

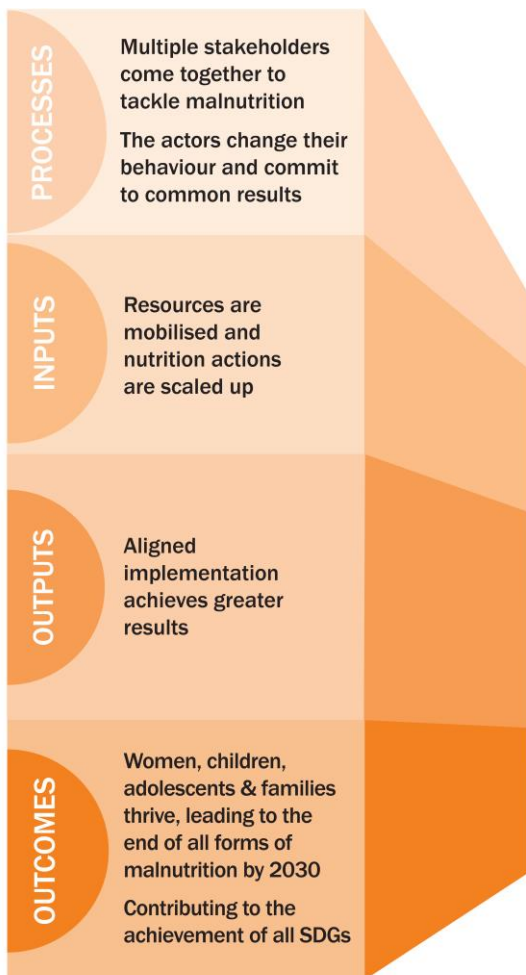


Madagascar

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

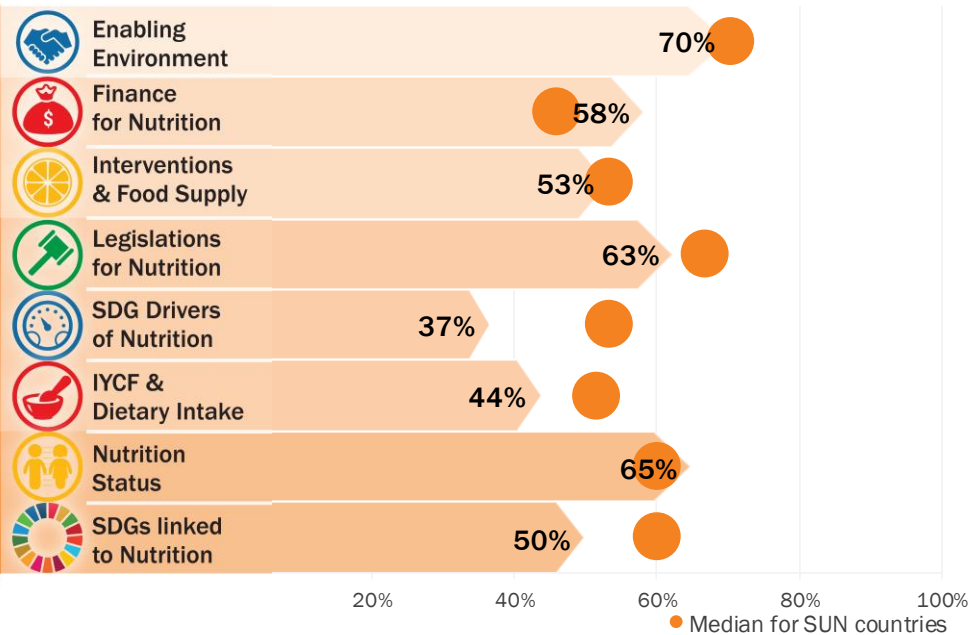
The Country Dashboard provides an overview of progress using a set of indicators aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and the SDG Framework. It is designed to support SUN Movement stakeholders at all levels to assess performance and inform strategic decisions towards ending all forms of malnutrition.

SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



MEAL DOMAINS

LATEST PROGRESS FOR MADAGASCAR



Madagascar

Joined the SUN Movement in 2012

Population 25,571,000
(UNPD 2017)

Income class Low income
(World Bank 2018)

Humanitarian risk class High
(INFORM 2019)

Data for Madagascar are available for 75/85 (88%) MEAL indicators, with most covering the timeframe 2009-2018. Based on the data, Madagascar is progressing well with strong performance in the enabling environment and legislation for nutrition (with noted success for the international code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes), as well as moderate performance on finance for nutrition. However, more could be done for scaling up coverage of nutrition actions, improving uptake of optimal child feeding and diet behaviours, and addressing the underlying drivers of malnutrition, especially access to basic water and sanitation services, to address the excessive burden of malnutrition, particularly under-5 wasting and stunting and under-nutrition among women.



Enabling Environment

As stakeholders from different sectors come together to build an enabling environment for improving nutrition, it results in a multi-stakeholder platform, functioning networks of nutrition actors, progress in the SUN Movement processes, integration of nutrition in development plans and improved nutrition information systems.

| INDICATOR | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|--|----------|----------------|------------|
| <i>Bringing people together</i> | | | |
| 1.1 Existence of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) | Yes | JAA 2018 | Yes |
| 1.2 Number of networks (UN, business, donor, civil society) | 4 | JAA 2018 | 3 |
| A) UN Network Functionality Index (out of 6) | 5 | UNN 2018 | 5 |
| B) SUN Business Network Functionality Index (out of 5) | 1.85 | SBN 2018 | 0 |
| C) SUN Civil Society Network Functionality Index (out of 6) | 5 | CSN 2018 | 4 |
| 1.3 Mobilization of High-level Advocates for Nutrition (# of types) | 3 | JAA 2018 | 2 |
| <i>Changing behaviours and committing to common results</i> | | | |
| 1.4 SUN Movement Processes Total Score | 55% | JAA 2018 | 64% |
| Process 1) Bringing people together into a shared space for action | 69% | JAA 2018 | 73% |
| Process 2) Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | 54% | JAA 2018 | 65% |
| Process 3) Aligning actions around common results | 57% | JAA 2018 | 64% |
| Process 4) Financing tracking and resource mobilisation | 41% | JAA 2018 | 54% |
| 1.5 WHA Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 6) | 4 | PNAN 2012-2015 | 4 |
| 1.6 NCD Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 4) | 0 | PNAN 2012-2015 | 0 |
| 1.7 Information Systems for Nutrition Index (out of 9) | 5.5 | SMS 2019 | 6.1 |
| 1.8 Integration of Undernutrition in National Development Policies, rank | 28 of 56 | 2015-2019 | 30 |
| 1.9 Integration of Overnutrition in National Development Policies, rank | 38 of 38 | 2015-2019 | 30 |



Finance for Nutrition

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources, the results include increased spending for evidence-based high-impact nutrition actions from both national and external funding sources.

| INDICATOR | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|
| 2.1 National Budget Spending for Nutrition | | | |
| A) Budget Analysis Completeness (out of 4 key elements) | 3 | SMS 2015 | 3 |
| B) Budget spending per child U5 for nutrition-specific interventions | \$1.49 | SMS 2015 | \$1.56 |
| C) Percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending | 3.9% | SMS 2015 | 1.2% |
| 2.2 Donor Funding for Nutrition | | | |
| A) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per stunted child U5 | \$8.11 | R4D 2015-2016 | \$7.81 |
| B) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per child U5 | \$3.96 | R4D 2015-2016 | \$2.45 |
| 2.3 Agriculture Orientation Index | 0.29 | FAO 2008 | 0.22 |



Interventions and Food Supply

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources and align their actions, the results include increased coverage of nutrition actions, increased diversity and quality of food supply, and equitable geographic distribution of nationally agreed core actions and implementation capacity for nutrition.

| INDICATOR | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|--|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 3.1 Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative–certified Health Facilities | 88% | WHO 2017 | 3% |
| 3.2 Severe Acute Malnutrition Treatment (children 6-59 mos) | 16% | UNICEF 2017 | 36% |
| 3.3 Vitamin A Supplementation (children 6-59 mos) | 87% | UNICEF 2017 | 62% |
| 3.4 Antenatal Iron Supplementation (90+ tablets) | 8% | DHS 2009 | 30% |
| 3.5 Nutrition Professionals Density (per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | WHO 2016-2017 | 0.8 |
| 3.6 Iodized Salt Availability | 68% | UNICEF 2009 | 80% |
| 3.7 ORS and Zinc Treatment for Diarrhea (children 0–5 yrs) | 1.0% | UNICEF 2009 | 7% |
| 3.8 Deworming Treatment (children 12–59 mos) | 69% | UNICEF 2008 | 42% |
| 3.9 Insecticide Treated Net Use (children 0–5 yrs) | 73% | UNICEF 2016 | 45% |
| 3.10 Vaccination Coverage (DTP3 in 1 yr olds) | 74% | WHO 2017 | 86% |
| 3.11 Family Planning Needs Met (modern method) | 50% | UNPD 2009 | 50% |
| 3.12 Non-staple Foods Availability (% of calories) | 21% | FAO 2012 | 39% |
| 3.13 Fruits & Vegetables Availability (grams per capita) | 172 | FAO 2013 | 276 |
| 3.14 Fortification Status of Food Vehicles | Improve salt | GAIN 2016 | N/A |
| 3.15 Social Protection Programme Coverage | 0% | World Bank 2010 | 13% |
| 3.16 Government ministries involved in nutrition actions at national level | No data | | N/A |
| 3.17 Stakeholders involved in nutrition actions at subnational level | No data | | N/A |
| 3.18 High-impact nutrition-specific actions coverage at subnational level | No data | | N/A |



Enacted Legislations for Nutrition

Results achieved through better alignment include progress in the implementation and monitoring of legislations for nutrition.

| INDICATOR | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 4.1 International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (level of implementation) | Full provisions | WHO 2018 | Many |
| 4.2 Maternity Protection Legislation | Yes | ILO 2013 | Partial |
| 4.3 Right to Food Legislation (level of constitutional recognition) | Moderate | FAO 2017 | Moderate |
| 4.4 Restrictions on Marketing of Food/Beverages to Children | Not reported | WHO 2017 | Not achieved |
| 4.5 Mandatory Food Fortification Legislation | Salt | GFDx 2019 | 2 food vehicles |
| 4.6 Fortification Standards | Salt | GFDx 2019 | 2 food vehicles |



SDG Drivers of Nutrition

Results achieved through aligned implementation also include changes in key drivers of nutrition, which are embedded in relevant sectors such as health, WASH, food systems, education, social protection and gender.

| | INDICATOR | | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|------|--|--|---------|-----------------|------------|
| 5.1 | Diarrhoea in children U5 | | 11% | ENSOMD 2013 | 17% |
| 5.2 | Access to a basic drinking water service | | 51% | JMP 2015 | 68% |
| 5.3 | Access to a basic sanitation service | | 10% | JMP 2015 | 37% |
| 5.4 | Malaria incidence (per 1000 population) | | 91 | WHO 2017 | 65 |
| 5.5 | Measles cases reported (children U5) | | 4391 | WHO 2018 | 317 |
| 5.6 | Adolescent fertility (per 1000 women 15–19 years) | | 152 | UNPD 2014 | 87 |
| 5.7 | New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population) | | 0.22 | UNAIDS 2017 | 0.44 |
| 5.8 | Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population) | | 238 | WHO 2017 | 179 |
| 5.9 | Undernourishment prevalence | | 43% | FAO 2016 | 20% |
| 5.10 | Severe food insecurity prevalence (adults) | | No data | FAO 2016 | 25% |
| 5.11 | Early marriage (before age 18) | | 41% | UNICEF 2013 | 30% |
| 5.12 | Female secondary school enrollment (% gross) | | 37% | UNESCO 2017 | 47% |
| 5.13 | Violent discipline among children 2–14 years | | No data | UNICEF | 82% |
| 5.14 | Growth in household income (shared prosperity premium) | | No data | WB | 0.6% |
| 5.15 | Urban population living in slums | | 77% | UN-HABITAT 2014 | 54% |



IYCF and Dietary Intake

Aligned implementation achieves results including improved infant and young child feeding practices, as well as improved dietary intake among various population groups.

| | INDICATOR | | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|-----|--|--|---------|-------------|------------|
| 6.1 | Exclusive breastfeeding (infants 0–5 mos) | | 42% | UNICEF 2013 | 44% |
| 6.2 | Early initiation of breastfeeding | | 66% | UNICEF 2012 | 52% |
| 6.3 | Minimum Acceptable Diet (children 6–23 mos) | | No data | UNICEF | 13% |
| 6.4 | Minimum Diet Diversity (children 6–23 mos) | | 22% | UNICEF 2008 | 22% |
| 6.5 | Fruit and vegetable intake (g/day in adults) | | 94 | GBD 2016 | 131 |
| 6.6 | Sodium intake (g/day in adults) | | 2.6 | GBD 2016 | 2.8 |
| 6.7 | Urinary iodine concentration (median µg/l) | | 46 | IGN 2015 | 161 |
| 6.8 | Population consumption of fortified food | | No data | | N/A |



Nutrition Status

The outcome of scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions is better nutrition for all – children, adolescents, women and men. Countries show progress towards achieving national nutrition targets, including WHA global nutrition and NCD diet-related targets.

| | INDICATOR | | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|------|---|--|---------|---------------|------------|
| 7.1 | Stunting (children U5) | | 49% | JME 2013 | 32% |
| 7.2 | Low birthweight | | No data | UNICEF | No data |
| 7.3 | Overweight (children U5) | | 1.1% | JME 2013 | 3.5% |
| 7.4 | Wasting (children U5) | | 8% | JME 2013 | 7% |
| 7.5 | Anaemia among pregnant women | | 36% | WHO 2016 | 44% |
| 7.6 | Anaemia among non-pregnant women | | 37% | WHO 2016 | 37% |
| 7.7 | Low BMI (adult women) | | 14% | NCD-RisC 2016 | 9% |
| 7.8 | Overweight and obesity (adult women) | | 31% | NCD-RisC 2016 | 37% |
| 7.9 | Overweight and obesity (adolescent girls 10-19 years) | | 13% | NCD-RisC 2016 | 15% |
| 7.10 | Diabetes (adult women) | | 4.8% | NCD-RisC 2014 | 7.5% |
| 7.11 | Hypertension (adult women) | | 28% | NCD-RisC 2015 | 28% |



SDGs linked to Nutrition

Better nutrition contributes to the achievement of SDGs, including reduced mortality, increased cognitive ability and school attainment, increased economic productivity and reduced extreme poverty.

| | INDICATOR | | SCORE | DATA SOURCE | SUN MEDIAN |
|-----|---|--|---------|-----------------|------------|
| 8.1 | Population below the poverty line | | 78% | World Bank 2012 | 28% |
| 8.2 | U5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) | | 44 | UNICEF 2017 | 57 |
| 8.3 | NCD Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population) | | 626 | WHO 2016 | 665 |
| 8.4 | Early child development status (36–59 mos) | | No data | UNICEF | 63% |
| 8.5 | Annual GDP growth per capita | | 4.2% | World Bank 2017 | 4.2% |

Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1.1 | Yes | Interim | | No |
| 1.2 | 3-4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 1.2 a-c | 5-6 | 3-4 | 1-2 | 0 |
| 1.3 | All 3 | 2 | 1 | None |
| 1.4 all | ≥70% | 55-69% | 40-54% | <40% |
| 1.5 | 5-6 | 3-4 | 1-2 | None |
| 1.6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | None |
| 1.7 | 7.5-9.0 | 6.0-7.4 | 4.5-5.9 | 0-4.4 |
| 1.8 | Top 15 | 16-30 | 31-45 | 46-56 |
| 1.9 | Top 14 | 15-29 | 30-37 | 38 |

TABLE 2 FINANCE FOR NUTRITION

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 2.1a | All 4 | 3 of 4 | 2 of 4 | 1 of 4 |
| 2.1b | ≥\$8 | \$5-7 | \$1-4 | <\$1 |
| 2.1c | >10% | 5-10% | 1-4% | <1% |
| 2.2a | ≥\$15 | \$7.5-14 | \$3.5-7.4 | <\$3.50 |
| 2.2b | ≥\$5 | \$2.5-4.9 | \$1-2.49 | <\$1 |
| 2.3 | ≥1 | 0.5-0.9 | 0.2-0.5 | 0-0.1 |

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS & FOOD SUPPLY

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 3.1 | ≥60% | 30-59% | 5-29% | 0-4% |
| 3.2 | ≥75% | 40-74% | 10-39% | <10% |
| 3.3 | ≥90% | 80-89% | 60-79% | <60% |
| 3.4 | ≥50% | 30-49% | 15-29% | <15% |
| 3.5 | ≥2.0 | 0.8-1.9 | 0.2-0.7 | <0.2 |
| 3.6 | ≥90% | 75-89% | 50-74% | <50% |
| 3.7 | ≥20% | 10-19% | 5-9% | <5% |
| 3.8 | ≥60% | 40-59% | 25-39% | <25% |
| 3.9 | ≥55% | 40-54% | 20-39% | <20% |
| 3.10 | ≥90% | 80-89% | 50-79% | <50% |
| 3.11 | ≥65% | 50-64% | 35-49% | <35% |
| 3.12 | ≥50% | 40-50% | 30-39% | <30% |
| 3.13 | ≥400 g | 250-399 | 100-249 | <100% |
| 3.14 | Sustain 2+ | Sustain 1 | Improve | All build |
| 3.15 | ≥60% | 40-59% | 15-39% | <15% |
| 3.16 | TBD | | | |
| 3.17 | TBD | | | |
| 3.18 | TBD | | | |

TABLE 4 ENACTED LEGISLATIONS FOR NUTRITION

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 4.1 | Full | Many | Few | None |
| 4.2 | Yes | Partial | | Not achieved |
| 4.3 | Strong | Moderate | Weak | None |
| 4.4 | Fully achieved | | | Not achieved |
| 4.5 | ≥1 staple food + salt + oil | ≥1 staple food + salt/oil | ≥1 food vehicle | None |
| 4.6 | 3+ foods | 2 foods | 1 food | None |

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 5.1 | 0-11% | 12-17% | 18-24% | ≥25% |
| 5.2 | ≥85% | 70-84% | 55-69% | <55% |
| 5.3 | ≥60% | 35-59% | 20-34% | <20% |
| 5.4 | <10 | 10-99 | 100-249 | ≥250 |
| 5.5 | <10 | 10-99 | 100-999 | ≥1000 |
| 5.6 | <44 | 44-99 | 100-149 | ≥150 |
| 5.7 | <.25 | 0.25-0.49 | 0.50-1.9 | ≥2.0 |
| 5.8 | <100 | 100-199 | 200-349 | ≥350 |
| 5.9 | <10% | 10-19% | 20-29% | ≥30% |
| 5.10 | <10% | 10-24% | 25-49% | ≥50% |
| 5.11 | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% |
| 5.12 | ≥65% | 50-64% | 30-49% | <30% |
| 5.13 | <75% | 75-79% | 80-84% | ≥85% |
| 5.14 | ≥1 | | <1% | <0 |
| 5.15 | <40% | 40-54% | 55-69% | ≥70% |

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 6.1 | ≥50% | 35-49% | 15-34% | <15% |
| 6.2 | ≥65% | 50-64% | 25-49% | <25% |
| 6.3 | ≥40% | 20-39% | 10-19% | <10% |
| 6.4 | ≥50% | 25-49% | 15-24% | <15% |
| 6.5 | ≥400 | 200-399 | 100-199 | <100 g |
| 6.6 | 0-1.9 | 2.0-29 | 3.0-3.9 | ≥4.0 g |
| 6.7 | 200-299 | 100-199 | ≥300 | 0-99 µg/L |
| 6.8 | ≥70% | 50-69% | 10-49% | <10% |

TABLE 7 NUTRITION STATUS

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|------|-------|----------|----------|------|
| 7.1 | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% |
| 7.2 | <10% | 10-14% | 15-19% | ≥20% |
| 7.3 | <4% | 4-6% | 7-9% | ≥10% |
| 7.4 | <5% | 5-9% | 10-14% | ≥15% |
| 7.5 | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% |
| 7.6 | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% |
| 7.7 | <5% | 5-9% | 10-14% | ≥15% |
| 7.8 | <30% | 30-34% | 35-39% | ≥40% |
| 7.9 | <10% | 10-14% | 15-19% | ≥20% |
| 7.10 | <6.0% | 6.0-7.4% | 7.5-8.9% | ≥9% |
| 7.11 | <20% | 20-24% | 25-29% | ≥30% |

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|-----|-------|----------|---------|------|
| 8.1 | <15% | 15-34% | 35-49% | ≥50% |
| 8.2 | 0-39 | 40-69 | 70-99 | ≥100 |
| 8.3 | 0-600 | 601-700 | 701-800 | ≥801 |
| 8.4 | ≥75% | 65-74% | 60-64% | <60% |
| 8.5 | ≥7% | 3.5-6.9% | 0-3.4% | <0% |

Note: The classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries except when established cut-offs are available. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

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