



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 15.7%** **Stunting: 49.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 35.8%**

Source: Gov. of Madagascar (DHS, 2009)

### Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (11.9% of public spending in 2013) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Madagascar's medium/long term national development policy (Madagascar Action Plan) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Madagascar instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Madagascar promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 94% of children in 2013.
- In Madagascar, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

### Areas for improvement

- Madagascar's spending in its health sector (12.8% of public spending in 2012) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- In Madagascar, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Policymakers in Madagascar do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2009.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (49.6% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (13.9% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Madagascar.
- In Madagascar, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending  | Score*  | Year      | HRCI Rank of 45 |
|--|---|-----------|-----------------|
|  Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>  |  11.9%                   | 2013      | 3rd             |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>       |  12.8%                   | 2012      | Joint 12nd      |
| <b>Policies</b>  |   |           |                 |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>                               |  Moderate                | 2013      | Joint 21st      |
|  Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>            |  Strong                  | 2013      | Joint 5th       |
|  Civil registration system — coverage of live births                            |  83%                     | 2012-2013 | 10th            |
|  Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>                          |  Weak                    | 2014      | Joint 20th      |
| <b>Laws</b>  |   |           |                 |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>2</sup>           |  Weak                    | 2011      | Joint 18th      |
|  Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>3</sup> |  In Law, not in Practice | 2014      | Joint 1st       |
|  Equality of women's economic rights <sup>3</sup>                               |  In Law, not in Practice | 2011      | Joint 1st       |
|  Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)                  |  Yes                     | 2006      | Joint 1st       |

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

| Public spending  | Score*  | Year      | NCI Rank of 45 |
|--|---|-----------|----------------|
|  Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)           |  Yes             | 2014      | Joint 1st      |
| <b>Policies</b>  |   |           |                |
|  Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children                |  94%             | 2013      | 17th           |
|  Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)             |  Yes             | 2010      | Joint 1st      |
|  Population with access to an improved water source             |  49.6%           | 2012      | Joint 42nd     |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation                  |  13.9%           | 2012      | 40th           |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women                          |  82.1%           | 2010      | 35th           |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup> |  Strong          | 2007-2012 | 10th           |
|  National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)                    |  Yes             | 2014      | Joint 1st      |
|  Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)  |  Yes             | 2014      | Joint 1st      |
|  Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)                          |  Yes             | 2014      | Joint 1st      |
|  National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)             |  No              | 2009      | Joint 37th     |
| <b>Laws</b>  |   |           |                |
|  ICMS <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>       |  Fully enshrined | 2014      | Joint 1st      |

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes