

THIS INDIAN Ocean island is rich in natural wonders. It has been estimated that of the approximately 200 000 species and sub-species existing on Madagascar, as many as 150 000 are unique to the island. Half the world's species of chameleons, for example, are found nowhere else than in Madagascar. The reason for this can be attributed to the island's long isolation from the continents on either side. As part of East Gondwana, it split from Africa about 160-million years ago; and then split from the Indian sector of East Gondwana around 70-million years later. Through all the thousands of intervening millennia, Madagascar drifted and evolved without the presence of people.

Only somewhere around the 5th century AD did the first human inhabitants begin to arrive, probably in outrigger sailing canoes all the way from Borneo or Sulawesi (southern Celebes). More or less at the same time, it seems that intrepid Bantu groupings found their way across the Mozambique Channel. The Malagasy oral tradition suggests, but without much foundation at present, the presence of early hunter-gatherer people. Written history, however, only begins with the establishment of trading posts along the northwest coast by Arab traders in the 7th century. By then, the Malagasy language was well established, and social organisation took the form of independent chiefdoms, which grew in size and importance, and were further able to extend their power by trading with Indian Ocean neighbours.

Europeans entered the Madagascar arena only in 1500, when a Portuguese sea captain 'discovered' the island and established trade links. The French then took an interest, but failed to establish a colony, doing so on present day Reunion and Mauritius instead. They did, however, set up trading posts along the east coast of the island in the late 17th century.

At the same time one chiefdom, the Merina, succeeded in gaining control over most of the island. Their monarchs reigned continuously from 1795 to 1897. Towards the end of this period, however, the French returned, fought several wars with the locals and finally annexed the island, sending the Merina monarchy into exile in Algeria.

Malagasy troops fought for the Allies in the 1939-1945 World War. Not long after the soldiers came home, a huge nationalist uprising racked the island. After bitter fighting that lasted several months and caused around 90 000 deaths, the uprising was suppressed. The writing was on the wall for the colonial power, however, and self-determination for the Malagasy Republic was proclaimed in October 1958, with full independence following in 1960.

In the 1970s Madagascar swung to the left. It severed all ties with France and nationalised large sectors of the economy. The National Front for the Defence of the Revolution took power in 1977. By 1986, however, under the pressure of increasing government debt, a free-market economy re-emerged. Recent developments include the aggressive pursuit of foreign investment. In tandem with this is a new determination to obviate the most obvious obstacles to such investment. These include the combating of the unacceptably high levels of corruption, the introduction of land-ownership reform, and the active encouragement of the study of American and European business techniques.

Madagascar today has several major environmental problems that require urgent attention. Most of these stem from the extensive deforestation that has taken place over many years. Slash and burn agricultural techniques have done extensive damage, as have overgrazing and excessive crop production on overworked soil. New mining and oilfield developments, while expected to give a welcome boost to the Malagasy economy, are also causing environmental concern.

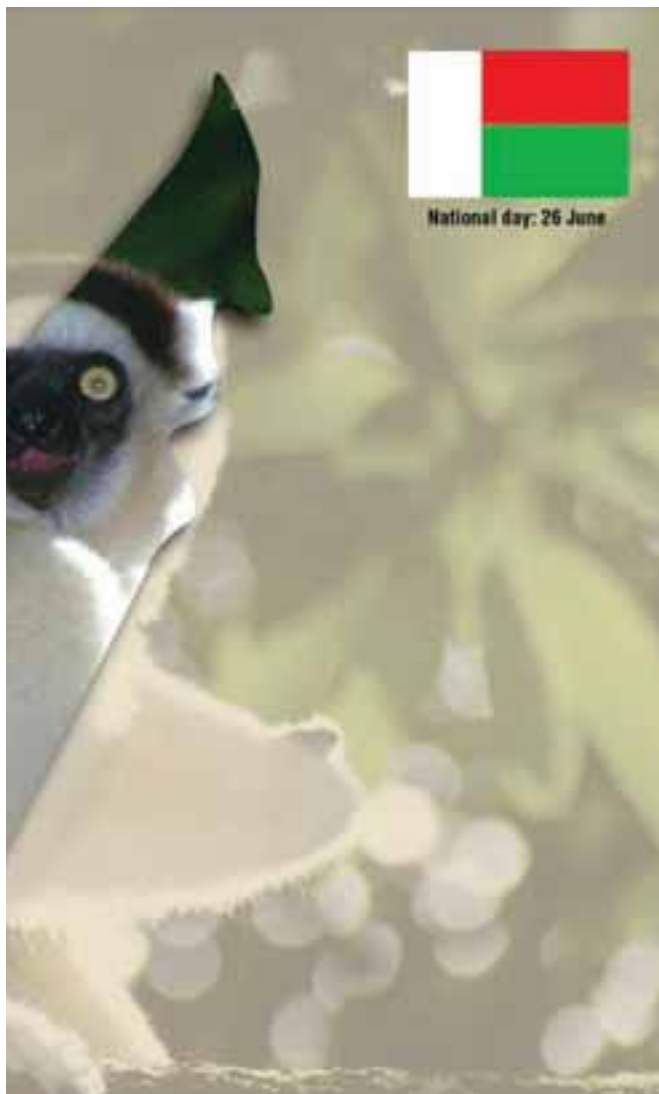
All this is fertile ground for lively universities committed to national objectives.



KEY COUNTRY CONTEXT STATISTICS

Population:	17.867 million (2006)
GDP:	US\$ 309 (2006) per capita
Human Development Index (HDI):	0.533
Unemployment levels:	50% (2004 Estimate)
Key economic sectors:	Mining, Agriculture, Industry and Tourism
Principal Exports:	Textile and Clothing, Coffee, Vanilla, Cloves, Pepper, Cocoa, Litchis, Prawns, Mining Products and Crafts
HIV and Aids prevalence:	0.13% (2007 Estimate)
Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio:	139 (2006)
Gross Secondary Enrolment Ratio:	24 (2006)
Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio:	3 (2006)

Source: Country context data was obtained from a variety of sources: (CIA, 2008; SADC, 2008; UNAIDS, 2008; UNDP, 2008; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2006)



POLICY CONTEXT

Madagascar's education policies are encapsulated in several policies: the Strategic Plan for the Reform and Development of the Education Sector; the Education for all Plan (World Bank, 2005); Foundation of Universities (Directive 92-030) (1992); and Organisation of Private Universities (Décret no 95-681) (Bloom et al, 1996). These policies are supported by broader policies that focus on and articulate plans for the overall development of the country, for example the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Madagascar Action Plan.

HIGHER EDUCATION LEGISLATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Madagascar Action Plan 2007-2012. Challenge 5: Transform higher education	The goals are: 1) Ensure competitiveness, creativity, employability of the graduates 2) Scientific and technological research and innovation (socio-economic and cultural development) 3) Offer diversified courses to meet the economic and social needs 4) The governance of public universities will be improved 5) High quality private universities and technical institutes will be developed. ²⁰

Source: MRCI report

NATIONAL LEVEL OVERVIEW

Madagascar's education system is divided into primary, first cycle secondary, technical secondary, and second cycle secondary education. This is followed by tertiary education, which offers studies at university level as well as at non-university level, including post-secondary studies in technical and vocational skills (International Association of Universities [IAU] World Higher Education Database, 2003).

According to the Malagasy MoE, there are 30 institutions of higher learning in Madagascar, distributed as follows.

TYPE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS
Publicly funded universities	6
Publicly funded polytechnics or specialised colleges	2
Privately funded, accredited universities or colleges	21
National Centre for Media Education (CNTEMAD)	1
TOTAL	30

Source: Madagascar MoE questionnaire response

LIST OF STATUTORY BODIES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research (MENRS)	MENRS is responsible for overall management and accountability of national education and research.
General Department of post basic education and research (DGEPRF)	DGEPRF develops and implements policy related to high school, technical and professional development, higher education, and scientific research.
Directorate General of Higher Education and Research (DGESR)	Higher Education and research are currently under supervision of the <i>DGESR</i> .
Department of Public Higher Education and the Directorate of Private Higher Education	Higher Education is under the guardianship of the Department of Public Higher Education and the Directorate of Private Higher Education.
Higher Education Department (DESUP)	DESUP is in charge of development and implementation of policy related to higher education.
COPRIES	COPRIES is an organ of advice on harmonisation and co-ordination in international and national level action to execute policy in relation to Higher Education and Research by forming partnerships with companies, universities, centres of research, and laboratories and other organisations.

²⁰ Madagascar Action Plan 2007-2012; A Bold and Exciting Plan for Rapid Development, pp. 57-58 and Fourth PRSC, May 2007, p.10

FUNDING DATA	
Public Expenditure on Education as a % of Gross National Income (GNI)	No data
% Education budget allocated to higher education	10%
Loan/Grant scheme in place	Yes

Source: SARUA (2008) – 'Towards a Common Future: Higher Education in the SADC Region'

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
KEY INDICATORS	INDICATORS FOR MADAGASCAR
R&D Intensity [The ratio of Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)]	0.12% (2000)
ISI Output (Number of papers published in the 7500+ journals of the ISI Web of Science)	1990-1995: 235 1996-2001: 405 2002-2007: 675

Source: SARUA (2008) – CREST report

LIST OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN MADAGASCAR	
UNIVERSITIES IN MADAGASCAR	WEBSITE
University of Antananarivo	www.univ-antananarivo.mg
University of Fianarantsoa	www.univ-fianar.mg
University of Mahajanga	www.univ-mahajanga.mg
University of North Madagascar	www.univ-antsiranana.org
University of Toamasina	www.refer.mg/edu/minesup/toamasin/toamasin.htm
University of Toliara	www.refer.mg/edu/minesup/toliara/toliara.htm



UNIVERSITY OF ANTANANARIVO

THE FIRST traces of formal education arrived in Madagascar in 1820 when a mission school was established in Antananarivo. Eighty years later, the French set up a schooling system of sorts. However, it would be another half century, and amid the clamour for independence, that the first public tertiary institution came into being. The Institute for Advanced Studies, started in 1955, was the embryo from which the University of Madagascar grew. Before this development, several small training opportunities did exist in medicine (from 1896) and law (from 1947), and these were subsumed into the central institution around the time of independence.

The University of Madagascar consisted of several faculties, including Law, Economics, Sciences, Medicine (health services), Letters and Human Sciences. In 1964, a National Institute for Telecommunications and Posts came into being on the university campus; and a year later a Radio Isotopes Laboratory was installed.

During the late 1970s, the authorities established five

regional university centres, sited at Antsiranana in the far north; at Mahajanga on the west coast; at Toliara in the southwest; at Fianarantsoa in the southern highlands; and at Toamasina, the island's main east-coast port. After 1988, however, these regional centres became autonomous institutions, and the central University of Madagascar changed its name to the University of Antananarivo.²¹

The emphasis at Antananarivo is on business and management studies, which attracts more than half of the university's 25 000 students; and science, engineering and technology, which absorbs 390 of the university's 662 academics and researchers.

A difficulty faced by all Madagascar's universities is overcrowding. A total of 40 000 students are enrolled when the collective capacity is only 26 000. Low success rates are also a concern. Only 10% of students complete their courses, and they take nine years to do so, as opposed to the average five years for mainland African countries.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE²²

In 2007, University of Antananarivo had a student population of 24,966, all of whom were studying through contact learning and on a full-time basis. Of these students, 24,598 are Malagasy and 368 are international students from countries outside the SADC region.

TABLE 1 UNIVERSITY OF ANTANANARIVO: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)²³

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY			
		UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	MASTERS DEGREE	DOCTORAL DEGREE
Science, Engineering & Technology	4,232	2,114	1,693	38	0
Business, Management & Law	13,172	7,932	4,634	499	46
Humanities and Social Sciences	4,172	2,223	1,860	89	0
Health Sciences	2,671	1,938	733	0	0
Other (ENS)	719	330	275	144	0
TOTALS	24,966	14,537	9,155	740	46

Source: University of Antananarivo questionnaire response

TABLE 2 UNIVERSITY OF ANTANANARIVO: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT)
Science, Engineering & Technology	390
Business, Management & Law	53
Humanities and Social Sciences	104
Health Sciences	40
Other (ENS)	75
TOTALS	662

Source: University of Antananarivo questionnaire response

Contact Details URL: www.univ-antananarivo.mg, Physical Address: Présidence de l'Université d'Antananarivo: BP 566, Antananarivo 101, Telephone: +261 20 22 326 39

²¹ The other five universities, the erstwhile satellites, are treated individually.

²² All data presented in this section is headcount data.

²³ Note: That the number of students enrolled per level of study does not add up to the total number of students.

UNIVERSITY OF FIANARANTSOA

WITH A population of at least 150 000, Fianarantsoa is the chief commercial centre of a fertile agricultural region in the highlands of south central Madagascar. Fianarantsoa means 'good education' in Malagasy, and the university of that name, originally built in 1971 and gaining full autonomy in 1988,²⁴ has two faculties: science (including engineering and technology) and law (including business and management). The small academic and research staff of 72 is divided at a ratio of 3:2 in favour of science, while postgraduate activity is weighted 4:1 in the opposite direction.

About a two-hour drive from the city and University of Fianarantsoa lies the Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar's fourth to be established, that was inaugurated

in 1991 with the express purpose of protecting several rare species of nocturnal bamboo-eating lemurs. Faculty and students from the university have participated in research and training activities at the Ranomafana Park (RNP) since 1986; while in 1997 the university, in collaboration with other agencies, established the on-campus Institute of Environmental Techniques and Sciences, the first formal higher education centre dedicated to the environmental sciences in Madagascar.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE²⁵

University of Fianarantsoa is primarily a contact institution, with 4,139 students enrolled on contact learning courses and only 65 enrolled on distance learning courses. The university reports that it has 3,994 full-time students and 210 part-time students. In 2007, Malagasy students constituted 4,138 of the student body, with 66 students coming from countries within the SADC region, and no students from the international community.

TABLE 1 UNIVERSITY OF FIANARANTSOA: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY			
		UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA	MASTERS DEGREE	DOCTORAL DEGREE
Science, Engineering & Technology	908	834	60	14	0
Business, Management & Law	2,439	2,072	367	0	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	495	415	80	0	0
Health Sciences	0	0	0	0	0
Other (ENS)	226	139	67	20	0
Other (CUFP)	136	136	0	0	0
TOTALS	4,204	3,596	574	34	0

Source: University of Fianarantsoa questionnaire response

TABLE 2 UNIVERSITY OF FIANARANTSOA: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT)
Science, Engineering & Technology	37
Business, Management & Law	24
Humanities and Social Sciences	1
Health Sciences	0
Other (ENS)	9
Other (CUFP)	1
TOTALS	72

Source: University of Fianarantsoa questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: www.univ-fianar.mg, Physical Address: BP 1264, 301 Fianarantsoa, Madagascar, Telephone: (+261 20) 75 508 02

²⁴ For an outline of the early history of tertiary institutions in Madagascar, see entry for University of Antananarivo, page 19.

²⁵ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

UNIVERSITY OF MAHAJANGA

WITH A population of more than 160 000, Mahajanga is Madagascar's largest west coast port city, facing the East African coast across the Mozambique Channel. The atmosphere is cosmopolitan, with Arabs and Indians and Africans mingling with the indigenes. A fishing industry exists, as well as some manufacturing and food and agricultural product processing. Serving this city and its surrounding hinterland is the University of Mahajanga, founded in 1977.²⁶

It's a smallish institution of around 2 000 students, and with just under 70 academic and research staff spread across three faculties: Medicine, Science, and a Faculty of Business and Economics operating under the auspices of the Institute of Management Administration.

Since 2001, the Faculty of Science has become increasingly involved in the archaeological excavations being carried out on the Narinda Peninsula 100 kilometres up the coast. After the chance discovery of partially fossilised lemur bones in a Narinda cave, more structured explorations began

with the full involvement of the university. Co-operation from French and Malaysian universities has made it possible to establish an interdisciplinary team of scientists, a development that in turn has led to courses in archaeology and palaeontology being offered at the University of Mahajanga. In addition, a cleaning and restoration laboratory (the only one in Madagascar) is now housed at the university, along with all the regional collections of bones and other artefacts.

The university's Faculty of Medicine, the second to be established in Madagascar, is served by the 300-bed Hospital University Centre. Specialities taught at the centre range from cardiology and neurology to infectious diseases and paediatrics. A recent gift from the Japanese government has facilitated the creation of special neonatal facilities at the university hospital, with the objective of reducing mother and child morbidity and mortality in Madagascar in general, and in Mahajanga in particular.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE²⁷

In 2005/2006, 1,953 students were enrolled at the University of Mahajanga.

In 2007, there were 68 academic and research staff at Université de Mahajanga. Of these, six were *professors*, 34 were *professeur titulaire*, five were *maitre conferences* and 23 were *assistants*. The Faculty of Science had the most academic and research staff. According to the university website, there were more male staff members (63%) than females (Université de Mahajanga, 2008).

NOTE THAT NO QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE WAS RECEIVED FOR THIS INSTITUTION, AND HENCE NOT ALL DATA IS AVAILABLE.

Contact Details: URL: <http://www.univ-mahajanga.mg/>, Physical Address: BP : 652, 401 Mahajanga, Madagascar, Telephone: +261-20-629 0834

²⁶ For an outline of the early history of tertiary institutions in Madagascar, see entry for University of Antananarivo, page 19.

²⁷ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH MADAGASCAR

THE HOME of this small university is, not unexpectedly, in the far north of Madagascar, in the town of Antsiranana that was established around the natural harbour into which the first European sailed at the start of the 16th century. An outline of the famous sugar-loaf island, 'Nosy Lonjo', that lies in the middle of Antsiranana Bay has found its way into the design of the logo of the University of Northern Madagascar.

Although the university has fewer than 1 500 students in three faculties – Arts and Humanities, Science, and Teacher Training – it employs 75 academic and research staff, most of them engaged in the sciences. The university has established partnerships with important national institutes such as the Institute of Fisheries and Marine Sciences and the National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology. It also has close relationships with several French universities. Locally, the Faculty of Science works closely with Antsiranana industry in the following fields: shipyards, shoe manufacture, sugar and salt production, and fisheries.

The University of Northern Madagascar states that it is

committed to undertaking research that meets the immediate needs of society, to strengthening its international connections, and to more widely publicising the results of its various research projects.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE²⁸

University of North Madagascar also known as Université' de Antsiranana, has a total enrolment of 1,428 students, all of whom are contact learning students. All of the students are enrolled on full-time courses. Of the students enrolled in the university, 1,345 are Malagasy and 103 are citizens from SADC countries. There are no international students outside SADC countries at the university.

TABLE 1 UNIVERSITY OF NORTH MADAGASCAR: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2006/2007)²⁹

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY				
		UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	MASTERS DEGREE	DOCTORAL DEGREE	OTHER QUALIFICATIONS (SHORT COURSES, CERTIFICATES ETC)
Science, Engineering & Technology	919	60	123	24	7	0
Business, Management & Law	191	0	0	0	0	40
Humanities and Social Sciences	318	55	17	3	2	0
TOTALS	1,428	115	140	29	9	40

Source: University of North Madagascar questionnaire response

TABLE 2 UNIVERSITY OF NORTH MADAGASCAR: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2006/2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT)
Science, Engineering & Technology	62
Business, Management & Law	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	13
TOTALS	75

Source: University of North Madagascar questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: www.univ-antsiranana.org, Physical Address: Not available on website, Telephone: (+261) (20) 82 29409 or 21137

²⁸ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

²⁹ Note that the student numbers provided do not tally correctly. Verification has been sought.

UNIVERSITY OF TOAMASINA

FIRST ESTABLISHED in 1977, this university became an autonomous institution in 1988.³⁰ It is situated in Madagascar's principal east-coast port city (with a population in excess of 200 000), some 180 kilometres northeast of the capital, Antananarivo. Just over 50 academics and researchers staff the university's two main faculties – Economics and Management; Humanities and Social Sciences. In the former faculty there are departments of economy, management and law; while in the latter, history, geography, philosophy and French are taught. The bulk of the students are from Madagascar, although a small percentage comes from the Comoros and Reunion.

The university also houses a Higher Institute of Business Management, a radio station, and a computer-based Virtual University that was begun in 1999. A small conservation and environmental management department, already catering to the needs of 50 postgraduate students, has been launched in recent years.

Intellectual vigour and a keen desire to learn seem to

enliven the University of Toamasina campus.

The professor of history, Solofo Randrianja, has authored several books on political history, and his latest publication, *Madagascar Ethnies et Ethnicité*, brings together multidisciplinary research on the historical, linguistic, anthropological and religious dimensions of ethnicity on the island.

One student³¹ talks vividly about the lack of books and other materials at the university. 'Consequently, some (students) are obliged to find documentation out of the campus, subscribing to other libraries in town, using the internet, and buying books at the market. Despite this situation, the president of the university is still optimistic ... and encourages the students to keep on studying.'

Ex-students and local people are assisting with repairs to university buildings and furniture, and overseas partners from Canada and France are supplying much-needed computers and new books and journals for the university library. The motto of the university is, appropriately, 'knowledge and spirit'.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE³²

According to the University of Toamasina, there were 7,302 students enrolled at the Institution in 2008, all being contact students. The vast majority of students receive full-time tuition, with only 2.2% of students attending on a part-time basis. It was reported that 7,235 students are Malagasy and 67 are citizens from countries which fall outside the SADC region.

TABLE 1 UNIVERSITY OF TOAMASINA: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)³³

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY			
		UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA	MASTERS DEGREE	DOCTORAL DEGREE
Science, Engineering & Technology	0	0	0	0	0
Business, Management & Law	3,842	2,777	1,065	0	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	3,274	2,884	211	71	0
Health Sciences	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Environmental Management)	165	125	23	17	0
TOTALS	7,281	5,786	1,299	88	0

Source: University of Toamasina questionnaire response

TABLE 2 UNIVERSITY OF TOAMASINA: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT)
Science, Engineering & Technology	0
Business, Management & Law	21
Humanities and Social Sciences	31
Health Sciences	0
Other (Environmental Management)	1
TOTALS	53

Source: University of Toamasina questionnaire response

Contact Details URL: www.refer.mg/edu/minesup/toamasin/toamasin.htm, Physical Address: BP 591 - 501 Toamasina – Madagascar, Telephone: (+261 20) 53 324 54 or 322 44

³⁰ For an outline of the early history of tertiary institutions in Madagascar, see entry for University of Antananarivo, page 19.

³¹ Lehdada's Weblog

³² All data presented in this section is headcount data.

³³ Note: that the data does not correspond with the total number of students enrolled at the university.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLIARA

ESTABLISHED IN 1970 as Madagascar's first institution of tertiary learning outside the capital, the University of Toliara achieved 'university centre' status in 1977 and full autonomy in 1988.³⁴ The university is situated in Toliara, a coastal city in the southwest of the island. Although catering for fewer than 2 000 students, nearly five percent are pursuing postgraduate studies at masters and doctoral level. Of the total number of students, just over six percent have travelled from countries outside the SADC region to attend one of the three faculties that have been developed: Arts and Humanities, Law and Management, and Natural Sciences.

The last faculty in particular is enhanced by the presence at the university of the Madagascar National Oceanographic Data Centre. The French originally started it in 1962. Thirty years later the centre was given a mandate by the Malagasy government to develop the aquaculture and fisheries sector in Madagascar. Today, around 25 teachers and visiting lecturers provide training in a variety of courses dictated by the needs of Madagascar's fishing industry, namely: marine

engineers, biologists at masters and doctoral level, and qualified technicians. The centre also undertakes applied research, and offers a consulting service, in the fields of oceanography and environmental coastal management.

Some of the research achievements of the Madagascar National Oceanographic Data Centre are: a project for the protection of coastal reefs in south-western Madagascar; a marine biodiversity assessment in the same coastal area; a socio-economic investigation of traditional fishing practices; and bio-ecological surveys to facilitate the development of a sustainable marine park in the Masoala area far away on Madagascar's northeast coast..

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE³⁵

The University of Toliara focuses on Humanities and Social Sciences. It was reported that, in 2008, there were 1,838 students attending the university, all on a full-time basis. The vast majority of students were Malagasy citizens, with 108 students (6.2%) coming from international countries based outside the SADC region.

TABLE 1 UNIVERSITY OF TOLIARA: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY			
		UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	MASTERS DEGREE	DOCTORAL DEGREE
Humanities and Social Sciences	1,838	1,752	0	68	18
TOTALS	1,838	1,752	0	68	18

Source: University of Toliara questionnaire response

TABLE 2 UNIVERSITY OF TOLIARA: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT)
Humanities and Social Sciences	35
TOTALS	35

Source: University of Toliara questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: www.refer.mg/edu/minesup/toliara/toliara.htm, Physical Address: 601 Toliara, Madagascar, Telephone: (+261 20) 94 417 73

³⁴ For an outline of the early history of tertiary institutions in Madagascar, see entry for University of Antananarivo, page 19.

³⁵ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

