

Assessment Report



MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION INTO RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN MADAGASCAR

2019

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ACRONYMS

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (<i>Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement</i>)
CSO	civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IGO	intergovernmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRD	Research Institute for Development (<i>Institut de Recherche pour le Développement</i>)
MMICD	Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
PADR	Rural Development Action Plan (<i>Plan d'Action pour le Développement Rural</i>)
PANSA	National Action Plan for Food Security (<i>Plan d'Action National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire</i>)
PEM	Madagascar Emergence Plan (<i>Plan Emergence Madagascar</i>)
PNDR	National Rural Development Programme (<i>Programme National de Développement Rural</i>)
Réseau SOA	Rural Organizations Network (<i>Réseau Syndicat des Organisations Agricoles</i>)
ROR	Rural Observatories Network (<i>Réseau des Observatoires Ruraux</i>)
SNAT	National Spatial Planning Perspective (<i>Schéma National de l'Aménagement du Territoire</i>)
SRAT	Regional Spatial Planning Perspective (<i>Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire</i>)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

- (a) This assessment of the extent of migration mainstreaming into international cooperation and development in the rural and urban development sectors in Madagascar was undertaken in the framework of the IOM Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) Project, funded by the European Union.
- (b) The assessment comprised an analysis of: (i) Madagascar's migration, displacement, and rural and urban development dynamics and governance arrangements; and (ii) the extent to which migration and displacement are integrated into rural and urban development policies and programmes.
- (c) The methodology involved: (i) a review of national policies and research on migration, displacement, and rural and urban development; (ii) stakeholder interviews in Madagascar; and (iii) an interactive workshop held in Antananarivo in August 2019.

Migration situation analysis

- (a) As of 2013, 18,038 foreign nationals held Malagasy residence permits, with France, China and India the main countries of origin.
- (b) In 2013, the stock of Malagasy migrant workers was estimated at 230,000 – 1 per cent of the national population.
- (c) More than 97 per cent of Malagasy migrants moved to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, three quarters of which went to France. Many have also moved to Mauritius and the Middle East in recent years.
- (d) Internal migration has long been a key livelihood strategy and feature of Malagasy society, with people on the move for diverse reasons – from seasonal agricultural work to permanent rural–urban migration, as well as climate- and disaster-induced environmental migration.
- (e) Protracted drought in the Grand Sud has led to a humanitarian crisis, in turn leading to severe food and nutrition insecurity, livelihood disruption, and cases of forced displacement.
- (f) Most internal migration takes place between rural areas, which has increased agricultural productivity, while at the same time increasing competition for land and natural resources.
- (g) Rural–urban migration is intensifying, placing strain on already-weak urban development capacities, particularly in the capital, where more than 100,000 have moved to every year since 2005.
- (h) Rural–urban migrants, often the most at-risk residents, have boosted urban labour markets and rural–urban trade.
- (i) Cases of forced displacement are mainly linked to the evictions of rural populations dispossessed of their land by commercial developments, the extension of protected area perimeters, or insecurity due to fear of the zebu thieves.

Migration mainstreaming analysis

- (a) In the absence of a migration policy, the national migration governance framework comprises legislative texts on immigration and internal migration. In addition, since 2015 the Government has taken steps to engage the Malagasy diaspora.
- (b) None of the reviewed sustainable development or sectoral policy instruments sufficiently incorporate internal migration and displacement, although the government stakeholders that have been consulted recognized migration as a cross-cutting issue, and several rural development policy documents contain references to internal migration.

- (c) Opportunities remain to develop a better understanding of the impacts of migration and displacement and address their range of challenges and opportunities in development planning, including diaspora engagement and internal migration.
- (d) The upcoming presidential development vision is expected to reference migration in the context of encouraging movement away from Antananarivo, which successive governments have supported.
- (e) The limited public discussion on the topic centres on its negative effects on communities of destination, including the effects of rural migration on the environment and the informality of labour migration.
- (f) While the development cooperation partners that have been consulted demonstrated an understanding that their rural and urban development interventions impact internal mobility drivers and beneficiaries in origin and destination communities, they currently do not systematically mainstream migration into intervention design and implementation.

Recommendations

- (a) Establish an internal migration observatory to collect and share data on internal migration and displacement and selected sectoral issues. It could take the form of a department within an existing institution, such as the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.
- (b) Utilize existing surveys that contain information on international movements and promote the systematic use of migration-related questions in other regular surveys. Surveys to consider are the fokontany residence registration data and the Rural Observatories Network data.
- (c) Publish available migration data, providing public access to anonymous individual records of migrants from surveys and administrative data to support research.
- (d) Establish an interministerial and multi-stakeholder platform on internal migration, displacement, and rural and urban development, engaging relevant government and civil society actors, development cooperation partners, and research institutions.
- (e) Mainstream migration and displacement into the forthcoming national development plan – Madagascar Emergence Plan (*Plan Emergence Madagascar*, PEM) – which is currently being finalized.
- (f) Mainstream migration into existing policy documents, particularly in the revision processes of the rural development and urbanization plans, such as the Sectoral Programme for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Guiding Urbanism Plan for Antananarivo.
- (g) Mainstream migration and displacement into development cooperation by incorporating migration into the upcoming European Union Multi-annual Indicative Programme and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.
- (h) Build capacities to identify and address the linkages between migration, displacement, and rural and urban development, following a preliminary needs assessment and building on the lessons learned from the August 2019 Global Forum on Migration and Development workshop.
- (i) Build the capacity of local governments to ensure that disaster risk reduction measures consider potential displacement impacts (including cross-sectoral and spatial data collection and analysis).
- (j) Raise awareness of migration-related issues among the general public, with a focus on challenges and opportunities in areas most affected by migration.
- (k) Mainstream internal migration and displacement into local governance and civil society platforms to enhance participatory formulation of local-level interventions.

INTRODUCTION

In the framework of the Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) Project, IOM is supporting the European Commission to mainstream migration¹ into development cooperation by developing guidelines and training materials. Madagascar was selected as one of three partner countries² to pilot these tools in respect of two sectors: rural development and urban development.³

1.1 Objective of the assessment

In preparation of the piloting, this assessment of the extent of migration mainstreaming into international cooperation and development in the rural and urban development sectors in Madagascar was conducted to serve as a basis for assisting the Madagascan Government, the European Commission and other development cooperation partners to mainstream migration into the most relevant development sectors.

Objective:

Assess the extent of migration mainstreaming into international cooperation and development in the rural and urban development sectors in Madagascar.

This report first provides an analysis of migration in Madagascar ([Chapter 2](#)), outlining key data sources and reviewing migration governance arrangements. It then scrutinizes the coordination and linkages between migration, sustainable development, and rural and urban development policies and programmes ([Chapter 3](#)), before providing recommendations to enhance migration mainstreaming ([Chapter 4](#)).

1.2 Methodology

The assessment was undertaken by an international consultant, working closely with IOM, between June and August 2019 through three main phases:

- (a) **Country situation analysis.** This comprised desk review complemented by in-field interviews with key stakeholders (see [Annex 4](#)). This phase developed an understanding of Malagasy migration, education and rural development, while mapping data sources and stakeholders.
- (b) **Analysis of the mainstreaming of migration into focal sectors.** This included interviews with State and non-State actors (see [Annex 4](#)) and a workshop involving key stakeholders, held in Antananarivo in August 2019 (see [Annex 5](#)). This stage provided an opportunity to present and discuss the preliminary results from the first phase, while stimulating discussion through group activities about migration linkages within the focal sectors and possible entry points for migration mainstreaming.
- (c) **Review and validation.** A workshop was organized in Antananarivo to present provisional conclusions and recommendations with project partners and national stakeholders. After incorporating feedback from the project partners, the assessment results were presented to the MMICD Steering Committee in Brussels.

1 “Migration mainstreaming” is the process of integrating migration considerations into development cooperation to recognize and address the interlinkages between migration and different development sectors.

2 The pilot countries are Ecuador, Madagascar and Nepal.

3 For the purposes of the MMICD Project, the rural development sector encompasses agriculture, food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods, and rural resilience. The urban development sector encompasses urban planning, housing and basic services, poverty reduction, urban governance and city resilience.

MIGRATION SITUATION ANALYSIS

Unemployment, lack of basic resources, and environmental changes are some of the main drivers of migration in Madagascar, resulting in complex migration trends both internally and transnationally.

2.1 Immigration

According to limited available data, as of 2013, 18,038 foreign nationals held Malagasy residence permits, with France (6,352), China (4,204) and India (1,088) as the main countries of origin, followed by the United States of America, the Comoros and Sri Lanka.

Text box 1. Key immigrant profiles (IOM, 2014)

- Workers in the mining, textile and construction sectors (mainly Chinese, Sri Lankan, Thai, Nepali, Filipino and Mauritian nationals).
- Experts working for international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Small traders (mainly Indian, Pakistani and Chinese nationals and a small number of traders from Guinea and Algeria).
- Retirees (mostly French men) in coastal areas.
- Investors and executives working in the tourism industry (mainly French, Italian and other European nationals).
- Asylum seekers and refugees.

2.2 Emigration

In 2013, the stock of Malagasy migrant workers was estimated at 230,000 – 1 per cent of the national population – although these figures are to be taken with caution since irregular emigration is considered significant as well (IOM, 2014). International emigration primarily involved students from relatively affluent families in Antananarivo up until the 1990s, which was followed by more heterogeneous outflows (involving workers and women seeking family reunion).

More than 97 per cent of Malagasy migrants moved to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, three quarters of which went to France – over 50,000 registered (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies recensement 2012)⁴ – with Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Canada and the United States being the other key countries of destination. Malagasy migration to France is much more feminine (63%) than migration to other countries, due to family reunification and marriage migration (IOM, 2014). Furthermore, more than 13,000 people have travelled to work in the Middle East and Mauritius in recent years through accredited agencies (IOM, 2016).⁵ The majority of Malagasy migrants tend to settle in their countries of destination in the long term and bring their families over. Rates of return are relatively low (IOM, 2016).

How much money do Malagasy migrants send home?

The Malagasy diaspora sent home EUR 86 million in remittances in 2013 (IOM, 2016).⁶

⁴ The Malagasy diaspora in France has been found to be particularly engaged: more than 240 diaspora associations were created in the country in the decade leading up to 2016 (IOM, 2016), with half of their members financing philanthropic projects in Madagascar, particularly in the education and health sectors (Razafindrakoto et al., 2017).

⁵ In particular, Malagasy women began to move to the Middle East, especially Lebanon and Kuwait, in the early 1990s to take up employment as domestic workers.

⁶ A total of 70 per cent of these financial transfers are made by individuals, according to a survey (IOM, 2016), with an average amount of EUR 155 monthly, which mainly serves (84% in the context of the sample) to support the family budget in Madagascar.

2.3 Internal migration

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, internal migration has been a key livelihood strategy and feature of Malagasy society. This is in large part due to the unequal distribution of the population throughout the Great Island, which has resulted in unequal access to natural resources, particularly land and water.

Text box 2. Key characteristics of internal migration (IOM, 2014)

Migration in search of agricultural land. This concerns three quarters of the regions. Agricultural regions with a population density above the national average are key communities of origin.^{7, 8}

Seasonal migration. This involves agricultural labour migration to the rice plains of Alaotra and Marovoay; areas producing cash crops like vanilla, coffee and cloves; coastal fishing areas; and areas that farm zebus.⁹

Environmental migration. Cyclones, floods and drought are key drivers, with rural dwellers taking refuge with urban relatives until the situation in their community of origin stabilizes. Droughts are also increasingly observed in the south.

Labour migration to mining sites. Many move to Anosy, Alaotra-Mangoro and other regions to engage in industrial or artisanal mining of gold and precious stones.

Student migration. Many move to Antananarivo and provincial university cities to study.

Internal displacement. This is due to insecurity related to theft of zebus, especially in the south part of Madagascar.¹⁰

Public service. Civil servants are sent to work in different regions. Traditionally, most officials were highlanders, but more recent trends show an increasing number originating from coastal areas.

2.3.1 Rural–rural migration

Internal migration in Madagascar, in contrast to other African countries, predominantly takes place between rural areas (both across and within regions), with 70 per cent of the population working in agriculture (IOM, 2018). Key regions of origin are predominantly found in the south, while the destinations are more diverse, with migrants seeking access to arable land and employment opportunities in agriculture and mining (Burnod et al., 2019).

Internal migration previously involved more short-term and circular movements, although some studies point to an increasing number of long-term migrations, notably to rural areas in the west – such as Boeny, Menabe and Diana (IOM, 2017).

Rural–rural migration has created environmental challenges for host communities, due to unsustainable agricultural practices and contributions to deforestation (slash-and-burn agriculture, or *tavy* in Malagasy, is practised in forests). Migrants involved in fisheries are also known to exploit forests for firewood. Furthermore, rural migrants tend not to register movements with local authorities. This in turn has led to social tensions due to pressures on natural resources and social services – all of which are aggravated by ongoing desertification in the south.

On the other hand, rural–rural migration has contributed to increased agricultural production and improved livelihoods for migrants, their families, and communities of origin and destination (IOM, 2018), with migrants making the workforce more flexible and stimulating investment. There is also evidence to suggest that rural–rural migration has positively impacted local agrarian dynamics through the enhancement of land and technical inputs (Burnod et al., 2019).

2.3.2 Rural–urban migration

⁷ Such regions include Atsimo-Atsinanana, Upper Matsiatra, Itasy, Vatovavy-Fitovinany and, to a lesser extent, Androy.

⁸ Over the past five years, internal migration has become a significant challenge in some regions due to the demand for agricultural lands, driven by the development of agro-value chains like maize and peanut, especially in the Menabe and Boina regions.

⁹ Capacity for rural–urban migration is predominantly driven by the greater availability of public services and livelihood opportunities in urban areas.

¹⁰ Thousands are forced to migrate in the deep south of Madagascar due to insecurity related to theft of zebus (IOM, 2014).

opportunities in urban areas. This is particularly true of the capital (where more than half of the country's urban population resides), to where more than 100,000 migrants have moved every year since 2005 (World Bank, 2011).

Rural–urban migrants are often the poorest and most at-risk residents. They are more likely to work informally and are disproportionately represented in informal settlements, where poverty, deprivation and poor sanitation are widespread. Those in the most vulnerable situations are traditionally the descendants of slaves who were made landless due to urban growth, and migrants working as domestic workers, especially children and women. Furthermore, according to the 2010 United Nations Human Settlements Programme data, 72 per cent of urban residents live in informal settlements, which are often particularly vulnerable to cyclones and floods.

Large rural–urban flows coupled with weak municipal government capacities have challenged urban planning, proliferating unauthorized construction and occupation of public spaces – with access to land and tenure a major municipal policy challenge. Migration has also placed pressures on urban infrastructure, spatial planning, basic service provision and social cohesion. On the other hand, migrants tend to take up the jobs that urbanites shun, and they contribute to rural–urban trade (Freeman et al., 2010).

2.4 Forced displacement and trafficking in persons

Migration from south to north of the country, in particular, frequently takes place under conditions of distress – driven by structural issues such as a chronic absence of viable livelihood opportunities, extreme poverty and food insecurity (Deotti and Estruch, 2016). The distinction between voluntary and forced internal migration is thus increasingly blurry.

Madagascar has been heavily impacted by environmental degradation and climate change. Protracted drought in the Grand Sud has led to a humanitarian crisis, in turn leading to severe food and nutrition insecurity, livelihood disruption, and cases of forced displacement. Climate change impacts, exacerbated by unsustainable agricultural practices and systems, have increased the vulnerability of many rural communities, leading to food and nutrition insecurity and affecting migration and displacement dynamics.

Distinct cases of forced displacement are mainly linked to the evictions of rural populations dispossessed of their land by agribusiness, mining and tourism developments; the extension of protected area perimeters; or insecurity due to fear of zebu thieves (*dahalos*). Nevertheless, the Government only recognizes as internally displaced persons those who have been displaced from areas where national parks have been established and where social and environmental safeguard plans have been implemented according to the Code for Protected Areas (*Code des Aires Protégées*).

Finally, child trafficking is prominent in the country, primarily originating in rural areas, with trafficked children subjected to domestic servitude, prostitution, forced begging or forced labour in the mining, fishing and agriculture sectors.

MIGRATION MAINSTREAMING ANALYSIS

3.1 Migration policy

Madagascar does not have a comprehensive national migration policy. As such, migration is regulated by the following texts and provisions.

Policy area	Provisions
Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Regulated by the 1994 Decree No. 94-652 that implements the 1962 No. 62-006 Act on immigration and its 1997 amendment (Decree No. 97-1154) and 2005 interministerial order (Order No. 5069/2005). (b) Foreign nationals categorized as: (i) non-immigrants (those staying for less than three months); (ii) immigrants (those staying for more than three months); (iii) stateless; or (iv) refugees.
Diaspora engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Diaspora engagement, a government priority, is led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Diaspora Directorate, established in 2015. (b) A study on the Malagasy diaspora in France was conducted in 2016. (c) The first diaspora forum was held in 2017. (d) A national diaspora policy has been under development since 2018.
Internal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The constitution guarantees the freedom of movement of citizens within the national territory.¹¹ (b) Two texts relate to internal migration: 1974 Decree No. 74187-02 and 1994 Order No. 4009/94 approving the provisions of the constitution specifications applicable to all migration zones (IOM, 2018).

3.2 Migration in development policy

The upcoming presidential development vision is expected to reference migration under the human capital pillar, in the context of promoting migration away from Antananarivo and towards other regions in support of the capital's urban development. Significant opportunities thus remain to develop a better understanding of the impacts of rural–urban migration (particularly in respect of the importance of migration to both rural and urban development) and address the range of other migration-related issues in development planning, such as the contributions of the diaspora to national development and the effects of internal migration on rural communities.

3.2.1 Development plans

The 2019 presidential elections led to a new Government and provided the impetus to renew the National Development Plan 2015–2019 and the presidential vision – the Initiative for the Emergence of Madagascar, whose workplan, the Madagascar Emergence Plan (PEM), was released in late 2019.

PEM is expected to include, under the human capital pillar, a modernization plan with managed migration schemes aimed at decongesting Antananarivo. In this context, the plan will support arrangements for Antananarivo inhabitants to move to other urban or peri-urban areas of the main cities of each region.

According to the Directorate of Territorial Planning, PEM's implementation will require many planning tools to be developed at the national and regional levels, including the National Spatial Planning Perspective (*Schéma National de l'Aménagement du Territoire, SNAT*) and the Regional Spatial Planning Perspective (*Schéma Régional de*

¹¹ Article 12 of the 2010 Madagascar Constitution states: "Every Malagasy national has the right to leave the national territory and to return under conditions established by the law. Every individual has the right to move and to settle freely in the entire territory of the Republic, with respect for the rights of others and of the prescriptions of the law."

3.3 Migration in sector policies

Internal migration is relatively low on the political agenda, with a low level of public awareness of the phenomenon. The limited public discussion on the topic centres on its negative effects on communities of destination, including the impacts of rural migration on the environment and the informality of labour migration. The Government has long supported programmes to encourage migration away from Antananarivo.¹² There is a relatively low level of public understanding about the drivers of internal migration, its characteristics, and the wider implications for communities of origin and destination – and for the migrants themselves. Nevertheless, in recent years several research institutions have focused their attention on internal migration.¹³

3.3.1 Policies and programmes

At the policy level, internal migration is not considered a cross-cutting issue, notwithstanding its interconnections with both rural and urban development. The policies that explicitly reference internal migration are:

- (a) The National Action Plan for Food Security (PANSA),¹⁴ which advocates for:
 - (i) Data on regions of destination and related support services to be collected;
 - (ii) Vocational training in communities of origin;
 - (iii) Development of adapted infrastructure in communities of destination;
 - (iv) Land tenure security in rural communities of destination;
 - (v) Establishment of targeted technical support services;
 - (vi) Better utilization of human resources in great difficulty.
- (b) The National Rural Development Programme (PNDR), which advocates for the development of a national migration plan “to prevent spontaneous practices that may deplete land reserves”,¹⁵ should contain:
 - (i) Measures regarding the future of departure zones and the strengthening of reception areas;
 - (ii) An orientation of migrants towards areas with high potential but low population density, to bring territorial balance and address disparities.

In addition, the Diaspora Directorate, in collaboration with the Volunteer Promotion Unit (Cellule de Promotion du Volontariat, CPV) of the Ministry of Communication and Culture, worked with IOM to implement a pilot programme called LOHARANO. This programme aimed to strengthen diaspora engagement by enabling the youth diaspora to volunteer in rural communities around Antananarivo.

The key urban development policies reviewed (see box below) do not include migration considerations. Integrating migration into the sectors’ policies could support better management of the urban–rural migration flows.

12 These include the creation of an environment to support a dynamic system that promotes youth-led businesses and young rural entrepreneurs through the 2015 Midwest Rural Youth Enterprise Project (PROJERMO) – implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries with funding from the African Development Bank.

13 The Migration’s Unrecognized Rurality in Motion conference was organized in May 2019 by the French Institute, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IOM, University of Antananarivo, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Centre for Environmental Research (Centre National de Recherches sur l’Environnement, CNRE), IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement) and CIRAD (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement). Available at www.institutfrancais-madagascar.com/admin-ifm2018/data/Programme-Colloque-Migration-23Mai-IFM.pdf.

14 See Programming Axis 3 “Supporting interregional migratory movements” and Programming Axis 10 “Promoting diversification of rural activities” (EPP/PADR, 2005).

15 See Orientation 4 “Enhancing natural resources and preserving natural factors of production” (EPP/PADR, 2008).

Text box 3. Key urban development policies and programmes

- Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (*Projet de Développement Urbain Intégré et de Résilience du Grand Antananarivo*, PRODUIR), 2018.
- Resettlement Action Plan (*Plan d'Action de Réinstallation*, PAR), 2018.
- National Policy for Territorial Management (*Politique Nationale de l'Aménagement du Territoire*, PNAT), 2015.
- Charter of the Malagasy Environment Act (*Loi portant Charte de l'Environnement Malagasy*), 2015.
- National Plan for Urban Development (*Politique Nationale de Développement Urbain*, PNDU), 2019.

3.3.2 Mainstreaming capacities

The stakeholders that have been consulted demonstrated a limited knowledge of migration, with inadequate (mainly anecdotal) related data and policy tools. None of the reviewed sustainable development or sectoral policy instruments (see [Annex 1](#)) sufficiently incorporate internal migration, although the government stakeholders that have been consulted recognized migration as a cross-cutting issue, particularly in the field-level implementation of sectoral policies. As a result, internal migration flows and their impacts on rural and urban communities – and on the migrants themselves – are not considered in an informed and coordinated way.

Insufficiently taking migration into account in policies, in part, explains the failed urban–rural managed migration schemes (see box below), which displaced urban populations without due consideration of their integration into rural areas. Moreover, policies to address regional inequality, access to land, and social tensions in communities of destination are not adapted to emerging internal migration dynamics.

Text box 4. A timeline of urban–rural managed migration

- Since the 1970s, several governmental and civil society organization (CSO)–implemented development projects have attempted to address territorial imbalances by encouraging migration from suburban to rural areas.
- In 1974, the Government promoted the first wave of organized migration to Bongolava.¹⁶
- In 1990, the Government launched a relocation project to neighbouring rural areas, funding migration from Antananarivo to specific rural addresses.¹⁷
- Urban–rural managed migration will continue to be pursued in the forthcoming PEM as a means to decongest the capital.

While the development cooperation partners that have been consulted¹⁸ demonstrated an understanding that their rural and urban development interventions impact internal mobility drivers and beneficiaries in origin and destination communities, they currently do not systematically mainstream migration into intervention design and implementation.

¹⁶ A total of 80 per cent of Bongolava's population is made up of migrants from the highlands and the south of the island.

¹⁷ The migration departures were supported by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.

¹⁸ These are Agence Française de Développement, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the African Development Bank.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Internal migration, primarily rural–rural migration but also increasingly rural–urban migration, has become a key feature of Malagasy socioeconomics. The linkages between migration, displacement, and rural and urban development relate mainly to the drivers of flows, the features and direction of these flows, and their impacts on the origin and destination communities. In particular, rural–rural migration raises important challenges in destination communities in terms of access to resources, livelihood opportunities and social cohesion.

Since the 1970s, the Government has tried to address the challenges of rapid urban growth and the limited integration capacities of Antananarivo by encouraging urban–rural migration to decongest the capital, with controversial outcomes.

Nevertheless, internal migration barely features in the current national development plan, in rural and urban development policies, or in related development cooperation. The only exceptions are PANSA and PNDR, which contain some references to internal migration and the development of a national migration policy.

In addition, the assessment noted a lack of migration data (mapped sources can be found in Annex 6) and a low degree of public awareness and Government-level understanding of migration.

4.1 Conclusion 1: On internal migration and displacement data and policymaking

There is a lack of data on internal migration and displacement, which constrains policymaking

Despite recent efforts to promote the use of migration data, there is a significant lack of data on internal migration and displacement, which constrains policymaking.

Recommendation 1.1. Establish an internal migration observatory. Such a body could collect and regularly share data on internal migration, displacement and selected sectoral issues. It could take the form of a department within an existing institution, such as the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women. To this end, close collaboration should be initiated between the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and the relevant ministries, as well as with the research community and development cooperation partners.

Recommendation 1.2. Utilize existing surveys that contain information on international movements and promote the systematic use of migration-related questions in other regular surveys. Surveys to be reviewed in this regard are:

- (a) Fokontany residence registration data: When leaving their original place of residence, migrants are required to collect from the *fokontany* (decentralized community) a document to submit to local authorities in their city of arrival. However, the system, which registers residency changes, needs to be adapted (IOM, 2014). The registration data could also be linked to the Communal Land Use Scheme (*Schéma d'Aménagement Communal*, SAC), a territorial management tool used by commune governments.
- (b) Rural Observatories Network (*Réseau des Observatoires Ruraux*, ROR) data: ROR is one of the organs of the Rural Development Action Plan (PADR) and monitors living conditions in rural households. It tries to assess the impact of policies and external shocks on these households.

Recommendation 1.3. Publish available migration and displacement data. Provide public access to anonymous individual records of migrants from surveys and administrative data to support research.

4.2 Conclusion 2: On inter-institutional coordination and migration mainstreaming

A lack of inter-institutional coordination constrains migration mainstreaming

As outlined in [Chapter 2](#), internal migration impacts rural and urban contexts in Madagascar in dynamic and complex ways. It is a deeply ingrained, complex and fluid phenomenon across the country, where the population employs different forms of mobility. Furthermore, the governance of both rural and urban development touches multiple sectors.¹⁹

As a result, strong coordination is required with a viable institutional arrangement between government departments and non-State stakeholders to ensure that migration, displacement, and rural and urban development issues are addressed coherently.

Recommendation 2.1. Establish an interministerial and multi-stakeholder platform on internal migration, displacement, and rural and urban development. Such a platform should engage:²⁰

- (a) Relevant government ministries and public institutions, including structures that coordinate multisectoral issues;²¹
- (b) CSOs;²²
- (c) United Nations agencies;
- (d) Multilateral development finance institutions;
- (e) Bilateral cooperation agencies;
- (f) Research institution and universities.

4.3 Conclusion 3: On migration in development planning and rural and urban development policies

Migration is insufficiently considered in development planning and in rural and urban development policies

There are few references to migration in national development plans or sectoral policy documents. The forthcoming development strategy (PEM), the European Commission and United Nations planning cycles, and the revision processes of other sectoral policies provide suitable entry points to enhance migration mainstreaming.

Recommendation 3.1. Mainstream migration and displacement into the forthcoming national development plan (PEM). Currently being finalized, PEM will serve as the framework policy for national development and a future reference document for sectoral policies.

Recommendation 3.2. Mainstream migration and displacement into existing policy documents. Considering the country's relatively advanced legal and normative corpus in relation to rural and urban development (IOM, 2018), internal migration should be considered in the revision process of relevant sectoral legislation or policy documents (including implementation plans):

- (a) Rural development:
 - (i) Sectoral Programme for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (PSAEP);
 - (ii) Policies relating to land ownership and agricultural development;
 - (iii) PNDR.

19 In particular, rural development encompasses agriculture, food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods, rural resilience and environment; while urban development encompasses urban planning, housing and basic services, poverty reduction, urban governance and city resilience.

20 The stakeholder map (Annex 2) can facilitate the identification of platform participants.

21 These include the Technical Secretariat – Rural Development Action Plan (*Secrétariat Technique – Plan d'Action pour le Développement Rural*, ST-PADR), among others.

22 These include Alliance Voahary Gasy, Rural Organizations Network (*Réseau Syndicat des Organisations Agricoles*, Réseau SOA), etc.

- (b) Urban development:
 - (i) National Policy for Territorial Management (PNAT);
 - (ii) National and regional territorial management regimes;
 - (iii) Guiding Urbanism Plan for Antananarivo;
 - (iv) Plan for the creation of the new city of Tanamasoandro;
 - (v) Plan for the extension of Antananarivo eastward to Toamasina;
 - (vi) 2019 National Plan for Urban Development (*Plan National du Développement Urbain*).

Recommendation 3.3. Mainstream migration and displacement into development cooperation. The European Union's new Multi-annual Indicative Programme and the next United Nations Sustainable Development Framework are currently being drafted. Migration considerations should be integrated into the two drafting processes in line with the Government's commitments under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

4.4 Conclusion 4: On the linkages between migration, displacement, and rural and urban development

Insufficient capacities exist to identify and address the linkages between migration, displacement, and rural and urban development

In light of the complex, dynamic and regionalized linkages between migration, displacement, and rural and urban development in Madagascar, it is essential to build the capacities of all the actors concerned to address the challenges and opportunities of internal migration in a coordinated way.

The assessment revealed a particularly strong need to provide all actors involved with basic data on Madagascar's migration-related issues and their linkages with rural and urban development.

Recommendation 4.1. Build capacities to identify and address the linkages between migration, displacement, and rural and urban development. Capacity development should follow a preliminary needs assessment, with a view to focusing on:

- (a) The linkages between migration and sectoral policies;
- (b) Utilization of multi-stakeholder mechanisms that promote policy coherence;
- (c) Rights-based approaches to migration governance and mainstreaming mechanisms;
- (d) The mechanisms, opportunities and challenges related to the engagement of migrants throughout the migration cycle in development planning;
- (e) Policy coherence between different levels of governance (from local to the national, regional and global levels);
- (f) Disaster risk reduction measures and consideration of potential displacement impacts (including cross-sectoral and spatial data collection and analysis).

Capacity-building activities could be developed in the framework of the European Union-funded Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) initiative, which has already provided assistance to Madagascar, building on the lessons learned from the August 2019 Global Forum on Migration and Development workshop.²³

Recommendation 4.2. Raise awareness of migration-related issues among the general public. Awareness and information campaigns on migration and its related challenges and opportunities, targeting the broader population, should be developed, with a focus on areas that are most affected.

²³ "Harnessing migration for rural development", second regional GFMD workshop, Kingston, Jamaica. Available at www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/news-events/news/139-gmfd-workshop-2-jamaica.

4.5 Conclusion 5: On addressing internal migration and displacement in origin and destination communities

Targeted and local responses to the opportunities and challenges of internal migration and displacement in both origin and destination communities are needed

Such responses range from generating livelihood opportunities in communities of origin to addressing social tensions between resident populations and migrants in communities of destination. As suggested by the migration, environment and climate change report (IOM, 2018), the institutional set-up already in place at the local level represents a strong framework for promoting localized development-focused responses to the opportunities and challenges of internal migration and displacement.²⁴

Recommendation 5.1. Mainstream internal migration and displacement into local governance and civil society platforms. Incorporating internal migration and displacement into existing platforms for dialogue, such as local governance and civil society platforms (including those which engage the local governments of different regions), could enhance participatory formulation of local-level interventions.

²⁴ In particular, the development and implementation of the Regional Spatial Planning Scheme (SRAT), the Communal Land Use Scheme (SAC), the Fokontany Development Plan (PDF) or the Local Plan for Land Occupation (PLOF) represent opportunities to incorporate issues of migration, environment and climate change, and to formulate responses adapted to particular local circumstances and contexts.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key legislative and policy documents

Sustainable development

- (a) General Policy of the State (*Politique Générale de l'Etat*), 2014.
- (b) Catching Up for the Development of Madagascar (*Rattraper le Retard de Développement de Madagascar*), 2019–2023.
- (c) National Development Plan (*Plan National de Développement*), 2015–2019.
- (d) National Report to Review the Process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (*Rapport National de Revue du Processus de l'Agenda 2030 pour le Développement Durable*).

Rural development

- (a) Policy Letter for Agriculture (*Lettre de Politique de l'Agriculture*), 2015.
- (b) National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (*Stratégie Nationale REDD+*), 2018.
- (c) National Rural Development Programme (*Programme National de Développement Rural*, PNDR), 2008.
- (d) Rural Development Action Plan (*Plan d'Action pour le Développement Rural*, PADR), 2001.
- (e) Forestry Policy of Madagascar (*Politique Forestière de Madagascar*), 2017.
- (f) National Strategy for the Restoration of Forest Landscapes in Madagascar (*Stratégie Nationale sur la Restauration des Paysages Forestiers à Madagascar*, SNRPF), 2017.
- (g) Nutrition and Food Security Policy (*Plan d'Action National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire*, PANSA), 2005.
- (h) New Letter for Land Policy (*Nouvelle Lettre de Politique Foncière 2015–2030*), 2015.
- (i) National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Training (*Stratégie Nationale sur la Formation Agricole et Rurale*), 2012.
- (j) Sectoral Programme for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (*Programme Sectoriel Agriculture, Elevage et Pêche*, PSAEP), 2015.
- (k) National Plan for Agricultural Investment (*Plan National d'Investissement Agricole 2016–2020*, PNIAEP), 2015.

Urban development

- (a) Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (*Projet de Développement Urbain Intégré et de Résilience du Grand Antananarivo*, PRODUIR), 2018.
- (b) Resettlement Action Plan (*Plan d'Action de Réinstallation*, PAR), 2018.
- (c) National Policy for Territorial Management (*Politique Nationale de l'Aménagement du Territoire*, PNAT), 2015.
- (d) Charter of the Malagasy Environment Act (*Loi portant Charte de l'Environnement Malagasy*), 2015.
- (e) National Plan for Urban Development (*Plan National du Développement Urbain*, PNDU), 2019.

Annex 2: Stakeholder map

Government

Government body	Relevance	Focal sector
Madagascar National Parks	Supports responses to the displacement of persons within and surrounding national parks.	Rural development
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests (<i>Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Écologie et des Forêts</i>)	Protects the environment, safeguards natural resources and preserves human capital in communities of origin and destination. It is also responsible for the national forestry policy.	Rural development
Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women (<i>Ministère de la Population, de la Protection Sociale et de la Promotion de la Femme</i>)	Assists and protects people in vulnerable situations.	Urban development
Ministry of Territorial Planning, Housing and Public Works (<i>Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Habitat et des Travaux Publics</i>)	Responsible for territorial management through the national and regional territorial management schemes (SNAT and SRAT).	Urban development
Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization (<i>Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation</i>)	Responsible for administrative organization across the national territory and for the monitoring of population movements.	Urban development
National Institute of Statistics	Compiles statistics, censuses and studies.	Urban development
Office of the President's Ministry Responsible for Agriculture and Livestock (<i>Ministère auprès de la Présidence en Charge de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage</i>)	Responsible for the National Rural Development Programme. It also has a mandate to address regional inequalities.	Rural development

International organizations and other development partners

Organization	Relevance (areas of work)	Focal sector(s)
African Development Bank (ADB)	Multisectoral development cooperation, including support to rural development, migration, fisheries and infrastructure	Rural development, urban development
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Multisectoral development cooperation, including support to urban development, rural development, environment, education, private sector development and civil society	Urban development
European Commission	Multisectoral development cooperation	Migration, rural development, urban development
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Promotion of sustainable agriculture in migrant arrival areas and endorsing resilient agriculture to combat the effects of climate change in migrant departure areas	Rural development
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Governance, monitoring and management of migration; climate change adaptation; support to communities affected by migration	Migration
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Access to basic community education, water, sanitation, hygiene and social protection	Rural development, urban development
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Sustainable development, environmental protection, local governance	Rural development
World Bank	Multisectoral development cooperation, including support to rural development, education, infrastructure, land management, private sector development, energy, financial sector development, social protection, transport and public administration	Rural development, urban development
World Food Programme (WFP)	Food security	Rural development
World Health Organization (WHO)	Health care at the grass-roots level	Rural development, urban development

Civil society organizations and research institutes

Organization	Relevance	Focal sector
Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG)	Network supporting sustainable natural resource management (with expertise on the effects of migration on natural resource management)	Rural development
CARE International	International NGO specialized in rural development and giving support to displaced persons	Urban development
Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSAgro), University of Antananarivo	International research organization	Rural development
French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement, CIRAD)	International research organization	Rural development
Institut Pasteur de Madagascar (IPM)	National research institute	Economic development
Rural Organizations Network (Réseau Syndicat des Organisations Agricoles, Réseau SOA)	Network of farmer organizations	Rural development
Sampan'Asa momba ny Fampandrosoana / Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar (SAF/FJKM)	National NGO specialized in rural development and giving support to displaced persons	Rural development

Annex 3: Interview guide

Integration of migration into rural and urban development policies

Rural development and migration

Agriculture

- (a) Are agricultural policies aware of the impact of different agricultural investments on migration?
- (b) To what extent and at which level is migration included in agricultural policies?
- (c) Is there any policy enabling seasonal and circular migration schemes to fill the agricultural labour demand?
- (d) How can policies support the integration of internal migrants into rural–urban value chains?

Employment policies in rural areas

- (a) Are there any labour policies aimed at creating employment opportunities for the rural youth (men and women) in Madagascar?
- (b) If yes, how have such measures to increase youth employment in rural areas affected (internal and international) migration flows?
- (c) Is migration considered an adaption strategy in the rural context in Madagascar?
- (d) Are there social protection interventions benefiting rural populations?

Rural development, diaspora engagement and return migration

- (a) Do policies encourage the investment of remittances in rural communities? Are there policies to promote the reinvestment of remittances in the agriculture sector?
- (b) Are there policies or measures facilitating and supporting private and collective investments of diaspora members in rural development in their country of origin? In agriculture and pastoralism in particular? In public local goods (schools, health structures, community infrastructures, etc.)?
- (c) Do policies facilitate the transfer (reduction of the transaction costs), access (use of technology and innovation) and use (financial inclusion and literacy) of remittances at the rural level?
- (d) Are there policies or measures facilitating and supporting the return and reintegration of migrants in rural areas?

Urban development and migration

Migration and urban development planning

- (a) To what extent is urban development planning migration-sensitive? Are migration trends towards cities integrated into planning to make sure said cities have the necessary services?
 - (i) Transport
 - (ii) Services (health, education, etc.)
 - (iii) Housing and sanitation
 - (iv) Energy
- (b) To what extent do urban development policies enhance and value migrants' contributions to the society, economy and culture of cities?
- (c) Are migrants and refugees recorded in population surveys and censuses? Are informal settlements covered?
- (d) Are there measures to avoid or mitigate displacement of people affected by new urban developments?
- (e) Are there policies to enhance cities' resilience to disasters and shocks?

Rural–urban and urban–urban migration

- (a) What are the main trends in respect of rural–urban and urban–urban migration? Are policies promoting local development and employment opportunities in urban and rural areas mitigating or reinforcing these trends?
- (b) How does migration to urban areas affect urban and rural communities, households, and individuals?

Vulnerability of urban migrants

- (a) Are there policies to ensure that migrants are protected from specific vulnerabilities, such as eviction, lack of access to services, labour exploitation and human trafficking?
- (b) Are there systems to ensure migrants are informed of their rights and can access the services and social protection they are entitled to?
- (c) Are the needs and vulnerability to disasters (e.g. floods) of migrants taken into account in DRR (disaster risk reduction) measures?
- (d) Are protection concerns of the children of urban migrants being met?
- (e) Are government and local officers trained to respond to cases of trafficking and exploitation, among other crimes, that have migrant victims?

Integration of rural and urban development issues into migration policies

Migration and development

- (a) Explore the existence of a migration and development policy or diaspora strategy and the current status of the processes.
- (b) Explore past or ongoing migration and development programmes and projects:
 - (i) Lead organizations and involved organizations/institutions (Madagascar Government, IGOs, NGOs and other actors);
 - (ii) Short overviews of the process (key topics and stakeholders involved, and key objectives and actions);
 - (iii) Current status of the process.
- (c) Explore past or ongoing migration mainstreaming and intersectoral policy coordination processes:
 - (i) Policy processes, but also punctual projects or programmes on mainstreaming migration into development and/or specific sectors (or vice versa).

Migration and rural development

- (a) Specify if existing migration policies make any reference (or incorporate issues related) to:
 - (i) Internal migration (rural to rural, rural to urban)
 - (ii) International migration from rural areas
 - (iii) Rural development
 - (iv) Rural employment
 - (v) Rural youth
 - (vi) Role of the diaspora in rural employment
 - (vii) Families of migrants left behind in rural areas
 - (viii) Agriculture
- (b) Explore recent or past migration projects or programmes targeting the previous topics.

Migration and urban development

- (a) Specify if existing migration policies make any reference (or incorporate issues related) to:
 - (i) Rural–urban and urban–urban migration dynamics
 - (ii) Urban development planning
 - (iii) Vulnerability of urban migrants
- (b) Explore recent or past projects or programmes in the migration area targeting the previous topics.

Annex 4: Stakeholders consulted

Organization	Name	Position
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Amélie BERNARD	Project Manager
African Development Bank (ADB)	Vaidjous GUINEO	Rural Infrastructure Engineer
Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG)	Ndranto RAZAKAMANARINA	President
Delegation of the European Union in Madagascar	Federica PETRUCCI	Chargée de Programmes de Coopération Internationale
University of Antananarivo	Zo RABEMANANJARA	Head of Department, ESSA-Forêts (École Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques – Mention Forêts)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Louis MUHIGIRWA	Deputy Representative
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)	Dominique HERVÉ	Chercheur
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Tahina RAMBOLARIMANANA	Director of DPSE (Direction de la Planification et du Suivi Évaluation)
	Fanja RAHARINOMENA	Technician from CPOR (Centre de Promotion des Organisations Rurales)
	Herisoa Marinà RAKOTONIAINA	Technician from DAAB (Direction d'Appui à l'Agri-Business)
	Ninah RAMAROZATOVO	Technician from CPOR
	Marie Christiane RAKOTOARIVONY	Technical Adviser (Conseiller Technique) at CPOR
	Lucile RAZAFIMPAMOA	Technician from DAPA (Direction d'Appui à la Production Agricole)
	Lovahasina Tahiry RASOLONDRAIBE	Head of SDTPE DAVPE (Service de Développement de la Transformation des Produits d'Élevage – Direction d'Appui et de Valorisation des Produits d'Élevage)
	ANDRIAHASIERINJANAKOLONA	Head of SDMPE (Service d'Appui au Développement des Marchés des Produits d'Élevage) DAVPE
	Ravaka RAKOTONDRAIBE	Head of SDFV (Service d'Appui au Développement de la Filière Volaille) DAVPE
	Nirina RABEHARISOA	Head of SDMPH (Service de Développement des Marchés des Produits Halieutiques) DAVPE
	Miora RATSIMBASON	Technician from the Directorate of Communication and Information System
	Désiré TILAHY	General Secretary

Ministry of Territorial Planning, Housing and Public Works	Henintsoa Tahiry HARIMANANA	Research Manager
	Rajo Andry RAFEHIMANANA	Head of Service de la Planification Régionale et Locale (SPRL)
	Lucien RAKOTONDRAMPANANA	Director of Territorial Planning
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Colette RAJAORISON	Director of Programme Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation
	Michaël A RAOBISON	Director of Planning
Midwest Rural Youth Enterprise Project (PROJERMO)	David RASON	National Coordinator
Réseau SOA	Gérard ANDRIAMANDIMBY	Director
Technical Secretariat – Rural Development Action Plan (ST-PADR)	Mbolatiana RAHARIJAONA	Director of Studies and Monitoring
	Bezaka RIVOLALA	Director of Rural Information Systems
	Bako Nirina RABEVOHITRA	Socioeconomic Research Manager, ROR
	Seheno RANAIVOARISOA	Research Manager and UESPS (Unité d'Étude et de Suivi des Politiques et Stratégies) Analyst
	Lila Anica ANDRIATSIMBARISOA	Regional Communications and Relationships Research Manager

Annex 5: Workshop terms of reference

Atelier de restitution des résultats préliminaires: évaluation nationale sur l'alignement des enjeux migratoires dans les politiques publiques à Madagascar

Hôtel COLBERT, Antananarivo – Vendredi 02 août 2019

Contexte

La migration est un phénomène éminemment multisectoriel et multi-facette, reconnu dans l'Agenda 2030 sur le Développement Durable et intégré dans les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODDs), comme un des facteurs pouvant contribuer positivement au développement durable et inclusif.

Cependant, assurer une contribution positive de la migration requière une bonne compréhension et gouvernance des enjeux migratoires – dans leurs aspects positifs à valoriser, et négatifs à atténuer – dans les politiques publiques, et dans les cadres normatifs de planification du développement. Depuis 2017, l'OIM travail avec la Direction Générale de la Coopération et du Développement de la Commission Européenne (DG DEVCO) dans le cadre du projet « Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) » à renforcer les capacités de différents acteurs à aligner et intégrer les enjeux migratoires dans les plans nationaux de planification du développement et dans les politiques publiques sectorielles clés.

Dans le cadre de ce projet, des guidelines pratiques ont été développés, et seront déployés dans trois pays pilotes (Népal, Équateur, Madagascar). Pour chacun de ces pays pilotes, une évaluation nationale sur l'état actuel de prise en considération des enjeux migratoires dans deux secteurs prioritaires, et sur les points d'entrées en vue de l'accompagnement des acteurs nationaux à l'alignement et l'intégration des enjeux migratoires dans ces deux secteurs prioritaires sera menée. Pour Madagascar, les deux secteurs prioritaires sont le développement rural et le développement urbain.

Une Consultante Internationale accompagnée de l'OIM Madagascar effectuera une mission d'évaluation la dernière semaine du mois de juillet. Cette mission d'évaluation part de l'analyse des politiques et stratégies actuelles dans les deux secteurs concernés pour appréhender la prise en compte des enjeux migratoires dans les documents cadres du développement à Madagascar. Des entrevues et discussions avec des acteurs clés seront menées pour apprécier la place de la migration que ce soit dans le processus d'élaboration des politiques et stratégies de développement ou dans la mise en œuvre des programmes et actions y afférents. En particulier, l'évaluation cherchera à rassembler des informations en vue d'analyser l'intégration des enjeux migratoires dans les politiques de développement urbain et rural, en termes de problèmes émergents, de bonnes pratiques, de lacunes et d'opportunités.

Un atelier de restitution d'une demi-journée sera organisé afin de restituer les résultats préliminaires de cette mission d'évaluation aux acteurs nationaux concernés par les enjeux migratoires en général et par les enjeux migratoires en rapport avec le développement rural et le développement urbain en particulier.

Objectif général

L'objectif général de cet atelier de restitution est de restituer aux acteurs nationaux concernés par les enjeux migratoires en général et par les enjeux migratoires en rapport avec le développement rural et le développement urbain en particulier les résultats préliminaires de la mission d'évaluation nationale sur l'état actuel de prise en considération des enjeux migratoires dans les deux secteurs prioritaires pour Madagascar.

Résultats spécifiques attendus:

À la fin de l'atelier, il est attendu spécifiquement que

- (a) Les participants ont été sensibilisés au sujet de l'alignement et de l'intégration des enjeux migratoires dans les cadres de coopération internationale et les politiques publiques sectorielles.
- (b) Les participants ont été informés des résultats préliminaires de la mission d'évaluation nationale à Madagascar.
- (c) Les processus d'intégration de la migration dans les politiques sectorielles et les acteurs impliqués; la perception de la migration parmi les principales parties prenantes dans les secteurs sélectionnés et les défis/opportunités d'intégration de la migration dans la gouvernance de leurs secteurs; l'impact (actuel et en perspective) de l'intégration de la migration dans les politiques sectorielles pertinentes sont identifiés et analysés.
- (d) Les participants ont discuté de points d'entrées pour l'alignement et l'intégration des enjeux migratoires dans les secteurs du développement urbain et du développement rural à Madagascar.
- (e) Les participants ont formulé des recommandations en vue de l'accompagnement des acteurs nationaux à l'alignement et l'intégration des enjeux migratoires dans ces deux secteurs prioritaires.

Agenda

Heure	Activité
8:30–9:00	Accueil et enregistrement des participants
9:00–9:15	Mots de bienvenus du Chef de Mission de l'OIM et représentant de la Délégation de l'Union européenne
9:15–9:30	Introduction générale <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Présentation des participants(b) Présentation du Projet MMICD(c) Introduction de l'atelier et de ses objectifs
9:30–10:15	Présentation des résultats de l'évaluation préliminaire sur l'intégration de la migration au développement dans les secteurs de du développement urbain et rural au Madagascar et discussion.
10:15–11:35	Travail en groupe et restitution en plénière sur les deux secteurs prioritaires: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Développement urbain(b) Développement rural
11:35–11:45	Prochains étapes
11:45–12:00	Clôture de l'atelier
12:00–12:30	Cocktail

Participants

Organization	Name	Position
Alliance Voahary Gasy	Ndranto RAZAKAMANARINA	President
CARE International	Katia RAKOTOBÉ	Head of Communication and Advocacy
French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)	Heriniaina RAKOTOMALALA	Researcher
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Mourchidi MOUSSAFIRI	Programme Assistant
Midwest Rural Youth Enterprise Project (PROJERMO)	Lala Herizo ANDRIANJAFY	Agriculture Lead
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Bruno RAKOTOARISOA	Technical Collaborator, DPSE
	Schepardwin RAMANITOHANA	Head of Service, DAPA
	Ninah RAMAROZATOVO	Technical Coordinator, CPOR
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Julien ANDRIANAMBININTSOA	Research Manager, Direction Générale de l'Economie et du Plan (DGEP)
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Annex 6: Migration-related international instruments ratified by Madagascar

Table A. Migration-related international instruments ratified by Madagascar

Year ratified	Title of instrument
1969	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1969
1971	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
1971	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Its Optional Protocol, 1969
1971	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
1981	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981
1989	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1981
1990	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990
1991	Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990
2004	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, 2000
2004	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000
2005	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1987
2005	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2003
2015	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2008
2015	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990

Madagascar has also ratified the eight “fundamental” ILO conventions on labour issues.

Table B. Eight ILO fundamental conventions on labour issues ratified by Madagascar

Year ratified	ILO fundamental convention
1960	C029 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
1960	C087 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
1961	C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
1962	C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
1998	C098 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
2000	C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Minimum age specified: 15 years
2001	C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
2007	C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

Annex 7: Migration data sources for Madagascar

Key migration data sources for the Malagasy context include the following:

- (a) 2018 national census;
- (b) Priority household surveys;²⁵
- (c) National demographic and health surveys;
- (d) 2003–2004 Reproductive Health and Child Survival Baseline Survey;
- (e) 1999 Work Permit and Residence Visa Survey;
- (f) Databases of the departments that issue permits to migrants;²⁶
- (g) Border control registration data;
- (h) Regional monographies;²⁷
- (i) 2013 Migration Profile.²⁸

25 Organized regularly in 1994–2005 and then in 2010.

26 These are the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration, the Economic Development Board of Madagascar and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

27 Each region of Madagascar has a monography of migration flows, although it does not detail regions of origin and destination (called *Programmes Régionaux de Développement Rural*, 2007).

28 The first attempt to collect data from administrative databases was IOM's 2013 Migration Profile, which drew from the databases of visas granted.

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