WHAT KIND OF SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR MADAGASCAR?

SYSTEMS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN MADAGASCAR

Meeting of experts in social protection in Madagascar
18 and 19 August 2015
Hotel COLBERT Antaninarenina
Context: Poverty and Vulnerability

- Ranking of Madagascar for IHD = 151 on 187 countries,
- About 22 Millions inhabitants, of which:
  - 71.5% classified as poor;
  - 52.7% living in extreme poverty;
  - 86% of poor people live in rural areas;
- Situation of vulnerability depending on typology linked to poverty, age, gender;
- 9 regions on 22 presenting a poverty rate superior to 80%: Vakinankaratra, Amoron'i Mania, Anosy, Sofia, Atsimo Andrefana, SAVA et Vatovavy Fitovinany, Melaky, Ihorombe;
- Prevalence of informal employment and under-employment;
- Weak resilience of the population facing the impacts of different shocks.

(Données: INSTAT ENSOMID 2012-2013)
**STEERING SOCIAL PROTECTION**

« *Initiate social protection as tools for the fight against extreme poverty.* »

- Challenge N° 5 related to social protection in the **General Policy of the State**
- **AXIS 4 of the National Development Plan** (PND) « Human capital adequate to the development process »;
- **Presidential Discourse on May 2014** during the International Conference on social Protection: « ...elaborate a public policy for malagasy people in conformity with the aspirations and particularities of malagasy people. »
- Assigned to the Ministry of **Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women** (Decree N° 2015-1034 on 30.06.15): design, implementation, steering and evaluation of the programs in the General Policy of the State, among which the elaboration of the public Policy, the Coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the actions for Social Protection
- Coordination at the sector levels I (Management of risks and natural disasters, education, nutrition...)


LEGAL FRAME

- International Conventions related to Social Protection and Social Security
- National regulations on social Protection and Social security:
  - Social prevention, retirement, older persons, children, women, disabled persons, management of risks and disasters, security and health at the workplace, etc.
- **Code for social protection** (Law No 94-026 on November 1994) ensuring the provision of minimal social services for the workers of the formal sectors, independant workers and those in the liberal sector (non applied);
- Inexistence of an unified code or of a general reference frame;
- Inexistence of a scheme for the most deprived people, the agricultural sector, the independant workers;
- Code for social protection evolving towards the National Policy for Social Protection.
ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SCHEMES AND PROGRAMS

The social protection systems covers a wide range of programs and schemes of contributive and non contributive schemes:

- Public and Private retirement Funds;
- Contributive complementary insurance for retirement provided by private insurance companies and pension funds;
- The programs for the access and retention of pupils in the educational system;
- The program for the access of the poorest to health cares;
- The programs of transfers in kind in the fields of health, management of natural disasters;
- The programs of assistance of vulnerable and poor groups to cope with socioeconomic and natural shocks;
- The programs of social assistance in favor of specific vulnerable groups, including the older people, disabled persons, women and children.
## General Analysis of the System

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<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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<td>- Numerous State and non state actors</td>
<td>- Lack of frame for political orientation</td>
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<td>(public institutions, NGOs, social actors, Financial and Technical actors)</td>
<td>- Scattered actions,</td>
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<td>- Diversity of programs</td>
<td>- Overlapping of actions</td>
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<td>- Opportunities of funding</td>
<td>- Small scale initiatives, with weak impacts,</td>
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<td>- Lack of complementarity of programs</td>
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<td>- Lack of coordination</td>
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<td>- Weakness of budget allocated</td>
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<td>- Insufficiency of human and financial resources</td>
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<td>- Dependancy on foreign aids</td>
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<td>- Weak governmental capacity of implementation</td>
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<td>- Weakness of the systems of monitoring and evaluation</td>
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MAIN STRENGTHS

1. **Presence of programs**: Availability of skills at the level of the actors

2. **Development of tools**:
   - Existence of internal systems of targeting, monitoring and evaluation at the level of different actors
   - Initiation of sharing of information and data for targeting.
MAIN WEAKNESSES

1. **Coverage**: - Limited access and coverage of the poorest and the most vulnerable population.
   - 3.7% of the active population benefit from a system of social protection;

2. **Coordination**: - Lack of coordination and common planning –
   Fragmented and scattered programs.
   Lack of harmonization of actions.

3. **Tools**: - Insufficiency of periodical sharing of information and bottom-up transmission of data
   - Non facilitation of strategic decision-making
   - Inexistence of an unique data base on the achievements,
   - Weak impacts
   - Inexistence of common tools for targeting, coordination and evaluation
   - Inexistence of an unique register
CHALLENGES

- Validation and adoption of the National Policy for social protection;
- Reform of certain legal texts
  - Preserve and improve the systems which have succeeded
  - Fill the gaps of the legal texts concerning.
- The extension of social protection;
- **Harmonized planning** of actions of all actors, with the contribution of the Ministries of Economy and Planning, Finances and Budget
- Adoption of an efficacious system of funding of social protection and a sound strategy for the mobilization of funds.
- Mechanisms of effective decentralization of funds.
- Systems of coordination, communication and monitoring with a strong leadership.
Social Protection: a set of interventions that enable to prevent risks, and address different shocks (natural, socioeconomic, cultural, political ...) and to ensure a minimum of income and access to the basic social services for the population, particularly the vulnerable groups.

Definition proposed and improved (2015)
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!