



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	2nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 12.8%	2012	Joint 11th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 25th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Strong	2013	Joint 4th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 83%	2012-2013	9th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 22nd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Weak	2011	Joint 20th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</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:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>4</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	19th
 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	41st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 82.1%	2010	32nd
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Strong	2007-2012	12nd
 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 34th
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <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