



World Food Programme

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WFP Madagascar Country Brief November 2025

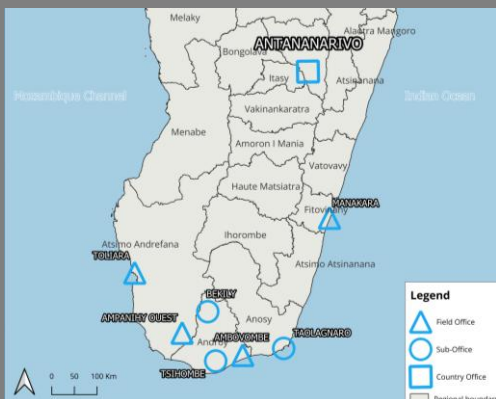


Operational Context

Madagascar is a low-income country facing endemic poverty, climate and economic shocks. In 2024, 80 percent of the national population lived below the international poverty line, according to the [World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook \(2025\)](#). For most of the 80 percent of the population whose main activity is agriculture, generating enough income to exit poverty is beyond their reach, due to limited market access and lagging agricultural productivity.

Climate change has exacerbated Madagascar's vulnerability to weather shocks, including cyclones, tropical storms and droughts. In November 2025, provisional IPC projections estimated that approximately 1.6 million people across assessed districts were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above). Crisis conditions (IPC Phase 3) persist across much of the Grand Sud and remote areas of the Grand Sud-Est, driven by lingering effects of past climate shocks and increased reliance on market purchases for food access.

In this context, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) aims to promote an integrated, shock-responsive social protection system to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to nutritious food before, during and after crises. It also aims to provide children in vulnerable communities with access to nutritious foods while at school and extend integrated approaches for the prevention of malnutrition among women, adolescent girls and children. Moreover, WFP aims to help build the resilience of smallholder households and ensure that interventions to address both chronic and acute needs are supported by enhanced capacities and resources for emergency preparedness and response.



Population : **31.2 million**

2023 HDI : **183/193 countries**

Income level : **Low**

Chronic malnutrition : **38.6%**
children aged 6-59 months

In Numbers

4,480 MT* of commodities distributed and handed over to cooperating partners in November 2025

USD 301,037 * of cash-based transfers distributed to schools as part of the school feeding programme

USD 51.6 million six-month net funding requirements (December 2025 – May 2026)

692,423 people* assisted in November 2025 with cash-based and in-kind assistance

Emergency Response

• Emergency preparedness and anticipatory actions:

With WFP support, Madagascar hosted the Southern Africa After-Action Review on Anticipatory Action from 25 to 27 November. The event brought together government representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, and private sector actors to review achievements and challenges in the SADC region. Discussions concluded with a clear roadmap to guide anticipatory action efforts in the coming years.

• Emergency lean season response:

The lean season response launched in October continued in November, targeting 560,000 people per month with food assistance coupled with malnutrition prevention activities for children under 2 years, pregnant, and breastfeeding women and girls. While the response is planned to cover the entire lean season (October–March), current resources available will allow WFP to assist vulnerable populations only until January.

• Early recovery:

Pilot cash for assets activities engaged 2,800 participants, whose households together represent about 14,000 people across four communes in Ampanihy and Antanimora. Communities directly benefited through road rehabilitation, reforestation, dune stabilization, water catchment restoration, and agricultural land development.

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- UNHAS transported 198 passengers and 1,035 kg of cargo, supporting 29 partner organizations and completing one MEDEVAC operation. End-of-year satisfaction surveys recorded an 89 percent participation rate and a 100 percent satisfaction score for both the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) and the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS). To maintain service continuity and uphold safety standards, an emergency rehabilitation of the Ambovombe airstrip, the capital of the Androy Region, was successfully carried out. On 18 November, a User Group Meeting was convened to strengthen stakeholder engagement and share operational updates.

School Feeding

- The Annual Work Plan (PTA) between the Ministry of National Education (MEN) and WFP was finalized for the 2025–2026 period, strengthening institutional alignment and joint planning for the national school feeding programme. In the context of the home-grown school feeding programme, a multisectoral exploratory mission involving programme and supply chain units was conducted in the Highlands regions to assess the feasibility of direct contracts between smallholder farmer organizations and schools for the supply of food commodities. To enrich this process, a meeting was held with the WFP Senegal to benefit from its experience in this area. Drawing on this expertise, a concept note was produced to guide the next steps. In 2025 WFP is supporting 1,239 schools reaching 442,336 school children.

Contacts: tania.goossens@wfp.org

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Madagascar

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Madagascar Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
659.2 million	213 million	51.6 million

Strategic Result 1: Access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: People affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Unconditional resources transfers, food or cash
- Prevention of acute malnutrition
- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
- Nutritional support to tuberculosis patients
- Food assistance for assets

Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, are part of the national social protection scheme and have improved nutrition and education outcomes.

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

- Malnutrition prevention
- School canteens including home-grown school feeding
- Food and cash-based assistance to people living with HIV, tuberculosis patients, older persons and persons with disabilities

Strategic Result 3: Sustainable food systems

Strategic Outcome 3: By 2030, targeted communities benefit from productive, inclusive, sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, livelihoods and resilience to shocks, in particular climate and economic shocks.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Preparedness
- Risk financing
- Digital financial inclusion
- Rapid Rural Transformation model
- Sustainable value chains
- Market access

Strategic Result 4: Capacity Strengthening

Strategic Outcome 4: By 2030, the Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacity to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with systems for social protection, emergency preparedness and early response.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity
- Coordination for emergency preparedness and response
- Strengthening social protection and inclusion
- School feeding operational and institutional capacity strengthening
- Enhancing nutrition capacity
- Rural transformation and women's economic empowerment
- Food fortification and private sector engagement
- South–South and triangular cooperation

Strategic Result 5: Enhance Global Partnerships.

Strategic Outcome 5: Government, humanitarian and development actors have improved access to mandated and on-demand services and innovative solutions that enable the delivery of timely and cost-efficient assistance.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Logistics and coordination services
- Telecommunications services

Nutrition

- In November, WFP launched PREVMA activities for the lean season in collaboration with the Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs), the government's decentralized structures coordinating nutrition interventions. A total of 180.2 MT of fortified oils and CSB+ were distributed, reaching 17,892 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children under two years old. Joint JAWS (Joint Action for Women's Empowerment and Nutrition) activities supporting women affected by malnutrition continued across four regions.
- Community nutrition initiatives (FARNES) advanced through the rehabilitation of existing sites and the construction of new ones. Following capacity building and knowledge transfer, ORNs established additional sites, marking a new milestone in community-based nutrition. The initiative began in the regions of Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana, and Fitovinany, and will soon extend to Anosy and Vatovavy.
- Further progress was achieved in strengthening the nutrition-sensitive value chain, marked by the first successful trial of machines at the semi-industrial production unit (UPSI) in Vohilava Commune, Farafangana District, Atsimo Atsinanana Region. This milestone is supported by a regional monitoring and steering committee and reinforced partnerships with national ministries.

Resilience

- In November, WFP contributed to the development of Madagascar's Risk Transfer Parameters (RTPs) under the ARC REPLICA climate insurance mechanism, working closely with the Government to define the country's risk profile for droughts and cyclones. This collaboration strengthens national preparedness.
- As part of this process, WFP contribute for a premium of USD 500,000, securing up to USD 4.15 million in payouts if agreed thresholds for drought or cyclone impacts are reached, providing immediate assistance to vulnerable communities.

Resource Outlook

- WFP Madagascar urgently requires USD 51.6 million to sustain all activities under its Country Strategic Plan between November 2025 and April 2026. Due to funding shortages, the Country Office has already suspended cash-based transfers for emergency activities since October 2025. Without additional contributions, a pipeline break for emergency assistance is expected by the end of January 2026, jeopardizing the continuation of the lean season response. In addition, there are significant funding gaps affecting critical enabling services such as emergency telecommunication services, with no forecasted contributions to sustain activities beyond early 2026.

Donors

EU ECHO, EU INTPA, France, Germany, Japan, Madagascar, Norway, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, United States of America (in alphabetical order)