

# FINAL REPORT

## **MADAGASCAR: Country Gender Profile**

**February 2005**

**Consultants: Rakotoarison Bodolalao Angèle  
Rakotoarisoa Hajavonjiniaina**

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**List of Abbreviations  
(Madagascar)**

	<b>French</b>	<b>English</b>
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	French Development Agency
AGR	Activités Génératrices de Revenu	Income Generating Activities
ANAE	Association Nationale des Actions Environnementales	National Association of Environmental Action
ASEG	Analyse Socio -économique selon le Genre	Social and Economic Analysis according to the Gender
ASSS	Annuaire des Statistiques du Secteur Santé de Madagascar	Directory of Statistics of Health Sector in Madagascar
AUE	Association des Usagers de l'Eau	Association of Water Users
BAD	Banque Africaine de Développement	African Development Bank
BIT / ILO	Bureau International du travail	International Labor Organization
BM / WB	Banque Mondiale	World Bank
BV	Bassin(s) Versant(s)	Watershed
CAFED	Confédération des Associations de Femmes et Développement	Confederation of Women and Development Associations
CEDAW		Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEG	Collège d'Enseignement Général	General training College
CEPE	Certificat d'Etude Primaire et Elémentaire	Primary and Elementary Studies Certificate
CHD	Centre Hospitalier de District	District Hospital Centre
CHR	Centre Hospitalier Régional	Regional Hospital Centre
CHU	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire	University Hospital Centre
CIDA		Canadian International Development Agency
EU		European Union
CRESAN	Crédit de Renforcement du Secteur Santé	Health sector credit
CIDAEU		Canadian International Development Agency European union
CINU	Centre d'Information des Nations Unies	United nations documentation Center
CRESED	Crédit de renforcement du Secteur de l'éducation	Education sector credit
CRS		Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Centre de Santé de Base	Basic health Centre
EDSMD / DHS	Enquêtes Démographiques et de Santé Madagascar	Demographic and Health Surveys
DM		Deutsch Mark
DRV	Dinika sy Rindran'ny Vehivavy	Women Association
DSRP / PRSP	Document Stratégique de Réduction de la Pauvreté	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DVV		Deutschen Volkshochschul Verband German Association for Education
ENDS	Enquête Nationale de Démographie et de Santé	Health and National Population Survey
EPM	Enquête Prioritaire auprès des Ménages	Statistic year book – Family survey
EPP	Equipe Permanente de Pilotage (PADR)	Permanent Team Piloting (PADR)

EPT	L'Education Pour Tous	Education for all
EVF	Education à la Vie Familiale	Education to the Family life
F/P		Family Planning
FAO		Food and Agricultural Organization
FED	Fonds Européen de Développement	European Fund of Development
FES		Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FF	Francs Français	French Franc
FID	Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement	Intervention Fund for the Development
FIDA	Fonds International de Développement Agricole	International Fund of Agricultural Development
FJKM	Fiangonan'i Jesoa Kristy eto Madagasikara	Jesus Christ Church in Madagascar
FLM	Eglise Luthérienne de Madagascar	Lutheran Church in Madagascar
FMG	Franc Malagasy	Malagasy Franc
FNUAP / UNFPA	Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population	United Nations Population Fund
FORMGED	Formation en appui pour la Gestion des interventions de Développement	Training program supporting Development management
GAD		Gender And Development
GDP		Gross Domestic Product
GNI		Gross National Income
GNP		Gross national Product
GTDR	Groupe de Travail de Développement Rural	Rural Development task force
GTG	Groupe thématique Genre	Gender Group Thematic
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>	German Technical Cooperation
HDI		Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS		Human –Immuno- deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IGED	Initiative Genre et Développement	Gender and Development Initiative
INSTAT	Institut National de la Statistique	National institute of statistics
IPH		Human poverty index
ISDH	Indice Sexe - Spécifique de Développement Humain	Gender related Development Index
IUD		Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices
JICA		Japan International Cooperation Agency
MFTP	Ministère de la Formation Technique et Professionnelle	Ministry of Professional and Technical Training
MICS	Enquête à indicateurs multiples	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MINESEB	Ministère de l'Enseignement Secondaire et de l'Education de Base	Ministry of primary and secondary education
MINSAN	Ministère de la Santé	Ministry of health

MPI	Micro Périmètre Irrigué	Micro Perimeter Irrigated
N.A		Not available
NGO		Non Governmental Organization
NORAD		Norwegian Agency for International Development
NVTCS		National Vocational Training Centers
NWC		National Women's Committee
ONE	Office National pour l'Environnement	National Office for the Environment
ORT /TRO		Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAD		Project Appraisal Document
PADR	Plan d'Action pour le Développement Rural	Rural Development Action Plan
PAEPAR	Projet d'alimentation en Eau Potable et Assainissement en milieu rural	Water supply and sanitation Project in rural area
PAM	Programme Alimentaire Mondial	World Food Program
PANAGED	Plan d'Action National Genre et Développement	Gender and Development National Action Plan
PANEF	Plan d'Action National pour l'Éducation des Filles	National Action Plan for the Girls' Education
PE	Programme Environnemental	Environmental Programme
PHC		Primary Health Care
PMF	Programme de Micro Finance	Micro Finance program
PMPS	Projet Multisectoriel pour la Prévention du Sida	Multi sector project for HIV /AIDS prevention
PNPF	Politique Nationale pour la Promotion de la Femme	National Policy of Women Promotion
PNUD /UNDP	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement	United Nation Development Programs
PPI	Petit Périmètre Irrigué	Small scale Irrigated Perimeter
PSDR	Projet de Soutien au Développement Rural	Rural Development Support Project
RNDH	Rapport National sur le développement humain	National Report on Human Development
RRA		Rapid Rural Appraisal
SEECALINE	Surveillance et Éducation des Écoles et la Communauté en Alimentation et Nutrition Élargie	Supervision and Education of Schools and Community in Feeding and Widened Nutrition
SR	Santé de la Reproduction	Reproductive Health
SMB	Secrétariat Multi -Bailleurs	Secretariat Multi donors
SPD	Stratégie de Population et de Développement	Population and Development Strategy
STD		Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SME		Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
SYGMA	Syndicat Générale maritime	General Union maritime
TDR	Termes de Référence	Terms of Reference
UNFPA		United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF		United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO		United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM		United Nations Development Fund for Women

UPDR	Unité de Politique du Développement Rural	Committee of Rural Development Policy
USAID		United States Agency for International Development
USD	Dollars des Etats Unis d'Amérique	US Dollars
WDR		World Development Report
WHO		World Health Organization
WID		Women in Development
WWF		World Wildlife Fund

## 1. Basic Profile

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

#### Economic Indicators source : a, d

	GNI/Capita US \$ (a)	Growth rate of real GDP (a) %	GDP Implicit deflator (a) %	Gini index	Aid/GNI %
2003	290	9.6	2.7	n.a	n.a
2002	n.a	n.a	n.a	52.7 <sup>d</sup>	8.6 <sup>d</sup>
2001	260	6.0	9.0	47.5	8.6
2000	250	4.7	7.1	n.a	24.1
1999	250	4.7	9.7	n.a	10.0 (1995)

#### Demographic Indicators source: a, b, d, j

	Total (millions) (a)	female population (a) %	urban population %	Population growth rate (a)	Synthetic indices of fertility (a, d)	Life Expectancy		
						Male	Female	
						2001	55.3	57.2
						2000	54.8	56.7
2002	16.9	50.1	31	2.8	5.2	1999	54.3	56.2
1995 -1999	15.1 (99)	50.3 (95)	22.2 (99) (b)	3.1 (99)	5.9 (97) (j)	1997	53.3	55.2

#### Public Sector Expenditure to sectors % of Government Budget source: k

	Health %	Education %	Social Welfare	Defense
2004	n.a	33.8	n.a	n.a
2001	9.7	15.66	n.a	n.a
1997	n.a	14.3	n.a	n.a

#### Industry/GDP source: a)

	Agriculture %	Industry %	Service %
2003	29.2	15.4	55.5
2002	32.0	13.0	55.0
1999	30.0	13.8	56.2

#### Labor Indicators source: a, b, d, h

	Total No active popu- lation (a)	Unemploy- ment Rate %	Minimum wage per months Fmg (h)		% of total active popu- lation (a)	unemploy- ment Rate (%) labor force activity rate(d)	Minimum wage per month in Fmg		
			Agri- cultural	Non agricultural			Agri- cultural	Non agricultural	
<b>total</b>					<b>female</b>				
2002	8.5millions	4.5 (d)	n.a	n.a	2002	49.2	5.6	n.a	n.a
2001	7.0millions	3.6 (d)	n.a	n.a	2001	48.8	4.3	n.a	n.a
1999	7.0millions	2.8 (b)	156,514	153,846	1999	45.0	3.5	104,342	102,564
1995	6.0millions	n.a	63,420	62,312	1995	45.0	6.4	n.a	n.a



**Unemployment rate – Source : d**

	Male		Female	
	Urban %	Rural %	Urban %	Rural %
EPM 2001	6.0	1.4	10.9	2.7
EPM 1993	7.2	0.8	6.4	0.9

**Average income of family , year 1999- source : d**

Chief of family	Annual income of family Fmg	Annual income per person in the family Fmg
Male	3,710,386	688,748
Female	2,778,897	724,127
Total	3,543,910	693,496

**Proportion of workers % source: d**

Total	Agriculture %	Industry %	Trade %	Administration %	Service %
2001	73.6	6.5	6.3	2.9	10.6
1999	76.5	4.9	5.9	2.6	10.1
1993	81.2	4.7	4.9	2.8	6.5

male	Agriculture %	Industry %	Trade %	Administration %	Service %
2001	72.2	6.4	4.0	3.9	13.9
1993	80.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	8.2

female	Agriculture %	Industry %	Trade %	Administration %	Service %
2001	75.3	6.6	8.7	1.9	7.6
1993	81.4	5.4	5.9	1.9	5.3

Source: f

female	Primary sector %	Secondary sector %	Tertiary sector %	Informal %
1997	59.4	29.5	11.0	47

**Women in decision-making** source: d, m

	<b>Member of parliament %</b>	<b>Senators %</b>	<b>Coaching Staff in public position %</b>	<b>Chief of enterprises %</b>	<b>Technicians %</b>
2001(d)	8	15.3	31	n.a	43
1995(m)	5	n.a	12.70	60	n.a

**Law for Women** (the latest ones only)

Law no 88 030 related to elimination of form of discrimination against women	1988
Modifying et complementing certain dispositions of penal code related to violence against women	2000

**Ratification and signature of international law for women**

CEDAW	1988
Beijing Platform of Action	1995

**Policy of WID**

National policy of women promotion (2000 – 2015)	2000
National Gender and Development Action Plan (2004-2008)	2004
Strategic frame of Gender mainstreaming in projects and programs	2001

**Governmental organization of WID**

Ministry of Population, Social and Leisure – Direction of Gender promotion	Government Organization
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- a) World Bank :
  - World Development Indicator database, 2004
  - Development Economics Central database, 2000
  - Database of Gender Statistics, 2000
  - Africa Development indicator
  - World Development report, 2000
- b) Database of UNDP Madagascar, 2002
- c) Database of UNICEF (Madagascar at glance), 2002
- d) Statistic year book : Family Survey (Enquête auprès des Ménages, EPM), 1999, 2001, 2002
- e) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Malagasy Government, 2003
- f) Women Promotion National policy, 2000
- g) Epidemiological Fact Sheet- UNAIDS/WHO – 2000
- h) Data from Ministry of Public position, Employ and social Condition,
- i) Human Development report ( Gender, Development and Poverty) 2003 – UNDP; National human Development report 2004, UNDP site web
- j) DHS 1997, DHS 2003
- k) ASSS, 2002
- l) National committee of HIV/ AIDS fight
- m) Beijing report

## 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: a, b,

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds	Public expenditure on health % of GDP	Health budget % on Government general budget
8.6 (1999)	n.a	5.1 (2003)	9.0 (2002)
5.0 (1997)	3.5 (1997)	n.a	7.8 (2001)
		1.3 (2001)	9.2 (1999)

### Child Health source: j

	Mortality Rate		
	juvenile per1,000	Infant per1,000	Infanto juvenile
2003 - 2004	58	38	94
97	96	70	159

### Source: k

	% of the vaccinated (% of children under 12 months)			
	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
2001	67.1	46.3	49.5	71.4
2000	42.5	36.6	36.6	29.0
1995	75.0	55.0	55.0	53.0

### Family planning source: a, j, k

Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women aged 15 – 49) (a, k)	Births attendance rate Per 1000 (j, k)	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live birth ) (a,k)	Age at first marriage (years old)	Total fertility rate (j)	Synthetic Indices of fertility Women 15- 49 (j,k)
18.7 (2002)	35.3 (2003)	n.a	M : 18.2 F :17.6	178 (2003-2004)	5.2 (2002-2004)
17.0 (2000)	n.a	550 (2000)		208 (1997)	5.9 (1997)
18.5 (1997)	42.3 (1997)	448 (1997)			
19.0 (1995)	n.a	596 (1995)			

### HIV/AIDS source: j, l

% age 15-49 whole group with HIV	Women (Number of age15-49)
1,10(04)	5.800 (99)
0.20(00) 0.15(99)	% of women seropositive
0,06(95)	1.15 (03)
0.10(94) 0,02(90)	0.33 (02)

**Nutrition** source: b, j

% of infants with low birth weight (j)	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate %
33.1 (2000)	22.2 (2000)
45.5 (1997)	43.3 (2004)

**Community Health service – Source: d**

Access to safe water					Access to sanitation					
	Capital %	Urban Great center %	Urban Secondary towns %	Rural %	Urban Great centers		Urban Secondary Towns		Rural	
					Modern with water %	Latrine %	Modern with water %	Latrine %	Modern with water %	Latrine %
1999	92.8	70.4	53.6	10.4	12.5	57.7	4.0	56.6	0.2	37.2

**1-3 Education Profile**

**Commitment to Education** source: m

Number of year	
Compulsory in school	In Primary school
5 years	5 years

Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
GNP	State budget
2.5 (2001)	n.a
3.2 (2000)	13.1 (1999)
2.5 (1999)	9.6 (1997)

**Adult literacy rate** source: b, c

	Total %	Male %	Female %
2001	52	63	48
2000 (b)	51	74	60
1995 (c)	81	88	73

**Enrollment Ratio** source: a

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio) % of relevant age group	
	Male %	Female %
2000	67	68
1995	59	62

	Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio) % of age group	
	Male %	Female %
2000	15	14
1995	16	16

	Higher (tertiary) education (Gross enrollment ratio)	
	Male %	Female %
2000	2	2
1995	2	2

**Female Ratio of Higher Education** source: m (Entry in University , all level)

Percentage of women at each field

	Education %	Agriculture %	Engineering and Technology %	Languages %	Natural sciences %	Medicine %	Computer sciences %	Right and human sciences %
2003	39	37	19	58	34	51	24	50
2004	53	38	21	60	33	48	25	53

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- b) Database of UNDP Madagascar,
- c) Database of UNICEF (Madagascar at glance), 2002
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- e) Document of strategy for poverty reduction (PRSP), Malagasy Government, 2003
- f) Women Promotion National policy, 2000
- g) Epidemiological Fact Sheet- UNAIDS/WHO – 2000
- h) Ministry of Public position, Employ and social Condition,
- i) Human Development report (Gender , human Development and poverty) 2003 – UNDP National human Development report 2004, UNDP site web
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- k) ASSS, 2002
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## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women in MADAGASCAR

#### General Situation of Women in MADAGASCAR

- 1) Madagascar most concern is to fight against poverty. The Government measures in the fight against poverty target women group.
- 2) The Gender related Development Index (ISDH) shows that in general, there are a few disparities between women and men related to HDI. In the other trend, great disparity exists between urban population and rural population. Illiterate Women living in rural area are the group mostly touched by poverty and have a low rate of HDI.
- 3) All types of violence (sexual harassment, rape, incest, injuries, verbal and physical bad treatment) related to women and girls exist in Madagascar.
- 4) There is a low representation of women in key positions of decision- making.
- 5) Women have little opportunities to control income use, resource and factors of production.

#### Madagascar situation

According to rankings from the World Bank, Madagascar is part of the group of poorest countries; about 70% of the population live below poverty line estimated at 988.600 MGF (about USD 100) per year per capita.

The current status of low income in Madagascar is due to a long process characterized by the low economic growth resulting from insufficient level of investment, and a high demographic rate. Moreover, poverty is a rural phenomenon, 85% of the poor live in rural area.

Regarding HDI, there is a great disparity between urban area and rural area (in 2003, HDI in capital: 0.588; HDI in urban area: 0.5378 and HDI in rural area: 0.361) (source: HDR 2003)

The most vulnerable group touched by poverty is illiterate women living in rural area.

According to PSRP, the ultimate Development goal of Madagascar Government is to promote fast and sustainable Development in order to reduce the rate of poverty for the next ten years (from 70% to 35% of population in 2013). There are three strategic axes to reach this goal:

- 1) To restore a state respecting human right and good governance,
- 2) To promote and to enhance economic growth (growth rate: 8 – 10%) with a great participation of the population,
- 3) To enhance and promote durable systems and social protection related to education, health, nutrition and culture matters.

Furthermore, The new Malagasy Government is involved in the Millennium Development Goals, which include eight objectives. At least, six or seven of these objectives concern directly or indirectly Gender and women promotion such as:

1. eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
2. achieve universal primary education,
3. promote gender equality,
4. reduce child mortality,
5. improve maternal health,
6. fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,
7. ensure environmental sustainability by improving access to improved water source and to improved sanitation systems.

### Situation of women

Statistic data shows that there are more women than men living in Madagascar (103 women for 100 men in 2001).

The proportion of households headed by female remains about 19 % through the years (1993 – 2001)

Households headed by women are in general smaller (3.8 persons in average) than the one led by men (5.4 persons).

Regarding the group living below the poverty line, in general, the rate of poverty of households headed by male and the rate for those led by female are closed. However, in urban area, households headed by women are poorer than households headed by men (in 1993, 56.3% households led by woman are poor against 48.4% for those led by man). But through year 1993 to 2003, the rate of poverty of households led by women has improved and passed from 56.3% to 44.4%. In rural area, rate of poverty of both groups of households are very dramatic (79.9% and 76.8%)

### **Human Development index, 1999 – Source: PRSP**

Indicator	National
HDI	0.481
ISDH	0.460
Difference	- 4.6

The ISDH emphasizes the little disparity between women and men in Madagascar. This little gap is explained by the low disparity regarding indicator related to health and basic education. Differences of women and men are especially noted in the level of income, overwork load and regarding the control of income and resource use. In rural area this disparity is very obvious as it is reinforced by the culture in which men have authority on women.

Opportunities of women to control and to participate in the income management and families resources are linked to the monetary poverty level. More families are poor; the more men master income use.

However, illiteracy concerns more women than men (see sheet 1-3 Education Profile) Nevertheless, in primary school, the number of girls and boys enrolled in school are almost the same.

In higher level, the number of girls (especially living in rural area) decreases in transition classes, most of the girls leave school when they have to live in secondary towns to continue their study, and many families cannot afford to face costs to this higher school attendance.

Disparity is also noted in employment matter, women have difficulty to reach high position.

Many women are exercising jobs in informal sector and in bad paid job.

Although, great number of women run their own little businesses- as women have little financial capacity, and low education- they have difficulty to come to credit opportunities to improve their business

So, the income of majority of women is generally fragile and is constituted of unstable income.

Though many health programs target women and child, the performance of women and mother health is yet bad. In family planning matters, women do not have enough freedom to choose the contraceptive methods, which suit them.

- Sexual harassment and violence against women

The Forth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 provides the definition of violence as follows: « Any act of violence that results in or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, constraints or deprivation of liberty »  
All types of violence related to women and girls exist in Madagascar.

Figures related to the domestic violence among the family are obvious.  
Example: Domestic violence acts recorded at the “Service des Moeurs et des Mineurs” (Minor and Moral Service) in Antananarivo during the year 2000.

motive	Number	Perpetrator
Rape	73	Man over 18 years old: 50 Man under 18 years old :23
Incest	6	All by man over 18 years old
Tentative of rape	4	Man over 18 years old :1 Man under 18 years old : 3
Strokes and voluntary injuries	174	Men : 100 Women : 74
Bad treatment on children	24	Men : 18 Women : 6

Example: Domestic violence Acts recorded at the “Sécurité Urbaine d’ Antananarivo” (Urban Security of Antananarivo) during the year 2000

Motive	Number	Perpetrator
Strokes and voluntary injuries	386	Men : 230 Women : 156
Violence and assault and battery	20	Men : 59 Women : 08
Verbal threat to death	156	Men : 97 Women : 59
Tentative of rape	2	Men : 20

Further investigations among the victims report that categories of the authors of violence are mainly the husband (51%), then the father (21%), the employer (5%) and other members of the family (23%)

Other example: The Higher Level Court of Antananarivo judged between April 15 and December 15, 2000, 7056 domestic and non-domestic violence cases.

**Immediate causes of violence** are numerous and could be: the influence of the alcohol and drugs, the influence of frustrations and stress related to the difficult conditions of life, family dislocation, the influence of district gangsters, the influence of the bad pictures issued on television. The majority of Perpetrators has been victims also of violence during their childhood.

**Underlying Causes** are: the economic dependence of the women, their weak abilities to react against injustice, and their ignorance of the legal measures and arrangements.



Gender roles and power relations greatly dominate **the fundamental causes**. Men's supremacy translated by their aggressive masculinity model dominates passive womanhood pattern, subjected to submission.

**Victims of violence firstly relate their case to the people** going in the same churches as them, then to the local authorities of the village, finally to the police. The judicial way sets itself up as last resort.

**Factors that will reduce violence** against women are: the civil marriage, the independence of women, the establishment of structures support, reinforcement of laws on violence, women participation in the community life.

#### Low representation in key positions of decision-making in the society and in the government

In general, due to many factors such as influence of culture, women consideration inside the society, non availability to invest in career, men dominance in public life, Malagasy women faces difficulty to accede to decision – making positions. This fact is measured by IPF (Indicator of Women participation).

IPF related to Malagasy women is low (0.396), this means that women have not yet enough chance and opportunities to participate in decision-making positions.

In 2001, there are only 5.10 % of women in the positions of Mayors, 8 % in the position of deputy, 15.3% in the position of senators, and 14.7% in high position inside the government system.

(Source: RNDH, 2003)

The representation of women in key decision-making in the government area has never gone over 16%. Since the independence (1960), no women get in supreme position such as Country President or First Minister.

## **2.2 Government Policy on WID/Gender**

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

The Governments priorities related to Gender issues are:

- 1) to fight against poverty and extreme poverty, which touch women, especially rural women, deprived women groups in urban area and women head of household
- 2) to reduce disparity between women and men and to improve women livelihood and social status: access to education, health facilities, access to production factors, application of right, participation in public life and in Development actions
- 3) to mainstream gender concepts and practices in policy, strategic level and in programs and projects.

The National Policy of Women Promotion (PNPF): This National policy is elaborated in year 2000.

The main target is to reduce the disparity of gender groups (Men / women – rural/ urban) and instead to establish balanced Development, particularly between men and women.

5 mains issues are focused:

- Improvement of income, economic status of women, particularly, for the most deprived groups of women (rural women, women living in popular fields, female-headed household...)
- Increasing the education level and training level of girls and women
- Promotion of health right and the right of women and girls adolescents regarding reproduction life

- Reinforcement of effectiveness of women right and their participation in decision making process
- Improvement of institutional mechanism to promote balanced Development between men and women.

The Gender and Development National Plan (PANAGED). This plan is to implement the National Policy of Women Promotion. This implementation is expected within the 5 next years (2004 – 2008) focusing efforts in mainstreaming the gender concepts and practices in institutions, programs, and Development projects. The Gender plan has one mainstreaming program and two specifics programs related to 1) improvement of women economic status and 2) improvement of legal and social status of women.

1- Gender mainstreaming in different levels: National, provincial, regional, Communal

Main issues	Target issues	Inputs / actions
1- Research - Action	To define constraints of women participation in public life and to define actions to eliminate these constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory and analysis of projects, programs, laws, practices discriminatory with regard to women</li> <li>- Researches in policy fields, economy, right, health, culture, education, training</li> </ul>
2- Lobbying action	To convince institutions to integrate Gender concept and actions in theirs programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop to share research results;</li> <li>- Integrating Gender Concepts in elaboration of strategic documents: finance law, ministry budget, Government policy, program strategic and implementation, communal plans....</li> <li>- Establishment of gender Units in concerned institutions</li> <li>- Establishment of the “gender label”. It means that organisms practicing gender approach could ask and receive after an audit an attestation certifying that they have mainstreamed with success the concept of gender approach in their program</li> </ul>
3- Capacity building	Capacity building related to Gender tools for Development actors and partners	Actions related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Inventory of human competence</li> <li>- Gender network</li> </ul>
4- Communication	Conception, production, and spreading of lobbying and training tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of tools and supports</li> <li>- exchanges of experiences</li> <li>- Documentation centres</li> <li>- Participation in International</li> </ul>

		meeting
5- Monitoring – evaluation	Follow up if targets are reached,	Collection of data, especially gender desegregated information

## 2- Improvement of women economic status

Main issues	Target issues	Inputs / actions
Improvement of income of women living in suburban and in rural area, especially female-headed household, girls leaving schools early	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of Gender in economic and social programs and projects</li> <li>- Improvement of access of rural women to production means and factors</li> <li>- Providing support to women working in informal fields</li> </ul>	Actions to facilitate access of women to land, credit, equipment, technology and training, Supporting income generating activities programs,
Creating environment favorable to women work and participation in public life	Facilitate women household tasks	Implementation in certain areas of facilities. Water supply, electricity, pre school for kids, public sanitation... Credit for house equipment
Reduce disparity between different gender related to access to job market, and related to salary	Facilitate women access to stable employment	Training Establishment of structure providing employment counseling, Sensitizing employers, Improve statistic on employment
Action for girls leaving school	Social and economic insertion of these group of girls	

## 3- Improvement of legal and social status of women

Main issues	Target issues	Inputs / actions
Affectivity of right to information. Education and training	Practice of women right	Raise women's awareness of their rights Literacy education program
Law adapted to women needs	Improve women status	Study and adaptation of texts
Fight against violence	Reduce violence against women	Support victims of domestic and sexual violence, Supporting the application of punishment against authors of violence
Balanced participation of women and men in decision making process	Improvement of number of women in decision and political instance	Reinforcement of women capacity Enhancing formation of associative group

## WID/Gender related laws and regulations / WID/GAD related laws and regulations

In one side, The Malagasy law does not have any big disposition discriminatory against women. The constitution in 1992 Madagascar is based on International chart of human right including the CEDAW convention ratified in 1988. Through this act, Madagascar acknowledges the basic right of women. The Main dispositions in the law are:

- Fight against injustice, inequality and discrimination in all his form
- Equality of right and practice of basic freedom for all citizens, right to exercise same economic, social, cultural right for men and women
- Inequality due to sex status is prohibited
- Right to health protection
- The State commits itself to protect family right
- Right to education and training
- Right to work in public area and non discrimination related to employment due to sex status
- Right to land access and individual property
- Right of citizens

In other side, effective obstacles of gender equality concern the level of law application.

- For example, non-married women do not have right to require their children father to assume the family (children) charges.
- In many cases women can loose their job during pregnancy
- No law punishing sexual harassment and rape as a crime unless it is done against minor girls

Laws and regulations	Date	Content
	1959	Women acquired right to vote and stand for election
Law number 60 025	04 May 60	Law related to crimes against women
Law number 62 069	19 Oct.62	Law related to marriage, divorce,
Law number 62 089	01Oct. 62	
Law number 63 022	20 Nov.63	
Law number 67 030	18 Dec.67	Marriage regimes
Law number 62 152	28 March 62	Law related to women workers protection
Law number 62 150	28March 62	
Law number 88 030	19 Dec.88	Elimination of form of discrimination against women
Law number 90.014	20 July 90	Right and obligations in marriage
Declaration of Beijing and action plan	1995	
Law number 96.009	25 July 96	Related to adultery
Law number 2000 . 021 Official journal on 30-11-00 P 4240	28 Nov 00	Modifying and complementing certain arrangements on penal code related to violence against women

Sources: legal guide for Malagasy women, national policy of women promotion

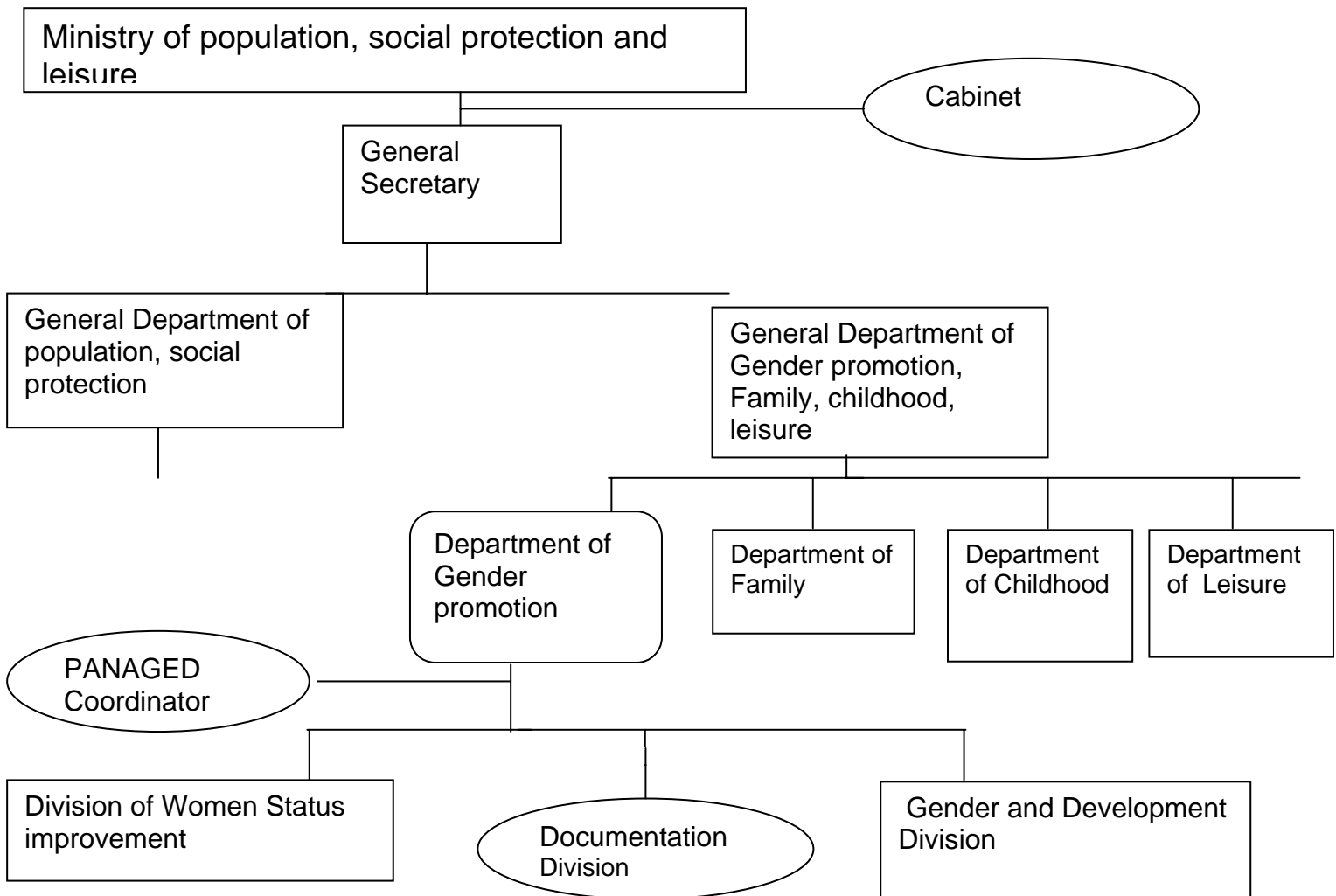
### 2.3. National Machinery

MINISTRY OF POPULATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LEISURE

- 1) The National Policy of Women Promotion (PNPF) for gender balanced Development is established in 2000
- 2) The Gender and Development National Plan ( PANAGED) has just published (in 2004) and principal activities of The Ministry responsible for gender issues are to implement this plan with collaboration of all Gender issues stakeholders

The Gender issues are under the mandates of the Ministry of population, social protection and leisure, particularly the General Department of Gender promotion, family and leisure. The new organizational chart of National Machinery is established in 2003.

**ON National level**



**In provincial Level:** The Ministry of population is represented by an Interregional Direction

**and almost in each Fivondronana (Middle Town)**, the structure is represented by one Delegate

The strategic orientations of the Direction of Gender promotion is defined in the National Policy of Women Promotion (PNPF) namely:

- the improvement of education and civic instruction and training of women and girls,
- the promotion of women social and economic issues among family and the community,
- the promotion of women and young adult women right,
- and finally the integration of women in the decision-making process.

The principal mandates of the Gender promotion direction is the implementation of the gender plan (PANAGED)

Mandates and activities of the valorization of women Status Department:

- Implement and manage activities related to supporting by training women association to create and to manage generating income activities
- Enhance women participation in Development activities in their localities
- Enhance the access and the integration of women in associative life and inside social and economic women groups (like Self Help Group)
- Counseling, support and orientation for women related to women protection against violence and human right violation.

Mandates and activities of Services of Gender and Development Department

- Promotion of Gender and Development concept
- Organizing or providing training for NGOs or Associations related to Gender issues
- With the PANAGED Coordinator, implementing and following up the implementation of PANAGED

Mandates of the new Coordinator of PANAGED.

The PANAGED has just been launched. The Coordinator has been recruited. His mandate is the coordination of PANAGED implementation and the management of relationship with partners.

Documentation centre mandates are:

- Management of documentation
- Data collection and management
- Documentation exchanges

In the PANAGED plan, it is expected to have some Gender Unit and a Gender focal point person in each Ministry with which the Coordinator of PANAGED is supposed to work together to mainstream the gender approaches.

As the implementation of PANAGED is at its start point, this Gender structure in other Ministries is not yet established.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

Include a summary of the information presented below.

- 1) Women are most touched by illiteracy than men
- 2) The education enrollment ratio is relatively low as well as for boys than for girls, especially in high level
- 3) In 2001, 35% of children in school age do not have access to primary school; 3 out of 10 children end the primary school.
- 4) Regarding education opportunities, there is a big gap between rural areas and urban areas
- 5) Generally speaking, there is no big disparity between boys and girls regarding the access of basic education, but disparities are perceptible at higher level
- 6) Difference between girls and boys is noted in the fields of professional and higher education. Girls having less opportunities access.

#### Literacy education

Increasing of illiteracy rate is noted: In 1987, 28 % of population are illiterate but in 2001, half of population are illiterate (48%), among this 61% are from rural area and 50.6% are women. The disparity increases with the generation age: if for 10-19 years old, girls and boys have the same rate of illiteracy, for adults 50- 59 years olds, 59.6% of men are illiterate against 74.5 % for women.

The first cause of illiteracy is the low education enrollment. It is itself due to:

- Low level of the parents' education. They are not aware of the importance of education
- No policy regarding pre -schooling.
- Poverty of the households who cannot face costs related to education.
- Parents loose confidence on education system. They find profitable to make their children work and pay for the family expenses than sending them to school.
- Inefficiency of education system: lack of infrastructure, lack of trainers, trainers are not motivated and not well trained, lack of tools; so, many children repeat years due to this inefficiency.
- Schools are far from the villages and there is a problem of degradation of the rural road and the rural insecurity – Children should walk many kilometers before reaching the school.
- For girls, the problem of school drop out is the practice of a premature marriage.

#### Government Policy

The PRSP gives an important place to education. Education for all is a target as well as a mean for a fast and sustainable Development.

The Government policy is based on universal primary school. This policy aims to enhance the rate education enrollment in primary school and to reduce the school drop out rate in order to achieve the complete cycle.

Main objectives are:

- Primary education for all.
- Improvement of teaching quality.
- Progressive expansion of secondarily schools.
- Adaptation of high education to fit employment market.

The improvement of education system is the first priority so that school becomes the basis of the education for all at middle and long-term courses; the second priority is the fight against illiteracy through non-formal education, which aims to reduce social exclusion in the Development process.

### Non-formal education

Non-formal education aims to compensate the lack of primary education.

This education area covers different forms such as literacy education, education for Development, spiritual education, professional education, environmental education and health education. Non – formal education is an opportunity and a good alternative to meet basic and specific needs of training of non-educated population, especially women. In general, it is given through organism linked with churches or through Development programs or through NGOs. According to the national strategy of education, non-formal education actions gives priority to girls of 9- 14 years old and women of 15- 44 years old, living both in rural and urban areas.

Problems affecting the non-formal education are:

- The lack of coordination of stakeholders intervening in the sector
- The lack of structure and infrastructure and means (human, equipment, finance)

### Primary and secondary education

Generally speaking, women have lower education level than men. According to family survey (EPM) 2001, 44% of women have performed primarily school against 47% for men; 7.7 % of women have secondarily level against 9.5% of men, and only 1.5% of women has achieved superior level against 2.3% for men.

Further more, this disparity is more accentuated in others provinces than in the capital, in rural areas than in towns, with poor families than wealthy families.

Girls have a great risk to give up their studies after 11 years old. So, 27.0% of girls 11 – 14 years old have given up school in 2001 against 23.0% of boys in the same age class.

Girls' late access to school and their facing problems in passing to superior class play against their well education. Though the legal age to first accession to school is 6 years olds, many of Malagasy children begin only at 7 or 8 years old. If in surplus some girls fail to go to superior class, they can arrive at the age of 11 years old (age of school give up) without completing the first cycle school.

In rural area, many girls give up school when they are just supposed knowing reading, writing and counting as many parents think that letting them to continue to go at school would be not required for their future roles of mother and wife.

### Vocational and Technical education, higher education

In general, technical education mobilizes only a few proportions of pupils (5.4% of the whole pupils enrolled in secondary school in school year 1999/2000).

Vocational and technical as well as higher education have been since a long time marked by two types of disparities: disparity between boys and girls in the number matter and disparity related to the specialization. But through the year, more and more both disparities have tendency to decrease.

In 1999/ 2000 girls represented 1 out of 3 of trainees in technical education. Girls can be found in trade careers (73.1%). In other careers such us agriculture, polytechnic, industrial matter, boys dominates: girls represent only 24% of trainees on agriculture, 14% on polytechnic, 30% on industrial matter. (source: Ministry of Technique and professional training)



## Enrollment in University, per sex and fields of specialization –Source: Human Development report

Source: (Gender, Development and Poverty) 2003 – UNDP

Fields	Male		Female	
	90/91 %	94/95 %	90/91 %	94/95 %
Human sciences	29.7	23.3	30.9	26.6
Math, Physics	24.4	21.9	14.2	25.2
Computer sciences	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.0
Langages studies	17.4	17.5	33.5	17.2
Health and Medicine sciences	17.8	20.2	18.2	17.9
Agriculture	2.1	4.2	1.4	2.9
Technical sciences	6.5	10.6	1.0	8.4
Others	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7

### Gender consideration Development plan and education

The National action plan for girls' education promotion aims:

- To prepare girls performing their different roles as wives, as mothers, as Development actors and as citizen
- To help girls reach plain accomplishment
- To reduce disparity of chance between boys and girls
- To establish good condition for balanced and gender adapted education

### Employment opportunities

In formal education, training does not fit the employment needs

Non-formal education can only be efficient if it is an entire part of productive activities.

### Relationship between women educational level and family health

Apart from mentioned disparities between men and women, the low level of women education especially in rural area is one constraint to the human Development promotion. According to MICS 2000<sup>1</sup>, in 2001, for example, the infant mortality rate is 111 out of 1000 for children whose mothers are without education. It is only 83 out of 1000 for mothers having primary school level and 66 out of 1000 with mothers having secondary school level.

Regarding 12 – 23 months babies, immunization rate for example is 21.2% for babies whose mothers have any education, 47.0% for mothers having primary school level and 66.7% for mothers having secondary school level and more.

Another illustration notes that in 2000, only 3% of women without education use contraceptive method against 11% of women with primary school level and the rate is 23% for women with secondary school level and more.

### 2) International involvement of Madagascar in education Principles

During the world declaration related to Education for all in 1999 and during the Education World forum in April 2000 in Dakar, Madagascar has ratified agreement related to “Education for all principles”

<sup>1</sup> MICS 2000, Survey with multiple indicators, Madagascar , INSTAT /DDSS, November 2001

This principle stipulated that “All people, children, adolescent or adult should get training who can respond to their basic education needs”. These needs cover tools of basic apprenticeship (reading, writing, count, problem resolution) as well as basic elements such as knowledge, aptitude, values, behavior. This basic education needs depend on types of groups, ages, Gender, context of living, motivation and individual preferences.”

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) Both Children and Maternal are the main targeted groups of Government efforts in health sector.
- 2) Access to quality health care is yet difficult in rural area.
- 3) Although, Child health indicators have good evolution, they have not reached a good level. Therefore, efforts should be continued. Their evolution is linked closely to Mother education level.
- 4) Low use of contraceptive method, high fecundity, high maternal mortality, and malnutrition of mothers yet characterize Mother health.
- 5) The access rates of potable water and adequate sanitation are yet low in spite of a good evolution these last past years. So, diseases caught from drinking non-potable water and due to lack of hygiene are the first reasons of mortality of children under 5 years old.

#### Government Policy

The Government policy is summarized in the five-year plan of the Ministry of Health (2002 – 2006) and in the PSRP. The main goal consists of improving the access to healthcare services for the poorest and most vulnerable citizens and to prevent them from diseases. The main issues to reach these goals are:

- Immunization against preventable diseases for all the children.
- Improvement of women access to post birth care and to delivery well coached by qualified persons.
- Fight against epidemic and health public problems.
- Improvement of availability and access of medical care and medicines.
- Searches related to sustainable health system.

Both Children and maternal health is the main targeted of health care efforts of the Government.

So, the plan has 4 priorities:

- 1- Promotion of reproductive health such as motherhood without risk, family planning, girls' reproductive health and child health improvement such as immunization and integrated taking in charge of children illnesses.
- 2- Fight against malnutrition (women, and children).
- 3- Fight against transmissible diseases, especially HIV / AIDS infection.
- 4- Fight against non-transmissible diseases.

Although this multiplicity of programs touching women, many aspects of women and girls health are not considered. First of all, regarding the health of women workers, especially in private sector (free zone) and in informal sector and secondly, concerning the bad practices of domestic and sexual violence against girls and women and their impacts on women health and psychology.

### Health services

Health service supply is based on implementation of decentralized services. There are about 111 health districts in sub prefecture. The pyramidal structure of public service is made up of four levels: 1) primary level which is the basis health center (CSB), 2) the district hospital centers (CHD), 3) the regional hospital centers (CHR), 4) In national level, the university hospital centers (CHU).

There are for example 2417 public and private CSB (centers closest to population).

Despite the effort of the government to improve access to quality health structure, this access is not enough yet in rural area. Health center can be provided in urban area in a ray of 1-5 km; in rural area this distance can be 30 km.

The overall budget allocated to public sector health experiences a continuous increase in nominal value

### General situation of health

In general, The life expectancy is about 55 years old, it is about 40 years for about 32% of the population, women live much longer than men. But this life expectancy at birth is very sensitive to infantile and juvenile mortality level. The recent data (EDSMD or DHS on October 2004) shows that the infanto-juvenile rate is 159 for 1,000 in 1997 and 94 for 1,000 in 2004. Thus, even if this rate has noted a continuous decrease between 1997 and 2004, many Malagasy children under age of five die from diseases that could be prevented such as malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory illnesses.

Diseases that most affected the population are: respiratory affections among which are flu, malaria and diseases due to non- potable water.

### Child health

Compared to 1997 statistic, though immunization rate has good evolution, it is already low as well as the rate of birth protection against tetanus. According to immunization card and declaration of mothers, in 2004, 53% of 12- 23 months babies have been completely immunized, 26% partially immunized and yet 21% received no immunization at all. The Government makes now great effort and operation to raise this rate very rapidly.

The practices of immunization as well as the use of ORT are closely linked to education level of the mother.

### Nutrition

With regard of nutritional status, half of all the nation's children age of 3 to 59 months (and 50% of the total population, most of them women) suffer from growth retardation due to chronic malnutrition. The majority of babies 1-5 month (67%) are breast fed, but babies' nutrition practice after the sixth month in general does not follow WHO and Ministry of health recommended standard.

### Community health services

Over than 80 % of the population live in rural areas where 9/10 residents have no access to safe and potable water. 1.1% of households have domestic plumbing facilities and 15.8 % fetch water from public taps. More than 70% of households fetch water from uncontrolled sources.

So, diarrhea and its consequence like dehydration constitute the main causes of children mortality. Only 43% of ill children are treated by ORT.

The country has been repeatedly buffeted by many natural disasters including devastating cyclones. Due to the lack of adequate community health infrastructure, these calamities have often deteriorated into humanitarian crises especially in health matter.

### HIV/AIDS

The first two cases of HIV infection were found in Madagascar in 1987. Available updated estimation (source: epidemiological fact sheet, 2000, UNAIDS, WHO) shows:

- Estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS: 10.000. 5800 of whom are women; and there are 450 children (0 – 14 years olds). It's difficult to have the accurate statistic related to adults (male and female) living with VIH/AIDS as tests of HIV/AIDS are often done only on women.
- Number of deaths (adults and children): 870
- Estimated number of orphans: 2600

Last survey (in 2003) shows rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence of 1.1%. Over this rate, specialist says that the HIV/AIDS in Madagascar attains the generalization step, it does mean that HIV/AIDS becomes the problem of all groups of population, not only the concerns of certain vulnerable groups like prostitutes or person depending on drugs, or homosexual person.

### General situation of women health

The women health is characterized by:

- Precocity of sexual activities (14 years old), and precocity of fecundity, 30% of girls have already begun giving birth at the age of 15 – 19 years old. This fact has great impact on girls' education level. Another problem concerns also the practice of abortion, which would have bad impact on the future health of the girls.
- High rate of fecundity: Although from 1997 to 2000, the synthetic indices of fecundity have been decreasing, it is among the highest in the world. In 2004, this indice reaches 5.2 kids per woman. For women living in Antananarivo, the capital, it is 2.7 and for rural women, it is 5.7.
- Low contraceptive prevalence: The Ministry of health and many International and bilateral programs have done many efforts to spread the family planning practices, but the problematic needs a long term effort to reach expected results. So, in 2004, only 31% of women and 29% of men have used at least one modern contraceptive method.
- Health status is also marked by high maternal mortality rate. This maternal mortality particularly touched rural and non-educated women and is linked to pregnancy complication and abortions. 78% of women living in urban area give birth with adequate qualified environment, but in rural area, less than 50% of women (48%) have opportunities to give

birth in qualified environment. 87% of educated women (secondary school and more) choose to give birth with adequate assistance, but 29% only of non educated women do this choice, though this latest rate has good evolution (26% in 1997)

- Great malnutrition for pregnant women and breasting women. In rural area, more than 40% are anemic
- Surcharge of work of women (households, land, social...) affecting their health.
- Vulnerability of sexual transmissible disease and HIV / AIDS
- Many of married women do not have opportunities to choose and take their own decision about sexual health
- Exposition to many diseases due to poverty situation as well as low access to potable water and adequate sanitation

Frequently mentioned reasons to explain the above situation of women are: 1) the low opportunities for them to accede to health proximity quality service (especially in rural area), 2) poverty environment that affects more women life condition, 3) the social and cultural behavior of the society related to women status and 4) finally the low level of women education.

### **3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) In Madagascar, the poorest groups of population are those family whose heads practice agriculture and fisheries as main economic activities.
- 2) The rural women role in rural economy has been under-estimated and the women works in agriculture have been occulted since a long time.
- 3) Rural women works in agriculture fields contribute to national production, to natural resource management, to the food security of the family. Income managed by women contributes more to the improvement of family and children nutrition than income managed by men.
- 4) Main causes of population poverty in rural area, especially for women groups are: difficulty to own land, low level of education, lack of communications means, and low productivity.

#### General situation

Agriculture sector contributes about 1/ 3 of the GNI, despise 3/4 of the population work in agriculture area. The average dimension of fields is about one hectare.

Products such as rice, maize, cassava, potatoes occupy 75% of cultivated fields, 8 out of 10 of rural active population work to these kind of agriculture so there are no place for other kind of activities. However, all subsistence agriculture has a low output. Thus, in many rural villages and families, production is for self-consumption and provides only a little money income to life improvement.

The export agricultural products such as vanilla, coffee, clove give significant incomes, though there are certain incertitude and risks linked to international price.

Fisheries and aqua farming if done in professional matter are among the efficient activities, but a little proportion of peasants is only concerned of these kinds of activities.

Constraints in the Development of agriculture sector are:

- Risks due to the climate.
- Low link between production, transformation, and trade.

- Farmers and peasants using low technologies in production. Moreover, they have low capacities and knowledge to transform the agriculture raw material into products with more added value (example: transformation of fruits into jam or into fruit juice)
- Farmers and peasants having low level of instruction in marketing and management.
- Hydraulic system being insufficient and not used appropriately.
- The shape of rural geography.
- Lack of communications means, no access to market information, problem of road.
- Results of researches related to agriculture improvement having difficulty to reach farmers and peasants problems.
- A little credit and saving system adapted to peasant's context (only 3% of peasants integrated in the system).
- Low level of farmers' education.

### Agricultural Policy and Gender

Rural Development policy is expressed through the Action Plan for Rural Development (PADR) and through the Director plan 2004 – 2005. This policy gives importance to a productive agriculture based by market access.

The agricultural policy aims to take gender into consideration in poverty reduction effort. The sustainable Development and the protection on environment cannot succeed if human and social aspects are not taken into consideration.

The director plan (2004- 2005) of rural Development has a market-based approach. It is based on four initiatives:

- 1- Agricultural system oriented to the market
- 2- Researches programs and diffusion of researches results oriented to the market
- 3- Establishment of environment which is able to support rural Development such as:
  - Reduction of insecurity and robbery
  - Improvement of communication and opening road to market
  - Improvement of children nutrition
  - Quality control
  - Land reform
- 5- Formation of strategic alliances for rural Development support
  - Public / private partnership
  - Finance resources mobilization

Little farmers and rural women can't have any profit of this plan if gender issues are not prominent in Ministry of Agriculture's policies and practices.

Regarding The Environmental Plan, in 2001, a national strategic frame to integrate Gender issues in projects and programs has been elaborated and given to institutions to serve as methodological instruments to mainstream gender. In November 2003, the Environmental program became in the same time a Development and environmental program. So, the environmental program PE III has spread into rural Development partners Gender issues tools such as this Gender integration guide.

### The PSDR project:

The PSDR, Development rural sector program works in the frame of the rural action plan (PADR), This plan was approved by the Government in 1999 1) to promote sustainable growth of agricultural production fields, 2) to assure food security and 3) finally to facilitate social services access in rural area.

The program responds to associations and communes demand in financing, implementing and coaching their projects. This program supports also Communes to elaborate Development plan. PSDR program gives effort to mainstream Gender approach in the implementation of its projects. For example, one of its indicators stipulated that minimum of 40% of projects should be proposed by deprived groups, in particular women groups.

#### Ownership of farming land and agrarian reform

- Agriculture is the most predominant activities in rural area; it is why access to land is very important for rural households. Report concerning “women and rights related to land ownership “ done by FAO showed that there is a close relationship between poverty and opportunities of land access. In rural area, land is the first production factor. The contrast between the low dimension of land exploitation and the existence of great spaces not cultivated shows that constraints exist in land access matter. The access to land becomes more and more difficult due to fast demographic growth and due to non-clarity in law related to land (land occupation is based on traditional complex measures, but the legal ownership of land is conditioned by long and costly administrative process). The sharing of land is very unequal. One reason of women low economic power is their low access to land, as well as to other factors of production and to technique and technology information.
- Malagasy law related to land ownership stipulates equality between women and men, but the use of land is submitted to very complex traditional measures. In many regions of Madagascar, (for example, South, Southeast, North, West) land and zebu are owned especially by men, girls do not inherit their parents. On their wedding day, furniture and sewing equipment are given to them as heritage. According to the tradition, the reason of this heritage system is to protect the family wealth to remain inside the family, which continues through boys.

#### Rural life and gender

Rural Community living is based on agricultural activities. Women and children always serve as workers to help the family head. According to family survey, in 2001, 78% of women work in agricultural sector and produce more than half of the subsistence agriculture products. Rural women work more than rural men do as they work up to 16 – 18 hours per day if all their activities are counted. They deal with water, wood energy collect, food cooking, household, children care, production activities, and market activities. They contribute to food security, protection of environment but many of their activities are not counted as economic activities. On the other side, disparity between men and women seems less important in Madagascar than in other countries in Development or than in other African ones.

The most important disparities between men and women are noted in the exercise of activities. In market economic activities, women gives only less than 50% of the time men can give. In the contrary, women work 4 times more than men concerning household's activities. Only a few proportion of rural women have trade activities (6% in 2001) and other services activities (4% in 2001). But evolution of rural women interest to these last kinds of activities is noted. Compared to women, men rural activities are more diversified apart from agriculture such as industrial activities, other services like teaching, transportation, trade, and administration.

Rural women yet have low influence and power on decision-making process inside their family. The less the family income is; the more men have exclusive control to the income management.

But, through influence of NGOs works, rural women can get more and more responsibilities in the village community and village Development committees.

### Extension Activities and Training for Women

Through NGOs and non formal education organisms, through projects and programs targeting especially women groups and finally through women self help group associations or groups of pupils parents, rural women have great opportunities to have adapted training, access to information and opportunities to have support to develop generating income activities.

### Water supply

Madagascar has 40.000 km of rivers; many rivers are noted in western side as well as in eastern side. Despite this fact, the hydraulic system is insufficient and not used properly.

The Government through World bank program, NGOs as WaterAid and organism like UNICEF, JICA, has since many years (about 15 years) given effort to spread potable water supply in rural area, but according to statistic much has to be done in the future in water supply infrastructure. In rural area, work related to water is women work. Rural women spend about 4 hours 20 minutes per day for household, among this water supply takes an important place.

### Environment policy and Gender

Environment chart (law 90 033) is the basic document related to environment management. Goals defined inside this chart are implemented through the Environmental Action Plan.

These main goals are:

- Development of human resources
- sustainable Development by good management of natural resources
- rehabilitation, protection, and management of Malagasy bio diversity
- improvement of rural and urban condition of life
- maintaining balance between population growth and resources Development
- improvement of environment management tools
- Searching solution related to land security problematic.

The chart gives consideration to human and social aspects in the environment management without stressed the importance of Gender.

But, in 2001, the Environmental Program PE II elaborated and widespread tools to mainstream gender analysis and gender practices inside all institutions and programs intervening in the sector.

The PE (Environmental Program) III launched in 2002 became a Development and Environmental program and has given a great importance to Gender matter.

### Forestry

Deforestation is one of the main environmental problems; it constitutes a serious threat for soil, sources, and existent bio-diversity in Madagascar. Deforestation causes are linked to 1) fast population growth, 2) poverty, 3) need of land resources, 4) cultural practice like "tavy" which consists to burn vegetal matter before cultivating, 5) need of energy (95% of energy are provided through woods) and 6) need of wood for building. According to forest specialist perspective (Madagascar Challenges for sustainable Development – lessons learned for future perspectives Report), forest would disappear after 25 years if the actual tendency remained. In spite of the fact that there are many energy resources that can be exploited in Madagascar, like renewable energy such as working with sun, with wind, with water, isotherm energy, the majority of Malagasy people only use as energy sources for food woods and charcoals.

Consequences of deforestation are degradation of water resources, disappearance of faunas and flora especially endemic animals, trees and plants. However, eco - tourism can diversify



income of rural population particularly women through production and selling of handcraft products

### Fisheries

Even with rudimentary equipment, traditional fishers can easily get 10 kg of fishes per day. However, they remain among the poorest socio - professional group in Madagascar. The problem resides in the commercialization, the price and the conservation of the products. The majority of fishers are illiterate, and live in enclosing area.

Sea fishing is mainly a male activity; men go out all day to fishing (210 days / 365 days). Women deal with equipment repair, commercialization and transformation of products.

In industrial fishing, seafood fishers' life is very deplorable: no insurance, low salary. That is why many associations like SYGMA (General Union Maritime), and many women associations try to improve fishers and families work and life by providing technical and right training.

In rural area, fish breeding constitutes one efficient activity generating good income.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) Malagasy women are hard working people, but they work less than men in activities related to market and economy.
- 2) Despite their real productive potential, women have a very low economic power and they are the group that is most touched by poverty
- 3) In General, agriculture remains the first main activity
- 4) Informal sector and free zone are the two sectors women are in majority, but condition of work is not protected
- 5) Women earn less than men
- 6) There is a little proportion of population active working in high and middle position and even less for women

#### Gender and activities

In 2002, Malagasy women represent about 49.5% of the active population. They cumulate surcharge, as they are active in production area, in reproduction (household, children education...) area and in social and community life.

Madagascar has ratified the Convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1988. It means that legal frame contributes to balance the right between women and men and tends to correct disparities linked to sex in economic, policy, social areas and in the market work, but data shows that practices are other things.

According to the survey made in 2001 related to work agenda of men and women, in urban area, women of 15 – 49 years olds (active population doing economic activities) work 9h 30 min per day. It is 13% longer than men work hours which is 8h35 min In rural area, the difference is 15% (female: 9h40mn and male: 8h20mn) .

The work concerned is defined as the whole economic activities related to market or not, the whole household activities and children care.

**Work time structure of women and men 15 – 49 years old in rural and urban area**– Source: RNDH 2003 – according to survey related to women and men activities

Activities (in % of time of 24 hours)	women		Men	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
Economic activities linked to market	10.4%	10.6%	20.1%	19.8%
Economic activities, but not linked to market	3.5%	9.2%	3.5%	10.1%
Household	18.0%	17.0%	4.3%	2.9%
Total time for work activities	31.9%	36.8%	27.9%	32.8%
training	3.7%	0.9%	4.6%	1.1%
Social activities	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%
leisure	7.8%	3.0%	9.3%	4.4%
travel	2.5%	2.0%	4.2%	4.2%
Rest, time for eating	51.6%	54.5%	50.9%	54.2%
Total time for no work	68.1%	63.2%	72.1%	67.2%

In urban area, women spend 31.9% of their time to work against 27.9 for men; In rural area, women work 36.8% for their time to work against 32.8% for rural men. But data shows that women do not devote as much time as men to economic activities linked or not to the market. (one reason also is the fact that the majority of women activities like those related to handcraft, micro farming for self subsistence, water and energy services, product transformation for food, are not recognized as economic activities and not accounted like that).

Women give a lot of time to household, more than time devoted to economic activities. Men give only about one hour per day in urban area and 30 min per day in rural area to perform household work.

In general, women reserve less time for training, leisure, and travel than men. Time for social activities is almost the same for both.

**Type of activities** – source: EPM 2001

Type of activities	Urban			Rural		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
Agriculture	34.3	37.3	35.7	81.1	83.8	82.4
Food Industry	3.0	3.4	3.2	0.2	0.7	0.5
Textile Industry	2.9	9.3	5.9	0.7	3.0	1.8
Public building	5.5	0.2	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.7
Other industries	9.5	2.0	6.3	3.3	1.0	2.2
trade	10.1	20.7	15.1	2.5	6.1	4.2
Transport	8.4	0.2	4.5	2.4	0.0	1.2
Private health	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private education	1.5	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
Public administration	9.5	6.7	8.2	2.6	0.8	1.7
Other services	14.6	17.7	16.0	5.2	3.5	4.4
Whole	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Agriculture remains the main activity of population in rural and even in urban area.

Women activities are less diversified than men activities. Apart from agriculture, women are concentrated in trade, in services in informal sector and more recently in textile sector after the emergence of free zone.

Gender and Employment opportunities / unemployment / under-employment

In Madagascar, existence of disparities between women and men situation in the market work is noted. Four causes for these disparities:

- 1- Women at home and in the community face surcharge of household and social work so they give up to have more professional activities outside home when activities are monetary value.
- 2- The low level of education and a low level of competence of women due to lack of training
- 3- Behavior of employers who prefer recruiting men than women as they think that men would give less problem of absenteeism and would be therefore more efficient.
- 4- Social consideration and culture, which maintain women in a certain low position.

According to EPM 2001, there are about 1.6 millions of new jobs created between 1993 and 2001, more than 50% (51%) have been gained by women. Although this fact, new job cannot resorb all job demands. Between 1993 and 2001, the female unemployment rate increased from 6.4% to 10.9% but the male rate decreased from 7.2% to 6.0%. This situation reflects the preference of employers to recruit men than women.

The under-employment is defined in terms of income (less than the minimum in force), in terms of under-use of competence and in terms of reduction of the work time (less than 35hours per week).

In terms of under-employment linked to time, 30% of women are in situation of under-employment against 17% for men.

In terms of salary, 43% of women are in situation of under-employment against 26% for men.

#### Free zone

In Madagascar free zone enterprises employ 0.6% of the whole active population, the work force in these free zones are in majority young people and women. Women represent 84% of the whole free zones employees. Despite of the work law, free zone enterprises are reputed to practice bad conditions of work and non-respect of worker right.

#### Gender and income

In general, the Malagasy work market is characterized by low salary rate compared to other countries. For women, the situation is accented.

Due to above said inequality in the time devoted to activities linked to market and also due to the level of women education, Malagasy women earn less than men. In general, women earn 2/3 of men can earn.

About more than 50% of active women work as family helpers and consequently do not earn a real salary or have a very bad salary.

Generally speaking, the average of annual income earned and managed by women head of family is less than what is earned and managed by men. However, if the length of the family is considered (men head bigger family than women), the average income for both is almost the same.

## Gender and professional categories

**Structure of employment per professional categories** – Source: EPM 2001

Sector	Male	Female	Total
High and middle position in Government and private organisms	4.3	1.8	3.1
Workers with qualification	13.8	8.9	11.4
Man power without qualification	5.0	3.0	4.0
Own account (self employed)	54.6	33.6	44.4
Family helpers	22.3	52.7	37.0
Whole	100.0	100.0	100.0

Above sheet shows that there is a little proportion of population active working in high and middle position. Regarding women, although, there are only few women having position of permanent worker, the majority works as independent workers (52.7%) or as family helpers (33.6%). Compared to data of 1993, the evolution is positive due to the existence of new enterprise created and effort of education promotion of universities.

The difference between men and women to get high position is explained first by the difference in level of education and secondly by the recent insertion of women in the work market to accumulate experiences.

The above sheet shows a great percentage of self-employment, the majority of these work is in informal sector.

### Informal sector

The informal sector is the first provider of employment in Madagascar, as the formal sector, cannot provide more than 4 % of employment for public administration and 11% of employment for private sector.

3/ 4 of women work in informal sector as women encounter more difficulty to accede to formal employment. Women manage more than 50% of informal little enterprises.

This informal sector is characterized by instability and non-sustainability of conditions of work (no appropriate site, low qualification of staff...). There is also no law for the protection of workers' right.

### Support for micro enterprise

Micro finance is organized in Madagascar and has its own strategy fitting rural and poor beneficiaries needs. Saving and credit Organisms are decentralized and reach almost all-rural villages.

Due to poverty situation and their status on the society, women have naturally difficulty to accede to production improvement factors as land, technique, technology, training, information, and infrastructure and among this list, credit system. So, Many professionals of credit and

Development programs especially target women and help them to raise income-generating activities. Women associations have good reputation of being good clients of credit system.

#### 4. On-going WID/Gender Projects

Project / Program	Implementing Organization and partners	Donor Organization	Duration	Budget (Total of project)	Relative to Women and gender issues
<b>Women / General</b>					
Population and Development strategies	- INSTAT, - Ministry of population - National Office of Population - Ministry of Economy	FNUAP (UNFPA)  French cooperation	5 years – 1999-2003	3,9 Millions USD	Women status improvement, Emphasis on increasing male responsibilities in reproductive health, particularly with respect to STDs/ HIV/ AIDS prevention; Gender policy and Gender plan
Support for women Associations and publics institutions	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	Institutional Development, training related to Gender, project management
Establishment of law clinic	n.a	French Cooperation	n.a	n.a	Women right
MADIO II Project Study of women poverty	INSTAT	French Cooperation	n.a	n.a	Women status
Reduction of natural catastrophe impacts: bridge, road rehabilitation	n.a	PAM	n.a	n.a	Women mobility
Program supporting Decentralization in Ambatolampy	SAF -FJKM	GTZ	n.a	n.a	Local Development with women participation
UNICEF program integrating: Child health integration mother health, boys and girls education, Fight against VIH	Ministry of Health Ministry of education	UNICEF	Phase 2004-2009	USD 44.495.000  (Proposal)	Child and women health,  Women, child and family right

Project / Program	Implementing Organization and partners	Donor Organization	Duration	Budget (Total of project)	Relative to Women and gender issues
/AIDS, child right					
FORMGED	EU	EU	2004 - 2007	n.a	Training program supporting management of development
<b>Education</b>					
Project DAP 1 in Fianarantsoa and Tuléar - Training in law issues - Support in good governance issues	Ministry of population	PNUD	1998 – 2003	USD8.000.000	Women right
CRESED II	Ministry of education	World Bank Malagasy Government	1999- 2003	USD 65 millions + 54 Millions Fmg	Training , education improvement
Programme MAG 97/008 In Tuléar, Tamatave, Fianara Training, literacy education for communities, micro finance for women	n.a	PNUD	n.a	n.a	Gender sensitization, Community education, improvement of family income
Reinforcement of women capacities in scientific, management, agriculture, health, arbitrage et mediation fields	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	Capacity building
Women Legal Right (WLR)	Chemonics	USAID	2004- 2007	n.a	Women right
Program ASEG: Gender training, Elaboration of Gender Tools	ONE	FAO		n.a	Mainstreaming of gender concept in projects and programs
Project TCP MAG 8925:	ONE	FAO	n.a	n.a	Mainstreaming of gender

<b>Project / Program</b>	<b>Implementing Organization and partners</b>	<b>Donor Organization</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (Total of project)</b>	<b>Relative to Women and gender issues</b>
Elaboration of strategy and tools for integration of gender in programs and projects					concept in projects and programs
Partnership for school: teacher training and parents responsibilities	n.a	French cooperation	n.a	n.a	Girls education
Training for women involved in syndicalism in negotiation strategy	n.a	FES	n.a	n.a	Women training
<b>Health / Medicine</b>					
Smaller and healthier Families	Ministry of Health, Chemonics	USAID	2004-2009	n.a	Help improve the health and nutritional status of women and children age five and under
HIV/AIDS fight	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	Aim to prevent sexually – transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS through activities with high – risk groups
Fight against malaria	Ministry of Health	USAID	n.a	n.a	Insecticide treated nets sold and targeted to pregnant women and children under five
Nutrition / Food security	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	School feeding programs involving women
Establishment of breast feeding space in private and free zone enterprise	Ministry of Health	USAID	n.a	n.a	Motherhood
Program related to AIDs fight for mothers and	n.a	French cooperation	n.a	n.a	Mothers and girls health



<b>Project / Program</b>	<b>Implementing Organization and partners</b>	<b>Donor Organization</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (Total of project)</b>	<b>Relative to Women and gender issues</b>
girls					
Program supporting health Districts	n.a	French Cooperation	n.a	n.a	Improvement of services, training
SEECALINE Program	Ministry of population And Ministry of education	World Bank, Malagasy Government	1998-2003	USD 27.6 millions + 10.8 milliards Fmg	Improvement of nutrition, education
CRESAN 2: Health program	Ministry of Health	World Bank Malagasy Government	2000-2006	USD 40 millions + 28.6 milliards Fmg	Improvement of health, of system and health services; Reproductive health, HIV /AIDs fight,
Nutrition improvement for pregnant and breastfeeding women	n.a	PAM	n.a	n.a	Women nutrition
Supporting Health program	Ministry of Health	WHO/ OMS	n.a	n.a	Reproductive health for girls, Rural reproductive health, training of traditional nurse
Health and sanitation program in Majunga	Ministry of Health	GTZ	n.a	n.a	Women Health
Reproductive Health	SALFA, SAF-FJKM, FISA, Kung FU – Federation, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Sport,	UNFPA French Cooperation	5 years 1999-2003	10.1 millions USD	Women and girls reproductive health: use of services, improved knowledge and promotion of responsive behavior
PMPS	Malagasy Associations and NGOs	Malagasy Government	n.a	n.a	Fight against HIV/AIDs
PAEPAR	Ministry of Energy and Mines	World Bank Malagasy Government	1998 - 2003	USD 17.3 millions + 18.8 milliards Fmg	Water supply and sanitation, hygiene education involving women

Project / Program	Implementing Organization and partners	Donor Organization	Duration	Budget (Total of project)	Relative to Women and gender issues
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery</b>					
Program related to peasants capacity reinforcement	n.a	French cooperation	n.a	n.a	Improvement of rural production and rural women life condition
Implementation of social action in road sector project at Sambava – Antalaha, Antananarivo	Vice- Preminister CARE	European Union	2003 - 2005	n.a	Gender Analysis, women life improvement, Income generating activities
Fishery Project in Nosy be	n.a	GTZ	n.a	n.a	Fishery for women
Rural Development Program (SAHA)	Foundation Intercooperation	Switzerland Cooperation	2004- 2006 (Phase 2)	CHF 18 Millions	Improvement of community (among these women) participation, capacity building , knowledge and income
PSDR	Ministry of agriculture	World bank, Malagasy Government	2001 - 2007	USD 89 millions + 52 milliards FMG	Improvement of rural families income and life
Program Environmental 3 – PE 3	Ministry of Environment, National Office of Environment	World Bank, Malagasy Government	2004- 2009	n.a	Protection and Management of natural resources, involving gender approach
Project enhancing export cultures	n.a	EU	n.a	n.a	Practice of gender approaches in the project implementation
Training program for rural organizations FORMAGRI	Rural organizations or associations	EU	n.a	n.a	Sensitization and training for project personnel related to Gender
Agriculture production and market development	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	Support farmer associations to improve agricultural productivity linked with

<b>Project / Program</b>	<b>Implementing Organization and partners</b>	<b>Donor Organization</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (Total of project)</b>	<b>Relative to Women and gender issues</b>
					natural resources management
Natural resource management	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	Transfer natural resource management rights and responsibilities into the hands of rural communities
Protected area management	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	Establishment of Natural park system
Biologically diverse Ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones	n.a	USAID	n.a	n.a	National Environmental action Plan
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
PAIQ: Town initiatives support program	Commune of Antananarivo	French Cooperation	n.a	n.a	Micro credit, Infrastructure having impact in women improvement life
PAISE Social and economic insertion program	n.a	French Cooperation	n.a	n.a	Creation of employment, Professional training
Microstart Program in Fianarantsoa and Ambositra: Micro credit for women	na	PNUD	n.a	n.a	Improvement of women income
Creation , spreading of improved Malagasy cooker	Association, Village communities	WWF	n.a	n.a	Improvement of women condition life and protection of environment
Production of handcraft	Women associations	WWF	n.a	n.a	Improvement of women income

<b>Project / Program</b>	<b>Implementing Organization and partners</b>	<b>Donor Organization</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (Total of project)</b>	<b>Relative to Women and gender issues</b>
supporting program					
FID 3 (Social funds)	FID project office	World Bank, Malagasy Government	2001-2006	USD 137 millions + 349 milliards FMG	Community Infrastructure, Improvement of community and women income
Micro finance program ( PMF)	PMF project implementation agency	World Bank, Malagasy Government	1999 - 2004	USD 16.4 millions + 11.7 milliards FMG	Improvement of most deprived income among these poor women
Income generating activities	Women associations	PAM	n.a	n.a	Improvement of women income
Establishment of feeding centers at school	Schools, Parents Associations	PAM	n.a	n.a	Women charge in work facilitation
Micro finance Special funds for women	Desjardins Canadian	World Bank, Canadian agency	n.a	n.a	Improvement of women economy status
Funds for women micro projects	Women associations	GTZ	n.a	n.a	Improvement of women economy status
Income generating activities and job in silk sector	Associations, Small scale enterprises	UNIDO	2004	USD27,229	Women income improvement

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of Organizations/individuals related to WID/Gender

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Experience Gender : Social and Gender Analysis, Gender mainstreaming, gender training, Gender tools Coordination of Gender promotion activities	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
<b>Organization/individual who prepared the Profile</b>				
Rafiringason Rakotoarison Bodolalao Angèle	Gender Rural development Local governance	Gender analysis, Gender mainstreaming, promotion activities	Gender Regional Action Plan report ( For Antananarivo), 2001	Lot VC 30 Ambohidahy 101 Antananarivo, 22 258 89 032 02 358 60 acran@wanadoo.mg
Rakotoarisoa Hajavojiniaina	Consultant free lance	Establishment of gender data base, at documentation Centers or through internet	- Gender Catalogue of documents for IGED ,2002 - Gender catalogue consulted through internet, 2002	Logt 1945 bis 67ha Antananarivo 101 032.04.596.64 aina_arisoa@yahoo.fr
<b>Government Organization</b>				
Ministry of population	Rabezanahary Bakolimalala et des Loisirs General Director	Implementation of PANAGED	- PANAGED (2004 -2008) - Women promotion Policy- (2000)	Ambohijatovo B.P 123 Antananarivo Tel: 020 22 218 48 Fax: 020 22 221 56 Mobile: 032 04 485 05 Irabezanahary@yahoo.fr
Ministère de la justice	Randrianantenaina Laharinivo Laurette  Director of legal reform	- adaptation of Women Malagasy law according to CEDAW - Preparing law project related to women right and related to domestic violence	(Legal guide for Malagasy women), no date	Rue Joël Rakotomalala Faravohitra laurette@netclub.mg 020 22 215 14 032 03 300 52
Ministry of Health	Docteur Rahantanirina Marie Perline General Director of family planning	Family planning	- (ASSS), 1998 - Demographic and health survey (DHS), 2003 –2004,	Tel. 020 22 553 61 Tel. 032 07 783 91
ONE National Office for Environment	Rasamimanana Vololomihaja Chief of Project DIMITRA « Rural Women and Development »  Razafindriaka Bénie Person Responsable in « Resource Center »	- Gender mainstreaming in PE III - Gender tools -	GENDER approach in PE III, 2004  "Gender and Environment "  See 5.2	Avenue Rainilaiarivony Antaninarenina- BP. 822 101 ANTANANARIVO Madagascar Tél. 261-20 22 259 99 Fax 261-20 22 306 93 E-mail : mihaja@pnae.mg Vonjy@pnae.mg

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Experience Gender : Social and Gender Analysis, Gender mainstreaming, gender training, Gender tools Coordination of Gender promotion activities	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
University of Agronomy , forest sciences - Antananarivo	Rejo Robert, Razafindramanda Mino	Training related to Gender analysis tools	n.a	BP 3044 Ankatso - 101 Antananarivo, 22 316 09  Mino.razafindramanga@univ-antananarivo.mg
Pedagogic searches and studies Unity	Charles ANDRIAMASINORO	Gender approaches in education matters	n.a	22 253 10 BP 5090 Complexe Scolaire Ampefiloha 101 Antananarivo
<b>International Organization</b>				
PNUD / UNDP	Adama Guindo Resident representant  Ralimanga Viviane) UN Coordination Specialist	Gender approaches in policy and strategy of intervention, Analysis, mainstreaming, training, tools, lobbying  Participation in Gender Group Thematic (GTG) organized by PNUD	- Report related to Violence against women and girls in Madagascar, 2003 RNDH « genre », 2003 - RNDH, 1999 - 2000	BP 1348 PNUD, Immeuble galaxy Andraharo  22 366 50 22 370 37 E-mail: adama.guindo@undp.org
FNUAP/ UNFPA	Gisèle Ratsimba Gender focal point	Gender approaches in policy and strategy of intervention  Participation in Gender Group Thematic (GTG),  Dealt with population problematic, Equity between Gender  Health improvement	"Vivre ensemble dans des mondes séparés : hommes et femmes à une époque de changements" 2000 (Living together: men and women in a world in movement), EDS, Gender national Policy and PANAGED 2004 <a href="http://takelaka.dts.mg/fnuap">http://takelaka.dts.mg/fnuap</a>	Rue Lénine, IV R 19 bis Antanimena B.P 1348 Antananarivo 101 Tel::020 22 226 57 / 020 22 303 74 / 020 22 693 27 Fax: 020 22 357 42 - <a href="mailto:fpamaq@dts.mg">fpamaq@dts.mg</a> - <a href="http://www.unfpa.org">www.unfpa.org</a>
FAO	Martin Smith Représentant	Gender analysis tools Gender concept and tools spreading in media. Training in Gender analysis tools	Newspaper FAFANA : Gender page - ASEG Guides - Fiche ASEG - Guide ASEG for trainers	Tel. 020 22 288 35
BIT / ILO	Madame Farah Razafiarisoa « Gender Focal point »	- Lobbying related to Gender issues - Training for worker with Gender approach	- Promoting Gender Equality at work, 1997 - Social funds revisited : employment and gender dimensions - (Gender, poverty and Employment),	Ankadvato Tel:020 22 266 29 / 15 Fax: 020 22 266 94 <a href="http://www.ilo.org/gender">http://www.ilo.org/gender</a>

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Experience Gender : Social and Gender Analysis, Gender mainstreaming, gender training, Gender tools Coordination of Gender promotion activities	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
			2001	
PAM	Josette Ravelomanana Gender Focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action planning for consideration of Gender concept in identification, implementation of programs</li> <li>- Participation of women group in the decision making process</li> <li>- Balanced participation in management committee</li> <li>- Lobbying activities regarding girls enrollment in school</li> <li>- Participation in GTG</li> <li>- Community sensitization related to gender</li> <li>- traditional improved cooker</li> <li>- fight against girl school drop out</li> </ul>	Policy related to Gender problematic, 2003 -2007	Tel : 020 22 315 72 Fax : 020 22 322 99 E-mail : josette.ravelomanana@wft.org
World Bank	Razafintsalama Ziva Spécialist in Social Développement	<p>Gender approaches in policy and strategy of intervention</p> <p>Participation in Gender Group Thematic (GTG)</p>	World report related to services for poor people, 2004	Rue Andriamifidy Anosy BP 4140
GTZ	Ranarivelo Randa Kourieh Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- active in Gender Training</li> <li>- Gender et poverty consideration among criteria of project approval</li> <li>- Practice of Gender approaches in each steps of intervention</li> <li>- Documentation space related to Gender</li> <li>- Participation in Gender network</li> </ul>	Manual: Gender and Projects	BP 869 101 Antananarivo Madagascar Tel 261- 20 22 42 598 Fax 261- 20 22 42 605 E-mail : <a href="mailto:gtz-madagascar@gtz.de">gtz-madagascar@gtz.de</a>
Intercooperation	Raharisoavelohanta Lina Executive Deputy Delegate	Gender Analysis Gender approach in projects and programs implementation	Guideline for gender approach,  See 5.2 <a href="http://www.intercooperation.ch">http://www.intercooperation.ch</a>	B.P 3044 Antananarivo 101 Tel: 020 22 612 05 020 22 339 64 fax: 020 22 611 73 <a href="mailto:intercop@iris.mg">intercop@iris.mg</a> <a href="mailto:intercop@wanadoo.mg">intercop@wanadoo.mg</a>
European Union	Ramarokoto Jeannine Gender focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training related to gender</li> <li>- Development of curriculum and training tools</li> </ul>	<i>Comprendre nos différences, réduire les inégalités</i> (understanding our differences, to reducing inequalities), 2000	Immeuble NY HAVANA 67Ha Antananarivo Tel 22 212 02 E-mail: formfed@dts.mg
USAID	Corrine RAFAELL	- Mainstreaming of gender approach in program and projects	n.a	ZI TALOUMIS Ankorondrano 22 539 20 <a href="mailto:crafaell@usaid.gov">crafaell@usaid.gov</a>
French Cooperation (AFD)	Mr Denis CASTAING	Training and study in social development and gender,		23, rue Razanankomba –

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Experience Gender : Social and Gender Analysis, Gender mainstreaming, gender training, Gender tools Coordination of Gender promotion activities	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
	Director	Gender analysis,		Ambohijatovo BP: 557 Tel: 22 200 46-47-48 <a href="mailto:AFDAntananarivo@groupe-afd.org">AFDAntananarivo@groupe-afd.org</a>
WWF	Jean-Paul Paddock Program Officer  Mamy Rakotonomenjanahary Assistant of regional representant	32 Training related to gender Practice of analysis grille related to Gender relationship in project cycle - Active in the theme gender and environment / natural Resource management	n.a	020 22 348 85 <a href="mailto:jppaddock@wwfnet.org">jppaddock@wwfnet.org</a>  020 22 348 85 033 12 814 01
CARE INTERNATIONAL in Madagascar	Michèle RAKOTOMANGA  Liliane RAJAABELIMAHEFA  Bakoly RAFARALAHISOA	Analysis, training, activities in women promotion	See 5.2	020 22 339 10 033 11 339 10 032 07 300 70 -Tana Water Front 32 24, Rue Dr Rajaonah – Ambodivona – 101 Antananarivo <a href="mailto:Caremad@care.mg">Caremad@care.mg</a>
FES	Dr Hantanirina ANDRIANASY Project Counselor	- supporting training related to Gender - Gender consideration among criteria of project approval - Fight against violence	Tools related to Gender issues	BP 3185- Tsiadana-101 Antananarivo 22 344 24 032 02 499 96 <a href="mailto:hanta.ffe@wanadoo.mg">hanta.ffe@wanadoo.mg</a>
CRS Catholic Relief Services – Madagascar	Jennifer Overton Country Representant	Promoting activities targeting deprived women groups	n.a	Lot II W 27D Rue François Vittori Ankorahotra Antananarivo 101 Tél. (261.20)22.206.66 <a href="mailto:crs@dts.mg">crs@dts.mg</a>
Institute for International cooperation of German adult Education Association (DVV)	Violette Rabakoarivelo	Adult, women education, Literacy education, Training of trainers	Tools in adults literacy education  Diary for women	Lot VF 32 Ter Ankazotokana Ambany- 101 Antananarivo 22 569 81 <a href="mailto:iiz.dvvmada@simicro.mg">iiz.dvvmada@simicro.mg</a>
<b>NGOs and Associations</b>				
CAFED	Général Denise Fischer National President	33 Training and capacity building for women associations 34 Non formal education Fight against AIDS - providing information	n.a	Maibahoaka Ivato B.P 3780 020 22 443 13 35 11 00 129 <a href="mailto:cafed@dts.mg">cafed@dts.mg</a> <a href="http://takelaka.dts.mg/cafed">http://takelaka.dts.mg/cafed</a>
DRV	Lalao Randriamampionona President	lobbying	Beijing report, 1995	Bibliothèque Municipale Analakely- 22 211 76
Association of women journalist	Odile Ralisiarinjatovo	Improvement of the capacity of women journalist	News week "Vehivavy,	Lot III 017 Mananjara 101 Antananarivo



Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Experience Gender : Social and Gender Analysis, Gender mainstreaming, gender training, Gender tools Coordination of Gender promotion activities	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
			tanora, ankizy, soa ho antsika" (women, youth, children, good for all)	032 02 163 90
<b>Consultants</b>				
FOCUS DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	Ravaozanany Noroarisoa General Director		<i>Genre et comportement sexuel</i> (Gender and sexual behavior), 2002	Lot VG 44 Ter Antsahabe 101 Antananarivo 020 22 274 41 033 11 729 38 032 02 569 65 <a href="mailto:focusdev@wanadoo.mg">focusdev@wanadoo.mg</a>
Mireille RABENORO	Consultant Free lance	Analysis, mainstreaming, training, tools, activities promoting Gender approach	See 5.2	48, Làlana Havana, Antsahabe,101 Antananarivo 22 295 43 <a href="mailto:mireille.rabenoro@blue.mg">mireille.rabenoro@blue.mg</a>
BEST - GAD	Rakotozafy Mamy consultant	Analysis, mainstreaming, training, tools, activities promoting Gender approach		Lot VT 74 villa Fenosoa Andohanimandroseza 22 614 22 <a href="mailto:gad@wanadoo.mg">gad@wanadoo.mg</a>
<b>Networks</b>				
GENDER Thematic Group	Led by PNUD/UNDP	- Experience exchange - Mainstreaming gender -	n.a	Headquarter of Madagascar UNDP
Network Gender	Led by members in rotation	- experience exchange - experience capitalization	Plan for promoting Gender concept	No address
SMB SECRÉTARIAT MULTI- BAILLEURS	Balcet Jean-Claude, Coordinator  Alain Pierre Randrianjohary, Deputy Coordinator	Providing information Exchange of experience and documentation	Des documents online, links, and list of documentation	<a href="http://www.smbmadanet">http://www.smbmadanet</a>

## 5.2 List of reports and references related to WID/Gender

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<b>Education and Training</b>				
Education history of Malagasy girls of the XVIth to the middle XXth century	Histoire de l'éducation des jeunes filles malgaches du XVIè au milieu du XXè siècle	Ravelomanana Randrianjafinimanana, Jacqueline	1995	FORMAGED
Girls and women's education in Madagascar : assessment	L'éducation des filles et des femmes à Madagascar : un état de lieux	Coury, Diane - UNICEF. Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance	1998	FORMAGED
National Action Plan for girls' education	Plan d'Action National pour l'éducation des filles	UERP. Unité d'Etude et de Recherche Pédagogique. Antananarivo	1995	FORMAGED
Male and female role in young people's education on family life in Antananarivo 1945 – 1960 : example of the Isotry district	Rôle masculin et féminin dans l'éducation des jeunes à la vie familiale à Antananarivo 1945 - 1960 : exemple d'Isotry	Rajaonson Rabenoro, Mireille – Mémoire de Maîtrise en Histoire : Université d'Antananarivo	1999	FORMAGED
Educational possibilities and disparities between girls and boys in Madagascar	Les possibilités et les disparités éducatives entre les fillettes et garçonnetts à Madagascar	Ramamonjisoa, Suzy, Robinson, Sahondra, Rahasinirina, Claire	1991	CDIST
Basic education. Orientation for the gender concept integration into projects.	Education de base. Orientation en vue de l'intégration de la dimension du genre dans les projets	GTZ-WID Project	1999	GTZ
<b>Health and Medicine</b>				
Children and women's situation analysis.	Analyse de la situation des enfants et des femmes	UNICEF. Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance - Antananarivo :	2000	FORMAGED
Situation analysis of development problems related to the HIV infection and AIDS in Madagascar	Analyse de la situation et des problèmes de développement liés à l'infection par le VIH et le Sida à Madagascar	Ranjalahy Rasolofomanana	2002	UNICEF
Statistics directory of the Health sector in Madagascar.	Annuaire des statistiques du Secteur Santé de Madagascar	Ministère de la santé / Direction de la Recherche et de la Planification	2002	INSTAT
Statistics directory of the Health Sector in Madagascar (ASSS)	Annuaire des statistiques du Secteur Santé de Madagascar (ASSS)	Ministère de la Santé Service des informations sanitaires pour la gestion	1998	INSTAT
APPROPROP / PF annual report Madagascar	APPROPROP / PF annual report Madagascar	USAID	1997	BM
Commitment, the Health and laws in terms of sexuality and reproduction for all	Engagement, La santé et les droits en matière de sexualité et de reproduction pour tous	UNDP	n.a	CINU
Demographic and Health survey	Enquête Démographique et de Santé	INSTAT – Direction de la Démographie et des Statistiques Sociales	1997	CAFED
Gender and sexual behavior	Genre et comportement sexuel	Focus Development Association – PMPS IST/SIDA	2002	BM
Food and nutritional situation in Madagascar – National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security	La situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle à Madagascar – Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et de Nutrition	Projet Sécurité (Sécaline) IDA N°2474 MAG	1997	BM
Semi-annual report Appropop/PF Management Sciences for Health	Rapport semi-annuel Appropop/PF Management Sciences for Health	USAID	1997	BM
Technical report « National symposium on Health and Reproduction » - Tamatave August 1997	Rapport technique "Symposium National sur la Santé et de la reproduction – Tamatave août 1997	FNUAP – Ministère de la Santé	1992	CAFED
National Symposium on Health and Reproduction Toamasina from August 11th to 15th 1997 Technical report	Symposium National sur la Santé de la Reproduction Toamasina du 11 au 15 août 1997 Rapport technique	FNUAP	1997	BM

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Behaviors of Malagasy women of the Capital toward voluntary surgical contraception	Comportement des femmes de la capitale malgache devant la contraception chirurgicale volontaire	Rakotonirina, Nivoarisoa Lalao /Université d'Antananarivo. Faculté de Médecine	1990	CDIST
Ratio of corporal weight, age and pregnancy	Rapport poids corporel, âge de grossesse	Raheliarisoa, Julia Antonine/ Université d'Antananarivo. Faculté de Médecine	1992	CDIST
Problems encountered in terms of contraception in some family planning centers of Antsirabe	Problèmes rencontrés en matière de contraception dans quelques centres de planning familial à Antsirabe	Ramakarinarohanta, Claudine Mialinjanahary/Université d'Antananarivo. Faculté de Médecine	1992	CDIST
The family planning saves lives	La planification familiale sauve des vies	PRB. Population Reference Bureau. Washington. US	1991	CDIST
The Malagasy woman and psychosomatic manifestations of psychological disorders	La femme malgache et les manifestations psychosomatiques des désordres psychologiques	Rakotomalala Andrianasolo, Vololontsoa/ Université d'Antananarivo. Faculté de Médecine	1988	CDIST
The woman's role in the community health	Rôle de la femme dans la santé communautaire	Rasoatahirinjanahary, Marie Angeline/ Université d'Antananarivo. Faculté de Médecine	1993	CDIST
Study on mothers' living conditions in the town of Toamasina. Survey undertaken in two Maternal and Infantile Public Centers	Étude sur les conditions des mères dans la ville de Toamasina. Enquête effectuée dans deux Centres de Santé Maternelle et Infantile Publics	Razafinirina, Pascaline/ Université de Mahajanga. Faculté de Médecine	1994	CDIST
Couple fertility, contraceptive decision of men in the town of Antsiranana	Fécondité du couple décision contraceptive chez l'homme dans la ville d'Antsiranana	Faharouddine, Myriam/ Université de Mahajanga. Faculté de Médecine	2001	CDIST
The calcic homeostasis for pregnant woman.	L'homéostasie calcique chez la femme enceinte	Konopka, P.	1976	CDIST
Social, .Economic, cultural factors of health related to the relationship between men and women	Tant qu'on a la santé. Les déterminants socio- économiques et culturels de la santé dans les relations sociales entre les femmes et les hommes	PREISWERK, Yvonne	1999	Intercoop eration
The AIDS in Madagascar. Epidemiology, projections, social and economic impact, interventions	Le sida à Madagascar. Epidémiologie, projections, impact socio-économique, interventions	PDFIV	1995	GTZ

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Feminine concerns: Texts on reproductive health	Inquiétudes féminines: Textes sur la santé de la reproduction	Ministère de la Santé Publique	1994	GTZ
Politics and Development strategy for rural women	Politique et stratégie de développement en faveur des femmes rurales	Saito, K.A.; Spurling, D.	1994	GTZ
Sexually transferable diseases coverage in Madagascar. Protocols for public health cares 1998.	La prise en charge des maladies sexuellement transmissibles à Madagascar. Protocoles pour les soins de santé publique 1998	Palmer, I.	n.a	GTZ
Gender issues in health policy and their implications for the 1990's		Dr. Frommer, G.; Dr. Odierna, S.; Schade, E.	n.a	GTZ
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>				
Application of the GENDER and Development in the frame of the Tuber Plants Improvement Project	Application de l'Approche GENRE et Développement dans le cadre du Projet d'Amélioration des Plantes à Tubercules	Projet d'Amélioration des Plantes à Tubercules/CARE	1997	CARE
ASEG – Orientation to train on ASEG- formative guide – guide for application in different levels : macro, intermediate, micro	ASEG – Orientation pour former en ASEG- Guide formateur – guide for application in different levels: macro, intermediate, micro	Ministry of environment ONE FAO	n.a	ONE
Rearing and society : AOMBE 1	Elevage et société : AOMBE 1	Fieloux, Michèle; Lombard, Jacques. Equipe de Recherche Associée MRSTD/ORSTOM. Toliara	1987.	FORMAGED
Demographic and Health Survey	Enquête Démographique et de Santé	INSTAT	2003-2004	INSTAT
Environment program preparatory Study– Gender approach for exportations development in Madagascar	Etude préparatoire programme environnement – Approche Genre pour le développement des exportations à Madagascar	FAO Smbmada.net	2003	FAO Siteweb de SMB
GENDER Training – Approach methodology	Formation GENRE – Méthodologie d'Approche	PAPAT	1999	CARE
Guide: Gender and environment	Guide : genre et environnement	ONE Madagascar	2004	ONE
The FIFAMANOR in the zone of Vakinankaratra Situation, Analysis of Situational and Social GENDER	L'Action de FIFAMANOR dans le Vakinankaratra Situation, Analyse de GENRE Situationnelle et Sociale	CARE	1998	CARE
Activities of PAM, contributing to reduce inequalities between Men and Women	Les activités du PAM contribuant à la réduction des inégalités entre Homme et Femmes	PAM	2000	PAM
The integration of participatory approaches and gender in a regional rural Development project : the case of 'ODAI, Madagascar	L'intégration des approches participative et genre dans un projet de développement rural régional : le cas de l'ODAI, Madagascar	Fiege, Karin - CFSDR. Centre de Formation Supérieur pour le Développement Rural. Berlin –	1997	FORMAGED
Manual of participatory popularization of approaches based on sex	Manuel d'approches de vulgarisation participative basée sur le sexe	GTZ	1996	GTZ
FIFAMANOR Project on Institutional Empowerment through GENDER and Household Livelihood Security Development Approaches	Projet de Renforcement Institutionnel du FIFAMANOR à travers les Approches GENRE et Développement et Sécurité des Conditions de Vie des Ménages	CARE - FIFAMANOR	1998	CARE
Report of the Training Workshop on Projects Management Considering the Gender dimension	Rapport de l'atelier de formation Gestion des Projets Tenant Compte de la Dimension du Genre	GTZ	1997	GTZ
Review of gender aspects in the rural Development	Revue des aspects genre dans le développement rural	FIDA	2001	World Bank Smbmada.n

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
				et
Role of women in Technologies Elaboration of Food Cycle	Rôle des femmes dans l'Elaboration des Technologies du Cycle Alimentaire	UNIFM	1995	FAO
Statistics and gender, orientation for a review of concepts and methodology	Statistiques et genre, Recensement agricoles, orientation pour une révision des concepts et de la méthodologie	FAO	1998	FAO
The role of national services for rural animation and agricultural popularization beside women	Le rôle des services nationaux d'animation rurale et de vulgarisation agricole auprès des femmes	Harder Gudrun, Martius von/ Revue Tiers Monde	1985	CDIST
Women and the fight against desert	Femmes et lutte contre la désertification	Monimart, Marie /IIED. International Institute for Environment and Development. Londres.	1989	CDIST
Technology for Development of rural women	Technology for Development of rural women	UNCRD. United Nations Center for Regional Development. Nagoya. JP	1989	CDIST
Farmers: a forgotten category. Phylogenetic resources, women and the GCRAI	Les agriculteurs : une catégorie oubliée. Les ressources phylogénétiques, les femmes et le GCRAI	GRAI	n.a	CDIST
Malagasy rural sociology: practical training and improvement of the Malagasy farming	Sociologie rurale malgache : stage de formation et de perfectionnement du personnel du paysannat malgache	Ottino, Paul/ IRSM. Institut de Recherches Scientifiques de Madagascar. Tananarive -. Centrale d'Equipement Agricole et de Modernisation du Paysannat Malgache. Tananarive	1959	CDIST
Role of women in Fishing Development	Rôle des femmes dans le développement des pêches	FAO	1991	CDIST
The realities of gender in sustainable land management. Basic concepts		Centre for Development and Environment	1998	Intercooperation
Gender and durable land management	Genre et gestion durable des sols	ZWEIFEL	1998	Intercooperation
Gender and Livestock		BRAVO- BAUMANN Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	2000	Intercooperation
Filling the lack of data. Integration of Men-Women specificity in agricultural statistics	Comblir la lacune de données. Intégration des spécificités hommes-femmes dans les statistiques agricoles	Rabakoson, I.M., Ramiliharivao, H.	1999	GTZ
Elaboration of men and women situation analysis in rural area for the identification of improved techniques for farmer-women.	Elaboration d'une analyse de la situation des hommes et des femmes en milieu rural et pour l'identification des techniques améliorées pour les paysannes	BMZ Division 411	1999	GTZ
Making men and women participate in forests management	Fampandraisana anjara ny vehivavy sy ny lehilahy amin'ny fitantanana ny ala	BMZ aktuell Nr. 084/Juillet 1997	1998	GTZ

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Violence of men against women in rural Bangladesh: undermined or exacerbated by micro credit programs	Men's violence against women in rural Bangladesh: undermined or exacerbated by microcredit programmes	Schimmerl, B. - GTZ/Eschborn	1998	GTZ
Sensitization of the population for women's participation in forests management according to the gender	Sensibilisation de la population pour la participation de la femme à la gestion des forêts selon le genre	Anonyme	1998	GTZ
Forest and nature conservation. Indications for gender orientation	Forestry and nature conservation. Indications for gender orientation	GTZ-Women in development - German Agency for Technical Cooperation	1997	GTZ
The gender approach in the Development politics of GTZ and its implications for the protection sector and resources lasting management	L'approche genre dans la politique de développement de la GTZ et ses implications pour le secteur protection et gestion durable des ressources	Dr. Tekülve, M., Henneberg, M.	1997	GTZ
Women's rights on natural resources, especially the land and the water	Les droits des femmes sur les ressources naturelles, en particulier la terre et l'eau	Pheko Mohau	1997	GTZ
Irrigation agriculture. Indications for the orientation in accordance with the gender	Agriculture d'irrigation. Indications pour l'orientation selon le genre	Lingen A.	1996	GTZ
Soil Development. Orientations for the gender aspects integration into projects	Aménagement des terroirs. Orientations en vue de l'intégration de l'aspect genre dans les projets	Gender-Orientierung 8/Abt. 43	1996	GTZ
Purification of urban districts. Indications for the orientation in accordance with the gender	Assainissement des quartiers urbains. Indications pour l'orientation selon le genre	Gebert, R.	1996	GTZ
Manual of participatory approaches of popularization based on sex	Manuel d'approches de vulgarisation participative basée sur le sexe	BMZ Division 411	1996	GTZ
Manual of participatory approaches of popularization based on sex	Manuel d'approches de vulgarisation participative basée sur le sexe	Engels, A.; Kirsch, R.	1996	GTZ
Reflections on gender issues in joint forest management Forest Study Series F 003	Reflections on gender issues in joint forest management Forest Study Series F 003	Agence Canadienne de Développement International	1995	GTZ
Women promotion and animal production Development. Strategies and procedures	Promotion des femmes et développement de la production animale. Stratégies et procédures	Ramanantenaso, J.	1992	GTZ
Women promotion and regional rural Development (DRR). Strategies and procedures	Promotion des femmes et développement rural régional (DRR). Stratégies et procédures	Randriamoralaza, L.P.	1992	GTZ
Women promotion and plant production. Strategies and procedures	Promotion des femmes et production végétale. Stratégies et procédures	Randriamamonjy	1992	GTZ
The feminine promotion in the frame of rural Development. An orientation guide	La promotion féminine dans le cadre du développement rural. Un guide d'orientation	Razafindramanga, V.H.	1991	GTZ

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Women in community forestry. Field guide for projects design and implementation.	Les femmes dans la foresterie communautaire. Guide de terrain pour la conception et l'exécution de projets	BMFSF (Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend°)	1990	GTZ
Elaboration of situation analysis of men and women in rural area and for the identification of improved techniques for women-farmer.	Elaboration d'une analyse de la situation des hommes et des femmes en milieu rural et pour l'identification des techniques améliorées pour les paysannes	Reichenbach, G.	1999	GTZ
Participation and self promotion in natural resources management. Basis document	Participation et autopromotion dans la gestion des ressources naturelles. Document de base	Hajer, M., Vahl, J.	n.a	GTZ
Gender and agricultural and rural Development	Genre et développement agricole et rural	Hayfa, G.	n.a	GTZ
Experiences in the integration of gender in the Malawi-German fisheries and aqua culture Development project		IGED (Bureau d'Appui aux Initiatives Genre et Développement) Walters, H.	n.a	GTZ
The 2nd GTZ regional seminar on women in rural Development center for integrated agricultural Development		Rodenberg, B.; Wichterich, Chr.	n.a	GTZ
Training program for the improvement of rural women capacities		Rabakoson, I.M.	n.a	GTZ
Impact of the activities of the lake Kariba fishery's Development project (LKFD) on women		Informationsdienst des Evangelischen Pressedienstes	n.a	GTZ
Two halves make a whole - Balancing gender relations in Development		GTZ Division 402 "Protection de l'environnement.." - PROGERNAP	n.a	GTZ
Developing agricultural extension for women farmers		Projet Initiatives Genre et Développement (IGED)	n.a	GTZ
How forestry can benefit from gender analysis		Gutiérrez, M.; Schimmel, B.	n.a	GTZ
<b>Economic Activities</b>				
Equality in employment and profession	Egalité dans l'emploi et la profession	BIT	1996	BIT
Gender and Job	Gender and Job	BIT	1998	BIT
Gender, poverty and employment: action guide	Genre, pauvreté et emploi : guide d'action	BIT	Not dated	BIT
Integration of gender issues in politics and strategies of employment	Intégration des questions de Genre dans les politiques et stratégies en matière d'Emploi	BIT	2001	BIT
The challenge of the micro credit summit: How to get institutional financial autonomy by preserving the commitment to intervene at the level of poorest families	Le défi du sommet du microcrédit : Comment obtenir l'autonomie financière institutionnelle tout en préservant l'engagement d'agir auprès des familles les plus pauvres	Gibbons, David S.; Meehan, Fennifer W.	1999	FORMAGED

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Determinants of feminine employment offer.: What incites women to work ?	Les déterminants de l'offre féminine de travail : qu'est ce qui incite les femmes à travailler?	Ramilison, Eric N. - Projet MADIO.. Antananarivo – in : Appui à la réflexion macro-économique	1996	FORMAGED
Inequalities with regard to sex in the employment	Les inégalités selon le sexe dans l'emploi	Ramilison, Eric N. - Projet MADIO. in : Appui à la réflexion macro-économique,	1996	FORMAGED
Action Plan 2000 for the promotion of women independence in the scope of activities supported by PAM	Plan d'Action 2000 pour la promotion de l'autonomisation des femmes dans le cadre des activités appuyées par le PAM	Programme Alimentaire Mondial, Représentation à Madagascar	2000	PAM
Promoting Gender Equality at Work	Promoting Gender Equality at Work	ILO	1997	BIT
GENDER and Development relation : Statistic and economic data	Rapport de GENRE et développement : Données Statistiques et Economiques	Jeannie RAKOTONDRAINIBE/CARE	1997	CARE
Results of the schedule survey in Madagascar	Résultats de l'enquête emploi du temps à Madagascar	INSTAT / PNUD	2001	INSTAT PNUD smbmada.n et
International Review of Work Special number : the equality of work	Revue Internationale du Travail Numéro spécial : L'égalité au travail	BIT	2003	BIT
To get rid of the Poverty by Work	S'affranchir de la Pauvreté par le travail	BIT	2003	BIT
Households statistics : Permanent survey beside households	Statistiques des ménages - in : Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages	Ministère de l'Economie et du Plan - Institut National de la Statistique. Madagascar / Randrianarony	1993.	FORMAGED
Work (review) toward a fair globalization (Report of the World Commission on the social dimension of the globalization)	Travail (Revue) vers une mondialisation juste (Rapport de la Commission mondiale sur la dimension sociale de la mondialisation)	BIT	2003	BIT
Women, Gender and Work		BIT	Not dated	BIT
More & Better Jobs for Women in action guide: Theme 1: Developing African Economies: The role of Women Theme 2: Achieving Good Governance: The Essential Participation of Women Theme 3: African Women and the Information Age; an opportunity Theme 4: Creating opportunities of Africa's New Generation		ILO	1996	BIT
Social funds revisited : employment and gender dimensions (Gender, Poverty and Employment)		ILO	2001	BIT
Culture, gender, science and technology		KWESI KWAA PRAH	1991	CDIST
How to face the privatization	Comment faire face à la privatisation	FFS. Front des Fédérations des Syndicats. Antananarivo; FFE. Fondation Friedrich Ebert. Antananarivo	1997	CDIST
Evaluation of women and family situation with regard to the establishment of a new world-wide economic order	Evaluation de la situation des femmes et de la famille en relation avec l'établissement d'un nouvel ordre économique mondiale	Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes. Antananarivo (MG)	1980	CDIST
Are women of South Africa winning the battle on economic rights?		Weltbank	1998	GTZ



English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Micro enterprise and Handicraft Promotion. Indications for orientation in accordance with the Gender	Promotion de l'artisanat et de la petite entreprise. Indications pour l'orientation selon le genre		1996	GTZ
The gender and Economy		Engelhardt, E.; Oswald, K.	n.a	GTZ
Social and gender issues in macro-economic policy advice		FAO	n.a	GTZ
Glossary on macro-economics from a gender perspective		Gaesing, K. - Division 07	n.a	GTZ
<b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>				
Survey on urban Malagasy women's living conditions	Enquête sur la condition de la femme malgache en milieu urbain	Raobisaholy, Albertine	1989	CDIST
Social and economic analysis in accordance with gender approach, Orientations for ASEG training, Trainer Guide	Analyse socio-économique selon le genre, Orientations pour former en ASEG, Guide du Formateur	Coopération Technique Madagascar/ FAO	2001	FAO
Argumentation for an effective consideration of Gender disparities in the DRSP	Argumentaire pour une prise en compte effective des disparités de genre dans le DRSP	Astou Diagne	2001	Smbmada.n et
ASEG : Socio-Economical Analysis in accordance with the Gender	ASEG : Analyse Socio-Economique selon le Genre	FAO - Rome : FAO,	1997	FORMAGED
ASEG : Reference Guide (draft)	ASEG : Guide de référence (draft)	FAO - Rome : FAO,	1997	FORMAGED
Strategic structure for the gender integration in projects and programs	Cadre Stratégique pour l'intégration de la dimension du genre dans les projets et programmes	Coopération Technique Madagascar/FAO-ONE	2001	CINU - FAO
Understand our differences, reduce inequalities	Comprendre nos différences, réduire les inégalités	IGED. Initiative Genre et Développement. Antananarivo	2000	FORMAGED
Women's Situation and Living conditions in Madagascar for an harmonious change	Conditions de vie et situation des femmes à Madagascar pour un changement harmonieux	Raharinjanahary, Lala	1998	FORMAGED
National conference on Gender problems in Madagascar	Conférence nationale sur les problèmes du Genre à Madagascar	Fondation Friedrich Ebert	1997	FES
Malagasy women : Reflects of today	Des femmes malgaches : Reflets d'aujourd'hui	Soroptimist International . club d'Antananarivo	1994	FORMAGED
Rights equality between men and women , it's time to act	Egalité de droits entre la femme et l'homme, il est temps d'agir	PNUD	1973	CINU
Being a woman and a mother in Madagascar	Etre femme et mère à Madagascar	Ravololomanga, Bodo –	1992.	FORMAGED
Women and poverty in rural area: analysis of inequalities related to sex from rural observatories in Madagascar	Femmes et pauvreté en milieu rural: analyse des inégalités sexuées à partir des observatoires ruraux de Madagascar	Réseaux des observatoires Ruraux	2001	Réseaux de observatoires ruraux
National Conference on Gender problems in Madagascar	Conférence Nationale sur les problèmes du genre à Madagascar	FES – Fondation Frederich Ebert et ses partenaires – ANDRIANASY Hantanirina	1997	CAFED
Films –theaters for women role empowerment, video, French under-titled version	Films -théâtres pour le renforcement du rôle de la femme, vidéo, version sous-titrée en Français.	Programme Alimentaire Mondial, Madagascar	Not dated	PAM
GENDER and Development in the Coasts of Madagascar	GENRE et développement sur les Côtes de Madagascar	Galy Michel/CARE	1997	CARE
Feminine concerns: woman report on gender-based violence	Inquiétudes Féminines : reportage de femme sur la violence basée sur le genre	PRB, Population Référence Bureau	1998	CINU

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Introduction of the GENDER Concept within Mahavita Project/Madagascar activities	Introduction du Concept GENRE au sein des activités du Projet Mahavita/Madagascar	Lina RAKOTOZAFY CARE	1999	CARE
It's a Boy, It's a girl : Reflections on beyond	sex and gender in Madagascar and beyond	Cambridge University Press	1998	Ministry of population
The Malagasy woman before the colonization	La femme malgache avant la colonisation	Ramamonjisoa Suzy	1976	Ministry of research
The Malagasy woman's situation	La situation de la femme Malgache	Comité de Concertation et de Coordination des Associations et ONG/Femmes de Madagascar	1998	
Women in our world	Les femmes dans notre monde	Popoulation reference bureau (PRB) <a href="http://www.prg.org">www.prg.org</a> <a href="http://www.measurecommunication.org">www.measurecommunication.org</a> <a href="mailto:popref@prb.org">popref@prb.org</a>	2002	INSTAT
Women, peace and security	Les femmes, la paix et la sécurité	PNUD	2000	CINU
Madagascar: national Report on women Beijing 1995	Madagascar : Rapport National sur les femmes Beijing 1995	BIT – CTP	1995	CAFED
Madagascar: The priorities, Health and Education	Madagascar: Les prioritaires Santé et éducation	BM – Mireille RAHARISON	1995	BM
Gender for the Development	Miralenta ho an'ny fampandrosoana	PNUD – Prog MAG/97/007 – DAP 1	2003	CINU
Implementation of Social Actions Program and Realization of related road networks Sambava-Antalaha Social and Economic and GENDER Studies	Mise en œuvre du Programme d'Actions Sociales du Volet Routier et Réalisation des Voiries Connexes Sambava-Antalaha Etude Socio-économique et de GENRE	Projet MOASAVA/CARE	2003	CARE
Politics related to Men-Women Problematic (2003-2007)	Politique concennat la problématique Hommes-Femmes (2003-2007)	PAM	2003	PAM
National Politics on Women Promotion for a man-woman balanced Development	Politique Nationale de Promotion de la Femme, pour un développement équilibré homme -femme	République de Madagascar	2000	
For an integration of the « gender » approach in politics, programs and/or Development projects in Madagascar.	Pour une intégration de l'approche "genre" dans les politiques, programmes, et/ou projets de développement à Madagascar	Rakotosoa, Rado Aimé	1999.	FORMAGED
Social –economic study and GENDER (Program of Social Actions for accompaniment to the Petit Boulevard Project)	Etude Socio-économique et de GENRE (Programme d'Actions Sociales en Accompagnement au Projet Petit Boulevard)	Programme Mahavita CARE	2003	CARE
National Action Program for the Woman's Promotion (PANPF)	Programme d'Action Nationale pour la Promotion de la Femme (PANPF)	Ministère de la Population. Madagascar	1998	FORMAGED
Forth world conference on women, Beijing Sept 1995	Quatrième conférence mondiale sur les femmes, Beijing sept 1995	PNUD	1995	CINU
National Report on Human Development: Gender	Rapport National sur le Développement Humain : Genre	PNUD	2003	BM
Report on the violence towards Women and girls in Madagascar: assessment	Rapport sur la violence à l'égard des femmes et les fillette à Madagascar : un état des lieux	PNUD	2003	CINU
Report on the violence towards women and girls in Madagascar	Rapport sur la violence envers les femmes et les fillettes à Madagascar	PNUD	2002	PNUD
Report on the Gender in Madagascar	Rapport sur le Genre à Madagascar	Diop- Diagne A.	2002	World bank
Mission Reports on the Women Status Valorization and Education to the Family life Project, realized in six Provinces	Rapports des missions du Projet Valorisation du Statut de la femme et éducation à la vie familiale, effectués dans les six Provinces	MPCFE	2000	Ministry of population
General Recommendations formulated by the Elimination of Discrimination towards women Committee	Recommandations Générales formulées par le Comité sur l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes	BIT – PNUD	1995	CAFED

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Reconsider "The Malagasy Woman" : new perspectives on the Gender in Madagascar	Repenser "La femme Malgache" : de nouvelles perspectives sur le genre à Madagascar	Institut de Civilisations Musée d'Art et Archéologie Antananarivo - in : Taloha, n°13,	2000.	FORMAGED
Children and Women's situation in Madagascar	Situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar	PNUD- UNICEF Madagascar	2000	CINU
Children and Women's situation in Madagascar	Situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar	UNICEF	2000	BM
Children and Women's situation in Madagascar 1999- 2000	Situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar 1999- 2000	UNICEF	2000	UNICEF
I will not keep quiet until violence is eradicated-- violence towards women	Tsy hangina aho raha tsy foana ny herisetra – la violence à l'égard des femmes	Département des Femmes de la Conférence des Eglises de toute l'Afrique à Madagascar	n.a	FLM
A case of cultural harmonious coexistence in Madagascar : The relation between man-woman through the MAG 003 Project	Un cas de coexistence culturelle harmonieuse à Madagascar : La relation homme-femme à travers le projet MAG 003	Randriamarolaza, Louis Paul - in : Commission Nationale Malgache -	n.a	FORMAGED
Women's Rights and Status Valorization : Regional reports on women's juridical status	Valorisation des droits et statut de la femme : rapports régionaux sur le statut juridique des femmes	MPCFE	2000	Ministry of population
The Malagasy girl, guarantor of Madagascar's Future	La fillette malgache, garant l'avenir de Madagascar	Ramamonjisoa, Suzy	No date	CDIST
Children and Women's situation in Madagascar	Analyse de la situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar	UNICEF	1994	CDIST
Women head of households and poverty	Femmes chefs de ménage et pauvreté.	IMATEP. Institut Malgache des Techniques de Planification. Antananarivo	1999	CDIST
The concubines of Soalala /Customs studies Center Book – University of Madagascar	Les concubins de Soalala /Cahiers du Centre d'Études des Coutumes - Université de Madagascar	Waast, Roland	1974	CDIST
Validation workshop of the national politics for Malagasy women's promotion	Atelier de validation de la politique nationale de promotion de la femme malgache	Osterhaus, J.; Salzer, W.	2000	GTZ
Making women's right real. A resource manual on women, gender, human rights and the law	Making women's right real. A resource manual on women, gender, human rights and the law	Osterhaus, J.; Schaefer, S.	1999	GTZ
The Malagasy woman's situation. Interventions compilation of persons Responsible and Resource Persons of the DRV committee from 1995 to 1998	La situation de la femme malgache. Recueil d'interventions de responsables et de personnes ressources du comité DRV de 1995 à 1998	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	1998	GTZ
The nations' progress. The world nations ranged according to the accomplished progresses in terms of children's rights and feminine promotion.	Le progrès des nations. Les nations du monde classées selon les progrès accomplis en faveur des droits de l'enfant et de la promotion féminine	MEF/GTZ	1998	GTZ
National conference on gender problems in Madagascar. (Exchanges on inequalities between men and women)	Conférence nationale sur les problèmes du genre à Madagascar (Fifanakalozan-kevitra momba ny fifampitondra-mitanila eo amin'ny lahy sy ny vavy)	Monimart, M. (Consultante KIT pour la D.G. VIII A2)	1997	GTZ

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Promotion Strategy for equal participation rights of men and women in Development process. Sex equality strategy	Stratégie de promotion en faveur de la participation à droits égaux des femmes et des hommes au processus de développement. Stratégie d'égalité des sexes	Ministère de la Population et de la Solidarité	1997	GTZ
Study and support strategies to women's promotion in Ambatolampy. Final report	Etude et stratégies d'appui à la promotion des femmes à Ambatolampy. Rapport final	Bureau d'Etudes DIRE (Développement, Impact, Réalités, Environnement)	1996	GTZ
Social, Economics and Gender Studies (Social Actions Program on Petit Boulevard Project)	Etude Socio-économique et de GENRE (Programme d'Actions Sociales en Accompagnement au Projet Petit Boulevard)	Programme Mahavita CARE	2003	CARE
National Action Program for the Woman Promotion	Programme d'Action Nationale pour la Promotion de la Femme (PANPF)	Ministère de la Population. Madagascar	1998	FORMAGED
Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing September 1995	Quatrième conférence mondiale sur les femmes, Beijing sept 1995	PNUD	1995	CINU
National Report on Human Development : Gender	Rapport National sur le Développement Humain : Genre	PNUD	2003	BM
Report on Violence on Women and Girls in Madagascar : An Appraisal	Rapport sur la violence à l'égard des femmes et les fillette à Madagascar : un état des lieux	PNUD	2003	CINU
Report on Violence on Women and Girls in Madagascar	Rapport sur la violence envers les femmes et les fillettes à Madagascar	PNUD	2002	PNUD
Report on Gender in Madagascar	Rapport sur le Genre à Madagascar	Diop- Diagne A.	2002	World bank
Missions Reports of the Project on Promotion of the Woman Status and Education in Family Life, Achieved in the six Provinces	Rapports des missions du Projet Valorisation du Statut de la femme et éducation à la vie familiale, effectués dans les six Provinces	MPCFE	2000	Ministry of population
General Recommendations formulated by the Committee on the Eradication of Discrimination toward Women	Recommandations Générales formulées par le Comité sur l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes	BIT – PNUD	1995	CAFED
Rethinking "The Malagasy woman" New Gender perspectives in Madagascar	Repenser "La femme Malgache" : de nouvelles perspectives sur le genre à Madagascar	Institut de Civilisations Musée d'Art et Archéologie Antananarivo - in : Taloha, n°13,	2000	FORMAGED
The situation of Children and Women in Madagascar	Situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar	PNUD- UNICEF Madagascar	2000	CINU
The situation of Children and Women in Madagascar	Situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar	UNICEF	2000	BM
The situation of Children and Women in Madagascar –1999-2000	Situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar 1999- 2000	UNICEF	2000	UNICEF
I Won't shut my Mouth until violence is eliminated – Violence on Women	Tsy hangina aho raha tsy foana ny herisetra – la violence à l'égard des femmes	Département des Femmes de la Conférence des Eglises de toute l'Afrique à Madagascar	n.a	FLM
A Case of Harmonious Cultural Coexistence in Madagascar: Relation Man-Woman Through MAG 003 Project	Un cas de coexistence culturelle harmonieuse à Madagascar : La relation homme-femme à travers le projet MAG 003	Randriamarolaza, Louis Paul - in : Commission Nationale Malgache -	n.a	FORMAGED
Promotion of the Woman Rights and Status : Regional Reports on the Legal Status of Women	Valorisation des droits et statut de la femme : rapports régionaux sur le statut juridique des femmes	MPCFE	2000	Ministry of population
The Malagasy Young Girl, The Builder of the Future of Madagascar	La fillette malgache, garant l'avenir de Madagascar	Ramamonjisoa, Suzy	Not dated	CDIST

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in Madagascar	Analyse de la situation des enfants et des femmes à Madagascar	UNICEF	1994	CDIST
Women, Heads of Households and Poverty	Femmes chefs de ménage et pauvreté.	IMATEP. Institut Malgache des Techniques de Planification. Antananarivo	1999	CDIST
The Concubines of Soalala/ Notebook of The Customs Study Center - University of Madagascar	Les concubins de Soalala /Cahiers du Centre d'Études des Coutumes - Université de Madagascar	Waast, Roland	1974	CDIST
Validation of Workshop on the National Policy for the Promotion of the Malagasy Women	Atelier de validation de la politique nationale de promotion de la femme malgache	Osterhaus, J.; Salzer, W.	2000	GTZ
	Making women's right real. A resource manual on women, gender, human rights and the law	Osterhaus, J.; Schaefer, S.	1999	GTZ
The Situation of the Malagasy Woman. Records of the Managers Interventions and key Persons of the DRV Committee from 1995 till 1998	La situation de la femme malgache. Recueil d'interventions de responsables et de personnes ressources du comité DRV de 1995 à 1998	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	1998	GTZ
The Nations' progress. The World National World ranged According to their Progresses on the Child's Rights and Women Promotion	Le progrès des nations. Les nations du monde classées selon les progrès accomplis en faveur des droits de l'enfant et de la promotion féminine	MEF/GTZ	1998	GTZ
National Conference on the Gender Issues in Madagascar	Conférence nationale sur les problèmes du genre à Madagascar (Fifanakalozan-kevitra momba ny fifampitondra-mitanila eo amin'ny lahy sy ny vavy)	Monimart, M. (Consultante KIT pour la D.G. VIII A2)	1997	GTZ
Promotion Strategy in favor of Women and Men Participation to Equal Right in the Development Process. Strategy of Sex Equality	Stratégie de promotion en faveur de la participation à droits égaux des femmes et des hommes au processus de développement. Stratégie d'égalité des sexes	Ministère de la Population et de la Solidarité	1997	GTZ
Survey and Support Strategies to the Promotion of Women in Ambatolampy. Final report	Etude et stratégies d'appui à la promotion des femmes à Ambatolampy. Rapport final	Bureau d'Études DIRE (Développement, Impact, Réalités, Environnement)	1996	GTZ
Synthesis Report on the Workshop: Presentation of the Integrated Generic Approach in the Integrated Agricultural Development Operations Project in Port Bergé	Rapport de synthèse sur l'atelier : Présentation de l'approche générique intégrée dans le projet Opération Développement agricole intégré à Port Bergé	Canadian council for international cooperation; MATCH International Centre	1996	GTZ
Final Report: Survey and Support Strategies to the Promotion of Women in Ambatolampy	Rapport final: Etude et stratégies d'appui à la promotion des femmes à Ambatolampy	Alexander, P.; Baden S.	1996	GTZ

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Final report: Survey and Support Strategies to the Promotion of Women in Rural Areas in Ambatolampy (Preliminary Version)	Stratégies d'appui à la promotion des femmes du milieu rural à Ambatolampy (Version préliminaire)	Buvinic, M.	1996	GTZ
Feminine Concerns: Women Express themselves on the Men's Involvement in the Family	Inquiétudes féminines: Les femmes s'expriment sur la participation des hommes dans la famille	Ministère de la Population, de la condition féminine et de l'enfance	1995	GTZ
Feminine Concerns: Reports of Women on the Gender-based Violence	Inquiétudes féminines: Reportage de femmes sur la violence basée sur le genre	Natpracha, P.	n.a	GTZ
Integration of Gender Issues in the Development Cooperation of the European Community. Mission Report in Madagascar	Intégration des questions de genre dans la coopération au développement de la communauté européenne. Rapport de mission à Madagascar	Dinika sy Rindra ho an'ny Vehivavy	n.a	GTZ
Practical strategies for involving women as well as men in water and sanitation activities		Population Reference Bureau Inc.	n.a	GTZ
<b>Others</b>				
Acts of the International Workshop on the Network of Help Centers and legal consultation for Women in French Speaking Countries, Yaoundé 1993,	Actes du séminaire international sur le réseau de centres d'aide et de consultation juridique pour les femmes en Francophonie , Yaoundé 1993	Ministère de la Justice du Canada Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique	1993	CAFED
Action for the Equality Between Sexes and the Woman's Promotion	Action pour l'égalité entre les sexes et la promotion de la femme	UN	2000	CINU
Comparative Analysis Between Sexes: Guide For Development of Policy	Analyse comparative entre les sexes : Guide d'élaboration du politique	CFC. Condition Féminine Canada <a href="http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca">www.swc-cfc.gc.ca</a>	1996	FORMAGED
Gender Participatory Approaches in Technical Cooperation- Handbook for Lecturers	Approches participatives selon le genre dans la Coopération Technique Manuel des chargés de cours	Kerstan, Birgit - GTZ –	1996	FORMAGED
Workshop on Gender Approach	Atrik'asa mikasika ny fomba fiaraha-miasa amin'ny sokajy lahy sy vavy (Atelier sur l'approche genre)	Laderrack - Antananarivo	1997	FORMAGED
Opinion of WIDE on the Relation of UE and ACP Countries Regarding Sex Equality	Avis de WIDE sur les relations de l'UE avec les pays ACP d'un point de vue égalité de sexe	Brew, Jo - WIDE	1999	FORMAGED
DIMITRA Biannual Bulletin	Bulletin semestriel DIMITRA	DIMITRA/Bruxelles et FAO	2000-2004	ONE
To Understand the Domestic Work of Children to Better Interventions	Comprendre le travail domestique des enfants pour mieux intervenir	BIT	2004	BIT
Gender Concept, Population and Development	Concept Genre, Population et Développement	Njeck, Rose Alice - Projet MAG 97/PO3 : "Consolidation des activités d'éducation à la vie familiale et d'appui à l'auto-emploi". Antananarivo -	1998	FORMAGED
Thinking founded on the Sex, the Population and the Development: The Role of the United Nations Population Fund	Considérations fondées sur le sexe, la population et le développement : le rôle du Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population	FNUAP	1995	CAFED
Convention on the Elimination of all Form of Discrimination	Convention sur l'élimination de toute les formes de discrimination à l'égard des	PNUD	Not dated	CINU

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Towards Women	femmes			
Declaration and Program of Action of Beijing+5 : Political Declaration and Final Document	Déclaration et programme d'action de Beijing+5 : déclaration politique et document final	PNUD	2000	CINU
Rights of the Man ... to Rights of the Woman	Des droits de l'Homme...aux droits de la Femme	PNUD/ SOS Femmes	1998	CAFED
National Report on the Human Development in Madagascar	Rapport national sur le développement humain à Madagascar	INSTAT. Institut National de la Statistique ; PNUD. Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement –	1999	CINU
Intermediate Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers	Document Intérimaire de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté	Secrétariat Technique de l'Ajustement	2000	<a href="http://www.smbmada.net">http://www.smbmada.net</a>
Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey MICS 2000	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples MICS 2000	INSTAT	2000	INSTAT
Households Permanent Survey (Thematic Analysis on Women and Development)	Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages (Analyse thématique Femme et Développement)	INSTAT	1993	INSTAT
And the Women? A Priority for the UNESCO	Et les femmes? Une priorité pour l'UNESCO	UNESCO	1995	CAFED
Impact Study differentiated by Gender : Guide for Executives	Etude d'impact différenciée par genre : Guide à l'intention des cadres	Lingen, Annet - Ministère Néerlandais des Affaires Etrangères. Pays Bas	1994	FORMAGED
Women and Development : A Guide for the Management of Gender in the Cooperation Between European Community with Countries of Latin America, of Asia and Mediterranean Basin,	Femmes et développement : Un guide pour la gestion du genre dans la coopération de la communauté Européenne avec les pays d'Amérique latine, d'Asie et Bassin méditerranéen	Commission des communautés Européennes. Bruxelles –	1993	FORMAGED
Gender training and Development: Workshop Report	Formation Genre et Développement : Rapport d'Atelier	Rafransoa, Zoary ; CARE - Antananarivo	2000	FORMAGED
Gender and Economic Development: Toward the Equality of Sexes in Rights, Resources and the Participation	Genre et développement économique: Vers l'égalité des sexes dans les droits, les ressources et la participation	Rapport de la BM sur les politiques de développement	2003	BM
Management of the Project Cycle and Gender Training Workshop	Gestion du cycle de projet et genre Atelier de formation	Monimart, Marie; Braithwaite, Mary – Guinée Conakry	1998.	FORMAGED
Guide of facilitators for Gender-Sensitive, Qualitative Evaluation and Monitoring Carried Out Through Participatory Rural Appraisal Methods (PRA)	Guide du facilitateur pour Ateliers d'évaluation et de suivi qualitatifs sensibles aux genres, réalisés à l'aide des méthodes d'appréciation rurale participative (MARF)	Praline Coupal, Françoise - PAM. Ottawa – Atelier sur le suivi sensible aux genres des projets du PAM au moyen des MARF. n°2 Cameroune,	1998	FORMAGED
Practical Guide for the Establishment of a Legal Assistance Center Network of Assistance Centers Project and legal Consultation for Women in French Speaking Countries	Guide Pratique pour la mise sur pied d'un centre d'aide juridique Projet Réseau de centres d'aide et de consultation juridique pour les femmes en Francophonie	Ministère de la Justice du Canada Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique – Université Ottawa	Not dated	CAFED
Impacts of the Modernity : Concepts of Fatherhood and Motherhood in Antananarivo, Madagascar (1945 - 1960 )», in History and the Future of Black Africa in the XXème Century, Notebook « Afrique Noire » N°19-20	Impacts de la modernité : concepts de paternité et de maternité à Antananarivo, Madagascar (1945 - 1960 )», dans Histoire et devenir de l'Afrique Noire au XXème siècle, Cahier « Afrique Noire » N°19-20	SEDET – CNRS, Université Paris 7 Denis Diderot	2001	

English translation of the Title	Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
The Development French Agency And the Gender Issues Note of Operational Orientation	L'AFD Et la prise en compte du genre, note d'orientation opérationnelle	Agence Française de Développement	2001	AFD
The Gender Approach in the Project Cycle	L'Approche Genre dans le Cycle du Projet	GTZ	1996	GTZ
The FIDA Approach to Promote Equity between Man and Woman	La démarche du FIDA pour promouvoir l'équité entre homme et femme	FIDA	2000	CINU
The Promotion of the Woman : Note for the Orator	La promotion de la femme : note pour l'orateur	PNUD	Not dated	CINU
The Partnership Between The World Bank and Madagascar - Representation of the World Bank in Madagascar	Le partenariat Madagascar-Banque Mondiale La mission résidente de la Banque Mondiale à Madagascar	BM Madagascar	1998	CAFED
The Power of The Poor, the Local Governance for the Reduction of Poverty	Le pouvoir des pauvres, le gouvernance locale pour la réduction de la pauvreté	PNUD	Not dated	CINU
The Women Progress through the World : biennial Report	Le progrès des femmes à travers le monde : Rapport biennal	UNICEF	2000	CINU
The United Nations Systems in Madagascar: The Partner of the Great Island toward the Development Millenium Objectives	Le Système des Nations Unies à Madagascar : le partenaire de la Grande Ile vers les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD)	PNUD	2003	CINU
Rights of Workers (Training Module)	Les droits des Travailleurs (Module de formation)	BIT	1995	BIT
Guidance to Value an Organization from Gender Lens	Ligne de conduite pour évaluer une organisation du point de vue du genre	Sprenger, Ellen; Dubel, Irène in : Genre et changement organisationnel/ Sprenger, Ellen ; Dubel, Irène,-	1997	FORMAGED
Madagascar of today	Madagascar d'aujourd'hui	Marius Razafindrakoto	1996	BM
Manual for Projects: Why and How to Use Indicators Taking Account of Gaps between Men and Women	Manuel pour les projets : Pourquoi et comment utiliser des indicateurs tenant compte des écarts entre les hommes et les femmes	Agence Canadienne de Développement - Ottawa	1996	FORMAGED
Educational Manuals for Facilitators to Gender Issues - draft,	Manuels Pédagogiques pour les animateurs aux questions de Genre, draft	République de Madagascar, Ministère de la Population, de la Condition féminine et de l'enfance		PAM
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## 7. Definitions

### <Technical Terms>

#### Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past.

#### Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### Poverty line

Level of income under which it is impossible to get adapted food regarding good nutrition and to satisfy non-alimentation basic needs.

#### Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. Concerns safe and satisfied sex life, and freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

### <Indicators>

#### **Economic Indicators**

#### Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

#### Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

#### GDP per capita:

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all residents' producers plus any products taxes not included in the valuation of output. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by mid-year population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency

#### GNI per capita

Gross National Income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all residents producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by mid-year population.

GNI per capita in US Dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

#### Gini index

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

#### National Poverty rate

Percentage of population living below the poverty line deemed appropriate for the country by its authorities.

#### Urban poverty rate

Percentage of the urban population living below the urban poverty line

rural poverty rate

Percentage of the rural population living below the rural poverty line

Active population or labor force

All people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and unemployed.

**Health**

Access of health services: Percentage of population who can visit health centers in less than one hours of travel, by foot or by local means of transportation

Access to improved sanitation facilities

Access to safe water: Share of population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of safe water (uncontaminated water) from such us springs, sanitary wells, public fountain, standpipe..;

Antenatal care Percentage of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel

Child malnutrition Percentage of children under 5 whose weight for age is less than minus 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population

Contraceptive prevalence Percentage of women in union aged 15 – 49 years currently using contraception

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

EPI: Expanded program of immunization: The immunizations in this program include those against TB, DPT, polio and measles, as well as protecting babies against neonatal tetanus by vaccination of pregnant women;

Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate: Percentage of adults (15 – 49 years) living with HIV/AIDS as of end of year

Infant mortality rate Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 births:

Maternal mortality rate Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery due to pregnancy

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel: The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight: The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Public expenditure on health Consists of recurrent and capital spending from Government (central and local) for health promotion and health services

Share of population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta.

Skilled attendant at delivery: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives)

Synthetic fecundity rate : Number of children that would put to the world a woman during its life, by giving birth, to each age, to the number of children corresponding to the rate of fecundity prevailing for this age.

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.

Total fertility rate Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-five mortality rate Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births

Under-one mortality rate Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

### **Demographic**

Life expectancy at birth The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risk prevailing for the cross section of population at the time of their birth.

Urban population:

Percentage of population living in urban areas (capital, Great urban Center, secondary urban Centers)

### **Education**

Adult illiteracy rate:

Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can't with understanding read and write

Adult female illiteracy

Proportion of female adults aged 15 and above who cannot read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Gross enrolment ratios:

is the number of children enrolled in a schooling level (primary or secondary) regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level.

Net primary or secondary school enrolment ratio

The number of children enrolled in primary school who belong to the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling, divided by the total population of same age group

Net primary school attendance

Percentage of children in the age group that officially correspond to primary schooling who attend primary school

Primary school entrants reaching grade five

Percentage of the children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five