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Scoping Report on Climate– Nutrition Integration & Financing in Madagascar

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NASC Partners

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- NutritionWorks

Contact

DAI Global UK Ltd | Registered in England and Wales No. 01858644 | **Address:** 1 Smart's Place, WC2B 5LW London, United Kingdom

DAI Global Belgium SRL | Registered in Belgium No. 0659684132 | **Address:** Avenue de l'Yser 4, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Facility Director: Paula Quigley, Paula_Quigley@dai.com

Facility Manager: Vesna Kahrmanovic, Vesna_Kahrmanovic@dai.com

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Contents

Abbreviations	4
<hr/>	
1 Executive Summary	6
2 Country Context	8
3 Aim and Objectives	8
3.1 Aim	8
3.2 Objectives	8
<hr/>	
4 Methodology	8
5 Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Framework	9
5.1 Country Ownership	9
5.1.1 National Institutional Framework	9
5.1.2 Institutional Arrangements & Coordination	10
5.1.3 Stakeholder mapping	10
5.2 Strategic Frameworks	12
5.2.1 Strategic Frameworks & Alignment	12
5.2.2 Specific Projects & Programmes Development	13
5.2.3 Safeguards & Social Inclusion	13
5.3 Access to Climate Finance & Implementation Capacity	14
5.3.1 Climate funds available for Madagascar	14
5.3.1.1 Accredited Entities (Access Modalities)	15
5.3.2 Technical & Implementation Capacity	15
5.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	16
5.4.1 Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	16
5.4.2 Early-warning and surveillance systems (EWS)	16
5.4.3 Nutrition and climate financial tracking	17
5.5 Private Sector Engagement	18
5.5.1 Private sector engagement in climate and nutrition	18
5.5.2 Finance & Sustainability	19
<hr/>	
6 Summary of Gaps and Opportunities	19
7 Recommendations and Roadmap	20
8 Annexes	22
<hr/>	
Annex 1: Process for this scoping report.	22
Annex 2: Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Matrix	30
Annex 3: COP 30 Madagascar briefing note Belém, Brazil, 10–21 November 2025	31
Annex 4: Stakeholder Mapping and National Institutions and Coordination Platforms in Madagascar – Nutrition and Climate Linkages	33

Annex 5: Nutrition–Climate Linkages in Madagascar’s Nutrition Policy and Strategic Frameworks	37
Annex 6: Nutrition and Climate Linkages in Key Donor Portfolios and Major Development Partners in Madagascar (2024–2025)	40
Annex 7: Climate Funds with Nutrition and Food Security Entry Points	48
Annex 8: Climate Fund organisation operating in Madagascar	49
Annex 9: Green Climate Fund Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF)	51
Annex 10: Mapping of indicators from the Results Framework of the PNAMN against the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) supplementary indicators	52
Annex 11: Private Sector Engagement in Climate and Nutrition in Madagascar	53
Annex 12: Roadmap for Climate–Nutrition Integration & Financing in Madagascar	55
<hr/>	
9 Glossary	57
10 Bibliography	60

Abbreviations

ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
BNCC-REDD+	National Office for the Coordination of Climate Change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation/ <i>Bureau National de Coordination des Changements Climatiques et Réduction des Émissions dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des Forêts</i>
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CI	Conservation International
CIME	Interministerial Committee for the Environment / <i>Comité Interministériel pour l'Environnement</i>
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
CNCC	National Committee on Climate Change/ <i>Comité National du Changement Climatique</i>
DEFIS+	Développement de l'Entrepreneuriat et des Filières Inclusives et Résilientes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (United Kingdom)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GTCC	Climate Change Thematic Group / <i>Groupe Thématique Changement Climatique</i>
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
I-CAN	Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRMF	Integrated Results Management Framework
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
MinAE	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock/ <i>Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage</i>
MINSANP	Ministry of Public Health/ <i>Ministère de la Santé Publique</i>
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MEF	<i>Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances</i>
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/ <i>Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable</i>
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NAP	National Adaptation Plan/ <i>Plan National d'Adaptation</i>
NASC	Nutrition Action for Systemic Change
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution/ <i>Contribution Déterminée au Niveau National</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
NPM	Nutrition Policy Marker
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
ONN	National Office of Nutrition / <i>Office National de la Nutrition</i>
ORN	Regional Office of Nutrition / <i>Office Régional de Nutrition</i>

PNAMN	National Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition / <i>Plan National d'Action Multisectorielle pour la Nutrition</i>
PNN	National Nutrition Policy / <i>Politique Nationale de Nutrition</i>
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PROGRES	Programme de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Sécurité Alimentaire
RSF	Resilience and Sustainability Facility (IMF)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium-sized enterprises
SUN Movement	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG	World Bank Group
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1 Executive Summary

Madagascar faces a dual challenge of widespread malnutrition and high climate vulnerability. Frequent droughts, floods, and cyclones disrupt food systems and livelihoods, reinforcing a cycle of fragility. Under its Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments, Madagascar pledged to integrate nutrition into climate-resilient food systems.

This scoping study, under the Climate and Nutrition Financing Country Support Initiative, assessed policies, institutions, and financing through consultations with key stakeholders, guided by a tailor-made Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Framework.

Findings show that Madagascar has solid institutional foundations but weak inter-sectoral coordination: Nutrition is led by the Office National de Nutrition (ONN) under the Prime Minister's Office, while climate and environmental governance fall under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). However, coordination between ONN, MEDD, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) remains limited, and there is no formal mechanism to link nutrition and climate financing. Nutrition actors are rarely represented in climate coordination bodies, while climate actors are absent from nutrition coordination mechanism, including the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platforms.

Policy and financing frameworks show commitment but weak operational integration: The National Nutrition Policy (PNN 2022–2030) and Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAMN 2022–2026) provide a strong multisectoral base but reference climate change only indirectly. Conversely, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) highlight food security yet omit explicit nutrition outcomes. Upcoming reviews of the PNAMN and NDC3 present key opportunities to introduce measurable nutrition-sensitive adaptation targets.

Access to Climate Finance remains inadequate: Current funding for the PNAMN (2022–2026) remains well below requirements and relies heavily on development partners. Madagascar's climate-finance portfolio exceeds USD 6.5 billion, yet few projects incorporate nutrition outcomes. Nutrition–climate integration varies by partner; few projects include nutrition indicators, increasing risks of “Nutri-washing” and weak accountability for measurable nutrition outcomes. Although key financing windows exist to access climate funds for nutrition, consultations revealed limited understanding of climate–nutrition linkages and low awareness among nutrition stakeholders. Despite technical gaps in developing bankable projects, ongoing GCF readiness activities, MEF-led budget reforms, including climate budget tagging, donor engagement, and partner experience provide solid entry points to strengthen integration and access financing.

Monitoring and evaluation systems are poorly integrated: Nutrition and climate data platforms operate separately, with limited linkages between ONN and MEDD. Valuable early-warning data on climate shocks is collected but remains disconnected from nutrition systems. Linking these datasets would strengthen anticipatory action and, together with PNAMN–GCF indicator mapping, offering a basis for harmonised national indicators that could strengthen the evidence-based access an access to climate finance.

Private-sector engagement in Madagascar's climate and nutrition agenda is growing but still limited in scope: Major firms such as Ambatovy and Rio Tinto drive environmental action, while small and medium-sized enterprises and partners like the Aga Khan Foundation strengthen climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive value chains. However, weak incentives, limited public–private coordination, and low access to climate finance constrain expansion, highlighting the need for blended finance, innovative instruments, and stronger alignment with the PNAMN, NAP and NDC.

Despite these challenges, Madagascar has a clear opportunity to align nutrition and climate agendas and move from fragmented action to a coherent, fundable, and sustainable climate–nutrition agenda.

Key Recommendations

1. **Coordination:** Establish an ONN–MEDD–MEF Climate–Nutrition technical working group with a shared mandate and regular coordination. Ensure mutual representation by embedding nutrition actors in climate coordination bodies and including climate actors in nutrition mechanisms.

2. **Policy Integration:** Embed nutrition outcomes and activities in NDC3, NAP, and make nutrition activities more climate smart in the PNAMN reviews; adopt a unified national Climate–Nutrition Narrative.
3. **Financing:** Accelerate MEDD’s accreditation for direct GCF access; develop a joint “proposal factory” for bankable projects; introduce climate–nutrition budget tagging under MEF reforms.
4. **Capacity Building:** Implement targeted training on GCF/GEF proposal design, cost–benefit analysis, and MEL integration; strengthen ORN and subnational capacity for implementing climate smart nutrition-sensitive activities.
5. **Monitoring and Learning:** Develop joint climate–nutrition indicators and interoperable information systems linking early-warning, finance, and outcome research and data.
6. **Private sector engagement:** Strengthen incentives, expand blended finance, improve climate-finance access, and align private-sector action with PNAMN, NAP and NDC frameworks.
7. **Accountability:** Publish an annual Climate–Nutrition Alignment Report to track progress and guide investment.

2 Country Context

Madagascar faces a compounded crisis of climate vulnerability and malnutrition, with 39.8% of children under five stunted and 7.7% acutely malnourished. Micronutrient deficiencies—particularly in zinc, iron, vitamin A, B12, B1, and D—further exacerbate the problem, disproportionately affecting rural and marginalised populations, especially women and children.

Despite contributing only 0.09% of global greenhouse gas emissions, Madagascar's status as both a Least Developed Country and Small Island Developing State makes it one of the most climate-vulnerable nations. The frequency of cyclones, floods, and droughts has tripled in recent decades, and climate shocks continue to threaten agriculture, fisheries, and food systems, potentially reducing GDP by up to 16% by 2050. Widespread malnutrition undermines resilience, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of vulnerability. These interlinked hazards intensify malnutrition and amplify disease burdens, respiratory risks, and vulnerability to zoonotic outbreaks, collectively threatening public health, nutrition and national development gains.

Integrating nutrition and climate action offers strong co-benefits—through nutrient-rich, climate-resilient crops in the south, sustainable fisheries and mangrove restoration along the coasts, and nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart farming in the highlands. Policy alignment is advancing through the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the National Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAMN), alongside Madagascar's Nutrition for Growth (N4G) 2025 pledge to integrate nutrition into 80% of adaptation plans, train 500,000 farmers in climate-smart agriculture and expand climate-smart practices to 30% of farmland.

3 Aim and Objectives

3.1 Aim

The technical assistance (TA) under the Climate and Nutrition Financing Country Support Initiative aims to help Madagascar translate climate-related nutrition commitments into coordinated, country-led, and sustainably financed action.

3.2 Objectives

1. Strengthen integration of climate and nutrition within national policies, plans, and financing frameworks.
2. Identify and map opportunities, gaps, and entry points for accessing climate finance for nutrition.
3. Foster multi-sectoral coordination and ownership among government institutions and Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) networks.
4. Build national capacity to align nutrition priorities with climate-finance modalities and proposal processes.

4 Methodology

The scoping exercise used a mixed-methods approach combining desk review, stakeholder consultations, and institutional mapping (process outlined in Annex 1). National policies, strategies, and reports on climate, nutrition, food systems, and finance were reviewed alongside interviews with government, civil society, private sector, and development partners. Consultations leveraged existing coordination platforms such as the SUN National Platform, Groupe Thématique Changement Climatique (GTCC), and National Office of Nutrition (ONN) meetings.

Institutions and ongoing climate-nutrition initiatives were mapped, guided by a purpose-built Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Framework (described in section 5 and presented in Annex 2) along with an assessment of key documents using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM). The key findings from the scoping report including inputs from SUN donors and partners platform were summarised into a briefing note to be shared by the Madagascar delegation during the Conference of the Parties 30 (COP30) meetings in November (Annex 3). A national consultation workshop in

December 2025, validated findings, prioritised opportunities and identified next steps for climate–nutrition integration and financing in Madagascar Annex 4 includes the stakeholder mapping and details of the consultative meetings).

5 Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Framework

The Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness framework, in Annex 2, adapts the five Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness criteria into ten nutrition-responsive dimensions, incorporating Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) as well as the GCF Integrated results management framework (IRMF) indicators to assess current integration, identify gaps, and highlight opportunities for embedding nutrition in climate-readiness and investment frameworks. This tool enables Madagascar to link adaptation priorities with nutrition outcomes, ensuring that future climate finance delivers tangible benefits for resilience, nutrition, and human development.

5.1 Country Ownership

5.1.1 National Institutional Framework



Key Takeaways – Country Ownership

- Madagascar has strong institutional foundations for both nutrition (ONN) and climate action (MEDD), yet coordination across these sectors remains limited and fragmented.
- The country’s institutional and policy frameworks contain many of the building blocks for climate–nutrition integration.
- Stakeholder mapping reveals broad institutional coverage but weak connectivity, with climate and nutrition actors working largely in parallel and poor coordination mechanisms between them.
- Stakeholders emphasise the need to strengthen coordination between ONN and MEDD and to establish a joint mechanism with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to effectively access and manage climate–nutrition programmes and financing.

Nutrition Governance

The National Office of Nutrition (ONN), under the Prime Minister’s Office, is Madagascar’s lead institution for nutrition. Established by Decree No. 2004-1072 and defined by Decree No. 2007-394, it oversees implementation of the National Nutrition Policy (2022–2030) and the Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAMN, 2022–2026). The National Nutrition Council (CNN), chaired by the Prime Minister, provides strategic oversight, while the Permanent Bureau (BP-CNN) ensures operational leadership.

ONN coordinates multisectoral actions across key ministries—Health, Agriculture, Water, Education, and Social Protection—and maintains a decentralised network of 24 Regional Nutrition Offices (ORN). It also represents Madagascar in the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

Climate and Disaster Risk Governance

Climate governance is led by the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC), established under Decree No. 2014-1588, which coordinates implementation of the NAP and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Interministerial Committee for the Environment (CIME), formalised by Decree No. 2024-1808, promotes integration of environmental and climate priorities across government sectors. Climate-change mitigation and forest emissions reduction are managed by the Bureau National de Coordination des Changements Climatiques et REDD+ (BNCC-REDD+), established under Order No. 8090-2014 to lead the national REDD+ strategy. The National Bureau for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC), under Decree No. 2019-1958, oversees disaster risk governance through the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (SNGRC). See Annex 4 for details.

5.1.2 Institutional Arrangements & Coordination

Established in 2012, the SUN Madagascar Platform provides a national coordination mechanism bringing together government, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector, donors, United Nations agencies, and development partners to strengthen multisectoral nutrition action and align resources. The ONN serves as the government focal point, while line ministries ensure environmental and climate dimensions are integrated into nutrition strategies. Since 2018, the Nutrition Cluster—co-led by ONN, the Ministry of Health, and UNICEF—has coordinated multisectoral emergency response, monitoring, and resilience for vulnerable populations.

For climate, the Climate Change Technical Group (GTCC), established in 2009, brings together 48 institutions from government, Civil-Society Organisations (CSOs), research, and civil society to support adaptation policy, climate planning, and stakeholder coordination. The Plateforme de Coordination Stratégique – Environnement (PCS-E), led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), facilitates dialogue and alignment of national priorities on environment and climate action. Climate finance access and coordination are managed by the National Designated Authority (NDA) within the BNCC-REDD+ where the national focal point for the GCF sits, while other mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) have similar dedicated focal points. The Country Platform for Climate Finance, established in 2024 under the World Bank– International Monetary Fund (IMF) framework, further aligns climate investments across government, partners, and the private sector. Together, these structures provide a coherent institutional foundation for integrating nutrition into climate and resilience frameworks, though institutional intersection and coordination remain limited. See Annex 4 for details.

5.1.3 Stakeholder mapping

Madagascar’s institutional landscape offers a strong foundation for integrating climate and nutrition agendas but remains fragmented and weakly connected. The ONN and the MEDD hold complementary mandates, while the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) supports integration through public finance reforms such as climate and nutrition budget tagging. Implementation is driven by ministries as well as regional nutrition offices (ORN), and local authorities, supported by development partners and private actors.

"Institutionalize periodic coordination meetings to ensure regular follow-up and synergy of actions."
SUN Government platform

During the consultations, 69% of stakeholders identified improved ONN–MEDD coordination as the top priority for strengthening readiness to access climate–nutrition financing. Stakeholders recommended establishing a joint ONN–MEDD–MEF mechanism with clear mandates and shared accountability, embedding climate representatives within SUN platforms, and ensuring ONN participation in climate and environment coordination bodies. Development partners and UN agencies emphasised the need for a unified national climate–nutrition narrative, harmonised indicators, and stronger evidence systems. Organisations implementing at the grassroots level, CSOs, and ORNs proposed leveraging ORNs as operational hubs and creating a dedicated national “Nexus Platform” to institutionalise cross-sector dialogue.

In short, Madagascar’s stakeholder map shows wide coverage but low connectivity—the climate and nutrition communities exist in parallel, with few emerging bridges between them. Annex 4 provides the stakeholder mapping along with details on the national institutions, coordination mechanism and stakeholders, their gaps and potential contributions for effective Nutrition–Climate Integration.

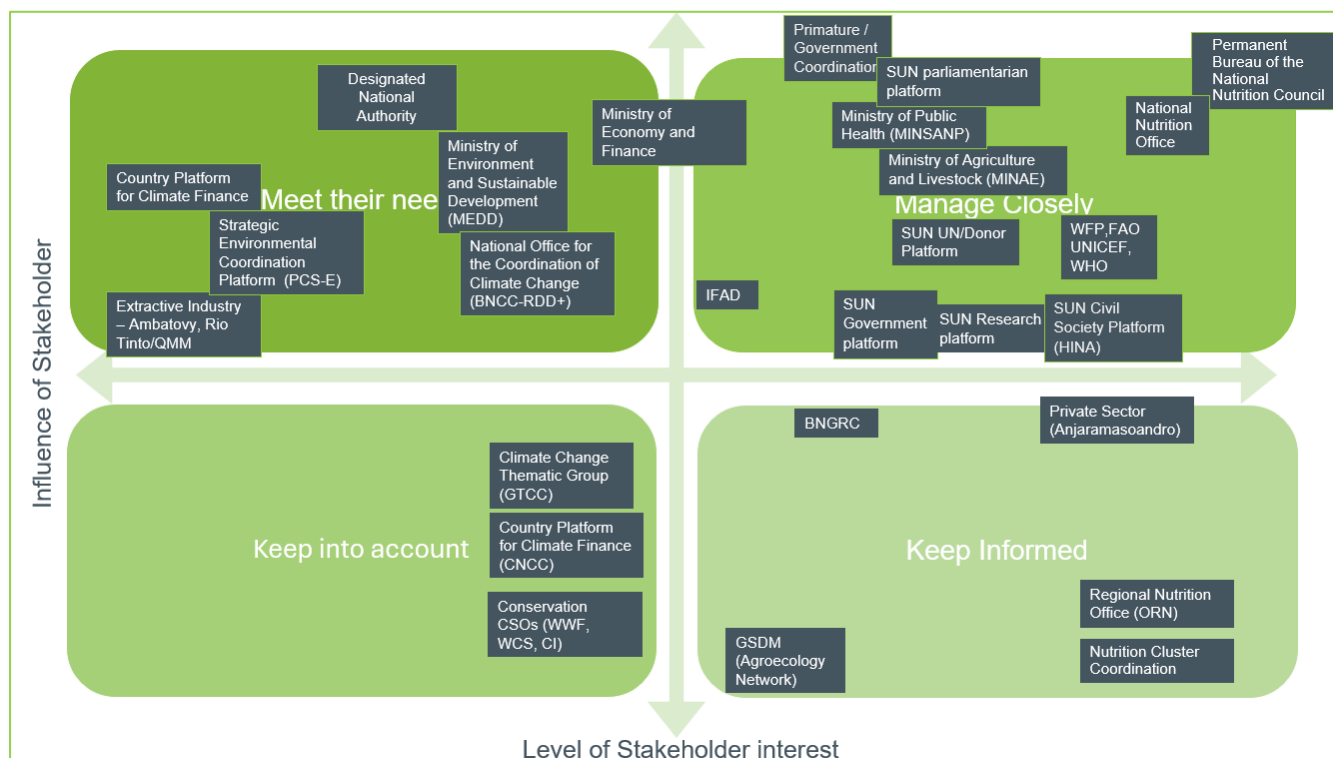
5.1.3.1 Stakeholder mapping matrix

During the validation workshop, the participants identified the key actors involved in climate–nutrition integration and assess their relative levels of interest and influence. Government institutions, coordination platforms, UN agencies, donors, civil society, the private sector, and research networks were positioned across the matrix to guide strategic engagement.

High-influence, high-interest stakeholders in the top-right quadrant, such as the Primature, ONN, the Ministry of health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the SUN coordination platforms as well as key UN agencies, were identified as requiring close management and continuous engagement. Stakeholders

in the top-left quadrant (high influence, lower interest) should have their needs proactively met to maintain alignment and support and include the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, BNCC-REDD+, ONN, and the Country Platform for Climate Finance and the National Designated Authority. Those in the bottom-right quadrant (high interest, lower influence) should be kept regularly informed given their commitment and technical value.

Overall, the mapping provides a practical basis for planning engagement, communication, and coordination to strengthen climate–nutrition governance in Madagascar. The matrix below maps key stakeholders according to their level of influence and interest in Climate–Nutrition Integration and Financing in Madagascar.



5.2 Strategic Frameworks



Key Takeaways – Strategic Frameworks

- There is broad recognition that if nutrition and climate are interlinked, well-designed interventions can deliver mutually reinforcing co-benefits.
- Nutrition remains weakly integrated into climate strategies, while climate considerations are insufficiently reflected in the PNAMN.
- Despite strong political commitment, policy and financing linkages between nutrition and climate remain disconnected.
- Upcoming reviews of the PNAMN, NDC3, and NAP offer key opportunities to embed measurable nutrition–climate objectives.
- Stronger institutional coordination, shared indicators, and gender-responsive, integrated project design are needed to enhance accountability and reduce “Nutri-washing”—that is, presenting projects as nutrition-sensitive without genuine integration of nutrition outcomes.

5.2.1 Strategic Frameworks & Alignment

There is broad recognition among stakeholders interviewed that nutrition and climate are interlinked through food systems, livelihoods, and resilience, and that well-designed interventions can deliver mutually reinforcing co-benefits. Stakeholders described this linkage as climate action that 1) strengthens sustainable, diversified, and resilient food systems, 2) improves dietary diversity and nutrition, leading to better-nourished populations that are more resilient to climate shocks.

Nutrition Policy Landscape and linkages to climate

Madagascar’s policy landscape shows growing commitment to integrating nutrition, food security, and climate resilience, though operational alignment across frameworks remains limited. This is demonstrated through Madagascar’s Nutrition for Growth (N4G) pledges and participation in the UN Food Systems Summit Pathway, which both emphasise climate-resilient agriculture and nutrition-sensitive adaptation. Nationally, the National Nutrition Policy (PNN 2022–2030) and Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAMN 2022–2026) provide a strong multisectoral base but include limited climate references—mainly disaster risk management and climate-smart agriculture.

Integration of nutrition and climate in sectoral strategies and systems

Sectoral strategies such as the Food Fortification Strategy (2020–2025) and Humanitarian Response Plan (2025–2026) touch on resilience but lack coherent integration of nutrition and climate priorities. Early warning and surveillance systems collect important food security and climate data but remain disconnected from nutrition monitoring, constraining assessment of climate risk and access to climate finance.

Climate Policy Landscape and linkages to nutrition

The integration of agroecology and nutrition as key levers for adaptation in the Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0, currently under review.

MINAE UN food Summit 2025

National climate frameworks increasingly recognise links between adaptation, food security, and nutrition, yet lack explicit nutrition indicators. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) acknowledges agro-ecology and sustainable food systems as adaptation levers, (as mentioned by the Ministry of agriculture in the UN food summit 2025, the upcoming NDC3 is expected to address nutrition more directly).

The NAP translates NDC objectives into actions across agriculture, health, WASH, and social protection but lacks specific nutrition targets and will need to be revised following the

NDC update. Other sectoral policies—such as Integrated Water Resources Management, Mangrove Management, and Clean Cooking—offer indirect nutrition benefits without measurement. The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy presents one of the strongest opportunities to align resilience, food security, and nutrition goals. (See Annex 5 for details).

Stakeholder consultations confirmed the lack of nutrition-climate linkages within the policy landscape. Ninety-two percent of respondents reported that nutrition is inadequately reflected in climate strategies, while 77 percent said climate is insufficiently integrated in the PNAMN. Participants noted that nutrition and climate frameworks remain poorly aligned. Stakeholders recommended leveraging the 2025 PNAMN review and NDC3 update to institutionalise measurable climate–nutrition linkages and indicators.

While there is increasing political commitment to integrate nutrition within climate and resilience agendas in Madagascar, translation into national frameworks remains partial. The strongest linkages appear in food systems and resilience policies, while core nutrition and climate strategies still operate separately. Upcoming policy reviews—particularly the PNAMN 2025 midterm review, NDC3, and NAP revisions—offer key opportunities to embed measurable, nutrition-sensitive adaptation and resilience objectives, ensuring climate finance supports nutrition and human development outcomes.

5.2.2 Specific Projects & Programmes Development

Madagascar’s climate-finance portfolio, mapped through the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) 2024 inventory, includes more than 130 projects valued at USD 6.5 billion, covering mitigation, adaptation, and mixed interventions. In parallel, the PNAMN (2022–2026) has an overall estimated cost of USD 2.2 billion, distributed across health, food systems, education, social protection, WASH, risk management and governance.

Analysis of donor portfolios using the OECD-DAC Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM) shows that, although strong nutrition–climate linkages are recognised in strategic frameworks—particularly within social protection, food systems, and human capital projects—they remain largely unimplemented. Most climate and biodiversity programmes still lack explicit nutrition objectives, leading to misalignment between nutrition priorities and climate-financing efforts across Madagascar’s external funding landscape (See Annex 6 for details).

Integration levels vary across development partners. IFAD, WFP, UNICEF, and the World Bank incorporate nutrition within social protection, food systems, and human capital projects, often linking these to climate resilience. In contrast, projects supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the GCF generally treat nutrition as a secondary benefit. The absence of nutrition indicators in most climate-finance initiatives prevents systematic tracking of dietary, resilience, or nutrition outcomes. Moreover, limited technical input from nutrition experts or collaboration with institutions such as the ONN increases the risk of “Nutri-washing,” where projects claim nutrition co-benefits without genuine integration or measurable results.

"Define a climate-nutrition narrative with a logical framework and common indicators."

UN/Donor Platform

Under the IMF Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), Madagascar is introducing regulatory reforms to integrate climate-resilience criteria into project selection, including socio-economic and environmental co-benefits such as food security and reduced disaster losses. This presents an interesting opportunity to ensure improved climate-nutrition integration.

Overall, Madagascar’s climate and nutrition financing landscapes are expanding but remain weakly connected, with significant potential to leverage existing climate investments to deliver measurable nutrition and resilience outcomes through stronger institutional coordination, shared indicators, and integrated project design whilst reducing the risk of “Nutri-washing” —projects labelled as nutrition-sensitive without genuine integration of nutrition outcomes.

5.2.3 Safeguards & Social Inclusion

Madagascar’s policies increasingly recognise gender equality, inclusion, and equity across nutrition, food systems, and climate frameworks, though implementation remains uneven. The PNN and PNAMN prioritise women, adolescent girls, and children under five, with measurable indicators and accountability through the ONN and sectoral platforms. Nutrition is framed as a human right and links women’s empowerment to improved wellbeing.

The Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Value Chains Strategy (2022) and Food Fortification Strategy support equity but as mentioned above require stronger integration of climate resilience. The NDC 2.0 and NAP reference gender but inconsistently address inclusion. Strengthening ONN–MEDD–SUN coordination and embedding gender-responsive climate finance could enhance equitable, nutrition-sensitive adaptation outcomes.

Overall, gender and social inclusion are increasingly prioritised but remain inconsistently operationalised. Stronger coordination and accountability are needed to align gender, equity, and nutrition objectives within future climate-finance programming.

5.3 Access to Climate Finance & Implementation Capacity

Key Takeaways – Access to Climate Finance

- Climate finance offers a major opportunity to strengthen nutrition–climate integration, improving nutrition security and community resilience.
- Key financing windows are accessible for Madagascar to integrate nutrition security actions.
- Madagascar faces technical and institutional capacity gaps, but GCF readiness activities, MEF-led budget reforms, and donor support provide solid entry points.
- Twenty GCF Accredited Entities currently operate in Madagascar however, MEDD’s GEF accreditation should be accelerated to enable direct access.

Financing for Madagascar’s National Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAMN, 2022–2026) currently averages around USD 160 million per year (see figure 1 Distribution of the costs of the national multisectoral nutrition plan by system.) —covering only 28% of total needs. Development partners contribute approximately 73% of this funding, while domestic contributions are expected to increase to 31% by 2026. From 2025 to 2030, the government has committed to allocate at least USD 98 million annually to support the plan’s implementation.

Climate finance presents a key opportunity to address the financing gap and strengthen nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient systems. Although climate funds are not nutrition-focused, they increasingly prioritise food security, livelihoods, and resilience—offering an entry point for nutrition integration. By positioning interventions around climate-resilient agriculture, diversified diets, and vulnerable population protection, Madagascar can access various global, regional, and thematic climate-finance mechanisms.

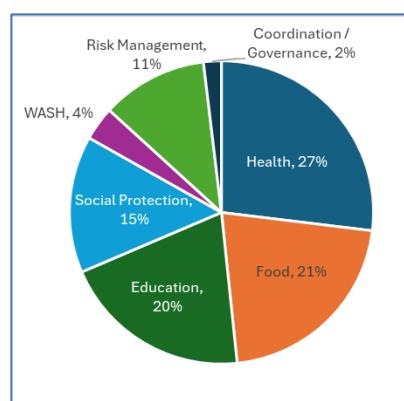


Figure 1: Distribution of the costs of the national multisectoral nutrition plan by system.

5.3.1 Climate funds available for Madagascar

Madagascar’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) originally estimated climate implementation costs at USD 42 billion for 2015–2030, with a 4% domestic contribution. Updated NDC estimates project USD 24.4 billion needed by 2030, including USD 7.3 billion for adaptation.

As seen in the 2024 ICAT inventory mapping, around half of total investments ≈ 3.2 billion is dedicated to adaptation focusing on agriculture, food systems, and ecosystem resilience. Nearly three-quarters of projects support climate-resilient agriculture, soil and watershed management, or livelihood protection. To support coordination of climate funds, the BNCC-REDD+, under MEDD, serves as the National Designated Authority (NDA), supported by the 2024 Country Platform for Climate Finance.

Key financing windows for integrating nutrition and food security include the GCF, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) under the GEF, Adaptation Fund, and Climate Investment Funds (CIF) through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Complementary mechanisms such as the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), Indian Ocean initiatives, the Blue Economy Fund, and the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Fund also offer opportunities to link nutrition, soil fertility, and marine

resource management. Description of the climate funds and specific entry points for nutrition in Madagascar are found in Annex 7.

Despite these opportunities, access to climate finance remains constrained by systemic barriers: lack of policy coherence, limited technical capacity to design bankable projects, a global bias toward mitigation, weak financial systems, and low transparency in budgeting and expenditure. Over half of nutrition stakeholders consulted (56%) were unaware that Madagascar could access climate finance to support nutrition objectives. When asked what the challenges were to access these funds, 87% identified major barriers—primarily weak coordination between climate and nutrition sectors (35%), low visibility of nutrition in climate policies (30%), and limited national capacity (20%).

5.3.1.1 Accredited Entities (Access Modalities)

The GCF operates through accredited entities that meet fiduciary, environmental, and gender standards to design and manage projects. These entities translate national priorities into proposals requiring non-objection from the NDA. Madagascar currently has no government-accredited institution but is building capacity through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Efforts are underway through BNCC-REDD+ to enable MEDD to obtain direct access accreditation.

In the meantime, 20 GCF Accredited Entities operate in Madagascar—seven UN agencies, three conservation CSOs, eight multilateral or bilateral banks, and two regional organisations. Seven of these also participate in the SUN Platform. Annex 8 provides the full list of active Accredited Entities.

5.3.2 Technical & Implementation Capacity

Institutional and technical capacity remain the main bottlenecks for operationalising climate–nutrition integration. Stakeholders emphasised the need for joint capacity-building initiatives to strengthen project design, proposal development, and implementation readiness. Two key capacity gaps were identified 1) The ability to plan and implement integrated nutrition–climate programmes; 2) The ability to access, manage, and report on climate finance from GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, and CIF.

While Madagascar has strong policy frameworks, stakeholders highlighted weak technical capacity to translate these into fundable programmes. Interviews revealed limited understanding of climate–nutrition pathways specific to Madagascar. The scoping report consultations helped raise awareness of these linkages and the risk of “Nutri-washing”.

To successfully access GCF financing, Madagascar must strengthen technical and fiduciary systems to prepare robust proposals. The GCF framework includes three main proposal types: readiness proposals (for institutional strengthening), project preparation funding (for design), and full funding proposals (for implementation).

Through the GCF Readiness Programme, Madagascar has received USD 3.1 million to enhance institutional capacity, improve adaptation planning, and promote private sector investment in climate resilience. GCF Accredited Entities active in Madagascar (see Annex 8) bring significant global expertise in developing approved proposals, offering an opportunity for partnership and knowledge transfer to national institutions such as ONN and MEDD.

Overall, Madagascar’s capacity gaps are both technical: proposal writing, costing, and Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) integration; and institutional: cross-sector coordination and financial management. Ongoing GCF readiness activities, budget reforms led by MEF, and strong donor engagement provide important entry points to strengthen these capacities. Establishing a dedicated technical taskforce and targeted training programme, supported by technical and financial partners, would help translate the recognised climate–nutrition co-benefits into practical, fundable, and scalable proposals and programmes.

"Ministries do not have the technical expertise to develop integrated projects that meet GCF criteria."
— **MEDD Interview**

"The ONN has the coordination capacity, but not yet the technical tools to integrate climate into nutrition planning."
— **ONN stakeholder meeting**

5.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning



Key Takeaways – Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

- Nutrition and climate monitoring systems remain fragmented, with weak linkages between ONN and MEDD and disconnected data.
- Nutrition frameworks lack climate-resilience metrics, while climate policies omit nutrition indicators, limiting integration.
- Climate early-warning and nutrition surveillance systems operate separately, reducing anticipatory response capacity.
- PNAMN–GCF indicator mapping shows strong complementarity, offering a foundation for harmonised national indicators.
- Climate budget tagging is underway, but clear methodologies for nutrition–climate tagging and a formal climate-finance framework are still lacking

5.4.1 Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

Madagascar’s current Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) systems for nutrition and climate remain largely parallel, with limited institutional linkages between climate, agriculture, food security, and nutrition data platforms. The PNAMN’s results framework includes strong quantitative nutrition indicators but lacks connections to climate resilience or adaptation outcomes. Conversely, climate frameworks such as the NDC and NAP reference food security and livelihoods but omit explicit nutrition indicators. Monitoring frameworks used by international partners also reflect this fragmentation—while some include nutrition-sensitive indicators within climate and resilience projects, most track only food security or livelihoods, without measuring dietary diversity, nutrition services, or nutrition status. Collectively, these gaps weaken the evidence base for designing and justifying nutrition-sensitive climate investments and limit Madagascar’s access to climate-finance mechanisms, which require measurable, evidence-based co-benefits.

Stakeholders agreed Madagascar’s MEL systems are poorly integrated, with only 15% believing they capture climate–nutrition linkages, while 46% were unsure. Most cited the absence of joint indicators, disconnected data systems, and limited institutional capacity. They prioritised developing integrated indicators (81%), improving data systems and interoperable dashboards (69%), and strengthening MEL capacity (50%) to enable coordinated tracking of climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive outcome.

Research on climate impacts, biodiversity, and agriculture exists—mainly through MEDD, civil society, and universities—and nutrition data are collected through ONN and the Ministry of Health, but these data streams are not connected. As a result, planning, investment, and policy decisions are made with limited evidence on how specific climate interventions affect nutrition outcomes or how improved nutrition contributes to climate resilience.

5.4.2 Early-warning and surveillance systems (EWS)

Valuable early-warning data on food insecurity, rainfall variability, and climate shocks is collected but remains poorly connected to nutrition information systems. There is consensus that linking the two would strengthen anticipatory action, especially in drought-prone and food-insecure regions. Consequently, decision-makers lack the evidence needed to quantify the nutrition benefits of adaptation or resilience investments and to attract additional funding.

To identify opportunities for aligning nutrition and climate indicators, a mapping of PNAMN (2022–2026) Results framework indicators against the GCF IRMF supplementary indicators was undertaken. The IRMF outlines the GCF’s approach to measuring how investments deliver climate results and contribute to its overarching goal of promoting a paradigm shift toward low-emission, climate-resilient development within the broader context of sustainable growth. It ensures that GCF-supported interventions make a significant contribution to global climate objectives.

"Exchanges between researchers and decision-makers are limited."
SUN Research Platform MIKASA

Within the IRMF, Adaptation Results Area (ARA) 2 focuses on health, well-being, food, and water security, encompassing supplementary indicators that track resilience and adaptive capacity in these sectors. A detailed list of GCF supplementary indicators is provided in Annex 9, while the full PNAMN–IRMF mapping is presented in Annex 10.

Overall, the mapping reveals strong alignment between the PNAMN results framework and the GCF IRMF. Alignment is high for indicators 2.1–2.3 and 2.5, reflecting robust coverage of resilient food systems, agricultural diversification, and nutrition security. It is moderate for indicators 2.4 and 2.7, where disaster preparedness and nutrition surveillance are included but lack explicit links to climate early-warning systems. Alignment is emerging for indicators 4.2 and 4.3, as livestock and fisheries metrics exist but do not yet integrate access to dietary diversity or biodiversity dimensions.

This strong complementarity presents a clear opportunity to identify and adopt a core set of shared indicators that can be embedded in climate projects and systematically applied across partners. Such harmonisation would enhance national ownership of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) systems and improve Madagascar's access to climate finance by demonstrating consistent, measurable nutrition outcomes linked to adaptation goals.

5.4.3 Nutrition and climate financial tracking

Civil society organisations emphasised the absence of a legal framework for climate finance, while government actors noted the lack of a dedicated climate finance law, coordination platform, and streamlined procedures. Under the IMF's RSF supported reforms, Madagascar is in early stages of implementing climate budget tagging, with methodologies validated in 2025 and a green budget annex planned for 2026. 76 percent of stakeholders supported introducing nutrition–climate finance labelling/tagging in national budgets, though MEF highlighted the need for clear methodologies and codification tools. Most stakeholders favoured mixed public–private (72%) and innovative financing mechanisms (44%) to expand access.

"The tagging of the budget for interventions directly related to the integrated climate-nutrition approach is not clear at the level of the MEF."

"The nomenclature of the green budget is in progress. Madagascar is in the early phase of experimentation (green tagging). Another methodology would need to be developed to detect what is "Climate-Nutrition Expenditure".

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

5.5 Private Sector Engagement



Key Takeaways – Private Sector Engagement

- Private-sector engagement in climate and nutrition is expanding, led by Ambatovy and Rio Tinto, but integration with national priorities remains limited.
- Agribusinesses promote climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive value chains, though nutrition engagement is still narrow.
- Key barriers include weak incentives, limited dialogue, and low access to climate finance.
- Scaling blended finance, impact bonds, and debt swaps, alongside stronger national coordination, is essential for sustainable private-sector investment.

5.5.1 Private sector engagement in climate and nutrition

Private-sector engagement in climate and nutrition in Madagascar is expanding but remains fragmented, shaped by a mix of regulatory compliance, corporate social responsibility, donor-supported partnerships, and emerging opportunities in green and nutrition-sensitive value chains. Large-scale companies such as Ambatovy and Rio Tinto/QMM have become central actors in climate-related action (see Annex 11 for details on their work in Madagascar). Their investments include extensive reforestation and biodiversity offset programmes, watershed protection, environmental monitoring, and community resilience activities around mining zones. These efforts demonstrate the private sector's capacity to deliver large-scale climate and ecosystem services, yet they are rarely integrated with national priorities or linked to nutrition outcomes.

Beyond mining, firms across agribusiness, horticulture, spices, vanilla, cocoa, poultry, and dairy are adopting climate-smart approaches to protect production quality and stabilise supply chains. Agroforestry, soil restoration, traceability, and drought-tolerant seed systems contribute indirectly to nutrition by sustaining food availability and farmer incomes. Companies consulted through the SUN Private Sector Network illustrate growing interest in climate–nutrition linkages, particularly through farmer training and circular economy practices — signalling a willingness to strengthen climate resilience at the production base. Other firms are innovating in waste valorisation, turning organic residues into biogas and compost, and supporting ecosystem restoration such as the reforestation efforts of Tanjaka Food.

"Lack of information regarding the procedures for submitting projects to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)"
Anjaramasoandro - SUN Private Sector Platform

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) plays an important bridging role across climate, livelihoods, and nutrition. Its programmes in northern Madagascar promote climate-resilient agriculture, improved natural resource governance, market access for smallholders, and household-level nutrition improvements. AKF's work with producer organisations and agri-food Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SME) helps create pathways for more inclusive private-sector engagement, particularly in remote and climate-vulnerable regions where the commercial sector alone is unlikely to invest.

However, despite pockets of good practice, engagement in nutrition remains narrower and less coordinated. The food fortification sector, a limited number of agri-food SMEs, and isolated CSR initiatives in school feeding or community gardens constitute the bulk of activity. There is no structured national framework to guide private-sector participation in climate and nutrition. Engagement that intentionally integrates climate and nutrition is still nascent, emerging mainly from donor-funded conservation landscapes, climate-resilient value chains, and market-systems projects with co-benefits for food security and livelihood.

Across stakeholders, key barriers persist including; limited public–private dialogue between ONN, MEDD, and MEF; the absence of clear incentives; weak investment frameworks; and inadequate information on climate finance. This is echoed in the SUN Network consultations, which highlight significant gaps in understanding the procedures for accessing Green Climate Fund opportunities,

restricting the ability of Malagasy companies to contribute effectively to national climate–nutrition ambitions.

5.5.2 Finance & Sustainability

Long-term sustainability will depend on expanding and diversifying financing for climate–nutrition integration, moving beyond donor dependency and crowding in private capital. Current investment by companies such as Ambatovy and Rio Tinto is primarily CSR-driven and not anchored within national frameworks such as the NDC or PNAMN IV. Broader private capital mobilisation remains minimal due to the absence of green finance incentives, limited climate budget tagging, and a lack of nutrition-sensitive financial instruments.

Innovative mechanisms offer promising opportunities. Blended finance can reduce investment risk by combining concessional or public funds with private capital to support bankable climate–nutrition projects such as fortified value chains, climate-resilient horticulture, cold-chain infrastructure, or clean energy for processing. Social Impact Bonds provide a performance-based structure where investors are repaid only when agreed climate or nutrition results are achieved, aligning financial returns with social outcomes. Debt-for-Climate-and-Nutrition Swaps could allow portions of sovereign debt to be reallocated towards climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive food systems, ecosystem restoration, and community resilience programmes, as requested by the government in August 2024.

Financial institutions are beginning to show interest in inclusive and green finance, particularly SME guarantee schemes, but scale and coherence remain limited. Strengthening national readiness — through technical assistance, pipeline development, private-sector support, and partnership brokering — is essential to help Malagasy firms navigate climate finance opportunities. AKF’s market-systems work demonstrates how targeted support can enhance sustainability by improving productivity, strengthening cooperatives, and enabling small enterprises to participate in climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive value chains.

A coherent financing strategy anchored in ONN–MEDD–MEF coordination, supported by clear investment criteria, transparent incentives, and strong monitoring systems, would provide the predictable environment needed to attract both domestic and international private capital. Integrating private-sector finance into national climate and nutrition strategies is therefore central to accelerating resilient food systems and long-term sustainability in Madagascar.

6 Summary of Gaps and Opportunities

Institutional and Coordination Gaps

The nutrition and climate sectors are led respectively by the ONN and the MEDD, yet coordination between them remains limited. There is no formal mechanism linking ONN, MEDD, and the MEF, leading to fragmented planning and weak integration of nutrition into climate finance frameworks. Nutrition actors are insufficiently represented in key climate coordination platforms such as the CNCC, CIME, and Country Platform for Climate Finance. Conversely, climate actors are not sufficiently embedded in nutrition coordinating mechanisms such as the SUN Platform. Data systems on climate, food security, and nutrition remain disconnected, constraining evidence-based decision-making.

Policy and Strategic Framework Gaps

While Madagascar’s policies show growing recognition of the links between nutrition, food security, and climate resilience, integration remains partial. The PNN and PNAMN mention climate mainly through disaster risk management and climate-smart agriculture but lack links to climate adaptation. Conversely, climate frameworks such as the NDC and NAP reference food security but omit nutrition. This weakens coherence and limits access to climate funding for nutrition. prevents monitoring of co-benefits. The absence of harmonised indicators, limited cross-referencing between policies, and poor implementation capacity all contribute to fragmented progress.

Financing and Access Gaps

The PNAMN requires USD 2.2 billion (2022–2026) but receives only about 28% of its annual financing needs, mostly from development partners. Although over 130 climate-related projects (USD 6.5 billion) exist, very few include nutrition outcomes. Access to international climate funds is constrained by low institutional capacity, complex application processes, and Madagascar’s lack of a nationally accredited

entity for direct access to the GCF, although the country boast 20 globally experienced GCF accredited organisations. Weak financial governance and the absence of unified budget tagging systems for climate–nutrition spending further limit transparency and accountability.

Technical and Capacity Gaps

Most stakeholders cited limited technical and operational capacity to design and implement integrated programmes. Over half of nutrition actors were unaware of opportunities under climate finance mechanisms such as the GCF or GEF. The ability to develop bankable proposals, apply cost–benefit analyses, and meet fiduciary and environmental standards remains low. Without targeted training and technical assistance, Madagascar risks developing “Nutri-washing” climate projects—projects claiming nutrition benefits without genuine integration or measurable outcomes.

Private Sector engagement Gaps

Private-sector engagement in Madagascar is constrained by weak incentives, limited public–private dialogue, and the absence of a clear national framework for climate–nutrition collaboration. Companies lack guidance on how to align with PNAMN, NAP and NDC priorities, and have minimal access to climate-finance mechanisms due to low awareness and technical capacity. Nutrition engagement remains narrow, dominated by a few agri-food actors.

Opportunities for Integration and Financing

Despite these challenges, the landscape offers strong opportunities for progress. Separate coordination platforms exist for nutrition and for climate, each engaging government, donors, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, and researchers, though coordination between them remains limited. Upcoming policy reviews—the PNAMN midterm review, NDC3, and NAP updates—offer timely entry points to integrate measurable nutrition-sensitive adaptation activities.

The Country Platform for Climate Finance, GCF readiness funding (USD 3.1 million), and IMF-supported budget reforms present concrete avenues to strengthen institutional capacity and financing systems. Accelerating MEDD’s accreditation for direct access to the GCF, combined with a joint “proposal factory” and capacity-building initiatives, could unlock new investment. Introducing climate–nutrition budget tagging under MEF reforms would improve transparency and tracking of integrated spending. There is also significant potential to mobilise private capital through blended finance, impact investment, and climate-resilient value-chain partnerships.

Finally, developing a national Climate–Nutrition Narrative, defining co-benefit indicators, and building robust monitoring and early-warning systems would ensure that climate finance contributes meaningfully to improved nutrition and resilience outcomes. With coordinated leadership, stronger capacity, and strategic investment, Madagascar can move from fragmented efforts to a coherent, fundable, and sustainable climate–nutrition agenda.

7 Recommendations and Roadmap

Country Ownership

- Establish a formal multi-ministry Climate–Nutrition Taskforce (ONN, MEDD, MEF, MINAE, MINSanP, MEAH) with joint accountability and regular meetings.
- Ensure ONN representation in national climate finance platforms and embed climate actors in SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) platforms.

Strategic Frameworks

- Develop a unified and concise national narrative on climate and nutrition, reflecting Madagascar’s vision.
- Integrate nutrition outcomes into climate policies (NDC3, NAP) and revise nutrition strategies (PNAMN) for climate sensitivity.
- Use food systems and biodiversity strategies to link ecological integrity with nutrition.
- Create guidelines and publish annual reports to track climate–nutrition alignment.

Access to Climate Finance

- Accelerate accreditation for direct access to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

- Allocate GCF resources to climate–nutrition nexus projects and seek additional funding sources.
- Develop national guidance and training for project preparation.
- Foster knowledge exchange with countries experienced in integrated climate–nutrition projects.
- Define eligibility criteria and unify budget tagging for climate and nutrition expenditures.
- Strengthen technical capacities for investment design and monitoring.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

- Establish an integrated framework with joint indicators for food/nutrition security, resilience, climate change, and financial tracking.
- Create a nutrition-sensitive multi-hazard early warning system linking climate and nutrition data.
- Build capacity for integrated investment design and monitoring.

Private Sector Engagement

- Develop a national framework to guide private-sector involvement, aligned with key policies.
- Introduce fiscal incentives and support mechanisms to stimulate investment.
- Expand access to climate finance for private sector proposals.
- Mobilize private capital through innovative finance (blended finance, social impact bonds, debt swaps).
- Support Small-Medium Enterprises with climate-smart technologies and market linkages.

During the 2-day workshop the recommendations were prioritized and integrated into a roadmap to prepare Madagascar to access climate funds for nutrition as detailed in Annex 12.

8 Annexes

Annex 1: Process for this scoping report.

Inception phase – July-August

The assignment began with a coordination call on 24 July 2025 involving FCDO-HQ, the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS), and DAI. This call clarified objectives, roles, coordination arrangements, stakeholder engagement, and deliverables. Subsequent kick-off meetings helped tailor the approach to Madagascar's context, confirm national ownership, and identify initial entry points. Working with SMS's regional hub and the national nutrition office coordinator, Prof Vololontiana, the team identified key stakeholders and secured buy-in from relevant government departments. A technical working group comprised of the NASC TA providers and ONN staff was set to finalise the workplan and coordinate activities.

Scoping phase: July-December

A mixed-methods approach was used, combining desk review, stakeholder consultations, and institutional mapping. Institutions and ongoing climate–nutrition initiatives were mapped using a tailor-made Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Framework, complemented by an assessment of key documents using the OECD-DAC Nutrition Policy Marker (NPM).

Development of Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Framework

Climate-fund readiness initiatives typically emphasise institutional capacity, policy coherence, financing systems, data, and stakeholder engagement. Nutrition—despite its sensitivity to climate impacts—had often been overlooked. The Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Matrix adapted the five GCF readiness criteria into ten nutrition-responsive dimensions, incorporating I-CAN indicators to assess integration, identify gaps, and highlight opportunities to embed nutrition within climate-readiness and investment frameworks. The framework is described in Section 5 and presented in Annex 2).

Review of National and international documents

A total of 38 national policies, strategies, and reports on climate, nutrition, food systems, and finance were reviewed. These documents were obtained from stakeholders during the inception phase, from interviewees, and through searches of institutional databases and project repositories. The review aimed to collect multisectoral data and indicators, align national priorities with global frameworks, assess reciprocal integration between nutrition and climate policy frameworks, and identify entry points for accessing climate finance.

Stakeholder mapping

A stakeholder mapping exercise was completed through consultations, identifying key actors working at the climate–nutrition interface. The final list was validated during the national workshop and actors were categorised by their level of influence, interest, and overall position in relation to climate–nutrition integration and financing.

Key stakeholder interviews

A total of 36 stakeholder from government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners were invited for an interview or to complete a questionnaire, 8 partners did not reply, and 5 organisations completed the questionnaire. A total of 28 stakeholders were interviewed using stakeholder-specific interview guides and in collaboration with ONN. Stakeholders were identified through the literature review and inception discussions with FCDO, ONN, and MEDD. Interviewees were also asked to recommend additional stakeholders. The interviews aimed to assess resource needs and financing gaps, explore strategies to operationalise climate commitments, analyse nutrition–climate integration in policy frameworks, identify opportunities for accessing climate finance, and validate the mapping of actors.

Consultative meetings

To maximise efficiency, the team engaged existing coordination platforms through focus group discussions using targeted guides. Three of the four planned sessions were held: the SUN National Platform (19/09/25), the Groupe Thématique Changement Climatique (GTCC) (07/10/25), and the National Office of Nutrition (ONN) (24/10/25). The Comité National du Changement Climatique (CNCC) meeting could not be held due to delays in appointing its members following the political turmoil.

National-Level Consultation and Prioritization Workshop

The workshop convened 45 stakeholders from government, UN agencies, donors, civil society, and the private sector to advance climate–nutrition integration in Madagascar. Through participatory sessions, participants identified strategic actions to make the National Adaptation Plan more nutrition-sensitive, mapped key stakeholders by influence and interest, and prioritized recommendations for a national roadmap. The resulting roadmap sets short-, medium-, and long-term actions: establishing coordination mechanisms, integrating nutrition into climate policies, building technical capacity, and mobilizing climate finance. Emphasis was placed on multisectoral collaboration, private sector engagement, and monitoring systems to ensure sustainable progress. The event fostered shared understanding, actionable recommendations, and strengthened commitment to align nutrition and climate agendas, supporting Madagascar’s resilience and access to climate funds for nutrition.

Policy brief to sensitive higher political leaders and facilitate political buy-in.

To support political engagement, key findings were summarised into a briefing note for distribution by the Madagascar delegation at COP30 and at GAIN’s official UNFCCC side event on 15 November (Annex 3). The brief incorporated input from SUN donors and partners and outlined concrete actions to integrate nutrition into climate action and finance, emphasizing COP30 as a strategic opportunity for Madagascar.

Challenges and Mitigating Actions

Political instability and institutional disruption

Challenge: The political crisis forced a shift from in-person to virtual engagements, delayed planned consultations, and prevented access to high-level coordination platforms (BPCNN, CNCC) whose members had not yet been appointed.

Mitigating actions: The team prioritised technical platforms, maintained momentum through online meetings, and sustained continuous engagement with ONN and MEDD to secure participation and information flow.

Delays in national planning processes

Challenge: The update of NDC3 was postponed, limiting alignment opportunities.

Mitigating actions: The 2-day national workshop was adapted to include a session on making PNA activities more nutrition-sensitive to prepare inputs ahead of the eventual NDC3 update and PNAMN review.

Late confirmation of COP30 delegates

Challenge: Last-minute changes in the delegation made structured briefing of delegation difficult.

Mitigating actions: Close collaboration with MEDD enabled rapid online briefings, ensuring delegates received key climate–nutrition messages before travel.

Reduced willingness of partners to engage

Challenge: Several partners hesitated to engage with government entities until the political situation stabilised.

Mitigating actions: The team diversified contact points, leaned on FCDO and MEDD networks, and maintained flexible scheduling to secure interviews where possible.

Limited understanding of climate–nutrition linkages

Challenge: Many stakeholders lacked familiarity with the integration agenda, requiring time to explain concepts and extend discussions.

Mitigating actions: The interview guides were adapted to include simple explanations and examples, and the team used each interview as an opportunity to build awareness.

Terminology and framing differences between climate and nutrition sectors

Challenge: Differences in technical language created misunderstandings and slowed discussions.

Mitigating actions: The team translated climate-finance terminology into nutrition-relevant concepts (and vice versa) and produced harmonised messaging for the workshop and policy brief.

Low engagement from climate actors

Challenge: Initial participation from climate stakeholders was limited.

Mitigating actions: MEDD actively facilitated introductions, FCDO helped connect with partners, and targeted follow-ups improved attendance in later consultations.

Limited private-sector participation

Challenge: Private-sector actors were difficult to reach, and there was no existing map of climate-focused private initiatives.

Mitigating actions: The team pursued alternative contact routes (e.g., the SUN Business Network focal points and sectoral chambers) and included private-sector mapping recommendations in the final report.

Restricted access to government documents

Challenge: Some documents were unavailable or only shared late.

Mitigating actions: The team triangulated information using partner reports, institutional databases, and COP30 documentation to compensate for gaps.

Weak documentation of ongoing initiatives

Challenge: Limited published evaluations of climate or nutrition projects reduced the evidence base.

Mitigating actions: The team used interviews to extract undocumented lessons, cross-checked findings across partners, and validated information during the workshop.

Institutional turnover and staff change

Challenge: Staff changes and budget-related departures caused gaps in institutional memory.

Mitigating actions: The team conducted multiple interviews within the same institution and relied on long-standing staff and partners to reconstruct historical information.

Stakeholder consultation meeting

SUN Platform Stakeholder meeting 19/09/2025

On 19 September 2025, 38 SUN Movement members—30 women and 8 men—participated stakeholder consultation meeting on climate–nutrition linkages. Discussions focused on integrating nutrition into climate finance mechanisms through institutional mapping, coordination alignment, policy harmonisation, and identification of capacity gaps and entry points. Technical analyses highlighted how climate disruptions directly affect food and nutrition security in Madagascar.

The session included a short presentation on nutrition–climate linkages, financing, and current policies and coordination mechanisms, followed by group work by SUN platforms (governmental, UN/donor, parliamentary, civil society, and private sector) focusing on policy alignment, roles, coordination, barriers to climate finance, capacity, and MEL. A Mentimeter was also administered to gather individual anonymous feedback.

Key proposals included: establishing a climate-specific finance law and formal coordination platform (SUN Governmental); integrating nutrition into the Organic Finance Law No. 2004-007 (SUN Parliamentarians); offering tax incentives and financing for private-sector innovation (SUN Private Sector); promoting actor inclusion and alignment across climate and nutrition initiatives (Civil Society/HINA); and from PTF-UN, strengthening evidence generation, policy briefs, governance, and advocacy—including support for integrating nutrition into NDC 3.0, COP30, and climate-resilience strategies.



Photo: SUN Platform Stakeholder consultation meeting with presentations and group work

Climate Change Technical Group (GTCC) Stakeholder meeting 07/10/2025

Due to a tense political context, the Climate Change Technical Group (GTCC) held a virtual workshop instead of an in-person session. Sixteen members participated, including 12 women and 4 men. The session formed part of the Global Nutrition Compact, supported technically and financially by FCDO/NASC/DAI, aiming to integrate nutrition into climate policies and identify actionable climate strategies.

Discussions illustrated the urgency of linking climate and nutrition through recent crises: the 2021 drought in southern Madagascar, which left 1.3 million people facing acute food insecurity, and the 2022 cyclones on the east coast, which raised acute malnutrition in Ikongo from 1% to 17%. Currently, 8.8 million people face food insecurity, and stunting affects 4 in 10 children under five, threatening national development. Limited participant engagement highlighted the need for greater awareness and advocacy on climate–nutrition integration within the climate sector.

ONN team meeting 24/10/2025

On 24 October 2025, 40 staff of the ONN national team gathered in Ambohimambola, Antananarivo for an induction workshop focused on climate–nutrition linkages. The session aimed to strengthen understanding of the intersection between climate change and malnutrition in Madagascar, emphasizing the integration of nutrition into climate finance mechanisms and the importance of coordinated advocacy.

Participants reviewed findings from recent stakeholder consultations, explored both global and national policy contexts, and engaged in group work to identify priorities, key actors, and capacity gaps. Main priorities included enhancing coordination between ONN and MEDD, ensuring access to nutritious food during climate shocks, promoting resilient agriculture, and aligning nutrition and climate policies.

Opportunities identified involved updating the national multisectoral nutrition plan, leveraging resources for climate-smart agriculture, and developing joint climate–nutrition projects.

Stakeholder mapping exercises revealed the varying influence and interest of national and international actors, leading to recommendations for formalizing coordination structures and strengthening technical capacities. The workshop concluded with practical recommendations for integrating nutrition into climate finance and policy, and a renewed commitment to sustained advocacy and action by the ONN team.



Photo: ONN Team meeting

Stakeholder consultation workshop

The Climate–Nutrition Integration & Financing workshop was held on December 4–5, 2025, at the Carlton Hotel in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Bringing together 45 participants from government ministries, UN agencies, donors, civil society, private sector, and research institutions, the workshop aimed to strengthen the integration of nutrition into climate policies and financing mechanisms.



Photo: Group photo of the participants of Workshop on Climate–Nutrition Integration & Financing in Madagascar held at the Carlton Hotel, Antananarivo on the 4th and 5th of December 2025.

The event featured participatory sessions, including group work to identify strategic actions for making Madagascar’s National Adaptation Plan more nutrition-sensitive. Stakeholders were mapped according to their influence and interest, guiding future engagement and coordination. Participants prioritized recommendations from the scoping report, assigning responsible actors and setting short-, medium-, and long-term timelines for implementation.

Key outcomes included the development of a national roadmap to accelerate access to climate funds for nutrition. The roadmap emphasizes establishing coordination mechanisms, integrating nutrition into climate policies, building technical capacity, and mobilizing climate finance. It also highlights the importance of private sector engagement, annual reporting, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems.

The workshop fostered multisectoral collaboration and a shared understanding of the climate–nutrition nexus, producing actionable recommendations to support Madagascar’s resilience and sustainable development. Participants committed to ongoing dialogue and collective action, ensuring nutrition is mainstreamed in climate adaptation efforts and financial flows. This initiative aligns with Madagascar’s Nutrition for Growth commitments and sets the foundation for improved health, food security, and climate resilience across the country.

Stakeholder interview dates

Interviews and meetings conducted

#	Organisation/ Institution	Name	Position	Interview date
MINISTRIES				
1	ONN	Pr Hanta Marie Danielle VOLOLONTIANA	ONN national coordinator / SUN focal Point	19.09.25
2	ONN	Dr Luc Emmanuel RAKOTOMANANA	Coordonnateur Adjoint	19.09.25
3	ONN	Jules RAFALIMANANTSOA	Chef Unité de Programme et de Prévention Sécurisation Nutritionnelle(UPPSN)	19.09.25
4	Bureau National des Changements Climatiques (BNCC) et de la REDD+ -Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	Ms. Lovakanto RAVELOMANANA	Coordonnateur BNCCREDD+/MEDD	07.08.25
5	BNCC- Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	M. Ambinintsoa HERITOKILALAINA	SBDSEBNCCREDD+/MEDD	07.08.25
6	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage	Mr Mahay Rivo Stephan RAKOTOMALALA	Chef de Service Environnement, et de la lutte contre le Changement Climatique (SECC)	28.10.25
7	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage	Mme Herisoa Marinà RAKOTONIAINA	Chef de Service Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle pour l'Agriculture (SSAN)	12.11.25
8	Ministère de Finances et du Budgets	Mme Mavanasoa Miora VERONIAINA	Chef de Service des Secteurs Social et Administratif,	14.08.25
9	Ministère de Finances et du Budgets	Mme Miharivola Diadème FELANTSOA	Chef de Service des Secteurs Productif et Infrastructure	14.08.25
10	Ministère de la Santé/ Service Santé Environnement	Mme Zafintsalama Onisoa RAMANITRARIVO	Chef de Service Santé et Environnement/Direction de la Promotion de la Santé	14.08.25
11	Ministère de la Santé/Service Nutrition	Dr Andriamihamintsoa Rabenja RALAIMIADANA	Chef de Service Nutrition/Direction Protection de la Santé Familiale/MinSantéPublique	21.08.25
12	Ministère de la Santé/Service Nutrition	Dr Bienvenu Bienaimé Marcel RATSIMBAZAFIARISON	Adjoint Technique /Service Nutrition	21.08.26
13	Bureau national de gestion des risques et des catastrophes (BNGRC)	Mr Aritiana Fabien FALY	Représentant du BNGRC	Contacted – no reply
DONORS & Multilaterals				
1	FCDO	Soary RATSIMBAZAFY	Development Policy & Project Manager	30.07.25

2	FCDO	Rija EMADISSON	Policy manager (climate/nature/energy)	30.07.25
3	World Bank	Valérie RAMBELOSON	Consultante en santé et nutrition	16.09.25
4	EU	Davide STEFANINI	Gestionnaire des Programmes presso European Union Delegation to Madagascar	24.09.25
5	EU	Philippe D'AOUT	Aide et Coopération Internationales - Développement rural et Environnement.	12.11.25
6	GIZ	Edena Rajoelison ANDRIANAIVOLALA	Head of Component for the GIZ/AgSys	10.09.25
7	Expertise France	Alexandra RINALDI	Nutrition Expert	19.09.25
8	AFD	Tojo RAZAFINDRAKOTO	Chargé de mission	20.10.25
9	JICA	Takayama AKIHIRO	Representative	29.09.25
10	IFAD	Joseph Rostand OLINGA BIWOLE	Directeur Pays Madagascar	Contacted – no reply
11	BAD	Donatien Akoupo KOUASSI	Chargé de Programme Pays Principal	Contacted – no reply
NUTRITION NGOS				
1	GSDM DG	Tahina RAHARISON	Directeur Exécutif du GSDM	Completed questionnaire
2	CRS	Rado RAVONJIARIVelo	Chief Of Party Programme Mionjo	Completed questionnaire
3	Gret	Monique Miaranalisoa RANDRIANARIVO	Chef de Projet	Contacted – no reply
CLIMATE-ENVIRONMENT NGOS				
1	Blue Ventures	Gildas ANDRIAMALALA	Madagascar Country Director	Contacted – no reply
2	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Lovy Hervet RASOLOFOMANANA	Country Director	Completed questionnaire
3	Conservation International	Bruno RAJASPERA	Country Director	Contacted – no reply
4	World Wide Fund	Tantely ANDRIAMBOLOLONA	Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator	Completed questionnaire
5	ANAE/ Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementales	Tahina RAZAFINDRALAMBO	Directeur General ANAE	Completed questionnaire
PRIVATE SECTOR				
1	Ambatovy	Nicolas DESCRAQUES	Social Investment and Community Engagement Manager	Contacted – no reply
2	Rio Tinto Nature Solutions	Johny RABENANTOANDRO	Madagascar Project Implementation Manager	12.11.25
3	QMM-NMPROJECTS	David LANCUP	Gestionnaire de projet communautaire	Contacted – no reply
4	Aga Khan Foundation	Grégoire IMBERTY	Chief Executive Officer	26.11.25

Annex 2: Nutrition and Climate Finance Country Readiness Matrix

Accessing Green Climate Funds for Nutrition–Climate Programmes, with I-CAN Indicators

Dimension	GCF Readiness Criteria	Nutrition–Climate Relevance	Relevant I-CAN Indicator(s)
National Institutional Framework	National Designated Authority (NDA) /Focal Point established, clear coordination mandate	NDA must prioritise food & nutrition security in climate plan	# countries where NDC/NAP explicitly include nutrition actions
Strategic Frameworks & Alignment	Alignment with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), NAP etc	Nutrition actions linked to adaptation (resilient agriculture, food security, health, WASH)	# National Nutrition Plans referring to climate change
Strategy & Pre-Project Structuring/coordination	Inclusive consultation mechanisms	Nutrition focal points engaged in climate fora; climate focal points engaged in nutrition fora	# of national policies/plans that include nutrition–climate linkages
Accredited Entities (Access Modalities)	Accredited Entities with fiduciary, safeguards	Ensure that the ONN is credited as a Direct Access Entities (DAEs) or ensure that there are International Access Entities that are nutrition focused	Value of climate finance initiatives including nutrition
Technical & Implementation Capacity	Fiduciary, procurement, M&E, safeguards	Nutrition projects need integrated data and delivery systems	# of countries that conducted climate & health vulnerability assessments incl. nutrition
Specific Projects & Programmes Development	Bankable concept notes aligned with strategies	Bankable concept notes linking nutrition/climate Nutrition stakeholders involved in climate projects	# of climate-informed nutrition interventions/programmes implemented
Stakeholder Engagement	Civil society, private sector, gender balance	Multi-stakeholder engagement in climate-nutrition projects	# of multilateral partnerships in climate–nutrition area
Safeguards & Social Inclusion	Environmental & Social Safeguards, Gender Policy	Ensure equity of access to food/nutrition	# of food-based dietary guidelines with climate considerations
Finance & Sustainability	Transparency, efficiency, co-financing	Multi-sectoral blended finance, nutrition–climate tagging and tracking	% of ODA or donor finance linking climate & nutrition; value of domestic finance committed
Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)	Integrated Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)	Nutrition outcomes/indicators integrated in climate project evaluations	# of climate–nutrition integrated project proposals; # public procurement policies linking nutrition & sustainability

Annex 3: COP 30 Madagascar briefing note Belém, Brazil, 10–21 November 2025

Nutrition–Climate Integration: A Smart Investment for Madagascar’s Resilience and Growth

UN Climate Change Conference (COP30), Belém, Brazil, 10–21 November 2025

Why COP30 Is a Strategic Moment

COP30 presents a pivotal opportunity for Madagascar to demonstrate leadership in integrating nutrition and climate agendas, turning national and international commitments into tangible action and financing results.

At the 2025 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, Madagascar committed to reducing stunting in children under five to 30% and lowering anaemia among women and children. It pledged to integrate food and nutrition security into 80% of climate adaptation strategies and extend climate-resilient farming to 30% of agricultural land. With support from the SUN Movement Secretariat through the Nutrition Action for Systemic Change (NASC) programme, the Office National de la Nutrition (ONN) is now translating these commitments into action by embedding nutrition within national climate planning and finance frameworks.

Madagascar’s Dual Challenge and Opportunity

Madagascar faces a dual crisis of climate vulnerability and malnutrition. Though responsible for only 0.09% of global emissions, it suffers recurrent droughts, floods, and cyclones that threaten food systems and livelihoods, potentially cutting GDP by 16% by 2050.

Nearly 40% of children are stunted, and widespread micronutrient deficiencies weaken resilience. Climate shocks reduce diet diversity, while poor nutrition limits recovery. Tackling these interconnected challenges requires integrated action through climate-smart agriculture and food systems, resilient health and WASH systems, and nutrition-sensitive protection to strengthen nutrition security, equity and human capital.

Why Nutrition and Climate Integration Matters in Madagascar

- **Shared risks:** Climate shocks disrupt food, water, and health systems, while poor nutrition further weakens population resilience, yet policies and budgets address them separately.
- **Financing gap:** Madagascar manages a US \$6.5 billion climate-finance portfolio, but few projects include nutrition outcomes.
- **Economic stakes:** Without decisive adaptation, climate impacts could shrink GDP by up to 16% by 2050.
- **Policy leverage:** Integrating nutrition into climate action enhances food security, resilience, and human capital while maximising returns on adaptation investments.

Evidence of National Progress

- **Policy frameworks:** Strong foundations exist through the National Nutrition Policy (2022–2030), Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (PNAMN 2022–2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3), and National Adaptation Plan (2021–2030), all recognising the links between climate and nutrition.
- **Fiscal commitment:** Ongoing reforms in green budget tagging provide new entry points for integrated tracking, accountability, and investment design, along with the US \$6.5 billion climate-finance portfolio.
- **Institutional readiness:** The ONN, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) provide a strong governance base and are discussing the establishment of a Climate–Nutrition Taskforce under the Prime Minister’s Office to strengthen coordination and improve access to integrated financing
- **Data and monitoring:** Work is under way to align PNAMN indicators with the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework, enabling unified monitoring of climate–nutrition outcomes and financing.

Key Gaps and Barriers for Nutrition and Climate integration in Madagascar

- Climate and nutrition policies remain largely separate, with limited operational integration.
- Coordination among ONN, MEDD, and MEF remain limited, particularly at decentralised levels.
- Climate-related expenditures are not yet tagged for nutrition and climate, obscuring joint investments.
- Monitoring systems for climate and nutrition operate in silos, limiting evidence-based programming.
- Technical capacity to design and submit integrated, bankable proposals for climate finance remains low despite ongoing readiness support.

From Readiness to Results: Priority Actions for Madagascar

- **Strengthen coordination:** Establish a formal ONN–MEDD–MEF Climate–Nutrition Taskforce under the Prime Minister’s Office to ensure shared accountability, cross-sector coordination, and alignment between climate and nutrition platforms.
- **Unify planning:** Develop a national *Climate–Nutrition Narrative* with a common framework, indicators, and reporting mechanisms to align government and partner actions.
- **Integrate into national frameworks:** Embed nutrition outcomes—dietary diversity, nutrition status, and resilient food systems—into the forthcoming NDC 3.0, revised NAP, and updated PNAMN.
- **Operational guidance:** Issue national criteria for “nutrition-eligible adaptation activities” and build ONN, MEDD, and MEF capacity for integrated investment design and monitoring.
- **Accountability:** Publish an Annual Climate–Nutrition Alignment Report to track progress and strengthen transparency.
- **Expand finance access:** Define “climate–nutrition integration” nationally, produce a reference note, and create a joint ONN–MEDD–MEF “proposal factory” for climate funding submissions.
- **Increase readiness:** Accelerate MEDD accreditation for climate funding, develop training materials, and promote knowledge exchange with countries successfully mobilising integrated finance.
- **Improve monitoring:** Establish a Climate–Nutrition Information and Accountability Framework combining Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, early warning, and finance tracking.
- **Budget tracking:** Merge MEF’s climate tagging and ONN’s nutritional coding into a unified Climate–Nutrition Budget Tag with clear expenditure classifications.
- **Build institutional capacity:** Target sectoral ministries and subnational authorities to improve understanding of climate–nutrition linkages, enable accurate budget tracking, and support evidence-based decision-making.
- **Private sector engagement:** Use blended finance, Social Impact Bonds, and Debt-for-Climate-and-Nutrition Swaps to mobilise private capital for resilient, nutrition-sensitive value chains.

Madagascar stands at a pivotal moment to unite its climate and nutrition agendas. By ensuring that climate investments deliver measurable nutrition and resilience gains, the country can protect vulnerable communities and translate its N4G commitments into lasting action. Through integrated and innovative climate finance, Madagascar can lead by example—turning climate ambition into improved nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, and a more resilient future for every Malagasy child.

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Annex 4: Stakeholder Mapping and National Institutions and Coordination Platforms in Madagascar – Nutrition and Climate Linkages

Table 1: Summary of the National Institutional Framework in Madagascar

National Nutrition Office (Office National de Nutrition – ONN)	Under the Prime Minister’s Office, serves as the central coordinating body for multisectoral nutrition policies and implementation of the National Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition. It operates through 24 Regional Nutrition Offices and ensures alignment with sector ministries, partners, and communities
Permanent Bureau of the National Nutrition Council (Bureau Permanent du Conseil National de Nutrition – BPCNN)	Chaired by the Prime Minister. It provides policy oversight to the ONN and ensures multisectoral coordination of the national nutrition agenda. The BPCNN functions as the strategic and decision-making body for nutrition
National Committee on Climate Change (Comité National sur le Changement Climatique – CNCC)	Established under the MEDD, under the authority of BNCC REDD+, and chaired by its Secretary General, coordinates the national response to climate change and oversees the implementation of the NAP and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
Interministerial Committee for the Environment (Comité Interministériel pour l’Environnement – CIME)	Created by decree under the authority of the Prime Minister, brings together relevant ministers to ensure the integration of environmental considerations into public policies and to arbitrate sectoral priorities in line with national environmental and climate strategies.
National Office of Risk and Disaster Management (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes – BNGRC)	Under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, it is the operational arm of the National Council for Risk and Disaster Management. It is one of the key components of the Disaster and Risk Management (DRM) institutional structure.

Table 2: Summary of the Institutional Arrangements & Coordination platforms in Madagascar

<p>Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Madagascar Platform</p>	<p>Coordinated by the ONN, brings together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, UN agencies, parliamentarians and donors to align actions, resources, and advocacy in support of national nutrition goals.</p>
<p>Strategic Environmental Coordination Platform (Plateforme de Coordination Stratégique – Environnement – PCS-E)</p>	<p>Under the leadership of the MEDD, promotes coordination and alignment among technical and financial partners to address environmental challenges such as climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss.</p>
<p>National Office for the Coordination of Climate Change and Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Bureau National de Coordination des Changements Climatiques et Réduction des Émissions dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des Forêts - BNCC-REDD+)</p>	<p>Under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, serves as Madagascar’s National Designated Authority (NDA) for the GCF. It coordinates national climate-change policies, REDD+ strategies, and access to climate finance, ensuring alignment with national adaptation and mitigation priorities.</p>
<p>Climate Change Thematic Group (Groupe Thématique Changement Climatique – GTCC)</p>	<p>Led by the MEDD, provides a forum for technical dialogue and coordination among government, partners, individuals and civil society on climate adaptation, mitigation, and resilience initiatives.</p>
<p>National Designated Authority (NDA) for Climate Finance</p>	<p>Housed within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable – MEDD), serves as the interface with the GCF and other global climate financing mechanisms, ensuring that national proposals align with Madagascar’s priorities on adaptation and sustainable development.</p>
<p>Country Platform for Climate Finance</p>	<p>Launched in 2024 with support from the World Bank and the IMF, facilitates the mobilisation and coordination of climate finance to align investments with national development and resilience priorities.</p>
<p>Nutrition Cluster Coordination System</p>	<p>Operates under the leadership of the National Nutrition Office (ONN), with Ministry of Health co-leadership and UNICEF as co-coordinator. Regional and district-level coordination structures operate in the three southern regions (Anosy, Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana) and three southeastern regions (Atsimo-Atsinanana, Vatovavy, Fitovinany). Composed of 23 partners</p>

Table 3: Stakeholder mapping Climate and Nutrition

Entity	Current Role	Potential Contribution to Integration
Government		
Primature / Government Coordination (CIME, CNN)	Chairs interministerial committees (Environment, Nutrition) and ensures national policy coherence.	Political champion to elevate climate–nutrition as a cross-ministerial priority; mandate taskforce action.
Office National de Nutrition (ONN)	Leads PNAMN and national SUN coordination under the Primature.	Anchor for national nutrition–climate taskforce; integrate resilience and adaptation in PNAMN and SUN coordination.
Offices Régionaux de Nutrition (ORN)	Regional branches of ONN coordinating field implementation with local authorities.	Bridge national frameworks (PNAMN, PNA) with local implementation; pilot community-based nutrition–climate interventions.
Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD)	Leads environmental and climate policy; manages PNA, NCD, and REDD+.	Key to embedding nutrition objectives (food systems, resilience) into climate strategies.
BNCC REDD+ (GCF National Designated Authority)	Serves as NDA to the GCF, ensuring national ownership of climate projects and accreditation of Direct Access Entities.	Screens and endorses nutrition-sensitive climate projects; connects ONN and MEDD to GCF pipelines.
GEF Focal Points (Political & Operational within MEDD)	Manage Madagascar’s GEF portfolio on biodiversity, land, and adaptation.	Can promote multi-focal projects linking nutrition, sustainable land management, and climate resilience.
Ministère de l’Économie et des Finances (MEF)	Manages national budget and donor finance.	Integrate “marquage vert” and “codification nutritionnelle” into unified climate–nutrition tracking; ensure resource allocation.
Ministère de l’Agriculture et de l’Élevage (MINAE)	Oversees agriculture, livestock, and food systems.	Scale nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) with ONN and MEDD.
Ministère de la Santé Publique (MINSANP)	Oversees health and community nutrition services.	Integrate climate risk management and disease surveillance into nutrition programmes (“One Health”).
Local Authorities (Regions, Communes)	Implement decentralised development and resilience projects.	Execute integrated local adaptation–nutrition actions; manage community resilience.
Financing & Development Partners		
World Bank	Finances resilience, health, and agriculture projects.	Integrate climate–nutrition indicators into performance-based financing and digital data systems.
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Supports infrastructure and adaptation projects.	Provide technical assistance and funding for joint climate–nutrition initiatives.
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Funds rural and climate-resilient agriculture.	Share lessons on climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive agriculture for GCF proposals.
GIZ / BMZ / KfW (Germany)	Implement agroecology and resilience projects (PROSAR, PROSOL, AgSys).	Provide TA for proposal development and integrated financing.

Agence Française de Développement (AfD)	Bilateral donor investing in health, agriculture, and environment.	Co-financing of integrated nutrition–climate programmes; supports green finance reforms.
EU Delegation	Finances food security, environment, and governance projects.	Can mainstream nutrition–climate targets in EU-supported resilience programmes.
FCDO (UK)	Supports health, resilience, and governance through multi-sector programmes.	Potential partner for climate–nutrition integration via resilience and food systems portfolio.
JICA (Japan)	Supports agriculture, water, and disaster preparedness projects.	Can integrate nutrition-sensitive climate adaptation and technology transfer.
UN Agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO)	Key implementing partners for food systems, WASH, and adaptation.	Support joint MEL, data systems, and policy briefs; co-develop GCF/GEF project concepts.
Private sector		
Extractive Industry – Ambatovy, Rio Tinto/QMM	Corporate social responsibility in livelihoods, environment, and local nutrition support.	Provide co-finance, technology, and corporate platforms for integrated projects; can pilot local climate–nutrition programmes.
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	Implements community health, agriculture, and resilience initiatives.	Strong implementer for integrated local nutrition–climate programming; can serve as model for multi-sector partnerships.
SUN Platforms		
SUN Government Platform	Led by ONN with participation from ministries (Agriculture, Health, Environment, Finance).	Existing coordination mechanism that can include climate actors (MEDD, MEF).
SUN parliamentary platform	To make the voice of the population heard through their commitment as a member of the National Assembly and through the Malagasy Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition	Advocacy and monitoring of Madagascar's commitments at the national and global levels both as a member of the platform but above all also according to their mandate as a spokesperson for the Malagasy population.
SUN UN/Donor Platform	Brings together UN agencies and technical partners.	Mobilises financing and TA for nutrition; can incorporate climate co-benefits in joint programming.
SUN Civil Society Platform (HINA)	Advocacy and implementation network at community level.	Promotes accountability, equity, and local innovation for climate–nutrition resilience.
Private Sector (Anjaramasoandro,)	Producers and processors active in food and green supply chains.	Co-financing partner for sustainable production and climate-smart value chains.) and innovation for climate–nutrition solutions.
Research Platform (MIKASA)	Consortium on climate, agriculture, and nutrition research.	Evidence generation, impact evaluation, and indicator design for climate–nutrition MEL.
Research, Civil Society, & Knowledge Actors		
Conservation CSOs (WWF, WCS, CI)	Manage biodiversity and community-based resource management projects.	Promote ecosystem-based adaptation and sustainable food systems; can supply ecological data relevant to nutrition.
GSDM (Agroecology Network)	Professional platform promoting agroecology and sustainable agriculture.	Demonstrate agroecological models integrating nutrition and adaptation.

Annex 5: Nutrition–Climate Linkages in Madagascar’s Nutrition Policy and Strategic Frameworks

Table 4: Nutrition–Climate Linkages in Madagascar’s Nutrition Policy and Strategic Frameworks

Policy / Framework	Timeframe	Main Focus / Objectives	Nutrition–Climate Linkages	Opportunities for Integration
International Commitments				
Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Commitments	2025–2030	Six national commitments to improve nutrition outcomes; one addresses climate–nutrition through climate-resilient agriculture.	Explicit recognition of climate–nutrition linkages via climate-smart agriculture and resilience-based food systems. Strength of Linkage - Strong	Strengthen implementation and monitoring of climate-resilient agriculture in nutrition programmes.
National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation	2021–2030	Promote efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food systems to nourish a healthy population.	Integrates nutrition and climate through Axis 3: “Promote resilient production in the face of climate change.” Strength of Linkage - Strong	Translate policy commitments into actionable interventions across agriculture and food systems.
National Nutrition Policy Frameworks				
National Nutrition Policy (PNN)	2022–2030	Multisectoral policy addressing malnutrition through coordination, governance, and systems strengthening.	References food systems transformation and resilience but lacks concrete climate objectives. Strength of Linkage - Weak	Embed climate-resilient nutrition objectives and indicators in future policy updates.
National PNAMN	2022–2026	Operationalises the PNN using five systems (Health, Food, WASH, Education, Social Protection) with cross-cutting governance and risk management.	Acknowledges disaster risk management and mentions climate-smart agriculture but omits dedicated “climate change for nutrition” axis. Strength of Linkage - Moderate	Integrate explicit climate adaptation and resilience targets in the 2025 review.
Sectoral & Thematic Strategies				
National Strategy for Food Fortification (SNFOA)	2020–2025	Reduce micronutrient deficiencies among women, adolescent girls, and children.	No reference to climate change or environmental resilience. Strength of Linkage - None	Integrate climate-resilient food systems and supply-chain sustainability in next strategy cycle.
National Humanitarian Response Plan (BNGRC)	2025–2026	Strengthen food security, livelihoods, and economic resilience in climate-affected regions.	Strong climate adaptation and food security components but limited links to nutrition outcomes. Strength of Linkage - Moderate	Strengthen nutrition–climate nexus in humanitarian and recovery programming.
National Action Plan for the Adaptation of the Health Sector to Climate Change in Madagascar	2016	Strengthen health systems to address climate risks and enhance resilience.	Climate shocks worsen malnutrition; integrating nutrition strengthens adaptive capacity Strength of Linkage - Strong	Link surveillance, policy, and community resilience for nutrition–climate action.

Systems & Data

Early Warning and Nutrition Surveillance Systems	Ongoing	Monitor food and nutrition security, climatic shocks, and vulnerabilities to guide response.	Collect climate and nutrition security data but lack integrated analysis or information sharing. Strength of Linkage - Weak	Establish integrated climate–nutrition surveillance and early warning systems.
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Table 5: Nutrition–Climate Linkages in Madagascar’s Climate and Resilience Policy and Strategic Frameworks

Policy / Framework	Timeframe	Main Focus / Objectives	Nutrition–Climate Linkages	Opportunities for Integration
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	2024–2030 (NDC 3.0 under development)	Core framework for climate priorities, actions, and financing under the Paris Agreement; key vehicle for access to international climate funds.	No explicit nutrition objectives, but indirect links through adaptation, resilience, and sustainable food systems. Ongoing revision (NDC 3.0) emphasises agroecology and nutrition as adaptation levers. NPM Score: 0	Integrate nutrition and diet quality indicators into adaptation targets to enable climate finance for nutrition-sensitive programmes.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	2021–2030	Operational and financing framework for climate adaptation, specifying sectoral priorities and responsibilities.	Explicitly includes food security as a key objective but does not mention nutrition directly. Its multisectoral scope (agriculture, health, WASH, social protection) influences nutritional outcomes. NPM Score: 1	Embed nutrition indicators and actions to position nutrition as both a beneficiary and driver of climate resilience.
National Strategy for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	2019–2025	Addresses water security, drought management, and adaptation, especially in southern regions.	No documented references to nutrition, though access to safe water underpins food security and health outcomes. NPM Score: 0	Link water management to nutrition through agriculture, WASH, and food production indicators.
National Strategy for Integrated Mangrove Management	2024–2030	Focuses on mangrove restoration, coastal protection, and blue carbon initiatives for coastal resilience.	No direct mention of nutrition, but mangroves support fisheries and coastal food sources that contribute to dietary diversity and livelihoods. NPM Score: 0	Recognise mangrove ecosystems’ role in local nutrition and integrate fishery-nutrition co-benefits in monitoring frameworks.
National Clean Cooking Policy	2024–2030	Promotes sustainable, efficient cooking solutions to reduce biomass use and indoor air pollution.	No explicit nutrition language, but strong health and time-saving co-benefits improve food safety, cooking quality, and dietary diversity. NPM Score: 0	Integrate nutrition and health messaging into clean-cooking campaigns and monitoring.
National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (SNPGRC)	2016–2030	Strengthens national resilience to shocks, linking disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA).	Recognises food and nutrition security as part of resilience but not directly tied to climate-nutrition pathways. NPM Score: 1	Strengthen operational links between DRR, climate adaptation, and nutrition interventions (e.g. risk-informed nutrition services).

Nutrition Policy Marker scoring: Score of 2: Nutrition is the principal objective of the action and is fundamental in its design and expected results; Score 1: Nutrition is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the action; Score 0: Action has been screened against the marker, but has not been found to target nutrition in any significant way.

Annex 6: Nutrition and Climate Linkages in Key Donor Portfolios and Major Development Partners in Madagascar (2024–2025)

Summary of Nutrition and Climate Linkages in Key Donor Portfolios (Madagascar, 2024–2025)

Organisation	Portfolio Summary
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)	Between 2024 and 2027, FCDO will invest over £35 million annually in climate, environment, humanitarian, and health programmes. The portfolio emphasises adaptation, biodiversity, and environmental systems but has limited focus on nutrition. Most projects are environmentally driven (NPM = 0), with AHRF II indirectly addressing nutrition through food assistance and cash transfers (NPM = 1). Climate resilience is strong, yet nutrition remains an assumed co-benefit. Future efforts could integrate nutrition indicators into adaptation and early-action frameworks, especially in drought-prone southern regions.
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	The GCF supports nine projects totalling USD 129.5 million—two national Développement de l'Entrepreneuriat et des Filières Inclusives et Résilientes (DEFIS+) by IFAD, Sustainable Landscapes by CI) and seven regional. Six readiness grants (USD 3.1 million) have strengthened institutional and finance capacities. The portfolio is climate-focused but weakly nutrition-sensitive; only DEFIS+ integrates nutrition-sensitive agriculture and women's empowerment (NPM = 1). Most projects reference food security but lack measurable nutrition outcomes. Applying GCF Supplementary Indicator 2.2 could enhance future agricultural and adaptation investments.
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	IFAD's USD 432 million portfolio shows strong integration of nutrition and climate goals. Flagship projects—DEFIS (NPM = 2) and AD2M-II (NPM = 1)—combine climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, market access, and nutrition education. The COSOP 2022–2026 embeds nutrition within rural transformation and resilience, while <i>Programme to Strengthen Resilience of Family Farms (PROGRES)</i> focuses on adaptation with indirect benefits. IFAD represents best practice in nutrition-sensitive climate finance, aligning food-system, gender, and resilience outcomes. Future gains could come from standardising nutrition metrics and linking them to PNAMN targets.
World Bank Group	As of 2025, the World Bank's USD 3.5 billion portfolio covers 17 national and 5 regional projects. Infrastructure receives 43% of funding, followed by sustainable development (25%), human development (20%), and equitable growth (12%). Nutrition–climate integration is strongest in human capital projects—Improving Nutrition Outcomes MPA (NPM = 2) and Safety Nets & Resilience (NPM = 1). Climate resilience features in health and social protection, but infrastructure and REDD+ programmes provide only indirect food security benefits. Expanding nutrition integration across environmental and infrastructure portfolios remains a priority.
African Development Bank (AfDB)	The AfDB's 2022–2026 strategy commits USD 1.3 billion across 20 projects in transport, energy, agriculture, and governance. Its two pillars—private-sector-led growth through infrastructure and agricultural transformation, and governance and institutional resilience—align with the Plan Émergence Madagascar. The strategy mainstreams climate adaptation, green growth, and digital transformation as cross-cutting themes, positioning AfDB as a central partner in Madagascar's structural transformation, resilience building, and sustainable recovery.
European Union (EU)	The EU allocates €459 million (2021–2027) under its Multiannual Indicative Programme, supporting inclusive, sustainable growth aligned with the Plan Émergence Madagascar. Funding targets governance, sustainable jobs, and the Green Pact—prioritising biodiversity, climate resilience, and sustainable agriculture. Flagship Team Europe Initiatives (Green Deal and Renewable Energy) drive investments in hydropower, electrification, ecosystem protection, and adaptation. The EU promotes

integrated governance and green growth, positioning itself as a key partner in Madagascar's low-carbon, climate-resilient transition.

**Japan International
Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

JICA combines infrastructure investment, technical cooperation, and capacity building. Major projects include maternal and child health, rural water supply, and rice productivity improvement, alongside irrigation, transport, watershed management, forestry, and aquaculture. It also supports environmental education, governance, and South–South cooperation. Through this multisectoral approach, JICA contributes to rural transformation, human capital development, and infrastructure modernisation while indirectly enhancing climate resilience and food security.

**Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**

Active since 1982, GIZ implements BMZ and EU-funded programmes focused on biodiversity, climate-adapted agriculture, renewable energy, and decentralisation. It supports forest and conservation management benefiting over one million people and promotes climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, and renewable energy adoption. GIZ also assists the government in developing enabling policies for sustainable public and private investment, contributing to long-term food security and ecosystem resilience.

**United Nations System
(UNSDCF, WFP, UNICEF,
UNDP)**

The UN Cooperation Framework (2024–2028) aligns nutrition, climate resilience, and human development. WFP's and UNICEF's programmes (NPM = 2) centre on stunting reduction, dietary diversification, and school feeding linked to early-warning and shock-responsive protection. These operationalise the climate–nutrition nexus in drought-affected areas. UNDP's governance-focused portfolio (NPM = 0) lacks explicit nutrition outcomes. Despite strong policy alignment, operational nutrition–climate linkages remain limited, showing a gap between strategy and implementation.

Nutrition Policy Marker scoring: Score of 2: Nutrition is the principal objective of the action and is fundamental in its design and expected results; Score 1: Nutrition is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the action; Score 0: Action has been screened against the marker, but has not been found to target nutrition in any significant way.

Project Portfolio of major development partners in Madagascar.

Project / Programme	Nutrition Links	Climate Links	NPM Score
FCDO			
<i>AHRF II</i> strengthens humanitarian preparedness and rapid response to droughts and cyclones in southern Madagascar, preventing food insecurity and supporting recovery.	Indirect: complements food aid and mitigates malnutrition during climate shocks.	Core focus on adaptation, early warning, and disaster risk reduction.	1 – Significant
<i>ARCAN</i> supports sustainable forest and weather information systems management through Forest and Farm Facility and WISER initiatives.	None explicit; indirect livelihood co-benefits.	Primary aim: forest adaptation, data systems, and ecosystem protection.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>WASH Systems for Health</i> builds resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene systems in climate-prone communities.	Indirect: supports nutrition via health and hygiene improvement.	Central: adaptation through solar water systems and groundwater management.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>CLARE</i> enhances local climate adaptation research and flood risk management across vulnerable regions.	None explicit.	Core: resilience research and early-warning systems.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>Bamboo for Reforestation and Greener Livelihoods</i> restores degraded landscapes and builds green livelihoods in Analanjirofo and Boeny.	Indirect: improved income may enhance food security.	Core: nature-based adaptation, forest restoration, and cyclone resilience.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>BLF Madagascar component</i> supports biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes, and poverty reduction through community forest management.	None explicit; indirect food security co-benefits.	Core: forest restoration, adaptation, and carbon sequestration.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>Darwin Initiative Madagascar projects</i> conserve biodiversity and support local livelihoods via nature-based solutions.	Indirect: fisheries and agroforestry improve food access.	Strong: mitigation and adaptation through conservation.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>GCBC (TANETI & Following the Water)</i> funds biodiversity–climate research and community adaptation.	None explicit.	Core: climate–ecosystem resilience, wetland restoration.	0 – Not Targeted.
GCF			
<i>Increase Resilience to Climate Change of Smallholders (DEFIS+)</i> expands DEFIS	Explicit: nutrition education, diverse diets, women’s empowerment.	Core: adaptation, drought resilience, soil and water management.	1 – Significant Objective.

through climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, and nutrition-sensitive farming.

<i>Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar</i> improves forest resilience and promotes climate-smart agriculture.	Indirect: food security co-benefit; no nutrition outcomes.	Core: mitigation and adaptation, forest protection.	0 – Not Targeted.
Multi-country GCF projects (<i>Transforming Financial Systems, Climate Investor Two, REPP2, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, IFRC Regional Resilience</i>) include Madagascar.	None explicit.	Core: renewable energy, green finance, disaster resilience.	0 – Not Targeted.
International Fund for Agricultural Development			
<i>IFAD COSOP 2022–2026</i> sets strategy for inclusive rural growth, sustainable agriculture, and resilience.	Cross-cutting: improves diets through food security and gender empowerment.	Integrated: adaptation mainstreamed via Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme Plus (ASAP+).	1 – Significant Objective.
<i>Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS)</i> boosts smallholder productivity and embeds nutrition education.	Principal: explicit focus on household nutrition and dietary diversity.	Strong: irrigation, climate-resilient farming.	2 – Principal Objective.
<i>Support to Development in Menabe and Melaky Regions – Phase II (AD2M-II)</i> enhances production and resilience.	Explicit but secondary: family gardens, nutrition education sites.	Core: water, land, and adaptation.	1 – Significant Objective.
<i>Programme to Strengthen Resilience of Family Farms (PROGRES)</i> promotes sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture.	Indirect: improves food availability, no explicit nutrition outcomes.	Core: adaptation through water, soil, and agroecology.	0 – Not Targeted.
UN agencies			
<i>UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024–2028</i> integrates governance, human capital, and climate resilience.	Core pillar: reduce stunting, strengthen national nutrition systems.	Fully integrated: links climate adaptation with nutrition resilience.	2 – Principal Objective.
<i>WFP Country Strategic Plan 2024–2028</i> reduces malnutrition and strengthens food systems and resilience.	Principal: prevention and treatment of malnutrition, fortification, Social and Behaviour Change Communication.	Integrated: climate-resilient livelihoods, early warning.	2 – Principal Objective.
<i>UNICEF Country Programme Document 2024–2028</i> supports child health, nutrition, education, and climate resilience.	Principal: stunting, dietary diversity, ECD nutrition.	Integrated: climate-smart WASH and health systems.	2 – Principal Objective.
<i>UNDP Country Programme 2024–2028</i> promotes governance, green economy, and resilience.	None explicit.	Core: adaptation, renewable energy, and biodiversity.	0 – Not Targeted.

World Bank			
<i>Improving Nutrition Outcomes MPA (P175110)</i> strengthens health and WASH to reduce stunting.	Core: child and maternal nutrition, micronutrients, IYCF.	Integrated: service resilience in climate-vulnerable zones.	2 – Principal Objective.
<i>Safety Nets and Resilience Project (P179466)</i> links social protection with nutrition and climate adaptation.	Explicit: conditional cash linked to nutrition.	Strong: livelihoods, drought adaptation.	1 – Significant Objective.
<i>Rural Livelihoods and Productivity Project (P175269)</i> enhances resilience and nutrition-sensitive agriculture.	Explicit: dietary diversity, nutrition education.	Strong: watershed and Climate-Smart Agriculture practices.	1 – Significant Objective.
<i>Pandemic Preparedness and Health Project (P174903)</i> strengthens health and nutrition systems.	Explicit nutrition outcomes under RMNCAH-N.	Climate-resilient health systems.	1 – Significant Objective.
<i>CERP, MIONJO, and National Water Projects</i> expand basic services and resilience.	Indirect: improved WASH and food access.	Core: disaster and drought adaptation.	0 – Not Targeted.
<i>Atiala-Atsinanana Emission Reductions Programme (P167725)</i> reduces deforestation and supports livelihoods.	Indirect via agroforestry and diversified diets.	Core: mitigation and adaptation.	0 – Not Targeted.
European Union			
PACTE VERT – Talaky Be Integrated landscape restoration	Nutrition-sensitive livelihoods explicitly targeted: improving household food security and preventing/treating undernutrition among women and children under five. Agricultural systems and food diversification form a core outcome.	Central focus on ecosystem restoration, soil and water management, forest protection, and resilience to drought and shocks.	2 – Principal Objective.
Énergie Renouvelable et Durable Renewable & Sustainable Energy expansion	No explicit nutrition objectives; indirect benefits via energy access for food processing, storage, and household well-being.	Strong mitigation and adaptation focus — renewable energy generation, decentralised access, institutional strengthening, and emissions reduction.	0 – Not targeted
Santé – Ezaka ho Tomady Health governance and citizen engagement	Supports maternal and child health indirectly through governance reforms and public service quality but lacks direct nutrition indicators or programming.	Indirect links through improved local governance and resilient service delivery systems.	1 – Significant Objective.
Eau et Assainissement à Toamasina Urban WASH infrastructure upgrade	Contributes to improved hygiene, water quality, and reduced diarrhoeal disease, indirectly supporting nutrition and health outcomes.	Climate-resilient water systems reduce vulnerability to flooding and drought; integrates adaptation to extreme weather.	1 – Significant Objective.

<i>PADIPAP – Programme d’Appui au Développement Inclusif et Productif de l’Agriculture et de la Pêche</i> Agriculture & fisheries productivity	Strengthens sustainable agricultural value chains, diversification, and food systems. Nutrition outcomes implied but not explicitly measured.	Strong adaptation and environmental sustainability components, including agroecological practices and fisheries resilience.	1 – Significant Objective.
<i>Programme d’Appui au Commerce pour une Transformation Économique</i> ACTE – Trade facilitation and SME competitiveness =	No explicit nutrition objectives; focuses on economic diversification, trade, and private sector competitiveness.	Integrates green trade and environmental standards (anti-deforestation, RSE, sustainable production).	0 – Not targeted
African Development Bank (AfDB)			
<i>PRIRTEM I – Projet de Renforcement et d’Interconnexion des Réseaux de Transport d’Énergie Électrique de Madagascar</i> National grid interconnection and electrification	No explicit nutrition objectives. Any contribution to nutrition is indirect through improved service delivery (e.g., electricity for health facilities, cold chains).	Major energy-access and mitigation project supporting hydropower integration, reducing fossil fuel reliance, and enabling climate-resilient electrification.	0 – Not targeted
<i>PTASO – Projet de Zone de Transformation Agro-Industrielle dans le Sud-Ouest</i> Agro-industrial development and processing zones	Focuses on agro-industry, value addition and SME development. No explicit nutrition objectives, indicators or diet-related outcomes.	Limited direct climate framing. Climate considerations addressed mainly through safeguards; primary objective is economic and agro-industrial expansion.	0 – Not targeted
<i>Gender-Transformative Resilience to Drought (Pillar III)</i> Gendered drought resilience in dry regions	Notes food insecurity and undernutrition among women, but nutrition is not a stated objective and no nutrition indicators are included.	Strong climate-adaptation project supporting drought resilience, gender-responsive policies and capacity strengthening across highly climate-vulnerable regions.	0 – Not targeted
<i>PREPIP – Project for Strengthening the PPP Environment</i> PPP reforms to mobilise investment	Pure governance and investment-climate reform project. No food system or nutrition objectives; any impact on nutrition would be indirect via future PPPs.	No direct climate focus. Classified with minimal climate relevance; does not include adaptation or mitigation objectives.	0 – Not targeted
<i>Climate Resilience through Park Biodiversity Preservation (PRCPB_CAW)</i> Biodiversity protection for resilience	No nutrition objectives. Possible indirect livelihood and food security co-benefits through ecosystem services and community engagement.	Strong climate adaptation via biodiversity conservation, protected areas management, and ecosystem resilience.	0 – Not targeted
<i>Programme d’Appui à la Gestion Financière et Résilience Économique (PAGFRE)</i> Economic and fiscal resilience reforms	No nutrition activities, indicators, or objectives. Focused solely on macroeconomic, PFM, governance and structural reforms.	Includes some climate-related fiscal risk considerations and energy-sector governance reforms but not a climate programme per se.	0 – Not targeted

<i>Pôle Intégré de Croissance Agro-Industrielle Sud – Phase I (PICAS I)</i> Agro-industrial growth in the South	Explicit food security and nutrition objectives: aims to improve food and nutrition security through climate-resilient production systems, increased yields (rice/maize), reduced caloric deficit, and improved water access.	Strong climate relevance: climate-resilient agriculture, drought-resilient production systems, irrigation investments, and climate-affected infrastructure development.	2 – Principal objective
<i>Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRIFI Madagascar)</i> Climate risk insurance & response	Direct nutrition actions: food assistance, nutrition supplementation for children & pregnant/lactating women, hot meals distribution, WASH kits, and support to nutrition rehabilitation centres. Nutrition outcomes are explicit.	Core climate-adaptation project: sovereign parametric drought & cyclone insurance, early action, risk modelling, disaster preparedness and response.	2 – Principal objective
GIZ			
<i>Global Programme Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience</i> Multisectoral food, nutrition and resilience	Principal focus on maternal and child nutrition, dietary diversity, fortification, and community nutrition education.	Integrates climate-resilient agriculture, diversified production, and drought preparedness to strengthen resilience.	2 – Principal objective
<i>Soil Protection and Rehabilitation (ProSoil / Soil Matters)</i> Soil restoration and agroecological innovation	Indirect nutrition benefits through improved soil fertility, diversified crops, and household nutrition gardens.	Strong climate co-benefits through carbon sequestration, erosion control, and drought resilience.	1 – Significant objective
<i>Forests4Future Madagascar</i> Forest landscape restoration and livelihoods	Indirectly improves food security by supporting agroforestry, value chains, and community livelihoods.	High climate relevance through reforestation, watershed restoration, mangrove recovery, and ecosystem-based adaptation.	1 – Significant objective
<i>PADDI – Programme d’Appui au Développement Durable et Intégré</i> Protected area and community resilience	Indirect contributions to nutrition via diversified livelihoods and improved ecosystem services; no explicit nutrition targets.	Strong adaptation and ecosystem restoration focus in protected and buffer areas.	1 – Significant objective
<i>PERER III – Promotion de l’Électrification Rurale par les Énergies Renouvelables</i> Rural electrification and clean energy access	No explicit nutrition activities; only indirect co-benefits through improved energy access.	Core mitigation and adaptation action through renewable energy systems and electrification.	0 – Not targeted
<i>BioInnovation Africa (Phase II)</i> Biodiversity-based value chains and trade	No explicit nutrition links; indirect benefits via improved incomes and local value chains.	Supports biodiversity conservation and climate-aligned sustainable value chains.	0 – Not targeted
<i>Global Biodiversity Framework Implementation Project</i> Biodiversity policy and governance support	No nutrition objectives; supports environmental governance only.	Strengthens biodiversity strategies, ecosystem resilience, and climate commitments.	0 – Not targeted

<i>WE4R – Women Empowerment for Resilient Rural Areas</i> Women’s land rights and resilience	Indirect nutrition benefits via women’s empowerment, resource access, and sustainable livelihoods.	Strong climate adaptation through sustainable land use, natural resource management, and drought resilience.	1 – Significant objective
<i>Port State Measures to Stop Illegal Fishing</i> Sustainable fisheries and marine governance	Indirectly supports food security by protecting fisheries resources and coastal livelihoods.	High climate relevance through improved marine ecosystem management and sustainable fishing.	1 – Significant objective
<i>Adapting agriculture to climate change (PRADA)</i> Climate-resilient agriculture value chains	No explicit nutrition objectives. Some indirect contributions through improved agricultural productivity, diversification of crops (millet, sorghum, peanuts, honey, ginger), and strengthened rural livelihoods, which may support food security.	Core climate adaptation project: strengthens climate-resilient agricultural value chains, promotes agrometeorological advisory services, improves water/soil management, introduces climate-risk insurance, and supports adaptation across Anosy, Androy and Atsimo-Atsinanana.	0 – Not targeted

Nutrition Policy Marker scoring: Score of 2: Nutrition is the principal objective of the action and is fundamental in its design and expected results; Score 1: Nutrition is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the action; Score 0: Action has been screened against the marker, but has not been found to target nutrition in any significant way

Annex 7: Climate Funds with Nutrition and Food Security Entry Points

Fund	Climate Focus	Entry Point for Nutrition & Food Security	Relevance for Madagascar
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Largest multilateral climate fund; adaptation and mitigation with equal balance	Food security explicitly recognised under adaptation; supports <i>climate-resilient agriculture, water, and health systems</i>	High – Madagascar already engaged in GCF readiness; potential for scaling food systems– nutrition integration Total funding: \$129.5m Number of projects: 9
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Biodiversity, land, climate change	Entry via <i>landscape approaches, ecosystem resilience, agriculture diversification</i>	High – Madagascar has a large active GEF portfolio Total funding: \$603.0m Number of projects: 62
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) (under GEF)	Supports adaptation needs of Least Developed Countries, focusing on resilience and vulnerability reduction.	Strong focus on <i>climate-resilient agriculture, food security, water management</i>	Very high – Madagascar is an LDC; highly aligned with nutrition-sensitive adaptation Total funding: \$22.6m Number of projects: 4
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) (under GEF)	Adaptation and technology transfer	<i>Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and health interventions can fit</i>	Moderate – accessible but less used compared to LDCF Number of projects: 0
Adaptation Fund (AF)	Community-level concrete adaptation	Supports <i>local food systems, livelihoods, water, disaster risk reduction</i>	High – good fit for on-the-ground, nutrition-sensitive projects
Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (World Bank-hosted)	Climate resilience Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)	PPCR: <i>resilient agriculture and livelihoods</i> ; SREP: <i>energy for cold storage, processing, nutrition value chains</i>	High – Madagascar previously engaged in PPCR; strong synergies with food security
Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) (under AfDB)	Support to African countries to access climate finance	Prepares <i>nutrition–climate proposals</i> ; funds pilot projects	High – relevant for readiness and integrating nutrition into climate finance
Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI)	African Union adaptation platform	Political leverage to link <i>food security and resilience</i>	Medium – more advocacy/coordination than direct funding
Indian Ocean Initiatives (IOC)	Regional marine and climate resilience	<i>Fisheries, blue economy, marine food security</i>	High – key for Madagascar’s coastal communities and diets
Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDN Fund)	Sustainable land management	<i>Soil fertility, nutrition-sensitive agriculture</i>	Medium – investment-oriented but relevant for agri-food systems
Blue Economy / Ocean Funds	Sustainable marine resources	<i>Fish protein and micronutrient access, mangrove ecosystems</i>	High – Madagascar as a SIDS with coastal reliance

Annex 8: Climate Fund organisation operating in Madagascar

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Accredited Entities Operating in Madagascar

United Nations Agencies

- *United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- *World Food Programme (WFP)*

International & Conservation CSOs

- Conservation International (CI)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Development Banks & Bilateral organisations

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- *World Bank Group (WBG)*
- *Agence Française de Développement (AFD)*
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*
- Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
- *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)*

Other

- Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Entities that are also part of the Madagascar SUN network

GEF Agencies working in Madagascar

United Nations Agencies:

- *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);*
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

International & Conservation CSOs:

- Conservation International (CI); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN);
- World Wildlife Fund – (WWF).

Development Banks & Bilaterals:

- African Development Bank (AfDB);
- *The World Bank.*

Other:

- GEF Secretariat (Global Environment Facility Secretariat).

Table 6: Green Climate Fund Accredited Entities in the Madagascar SUN Platform (Number of Globally Approved Proposals, 2024–2025)

Name of organisation	Date of accreditation	Approved readiness proposal	Approved project preparation funding application	Approved funding proposal
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	Oct 2024	1	0	0
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Oct 2016	19	0	8
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Oct 2016	0	0	6
World Food Programme (WFP)	Mar 2016	1	1	1
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Jul 2017	0	0	0
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Oct 2016	6	0	3
World Bank Group (WBG)	Jul 2015	0	0	0
Total		27	1	18

Annex 9: Green Climate Fund Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF)

The Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) outlines the (GCF approach to assessing how its investments achieve measurable climate results and contribute to the Fund's overarching goal of driving a paradigm shift toward low-emission, climate-resilient development within the context of sustainable development. It aims to make a significant and ambitious contribution to global efforts to combat climate change. Within the IRMF, Adaptation Result Area (ARA) 2 focuses on health, well-being, food, and water security, and is measured through the following of supplementary indicators:

- Supplementary indicator 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options (Unit: number of individuals)
- Supplementary indicator 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food and nutrition security (Unit: number of individuals)
- Supplementary indicator 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security (Unit: number of individuals)
- Supplementary indicator 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems (Unit: number of individuals)
- Supplementary indicator 2.5 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience (Unit: number of individuals)
- Supplementary indicator 2.7 Change in expected losses of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (Unit: number of individuals)
- Supplementary indicator 4.2 Number of livestock brought under sustainable management practices (Unit: number of livestock)
- Supplementary indicator 4.3 Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (Unit: tonnes)

Annex 10: Mapping of indicators from the Results Framework of the PNAMN against the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) supplementary indicators

GCF Supplementary Indicator	Relevant PNAMN Indicators	System / Intervention Area	Justification of Link
2.1 Beneficiaries adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	– % ménages adoptant techniques d'agriculture intelligente adaptée au climat – % ménages pratiquant aquaculture/pêche – % ménages adoptant élevage à cycle court – % ménages accédant à financements agricoles	Food System for Nutrition	Directly reflects households adopting climate-resilient or diversified livelihood options in agriculture, livestock and fisheries.
2.2 Beneficiaries with improved food and nutrition security	– % enfants 6–23 mois recevant alimentation complémentaire optimale – % femmes enceintes/allaitantes recevant suppléments nutritionnels – % ménages ayant accès à aliments nutritifs diversifiés – % ménages vulnérables bénéficiant transferts sociaux/nutritionnels	Health, food, social protection	Captures direct improvements in household and individual food consumption, nutrition practices, and access to social transfers.
2.3 Beneficiaries with more climate-resilient water security	– % ménages appliquant techniques de traitement de l'eau – % desserte en eau potable – % comités de gestion d'eau fonctionnels (dont 50 % femmes)	WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) System	Measures beneficiaries' improved and sustained access to safe water and governance mechanisms enhancing resilience.
2.4 Beneficiaries covered by new or improved early-warning systems	– % régions couvertes par <i>Système de Surveillance Nutritionnelle d'Urgence</i> – % sites de pré-positionnement approvisionnés – Existence de plans de contingence multirisques avec volet nutrition	Cross-cutting Response: Risk and Disaster Management	Reflects population coverage by preparedness and surveillance systems acting as early-warning tools for crises.
2.5 Beneficiaries adopting innovations that strengthen climate resilience	– % ménages adoptant techniques agricoles conservant nutriments – Nombre de produits biofortifiés cultivés/vulgarisés – % agents agricoles de proximité formés en nutrition	Food System for Nutrition	Represents uptake of agricultural, biofortification, and capacity-building innovations enhancing resilience.
2.7 Change in expected losses of lives due to extreme climate-related disasters	– Réduction du taux de mortalité des enfants < 5 ans (< 2/10 000/jour) dans zones affectées – % enfants MAS sortis guéris en urgence	Cross-cutting Response: Risk and Disaster Management	Health and nutrition outcomes used as proxy for reduced mortality from climate-related crises.
4.2 Number of livestock under sustainable management	– % ménages adoptant élevage à cycle court – % des ménages bénéficiaires HIMO dotés d'intrants/équipements agricoles	Cross-cutting Response: Risk and Disaster Management	Livestock management activities are part of sustainable and productive livelihood restoration.
4.3 Tonnes of fish stock under sustainable management	– % ménages pratiquant aquaculture/pêche – Nombre de stratégies pour diversification alimentaire dans le Grand Sud incluant pêche	Food System for Nutrition	Expands sustainable aquaculture and fish-stock management to strengthen nutrition and resilience.

Annex 11: Private Sector Engagement in Climate and Nutrition in Madagascar

SUN Business Network Madagascar - Anjaramasoandro

The SUN Business Network Madagascar is a private-sector platform under the global Scaling Up Nutrition movement, aiming to mobilize businesses to fight malnutrition and improve food systems. Its main objectives are to increase access to safe, nutritious, and affordable foods, promote responsible business practices, and support national nutrition strategies. Priority areas include fortification of staple foods, innovation in local food production, improving supply chains, and advocating for nutrition-sensitive policies. By fostering collaboration among companies, government, and development partners, SBN Madagascar drives sustainable solutions that align business growth with public health goals.

SUN Business Network Madagascar Members

- Agrikoba – Agro-alimentaire
- Antenna / Holcim – ONG / Matériaux de construction
- Association Tontolo Bio Malagasy – Permacantine
- Atelier Mora – Industrie de forage de puits
- Delkoss – Pisciculture
- Entreprise Ma-Soya – Agro-alimentaire
- Entreprise Otrikaina – Agro-alimentaire
- Fianaracom – Informatique
- FIVMPAMA – Groupement d'entreprises
- GBM – Agro-alimentaire
- Groupe JCR – Santé et bien-être
- Groupe Le Relais – Entreprise sociale
- Homeopharma – Santé, bien-être
- IMES – Textile
- Les Minoiteries de l'Océan Indien – Agro-alimentaire
- Lif Quimica Industries, LDA – Vegetable oil processing, product formulation, distribution, labeling
- Lycheeland – Agro-alimentaire
- Manarivo AB – Manarivo Agriculture Biologique
- Miravelo – Agro-alimentaire
- Moringwave – Alimentaire et cosmétique
- Nutrizaza – Entreprise sociale
- Phileol Madagascar – Culture et transformation d'oléagineux
- Rambao Construction – Entreprise de construction
- Sahaza – Traiteur / Centre de formation Art Culinaire
- SFMT – Agro-alimentaire
- SIBAM – Entreprise agricole
- Société Madio – Service
- Tanjaka Food – Agro-alimentaire
- UTAM – Agro-alimentaire

Rio Tinto

Rio Tinto operates the QIT Madagascar Minerals (QMM) ilmenite mine in southeastern Madagascar, focusing on mineral extraction. Over the past five years, Rio Tinto, via its subsidiary QIT Madagascar Minerals (QMM) in the Anosy region of Madagascar, has increased its annual community-development funding (to US \$4 million per year over 25 years) and directed efforts towards education (school supplies for over 11 000 pupils in primary schools and around 30 university scholarships), health (mobile clinics reaching over 34 600 people and a major medical caravan treating more than 19 000), livelihoods (support to 10 000–12 000 farmers plus 1 000 fishermen, and local small-business incubation), and nature-/climate-related initiatives (investments in re-/afforestation, a major US \$16 million commitment to the Makira Natural Park REDD+ project, and renewable power for the region).

Ambatovy

Ambatovy is a large-scale nickel and cobalt mining operation in Madagascar. Their 2024 Sustainability Report highlights a strong commitment to health, nutrition, and climate resilience. Ambatovy supports local communities through health campaigns, mobile medical consultations, and HIV/AIDS prevention, reaching thousands of people. Nutrition is addressed via school feeding programs, agricultural support, and fertilizer donations, improving food security and child development. Climate action is integrated into operations through reforestation, biodiversity conservation, and emission reduction initiatives, including water and waste management and the adoption of low-emission technologies. Ambatovy's approach aligns with international standards and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, aiming to create lasting positive impacts on community well-being, environmental protection, and climate adaptation.

Agh Khan Foundation

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in Madagascar implements community-driven programs to improve nutrition, health, and climate resilience, particularly in rural and vulnerable regions. AKF supports maternal and child health through nutrition education, growth monitoring, and the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and diverse diets. The Foundation strengthens local health systems by training health workers and improving access to essential services. In response to climate challenges, AKF promotes sustainable agriculture, climate-smart farming practices, and reforestation initiatives, helping communities adapt to environmental changes and enhance food security. Through partnerships with local stakeholders, AKF's integrated approach aims to foster healthier families, resilient livelihoods, and sustainable natural resource management.

Annex 12: Roadmap for Climate–Nutrition Integration & Financing in Madagascar

#	Country priorities	Who is responsible	1-2 years	3-5 years	5-10 years
1	Country Ownership				
1.1	Establish a formal technical ONN-MEDD-MEF-MINAE, MINSANP and MEAH, Climate–Nutrition Taskforce with clear mandate, joint accountability, and regular coordination meetings	ONN et MEDD	X		
1.2	Ensure ONN representation in CNCC, CIME, and the Country Platform for Climate Finance	MEDD	X		
1.3	Embed climate actors in the different SUN Platforms	ONN	X		
2	Strategic Frameworks				
2.1	Develop a unified and concise national narrative outlining Madagascar's vision on climate and nutrition integration	ONN et MEDD	X		
2.2	Integrate explicit nutrition outcomes and activities in the NDC3 and NAP.	BNCC-REDD+	X		
2.3	Revise the PNAMN (2025 review) to include climate-sensitive linkage and outputs and ensure indicator alignment with NDC3 and NAP	ONN	X		
2.4	Consider using the Food Systems Roadmap and Biodiversity Strategies to link ecological integrity with diversified diets and food access.	MINAE, Food system Task Force -MEDD	X		
2.5	Develop a handbook defining guidelines for integrating nutrition into climate activities	Climate/Nutrition Technical Working Group	X		
2.6	Publish an annual Climate–Nutrition Alignment Report to track progress and accountability	ONN et MEDD		X	X
3	Access to Climate Finance				
3.1	Accelerate MEDD's accreditation for direct access to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to enable national-level fund management	ONN et MEDD	X		
3.2	Allocate a portion of the GCF to finance Climate and Nutrition Nexus project	BNCC-REDD+	X	X	X
3.3	Search for other sources of funding for Climate-Nutrition Nexus project	ONN et MEDD		X	X
3.4	Develop national guidance and training materials on climate–nutrition project preparation for ministries and partners.	Climate/Nutrition Technical Working Group	X		
3.5	Foster knowledge exchange with other countries that have successfully secured GCF funding for integrated projects.	ONN et MEDD	X	X	
3.6	Define a classification matrix with clear eligibility criteria for climate, nutrition, and co-benefit expenditures.	Climate/Nutrition Technical Working Group	X		
3.7	Align MEF's marquage vert (climate tagging) and ONN's nutritional coding into a unified Climate–Nutrition Budget Tag with clear eligibility criteria.	MEF, ONN, MEDD		X	
3.8	Strengthen the technical capacities of ONN, MEDD, and MEF, MINAE, MISANP, MEAH, MTM for the design and monitoring of integrated investments.	ONN and MEDD with technical partners	X		

4 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)					
4.1	Establish an integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning framework with a core set of joint indicators on food and nutrition security, resilience, climate change and on financial tracking	Climate/Nutrition Technical Working Group	X		
4.2	Create a nutrition-sensitive multi-hazard Early Warning System linking climate and nutrition data, with triggers for programmatic response and resource allocation.	Climate/Nutrition Technical Working Group	X	X	
4.3	Build the capacity of the Climate/Nutrition technical working group on integrated investment design and monitoring.	MEF, ONN and MEDD with technical partners	X		
5 Private Sector Engagement					
5.1	Establish a clear national framework to guide private-sector engagement in climate–nutrition, aligned with the PNAMN, NAP and NDC.	ONN and MEDD and SUN platforms private sector		X	
5.2	Introduce fiscal incentives, green procurement, and targeted support (e.g., premix tax exemptions, equipment subsidies) to stimulate investment.	MEF, ONN, MEDD			X
5.3	Expand access to climate finance by supporting the private sector in proposal development and improving visibility of GCF and partner opportunities.	ONN et MEDD		X	
5.4	Mobilise private capital through blended finance, Social Impact Bonds, and Debt-for-Climate-and-Nutrition Swaps for resilient value chains.	MEF, ONN, MEDD		X	X
5.5	Support SMEs with climate-smart technologies, market linkages, and traceability systems to strengthen nutrition-sensitive supply chains.	ONN et MEDD			X

9 Glossary

Adaptation

Adaptation involves adjusting systems, practices, and infrastructure to minimize the damage caused by climate change impacts.

Blended finance

Blended finance combines public or philanthropic funds with private investment to reduce risk for investors and make climate–nutrition projects more attractive. For example, concessional loans or guarantees can help de-risk investments in climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive agriculture or value chains.

Climate Financing

Climate financing refers to mobilizing funds—both public and private—to support mitigation and adaptation actions. For vulnerable countries, climate finance is critical for building resilience in agriculture, infrastructure, water management, and disaster preparedness. However, access remains limited due to complex processes, inadequate global commitments, and the gap between pledged and delivered funds. Strengthening climate finance flows is essential to safeguard livelihoods and accelerate green growth.

Climate–nutrition co-benefits

Climate–nutrition co-benefits arise when actions to tackle climate change also improve nutrition outcomes, creating a win–win for health and sustainability. For example, climate-smart agriculture not only reduces emissions and strengthens resilience but also increases the availability of diverse, nutritious foods. Shifting diets towards more plant-based, locally grown foods lowers carbon footprints while improving dietary quality. Investments in clean energy, such as solar-powered cold storage, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance access to fresh produce. While many integrated approaches deliver dual gains, some can carry trade-offs—for instance, high-yield crop choices may reduce nutrient density or dietary diversity if not carefully designed. By aligning strategies, countries can maximize resources, strengthen resilience, and achieve both climate and nutrition goals more effectively.

Climate–nutrition Integration

Climate–nutrition integration recognizes that climate change and nutrition are deeply interconnected, requiring policies and programmes that address both simultaneously. Climate shocks—such as droughts, floods, and salinity intrusion—directly threaten food production, reduce dietary diversity, and increase risks of malnutrition, particularly among women and children. Conversely, poor nutrition outcomes weaken resilience, leaving populations more vulnerable to climate-related health impacts. Integrating nutrition into climate action means embedding food security and dietary quality objectives within climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and social protection systems. Such integration ensures that investments in climate action not only protect the environment but also safeguard human health and development.

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Approach integrating productivity, adaptation, and mitigation by promoting sustainable land management, drought/flood-resilient crops, efficient irrigation, and soil fertility.

Conference of the Parties (COP)

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), bringing together representatives from all member states to assess progress in dealing with climate change and to negotiate and adopt agreements and commitments. Meeting annually since 1995, the COP provides a platform for countries to review the implementation of the Convention, exchange knowledge, and strengthen global cooperation. Landmark agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015) were adopted at COP sessions, shaping international climate policy and action. The COP continues to serve as a critical forum where nations work collectively to address the challenges of global warming, adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance.

Debt-for-Climate-and-Nutrition Swaps

Debt-for-Climate-and-Nutrition Swaps allow a portion of a country's external debt to be cancelled or restructured in exchange for committing the savings to climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive programmes (e.g., drought-resilient food systems, fortified staple value chains, or climate-smart school feeding).

Equity

Equity refers to fairness in opportunities, resources, and outcomes, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups. Under climate change, equity emphasizes

addressing disproportionate impacts on low-income populations, rural communities, women, children, and Indigenous peoples, who face heightened risks of food insecurity, malnutrition, and livelihood loss. Climate-informed nutrition and food policies should therefore prioritize reducing structural inequalities and ensuring that adaptation and mitigation strategies do not deepen existing disparities applying- 'do no harm'- approaches.

Food System

A food system encompasses the entire set of processes and actors involved in producing, processing, distributing, consuming, and disposing of food. It is shaped by and in turn influences environmental, social, and economic contexts. Climate change disrupts food systems by affecting agricultural productivity, supply chains, food safety, and dietary patterns, while unsustainable food systems contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion.

Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, and power relations associated with being male, female, or non-binary. Climate change exacerbates gender inequalities in food systems and nutrition, as women often face barriers to land, credit, technology, and decision-making, despite being central to food production and household nutrition. Integrating gender considerations in climate and nutrition policies ensures women's empowerment, improves household resilience, and promotes more inclusive climate adaptation strategies.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund, established under the UNFCCC in 2010, is the world's largest dedicated climate finance mechanism, supporting developing countries in reducing emissions and enhancing resilience.

Green-washing

Presenting a project as climate- or environmentally friendly while its core interventions do not genuinely advance climate resilience or sustainability.

Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN)

The I-CAN initiative, launched at COP27, recognizes the intersection between climate change and nutrition, aiming to integrate nutrition objectives into climate action. It highlights how climate shocks worsen malnutrition through reduced crop yields, food price volatility, and declining dietary diversity.

Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)

Approach ensuring local communities lead adaptation planning and implementation, reflected in participatory bodies (SLCs), citizen engagement, and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Malnutrition

A condition caused by inadequate, excessive, or imbalanced intake of nutrients, leading to impaired body function, growth, and health. It encompasses undernutrition (wasting, stunting, micronutrient deficiencies) and overnutrition (obesity, diet-related diseases).

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases, aiming to slow down global warming. This includes transitioning to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, adopting sustainable transport, and protecting forests as carbon sinks.

Nutrition-Sensitive Programmes

Programmes that addresses underlying causes of malnutrition with significant nutrition objectives, indicators, and outcomes (e.g. agriculture, water, education, social protection)

Nutrition-Specific Programmes

Programmes that directly targets the immediate causes of malnutrition (e.g. supplementation, targeted feeding, food fortification, surveillance, infant/child feeding)

Nutri-washing

Claiming that a project addresses malnutrition or improves diets when its design and activities have little real impact on nutrition outcomes.

Paris Agreement

Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement is a landmark international treaty under the UNFCCC that aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, with efforts to keep it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It emphasizes nationally determined contributions (NDCs), climate finance, and adaptation measures. Madagascar, as a signatory, has been submitting updated NDCs outlining

mitigation in energy and transport, alongside strong commitments to adaptation given its high vulnerability.

Resilience

The ability of households, communities, or systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate shocks such as droughts, floods, and cyclones.

Social Impact Bonds (SIBs)

Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) are results-based financing mechanisms where private investors fund an intervention upfront and are repaid by a government or donor only if agreed outcomes are achieved — such as improved dietary diversity, reduced post-harvest losses, or greater climate resilience among farmers.

Stunting (Chronic Malnutrition)

Low height-for-age in children under 5 years, reflecting chronic undernutrition, often due to poor diets and recurrent infections.

UNFCCC

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, is the foundational international treaty aimed at addressing climate change. It provides a global framework for intergovernmental cooperation to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at levels that would prevent dangerous human-induced interference with the climate system. The Convention recognizes the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities,” acknowledging that while all countries share the obligation to combat climate change, developed nations bear a greater responsibility due to their historical emissions and higher capacities. The UNFCCC thus plays a central role in guiding global climate action through cooperation, adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance.

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