

WFP Madagascar Country Strategic Plan 2024 - 2028

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Country Context

While some progress has been made towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, Madagascar faces **complex challenges** including endemic poverty and inequality, a fast-growing population and high exposure to the **effects of climate change**. The country's agricultural sector is characterized by overreliance on rain-fed agriculture, limited access to favorable markets and lack of improved inputs for smallholder farmers. This, coupled with limited dietary diversity and feeding practices, has contributed to increased **malnutrition** rates, especially in rural areas of the South and South-East that are more prone to natural hazards such as recurring droughts and cyclones.

What is the Country Strategic Plan?

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) ensures that WFP's strategic direction and portfolio (humanitarian and development activities) at the country level are aligned with national priorities and SDG targets. While responsibility for eradicating hunger and malnutrition lies with the national governments, WFP has committed to working with them as they advance toward fulfilling these goals (SDG 2 – achieving Zero Hunger, and SDG 17 – partnering to support implementation of the SDGs). Each CSP is designed to be unique, and it subsumes all programmes and projects into clearly defined Strategic Outcomes (SO).

WFP Madagascar Strategic Vision

To achieve Zero Hunger and improve malnutrition rates in Madagascar, WFP has developed a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) covering the timeframe 2024–2028.

While re-affirming WFP's core mandate to safeguard lives and livelihoods, in the context of Madagascar which is characterized by recurrent and seasonal crises, lessons learnt have demonstrated the importance of an integrated response that creates a conducive environment for food security and self-sufficiency. The CSP therefore integrates emergency response with resilience and development activities and is driven by the **strategic** vision to transform food systems and enhance social protection for a more resilient Madagascar. WFP's strategy is based on mutually reinforcing pathways that expand achievements in shock preparedness and early warning, capitalize on the momentum of social protection and strategically leverage initial results from interventions aimed at enhancing rural socioeconomic transformation. Partnerships, technology and innovation are the key enablers for change, accompanied by a strong focus on capacity strengthening to ensure sustainability.

Partnerships

As an active member of the United Nations and humanitarian country team, WFP remains steadfast in fostering enhanced coordination and synergies within the United Nations System. WFP will **reinforce its strategic partnerships** with UNICEF, particularly in the areas of social protection, nutrition, and education, and with the Rome-based Agencies for initiatives centered on food systems programming and climate resilience. Acknowledging the challenge of escalating needs and constrained resources, WFP Madagascar will strengthen partnerships with traditional donors and explore new opportunities with International Financial Institutions, the private sector and non-traditional donors. **Innovative financial solutions** and public-private partnerships will also be leveraged for mobilizing resources.

WFP Madagascar CSP 2024 - 2028





The CSP (2024 – 2028) is focused on five strategic outcomes (SO) to be achieved through specific activities:

Strategic Outcome 1



People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.

Budget US\$258.6 M

Activities:

Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance packages to shock-affected populations, leveraging the national social protection system, emergency school meals during crisis, support early recovery.

Strategic Outcome 2

Resilience



By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.

Budget US\$276.2 M

Activities:

Scaling-up the Home-**Grown School Feeding** (HGSF) model, and provision of **nutrition** services to groups at risk to prevent malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome 3

Resilience



By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, livelihoods, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.

Budget US\$74.4 M

Activities:

Provision of training to smallholder farmers on climate smart agriculture practices and financial literacy, support climate resilient asset creation, connect smallholder farmers to markets including school canteens through the HGSF model, promote access to climate services such as climate risk insurance products, strengthen value chains and support the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure.

Strategic Outcome 4

Resilience



By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.

Budget US\$17.4 M

Activities:

Capacity building activities for government and partners in the areas of emergency preparedness and response coordination, evidence generation, social protection, school feeding, nutrition and sustainable food systems while also supporting policy design and implementation.

Strategic Outcome 5

Crisis Response



Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to mandated and ondemand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.

Budget US\$32.7 M

Activities:

Provide logistics, telecommunications, aviation (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service) and on-demand services to the humanitarian community and partners to ensure efficient and timely delivery of assistance.

Target Groups



WFP will seek to support food-insecure people and people affected by seasonal and other shocks, people at risk such as pregnant and lactating women and girls (PBW/G), children under 2, and people with disabilities.



WFP will seek to support school-aged children and people at risk, including PLW/G, tuberculosis (TB) patients, people living with HIV and persons with specific needs to contribute to human capital development through the improvement of nutrition status as well as access to basic social services.



WFP will target smallholder farmers, its organizations and other value-chain actors, with a focus on women and youth in order to promote resilient and nutritious value chains and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.





SO4 & SO5

WFP's interventions will support creating an enabling environment for policy formulation and supply chain services, ultimately contributing to improving the lives and livelihoods of the people of Madagascar.

Page 1: Smallholder farmer : WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua and RRT Model: WFP/Tsiory Andriar Page 2: SO1: WFP/Giulio d'Adamo, SO2: WFP/Caitkie Vaghjee, SO3: WFP/Lena Vonzabern, SO4: WFP/Sitraka Niaina, SO5: WFP/Nejmeddin

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