

MADAGASCAR

SUN Country Summary | September 2012

Madagascar joined the SUN Movement February 2012

"Accroître les interventions nutritionnelles efficaces et à grande échelle pour lutter contre la malnutrition, en particulier les femmes enceintes et allaitantes ainsi que les enfants de moins de deux ans."
-Premier Ministre lors de la célébration de la Journée Nationale de Nutrition, 2012

MEASURING PROGRESS IN MADAGASCAR

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
MADAGASCAR				

Indicator 1: Bringing people into a shared space for action (the multi-stakeholder platform)

The convening body, the **Conseil National de Nutrition (CNN)**, placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister, is composed of three principal bodies: the CNN as the consulting and coordinating body of the National Nutrition Policy (PNN), the permanent office (BPCNN) presided by the Prime Minister, and the National Nutrition Office (ONN). CNN is composed of representatives of the President, Prime Minister, Senate, National Assembly, eight governmental ministries, community and religious leaders, NGOs, civil society, UN organizations, and technical and financial partners. The nomination of CNN members is established upon a decree of the Prime Minister. The multisectorial and multi-stakeholder platform meets twice a year and ensures the implementation and follow-up of the National Nutrition Policy (PNN) and the National Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAN II).

In addition to its participation in the strategic planning of nutrition activities, **the Civil Society** including NGOs, is directly involved in the implementation of the National Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAN-II) at community level (see attached list of NGOs working in the PNNC) . Journalists and media representatives have also been an active stakeholder in the nutrition sector: there is currently an agreement between the national press and the IYCF/Maternal Nutrition Task Force.

Regarding the **Academic Sector**, several research institutions invest in nutrition, for example by signing partnership agreements (for example, with the CERED in the field of risk and disasters management) **The SUN Focal Point is the National Coordinator of the ONN.** The three main commitments for the SUN Focal Point to scale up nutrition include: mobilizing policy makers and ministries to integrate nutrition into their development programs, ensuring multisectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination of nutrition, and mobilizing resources for the implementation of the PNN and PNAN II.

The nominated **Donor Convener** is UNICEF. Other donors part of the Technical and Financial Partners Group include WHO, WFP, World Bank, FAO, IFAD, JICA and USAID.

The **private sector** is working alongside public organizations for the implementation of national plans such as salt iodization and bread fortification, and has its own platform within **Madagascar's National Alliance for Food Fortification (AFA)**. The academia is mostly involved in nutrition specific research.

Indicator 1 Status: 4

Indicator 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Madagascar's nutrition-specific policies date from 2004 while the National Plan of Action for Nutrition was updated in 2012. Policy for the promotion of good nutritional practice is as well in place.

Under nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies, Madagascar covers all key sectors including agriculture and food security (Rural Development Policy and Action Plan 2005), development (Madagascar Action Plan 2006), public health (National Health Policy 2005), education (Education for All Plan) and social protection with a Plan of Action for Gender and Development in Madagascar.

The national legislation covers food fortification and salt iodization. The maternity protection law allow for 14 weeks of maternity leave and is therefore matching the minimum recommended length (ILO). The provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (BMS) are full into law with a scoping age period of 0-6 months.

Indicator 2 Status: 4

Indicator 3: Aligning programmes around a Common Results Framework

The current National Nutrition Policy covers 2005 to 2015 and led to the implementation of the National Action Plan for nutrition (PNAN 2005-2009 and PNAN II 2012-2015). The PNAN includes five strategic priorities:

- Prevention of malnutrition ;
- Nutritional and food security of vulnerable groups
- Management of malnutrition ;
- Emergency, rehabilitation and development to reduce the risk of malnutrition;
- Coordination and improvement of the environment for the development of the nutrition sector

The objectives of the PNAN rely on the effective implementation of 27 key interventions identified in the PNAN. Nutrition is also integrated into different departments of the government: the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Fishing, Husbandry, Water, Population, Education, Communication all have nutrition units. Moreover, the coordination of nutrition activities is also achieved with the IYCF and WASH Task Force.

A monitoring and evaluation Plan (M&E Plan) has been developed and contributes to the follow up of the implementation of all PNAN activities. The M&E Plan include a performance framework in order to monitor the achievement of results.

The **National Program of Community Nutrition (PNNC)** involves the implementation of the strategies defined in the PNAN II and the strengthening of existing interventions to improve their effectiveness. The program is run by the Office of the Prime Minister and the World Bank, and covers all 119 districts throughout the country.

The **School Feeding, Nutrition and Health Program (PNANSS)** and the **National School Feeding and Nutrition Strategy (SNANS)**, supported by the World Food Program, aim to promote attendance in schools and educational attainment, reinforce nutrition and sanitation education among children, improve child nutrition and preventative health. These programmes are currently only covering 11 out of 119 school districts.

Mother and Child Week (SSME) is a national campaign used to provide the population, and particularly those living in remote locations, with health services such as malnutrition screening, vitamin A supplementation and distribution Iron Folic Acid, deworming. The aim of this activity is to cover 98% of all children. It is fully funded by UNICEF.

The Communication Strategy for Feeding Infants and Young Children (ANJE) and **Nutrition of Women (Ndf)** supervised by the Ministry of Health follows the WHO and UNICEF recommendations regarding breastfeeding and complementary feeding. It is not implemented due to lack of funds, 7 districts sur 119

The **Protocol for the Management of Acute Malnutrition (PECMA)** aims to maximize program coverage and to facilitate access to services. It currently covers 33% of all children under 5 years old.

Indicator 3 Status: 2

Indicator 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilization around a Common Results Framework

The estimated budget amounts to PNAN II (2012- 2015) at 137 951 692 USD. The allocated budget for each program is currently being evaluated with development partners. The search for fundraising is currently underway.

The allowance for nutrition in the national budget in 2009 was 1.275.000 USD (*from Ministry of Finance and Budget*) while external contributions from donors for the same year was 38.456.031 USD (*from Office of the Prime Minister, Coordination of external support*).

Indicator 4 Status: 2