
- **51%** of women aged 15-49 attended at least 4 antenatal care during pregnancy by any provider
- **2%** delivered via cesarean section
- **36%** of women aged 20-24 gave birth before age 18
- **335 (number of deaths per 10,000 live births)** maternal mortality ratio
- **78%** of newborns who have a postnatal contact with a health provider within 2 days of delivery



Nutrition

- **45%** initiated breastfeeding
- **51%** exclusively breastfed (0-5 months)
- **59%** continued breastfeeding (20-23 months)
- **40%** estimated Height per age (stunting)
- **26%** vitamin A two-dose coverage
- **68%** consume iodized salt (>0ppm) among all tested households



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- **10%** of the population use safely managed sanitation services
- **2%** of the population use basic sanitation services
- **12%** of the population use at least basic sanitation services
- **20%** of population using limited sanitation services
- **21%** of the population use safely managed drinking water services
- **33%** of the population use basic drinking water service
- **53%** of the population use at least basic drinking service
- **3%** of the population use limited drinking water service
- **32%** of the population using unimproved drinking water sources
- **12%** of the population using surface water

Source: UNICEF Country Profile based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

APPENDIX 2 Donors in Social Policy

Current Social Policy Budget USD

15/07/2022

Grant	Fund	Valid to Date	Allocated	Commitments	Actuals	Utilized	Balance	Taux d'Execution
OP1 : SOCIAL POLICY – Child poverty: WBS 2670/A0/07/806/001								
NON-GRANT	GC allocation de New York, Fund from UNICEF	31.12.9999	387,157.65	172,684.93	123,695.77	296,380.70	90,776.95	77%
SC200144	DANISH COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	31.07.2023	4,738.42	-	-	-	4,738.42	0%
SC189904	SC KOICA - GLOBAL - EDUCATION	31.12.2022	55.34	-	54.55	54.55	0.79	99%
SC200422	UNDP - MDTF	31/03/2023	29,813.70	1,772.71	10,128.81	11,901.52	17,912.18	40%
OP 2 : SOCIAL POLICY OP 2 – Child and Gender Sensitive : WBS 2670/A0/07/806/002								
NON-GRANT	GC	31.12.9999	286,343.46	129,088.56	77,110.70	206,199.26	80,144.20	72%
SC200422	UNDP - MDTF	31/03/2023	90,000.00	-	44.29	44.29	89,955.71	0%
OP 3 : SOCIAL POLICY OP 3 - Inclusive Social Protection : WBS 2670/A0/07/806/003								
NON-GRANT	GC, allocations from UN New York, Funded internally from UNICEF	31.12.9999	1,013,704.18	148,929.00	372,496.09	521,425.09	492,279.09	51%
SM189910	Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response	31/12/2022	250,334.98	13,417.92	224,143.16	237,561.08	12,773.90	95%
SC189904	GLOBAL - EDUCATION	31.12.2022	274,216.03	71,220.69	192,034.98	263,255.67	10,960.36	96%
SC210226	NETHERLANDS COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF (RVO)	31.12.2022	7,624.47	11.23	-	11.23	7,613.24	0%
GE210016			200,525.52	-	200,525.52	200,525.52	-	100%
SC210407	FCDO - THE UNITED KINGDOM	31.03.2022	19,317.40	1,635.36	17,654.81	19,290.17	27.23	100%
SC210259	GERMAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	30/06/2024	482,448.18	28,191.41	234,559.39	262,750.80	219,697.38	54%
TOTAL			3,046,279.33	566,951.81	1,452,448.07	2,019,399.88	1,026,879.45	66%
NON-GRANT			1,687,205.29					
OTHER RESOURCES			3,046,279.33					
TOTAL			4,733,484.62					

The figure above is the current budget for the rest of the year in USD throughout each output. Each donor has stipulations and agreements as to what funds can be used for in programming.

Current Donors

Internal Allocation UNICEF

Internal allocation is combined funding from country contributors, the top three being the government of the US, Germany and European Union as well as private contributors such as national committees, individual donors, and NGOs..etc) The top three contributors of the National committees are United States, Japan and Germany.

Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

KOICA support sustainable development programming in health, education, governance, rural development, environment and energy to be prioritized. They also support socio-economic development in developing countries.

UNDP- MDTF

The UNDP MPTF Office (Multi-partner Trust Fund office) of inter-agency pooled funds "for flexible, inclusive and efficient way to finance SDGs" and manages "well-designed and professionally managed pooled funds that address issues such as humanitarian, peace, security, sustainable development, and climate challenges." There is a cumulative portfolio of \$17.2 billion with 126 government contributions.

Global Thematic Humanitarian Response

The Global Thematic Humanitarian Response funding (GHTF) is one of the most flexible funding from for quick and strategic responses for UNICEF for Humanitarian Crises in which UNICEF can deliver assistance to the most vulnerable children.

Global Education

Global Education is a multi-stakeholder partnership and funding that has the goal to strengthen education systems in developing countries. They hope to do this by increasing the number of children who are attending school and learning.

National Committee Donors

The Netherlands is part of the 33 National Committees, each of which are autonomous, independent local non-governmental organizations. These committees act as the public face and dedicated voice for UNICEF and raising funds in the private sector. These funds are exclusively collected by voluntary contributions, and they raise around one third of UNICEF's annual income. In addition, they bring together other stakeholders such as the media, national and local government officials and NGOs. For Madagascar, the top national committee donors include:

Netherlands Committee for UNICEF

The United Kingdom of Foreign and Commonwealth Office

German Committee for UNICEF

Danish Committee for UNICEF

UNICEF is funded by multiple revenues of income including contributions of governments, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector and individuals. This includes National Committee funding, thematic funding for SDG programs and other organizations. All the funding is based on voluntary contributions.

Resources

- “Africa Regional Fair Recruitment Report – Ilo.org.” Africa Regional Social Protection Strategy, 2021–2025, ILO, 2021, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/--ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms_806628.pdf.
- “Assemblée Nationale Loi N° 2015 – 047 Expose DES Motifs.” ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE LOI n° 94-026 Portant Code De Protection Sociale, REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA, <https://www.assemblee-nationale.mg/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Loi-n%C2%B02015-047-PROJERMO-BAD-FAD.pdf>.
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Conclusion

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