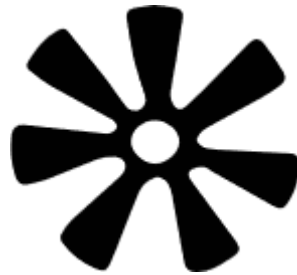


Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Madagascar

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Madagascar was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Madagascar's population increased from 5.1 million in 1960, via 11.6 million in 1990, to 28 million in 2020.
- 2 Madagascar's adult literacy rate is 75% (15 years and older, 2018).
- 3 The so-called education index (used as part of the human development index) improved between 2000 (earlier data not available) and 2018: from 0.399 to 0.493 (it can vary between 0 and 1).
- 4 Regional inequality is very high. Performing best throughout is Analamanga (the region where the capital is located). The region with the fastest development is Androy, which is the region that performed worst in 2000 and 2010. The slowest developing region is Atsimo Andrefana, the region that performed worst in 2018.
- 5 The Mean Years of Schooling for adults improved between 2000 and 2018, from 5.2 years to 6.1 years. There is very high regional inequality.
- 6 The Expected Years of Schooling for children improved somewhat: from 8.2 to 10.0 years. There is high regional inequality throughout the period.
- 7 Madagascar has had higher education institutions since the 1950s-1960s although the history of tertiary education can be traced further back in time. Currently there are 62 tertiary knowledge institutions in Madagascar, 24 public and 38 private ones. There are probably around 150,000 students in Madagascar, and there are around 8,000 students abroad.
- 8 One university, Université d'Antananarivo, is in the 4icu top 200 of African institutions (rank 134 in 2020).
- 9 Think tanks: Madagascar has five think tanks.
- 10 Museums: there are around 20 museums in Madagascar.

Part 1: The Story

Madagascar's demographic and education development

The Republic of Madagascar (*Repoblikan'i Madagasikara*) is an island state in the Indian Ocean. It was a French colony from 1897 onwards. The country became independent in 1960, after gaining an autonomous status within the French Community in 1958.

Madagascar's population increased from 4.1 million in 1950, and 5.1 million in 1960 to 27.7 million in early 2020. In 1960, only 11 % of the population lived in cities (only 0.5 million people), while the urban population has increased to 39% or 10.7 million in 2020.

Madagascar has one major city: Antananarivo, the capital city in the centre of the country.

Madagascar's life expectancy increased from 40.3 years for males and 42.2 years for females in 1960 to 66.5 years for males and 68.2 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 20.2 years in 1960 to 16.8 years in 1980. Since then, it started to increase and is presently about 19.6 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 7.3 live-born children. Since the early 1970s, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.1 live-born children¹.

Map of Madagascar



Source: <http://citypopulation.de/en/madagascar/cities/>

Literacy and enrolment

Madagascar's adult literacy rate is (2018) 75%: men 77% and women 72%. Of the youth (15-24 years old) 0.5 million males and 0.5 million females were regarded as illiterate in 2018.


¹ <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/madagascar-population/>

For the adult population as a whole these figures are 1.8 million for males and 2.2 million for females.

Madagascar's population of primary school age children (6-10 years) is about 3.5 million children². Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 10 (five years). Currently, 96% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (11-17) are 4.3 million. 30% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2018): males 28.7% and females leading at 31.0%. Finally, 2.7 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 3.7% in 2010 to 5.4 % in 2018, with females having more or less the same level of attendance as males. This means that there are currently about 150,000 tertiary students in Madagascar's knowledge institutions. According to CampusFrance, about 5,000 students were in international mobility in 2017³. The most popular countries for Malagasy students are: France (though percentages are falling), Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Canada, USA, Turkey and Switzerland.

Regional differentiation of education results, 2000-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 2000 and 2018, for 22 regions in Madagascar:

<p>Alaotra Mangoro (11) Analamanga (4) Analanjirofo (13) Anamoroni Mania (14) Androy (21) Anosy (22) Atsimo Andrefana (20) Atsimo Atsinanana (17) Atsinanana (12) Betsiboka (9) Boeny (8) Bongolava (6) Diana (1) Haute Matsiatra (15) Ihorombe (18) Itasy (3) Melaky (10) Menabe (19) Sava (2) Sofia (7) Vakinankaratra (5) Vatovavy Fitovinany (16)</p>	 <p>Source: wikipedia</p>
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² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mg>

³ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/madagascar_en.pdf

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 2000 (earliest year available), 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2 ('the data').

Education index

The education index has improved in all of Madagascar's regions between 2000 and 2010, and 16 out of the 22 regions improved between 2010 and 2018 (see table 1 in part 2). Performing best throughout is Analamanga (the region where the capital is located). The region with the fastest development is Androy, which is the region that performed worst in 2000 and 2010. The slowest developing region is Atsimo Andrefana, the region that performed worst in 2018. Regional inequality is very high.

Is there a correlation between the education index and population figures? Androy, which experienced the fastest growth, scores high on population growth. However, the region with the slowest development also scores high on population growth. We compare 2000 with 2018. See table 2 in part 2.

Mean years of schooling for adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades".⁴

The educational standard of the adult population of Madagascar has improved in all of the regions between 2000 and 2010, and in 14 out of the 22 regions between 2010 and 2018 (see table 3 in part 2). Regional inequality has been extremely high throughout the period though there is a sharp decline between 2010 and 2018. Performing best throughout is Analamanga. The region with the fastest development is Androy, which is the region that performed worst throughout the period. The slowest developing region is Atsimo Andrefana.

Expected years of schooling for children

UNDP defines the 'expected years of schooling' as the: "Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life".⁵

For Malagasy children educational prospects have improved in all of the regions between 2000 and 2010, and in 17 out of the 22 regions between 2010 and 2018 (see table 4 in part 2). Regional inequality has been high throughout the period. Performing best throughout is Analamanga. The region with the fastest development is Androy, which is also the region

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

that performed worst throughout the period. The slowest developing region is Atsimo Andrefana.

Historical Development of Private and Public Universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions.

Madagascar currently has 62 universities or other tertiary institutions.

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	3	5	12	18	20	22	22	24	24
Private	3	3	3	5	11	15	22	28	38	38
Religious	3	3	3	3	3	8	9	11	12	12
Total	3	6	8	17	29	35	44	50	62	62

(Sources: see part 2)

Public Universities

Madagascar currently has 24 public institutions for tertiary education. 12 institutes are located in or near the capital (although for some the location is unsure). The other 12 are located in five other regions of the country. One public institute has a religious affiliation.



University of Antananarivo⁶



Madagascar's oldest university is the University of Antananarivo. Originally founded in 1955 as Institut des Hautes Etudes with origins tracing back to 1896 (School of Medicine), it became the University of Madagascar in 1961 and was later renamed University of Antananarivo. See table 5 in part 2.

Private Universities

Madagascar currently has 38 private institutions for tertiary education. 33 institutes are located in or near the capital. The other five are located in four other regions of the country. 11 private institutes have a religious affiliation. Before 1961 all tertiary educations were Catholic institutions, later many other denominational private tertiary institutions started as well. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from 1900 onwards and in 2010 there were more private institutions than public ones.

⁶ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Antananarivo



Université Catholique de Madagascar⁷

The Université Catholique de Madagascar is the oldest official private university in Madagascar. It was founded in 1960 as an institute within the Major Seminary of Antananarivo, and later became an independent institute. It gained accreditation from the Malagasy government in 2000, and in 2011 took its present name. See table 6 in part 2.

Regional distribution of Madagascar's Universities

45 of the 62 institutes are located in or near the capital Antananarivo, in the region Analamanga. The other institutes are located in seven of the other regions, more or less evenly distributed in the country. See table 7 in part 2.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report there are four think tanks in Madagascar. It only provides the name of two of those, although no further details are given. Some more results for think tanks were found online. Madagascar also has a National Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences (AcNALS). See part 2, table 8.

Museums in Madagascar



Andafiavaratra Palace Museum⁸

Madagascar has about 20 museums though it is unsure if all of them are operational. Seven are located in Antananarivo. The others are more or less spread around the country. See table 9 in part 2.

⁷ Source: https://www.facebook.com/pg/UCM.Madagascar/photos/?ref=page_internal

⁸ Source: https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleis_van_Andafiavaratra

Part 2: the data

Table 1: Madagascar: Education index 2000-2018⁹

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Alaotra Mangoro	0.428	0.518	0.518	1.21
Analamanga	0.558	0.674	0.695	1.25
Analanjirifo	0.376	0.466	0.522	1.39
Anamoroni Mania	0.423	0.513	0.519	1.23
Androy	0.167	0.219	0.329	1.97
Anosy	0.255	0.310	0.318	1.25
Atsimo Andrefana	0.284	0.339	0.290	1.02
Atsimo Atsinanana	0.246	0.303	0.332	1.35
Atsinanana	0.464	0.560	0.545	1.17
Betsiboka	0.335	0.406	0.409	1.22
Boeny	0.429	0.513	0.474	1.10
Bongolava	0.363	0.440	0.438	1.21
Diana	0.419	0.522	0.632	1.51
Haute Matsiatra	0.422	0.511	0.512	1.21
Ihorombe	0.298	0.361	0.349	1.17
Itasy	0.356	0.437	0.486	1.37
Melaky	0.235	0.293	0.356	1.51
Menabe	0.321	0.388	0.380	1.18
Sava	0.399	0.494	0.556	1.39
Sofia	0.420	0.512	0.526	1.25
Vakinankaratra	0.399	0.486	0.515	1.29
Vatovavy Fitovinany	0.301	0.372	0.423	1.41
Total	0.399	0.484	0.493	1.24
Inequality	3.3	3.1	2.4	

Table 2: Madagascar: changes in regional population between 2000 and 2018; population numbers in millions

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Alaotra Mangoro	0.86	1.14	1.29	1.50
Analamanga	2.36	3.13	3.62	1.53
Analanjirifo	0.89	1.15	1.05	1.18
Anamoroni Mania	0.59	0.78	0.87	1.47
Androy	0.46	0.66	1.13	2.46
Anosy	0.48	0.65	0.86	1.79
Atsimo Andrefana	0.88	1.24	1.99	2.26
Atsimo Atsinanana	0.54	0.76	1.15	2.13
Atsinanana	0.86	1.16	1.50	1.74
Betsiboka	0.22	0.30	0.40	1.82

⁹ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Boeny	0.54	0.72	0.81	1.50
Bongolava	0.43	0.58	0.74	1.72
Diana	0.38	0.54	0.94	2.47
Haute Matsiatra	0.85	1.14	1.42	1.67
Ihorombe	0.29	0.38	0.37	1.28
Itasy	0.68	0.89	0.92	1.35
Melaky	0.17	0.23	0.29	1.71
Menabe	0.39	0.55	0.90	2.31
Sava	0.71	0.92	0.87	1.23
Sofia	0.90	1.21	1.52	1.69
Vakinankaratra	1.44	1.91	2.16	1.50
Vatovavy Fitovinany	0.82	1.11	1.46	1.78
Total	15.8	21.2	26.3	

Table 3: Madagascar: Regional data for 'mean years of schooling'.

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Alaotra Mangoro	5.81	6.77	6.59	1.13
Analamanga	8.69	10.1	9.73	1.12
Analanjirifo	3.40	4.12	5.11	1.50
Anamoroni Mania	5.59	6.55	6.66	1.19
Androy	0.98	1.27	2.17	2.21
Anosy	2.97	3.46	3.45	1.16
Atsimo Andrefana	3.49	3.98	3.32	0.95
Atsimo Atsinanana	2.41	2.87	3.26	1.35
Atsinanana	5.71	6.65	6.49	1.14
Betsiboka	4.37	5.10	5.09	1.16
Boeny	5.71	6.61	6.18	1.10
Bongolava	4.78	5.57	5.42	1.13
Diana	5.08	6.18	7.91	1.56
Haute Matsiatra	5.18	6.06	6.14	1.19
Ihorombe	3.39	4.01	4.36	1.29
Itasy	4.56	5.39	5.83	1.28
Melaky	2.91	3.46	3.84	1.32
Menabe	3.91	4.56	4.54	1.16
Sava	4.29	5.17	6.26	1.46
Sofia	4.83	5.69	6.00	1.24
Vakinankaratra	5.17	6.06	6.24	1.21
Vatovavy Fitovinany	3.17	3.83	4.71	1.49
Total	5.17	6.05	6.10	1.18
Inequality	8.9	8.0	4.5	

Table 4: Madagascar: Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Alaotra Mangoro	8.45	10.5	10.7	1.27

Analamanga	9.67	12.2	13.3	1.38
Analanjirifo	9.45	11.8	12.7	1.34
Anamoroni Mania	8.53	10.6	10.7	1.25
Androy	4.84	6.35	9.23	1.91
Anosy	5.62	7.01	7.32	1.30
Atsimo Andrefana	6.05	7.41	6.44	1.10
Atsimo Atsinanana	5.95	7.45	8.04	1.35
Atsinanana	9.85	12.2	11.8	1.20
Betsiboka	6.82	8.49	8.62	1.26
Boeny	8.58	10.6	9.63	1.12
Bongolava	7.34	9.14	9.25	1.26
Diana	8.99	11.4	13.3	1.48
Haute Matsiatra	8.97	11.1	11.1	1.24
Ihorombe	6.67	8.19	7.34	1.10
Itasy	7.34	9.26	10.5	1.43
Melaky	4.98	6.40	8.21	1.65
Menabe	6.85	8.48	8.23	1.20
Sava	9.23	11.6	12.5	1.35
Sofia	9.31	11.6	11.7	1.26
Vakinankaratra	8.16	10.2	11.1	1.36
Vatovavy Fitovinany	7.02	8.81	9.58	1.36
Total	8.16	10.2	10.4	1.27
Inequality	2.0	1.9	2.1	

Table 5: Public universities in Madagascar

University	Year of establishment	Location	website
University of Antananarivo (until 1988 University of Madagascar); 4icu: 1 (Africa: 134, world: 6860)	1961 (1955/1941/1896)	Antananarivo; Also in Antsirabe and Soavinandriana	http://www.univ-antananarivo.mg/
Institut des Civilisations, Musée d'Art et d'Archéologie (IC/MAA) (link with university)	1964	Antananarivo	http://www.univ-antananarivo.mg/wp/civilisation-art-archeologie/
Laboratoire de Radio-Isotopes – Doctorate School "Agriculture, Livestock and Environment" (LRI) (link with university)	1965	Antananarivo	http://www.laboradioisotopes.mg
Institut pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie (IME) (link with university)	1977	Antananarivo	http://www.univ-antananarivo.mg/Institut-pour-la-Maitrise-de-l-Energie

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Université de Mahajanga – Institut d'Odonto-Stomatologie tropicale (IOSTM)	1977	Mahajanga	
Université de Fianarantsoa – Ecole nationale d'Informatique (ENI)	1983 (1980)	Fianarantsoa	http://www.univ-fianar.mg
Université de Fianarantsoa – Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS)	1983 (1980)	Fianarantsoa	-
Institut national des Sciences comptables et de l'Administration d'Entreprises (INSCAE)	1986 (1983)	Antananarivo	http://www.inscae.mg
Université de Toliara – Institut d'Halieutique et des Sciences marines (IHSM)	1986	Toliara	http://www.ihsm.mg
University of Toliara; 4icu: 2 (world: 10241)	1988 (1971)	Toliara	http://www.univ-toliara.mg/
University of Fianarantsoa; 4icu: 3 (world: 11037)	1988 (1977)	Fianarantsoa	http://www.univ-fianar.mg/
Institut et Observatoire de Geophysique d'Antananarivo (IOGA) (link with university)	1989	Antananarivo	http://www.ioga.mg
University of Mahajanga; 4icu: 4 (world: 11116)	1992 (1977)	Mahajanga	http://www.univ-mahajanga.mg
University of Toamasina; 4icu: 5 (world: 11317)	1992 (1977)	Toamasina	http://www.univ-toamasina.mg
University of Antsiranana or University of North Madagascar; 4icu: 6 (world: 11724)	1992 (1975)	Antsiranana	http://www.univ-antsiranana.edu.mg
Institut national des Sciences et Techniques nucléaires (Madagascar-INSTN)	1992 (1976)	Antananarivo	http://www.instn.mg
Université d'Antsiranana – Ecole supérieure polytechnique (ESPA)	1994 (1977)	Antsiranana	http://www.univ-antsiranana.edu.mg/polytechnique/lecole-superieure-polytechnique
Université d'Antsiranana – Ecole normale supérieure	1994 (1991)	Antsiranana	http://www.univ-antsiranana.edu.mg/enset

pour l'Enseignement technique (ENSET)			
Ecole nationale d'Administration (ENAM)	1995 (1988, and 1960-1972)	Antananarivo	http://www.enam.gov.mg
Université de Fianarantsoa – Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Environnement (ISTE)	1999	Fianarantsoa	-
Higher Institute of Technology of Antananarivo	2001 (1999)	Antananarivo	http://www.ist-tana.mg
Institut National de Santé Publique et Communautaire (INSPC)	2002	Antananarivo	-
Higher Institute of Theology and Philosophy of Madagascar	<2016	Antananarivo?	-
Higher Polytechnic Institute of Madagascar	<2016	Antananarivo?	-

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, <https://www.4icu.org/>, World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); google, and the websites of the institutions, if available).

Table 6: Private universities in Madagascar

University	Year of establishment	Location	website
Grand Séminaire d'Antananarivo (Catholic)	1912	Antananarivo	-
Université Catholique de Madagascar (Catholic)	1960 (1973/1997 /2011)	Antananarivo	(-)
Université Catholique de Madagascar – Ecole de Service Social (Catholic)	1960	Antananarivo	-
Espace Universitaire Régional de l'Océan Indien - EUROI	1989	Antananarivo	http://euroi.mg
Institut Supérieur de la Communication, des Affaires et du Management Madagascar (ISCAM)	1990	Antananarivo	http://www.iscam-mada.com
Centre national de Télé-Enseignement de Madagascar (CNTEMAD)	1992	Antananarivo	http://www.cntemad.mg
Ecole supérieure sacrée coeur d'Antanimena (ESSCA) (Christian)	1992	Antananarivo	http://www.essca.mg

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Ecole supérieure de Technologie (EST Tana)	1992	Antananarivo	
Université Catholique de Madagascar – Ecole d'Infirmiers(ères) St François d'Assise (Catholic)	1993	Antananarivo	-
Institut supérieur polytechnique de Madagascar (ISPM)	1993	Antananarivo	http://ispm-edu.com
Hautes Etudes Chrétiennes du Management et de Mathématiques appliquées (HECMMA) (Christian)	1997	Antananarivo	
Institut d'enseignement supérieur de Technologie Informatique et de Management d'entreprise (IESTIME)	1998	Antananarivo	-
Institut Universitaire Polytechnique de Madagascar (ISM ADVANCEA)	1998	Antananarivo	-
Université Adventiste Zurcher	1999 (1996)	Antsirabe	http://zurcher.edu.mg /
Athénée Saint Joseph Antsirabe (Christian)	2000	Antsirabe	http://www.univ-asja.net/asja
Ecole supérieure de l'Information et de la Communication - SAMIS-ESIC	2001	Antananarivo	http://www.samis-esic.mg
Institut de Management des Arts et Métiers - IMGAM	2002 (1992)	Antananarivo	http://imgam.mg
Engineering School of Tourism, Informatics, Interpretership and Management (ESTIIM)	2002	Antananarivo	http://www.estiim.net
Ecole Supérieure de Comptabilité d'Administration et de Management d'Entreprise (ESCAME)	2002	Antananarivo	-
FFMM IMD Fianarantsoa	2003	Fianarantsoa	http://malagasyhomby.org
Ecole Supérieure d'Informatique et de Gestion des Entreprises (ESIGE)	2003	Mahajanga	http://www.esige-majunga.org
Institut Supérieur en Informatique IS-INFO (IS INFO)	2004	Antananarivo	http://www.is-info.net
Higher Vocational Agricultural School of Bevalala (Jezuïtes)	2006 (1957)	Bevalala	https://cfpbevalala.wordpress.com
Arsenal Higher Polytechnic Institute / Institut Supérieur Polytechnique Arsenal	2006	Moramanga (>2012 also Antananarivo)	(-)
ACEEM University	2008	Antananarivo	http://universiteaceem.com
Institut supérieur de Travail Social (ISTS)	2009 (1960)	Antananarivo	-

Université Reformée de Madagascar (Christian)	<2010	Antananarivo	-
Institut d'Études Politiques de Madagascar (Christian)	2010	Antananarivo	http://iep-madagascar.com/fr/
Université privée Hay Soa (UPHS)	2011	Antananarivo	-
Institute of Management and Tourism & Institute of Management and Technology (IMT) (IMT) [Christian]	2014 (1998)	Antananarivo	www.institut-imt.com
Ecole Internationale D'Hôtellerie et de Management VATEL	<2016	Antananarivo	https://www.vatel.mg/
EEFPS Condorcet	<2016	Antananarivo	-
Gate University (GUA Ambohidratrimo)	<2016	Ambohidratrimo	http://www.gateuniversity-madagascar.com
Institut de Management et de Gestion Appliqués	<2016	Antananarivo	-
Institut de Géologie de l'ingénierie et de l'environnement de Madagascar (ISGIE Madagascar)	<2016	Antananarivo	http://www.isgie.com
Institut de Formation Technique (IFT Antananarivo)	<2016	Antananarivo, Also branches in Ambositra, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Manjunga, and Toliara	-
Institute of Technical Technology, Living and Interdisciplinary Arts of Madagascar (INTETLIAM)	<2016	Antananarivo	-
Vocational Institute of Madagascar Institut supérieur des Métiers de Madagascar (IS2M)	<2016	Antananarivo	http://is2m-madagascar.com

Sources: see table 5

Table 7: Regional distribution of universities in Madagascar

Region	Public	Private	Total	Number per million inhabitants
Alaotra Mangoro	0	1	1	0.78
Analamanga	12	33	45	12.4
Analanjirifo	0	0	0	0
Anamoroni Mania	0	0	0	0
Androy	0	0	0	0
Anosy	0	0	0	0

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Atsimo Andrefana	2	0	2	1.00
Atsimo Atsinanana	0	0	0	0
Atsinanana	1	0	1	0.67
Betsiboka	0	0	0	0
Boeny	2	1	3	3.70
Bongolava	0	0	0	0
Diana	3	0	3	3.19
Haute Matsiatra	4	1	5	3.52
Ihorombe	0	0	0	0
Itasy	0	0	0	0
Melaky	0	0	0	0
Menabe	0	0	0	0
Sava	0	0	0	0
Sofia	0	0	0	0
Vakinankaratra	0	2	2	0.93
Vatovavy Fitovinany	0	0	0	0
Total	24	38	62	2.36

For the last column we used the population numbers as given in table 2.

Table 8: Think tanks in Madagascar

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location	website
Madagascar's National Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences	1902	Antananarivo	https://www.interacademies.org/organization/madagascars-national-academy-arts-letters-and-sciences-acnals
Institut National de Santé Publique et Communautaire	>1960	Antananarivo	http://www.sante.gov.mg/inspc/
Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes et d'Appui a	2003	Antananarivo	http://www.cream.mg/

l'Analyse Economique a Madagascar (CREAM)			
Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development	?	?	-
Le Cercle 18	?	?	https://www.cercle18.com/

(Sources; google,

https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks)

Table 9: Museums in Madagascar

Museums	Location
Andafiavaratra Palace Museum	Antananarivo
Museum of Ethnology and Paleontology	Antananarivo
Museum of Art and Archaeology	Antananarivo
National Museum of Geology	Antananarivo
Private Pirate's Museum Vazimba Museum of the commune of Alasora https://pirates-museum.business.site/	Antananarivo
Private Museum of Lohavohitra	Antananarivo
Museum of Photography of Madagascar https://www.photo-madagascar.com/	Antananarivo
Oceanographic Research Museum (CNRO)	Nosy Be
Musée Faniahy of the University of Fianarantsoa	Fianarantsoa
Floating Museum of the Canal des Pangalanes	Fianarantsoa
CEREL Museum of the University of Toamasina	Toamasina
Museum of the Port of Toamasina	Toamasina
Musée National de la Gendarmerie	Moramanga
Andasibe Museum	Moramanga
LAMPY Museum of the commune of Fenoarivo Atsinanana	Fenoarivo Atsinanana

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Mozea Akiba of the University of Mahajanga	Mahajanga
CEDRATOM Museum of the University of Toliara	Toliara
Anosy museum and Flacourt fortress	Tolanaro
Private Museum Arembelo Androy Berenty	Tolanaro
Andohahela Museum	Tolanaro

(source: Wikipedia: Museums; and other sources). Not included: cultural centres. Wikipedia does not give any details about (possible) websites.

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