

Global Financing Facility

Civil Society and Youth-led Organization Landscape Assessment

April 2023

Country Report: Madagascar

Number of respondents: 3

PAI conducted an open consultation in February and March 2023 inviting civil society organizations (CSOs) and youth-led organizations (YLOs) to share their perspectives about civil society and youth engagement in country-level policy processes as well as global health financing fora, including those related to the Global Financing Facility (GFF). The survey, which was publicly available in both English and French, received a total of 150 responses from 33 GFF focus countries. The survey elicited feedback on the CSO/YLO landscape in each GFF partner country, including strengths, gaps and challenges faced by CSO/YLOs in their work and engagement in GFF processes. The findings from the consultation will be used to define opportunities to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration, including increasing meaningful CSO/YLO engagement GFF processes at the



country level. The survey is also intended to identify priorities and opportunities to strengthen CSO/YLO networks to ensure they are positioned, resourced, and equipped to act as advocates to advance sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition (SRMNCAN).

Overview

Three respondents to the 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey reported working in Madagascar. All three respondents identified themselves as CSOs. Two of the respondents reported receiving funding from PAI; both as past GFF-funded partners whose grant had ended as of the time of the survey. The other respondent has not received funding from PAI.

Survey respondents were asked to select all the geographic levels at which they work (e.g., subnational, national, regional, and global). Of the respondents who work in Madagascar, all three work at the national level and one respondent also works at the subnational level.

All three of the respondents that work in Madagascar reported working in health and nutrition, as well as gender equality. Within the health and nutrition sector, the respondents focus on the following areas: sexual and reproductive health (SRH), maternal, newborn and child health, adolescent health, and nutrition. Respondents also predominately conduct the following activities: advocacy, accountability and monitoring, policy development and coalition building.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 below provide additional information about the respondents' work by sector, areas of focus in health and nutrition, and specific activities. Please note that the respondents selected all answer choices that were relevant.

Table 1. Sectors in which respondents work in Madagascar, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Sectors	Number of respondents
Health and nutrition, including SRMNCAH-N	3
Climate change	2
Education	2
Human rights	2
Gender equality	3
Humanitarian	2
Governance	2

Table 2. Health and nutrition focus areas of respondents in Madagascar, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Health and Nutrition Focus Area	Number of respondents
Sexual and reproductive health	3
Maternal health	3
Newborn and child health	3
Adolescent health	3
Nutrition	3

Table 3. Activities that responding organizations implement in Madagascar, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Organizational Activity	Number of respondents
Advocacy	3
Accountability and monitoring	3
Civic engagement	2
Youth engagement	2
Health financing	2
Policy development	3
Technical assistance	1
Coalition building	3
Social and behavioral change (SBC)	1

As indicated in Table 4 below, most of the respondents in Madagascar categorized their significant accomplishments or “wins” as the following: mobilized domestic resources for health and/or nutrition; supported policy development; and convened or assumed a leadership role in coalitions.

Table 4. Respondents’ accomplishments and “wins” in Madagascar, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Organizational Accomplishment or “Win”	Number of respondents
Mobilized multilateral or bilateral resources for health and/or nutrition	1
Mobilized domestic resources for health and/or nutrition	3
Supported policy development	3
Implemented high-impact programs	2
Effectively carried out civic engagement	2
Effectively carried out youth engagement	2
Convened or assumed a leadership role in coalitions	3

CSO/YLO Capacity Gaps and Opportunities

The organizations in Madagascar ranked the activity of the CSO/YLO community as 6 out of 10 where 1 indicates that the CSO/YLO community is not active; 5 indicates that it is moderately active including dynamic coalitions and partnerships; and 10 indicates that it is highly active in a manner that leads to impact. One respondent reported that “civil society has a strong reputation in the 23 regions of Madagascar” while another respondent reported that the CSO/YLO community has just started to be active. The

third respondent reported that the CSO/YLO community was more active when organizations had enough funding, but they shared that “when the financing ends, we lose little by little this dynamism.”

These organizations listed the top three areas in which they need the most support related to organizational development:

- Financial management (e.g., Fundraising, business development, procurement, donor relations, grants management) – *2 respondents*
- Human Resources / Staff management – *2 respondents*
- External Relations (e.g., Media and press engagement, social media, community and beneficiary engagement, private sector engagement, government relations, donor engagement) – *2 respondents*

The survey respondents listed the top two areas that their organization needs the most support related to technical capacity as follows:

- Domestic resource mobilization – *3 respondents*
- The latest techniques/competencies/policies/trends in SRMNCAH-N – *2 respondents*

To address the areas where organizations need support related to organizational development and technical capacity, the respondents listed the following top four interventions:

- Funding (e.g., grants) – *2 respondents*
- Working session or technical consultation with a technical expert (1:1) – *2 respondents*
- South-South collaboration – *2 respondents*
- In-person trainings – *2 respondents*

Two of the respondents that work in Madagascar preferred that these interventions be offered in a hybrid format with virtual and in-person components, while one respondent preferred that all interventions be offered virtually.

SRMNCAH-N Policies and Health Financing Priorities and Challenges

All three organizations in Madagascar reported being very familiar with the country government priorities related to SRMNCAH-N and all three also reported engaging in work related to the development of policies that are supportive of SRMNCAH-N in their country context. The respondents reported the following as the key entry points for this work:

- GFF processes
- Engagement in country government policy-level fora
- Direct advocacy toward country government representatives
- Participation in CSO/YLO networks

These organizations reported that the following are the most pressing opportunities and/or needs to advance or sustain SRMNCAH-N in their country contexts:

- Advocating for the adoption of a new GFF Investment Case
- Provide financial support to CSO/YLOs so they can continue actions that are already underway
- Access to training for CSO/YLOs

They also reported the following as the greatest challenges to advancing these opportunities:

- Lack of funding for SRMNACH-N issues
- Lack of funding for civil society and youth engagement
- Limited coordination among SRMNACH-N stakeholders

Global Financing Facility (GFF)

Before receiving this survey, all three respondents that work in Madagascar reported that they have all been engaged in GFF processes. They described the greatest value-add of the GFF as follows:

- “The GFF promotes the participation of CSOs and youth and is an innovative multi-stakeholder mechanism.”
- Opportunities for networking, technical support and financing for CSO/YLOs

Other than the GFF, one respondent also reported being engaged in the Global Civil Society for Malaria Elimination (CS4ME). Generally, respondents that work in Madagascar reported that CSO/YLOs in their networks learn about engagement opportunities or health and development mechanisms through:

- Peer organizations or coalitions
- PAI
- Multilateral institutions or mechanisms (i.e., UN agencies, World Bank and other regional banks, PMNCH, SUN, etc.)

Respondents reported that the following GFF activities operated in Madagascar at the time of the survey:

- GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- Consultations related to the country's Investment Case
- Other GFF meetings / stakeholder consultations
- Consultations with GFF Liaison Officer

All three organizations reported being very familiar with their country's Investment Case implementation status and that there is a CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition in Madagascar. However, one respondent reported that "revitalization" of the CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition is needed. According to survey respondents, CSO/YLOs have engaged in the following GFF processes in Madagascar:

- GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- Contributions to the country's Investment Case
- GFF meetings / stakeholder consultations
- Engagement with GFF Liaison Officer

The respondents also ranked their relationship with the GFF Liaison Officer as 5.7 out of 10, where 1 indicates no relationship between CSO/YLOs and the GFF Liaison Officer, 5 indicates some engagement and communication between the two, and 10 indicates active engagement and collaboration between CSO/YLOs and the GFF Liaison Officer.

All three respondents working in Madagascar reported that they have engaged in GFF processes, including:

- GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- Civil Society Coordinating Group (CSCG)
- Development efforts related to the country's Investment Case
- GFF meetings / stakeholder consultations.

Two respondents described their engagement in GFF processes as very impactful and the third said it has been somewhat impactful. When asked to describe their organization's contributions to these GFF processes that led to impact, they reported the following:

- Trained CSOs in advocacy for health financing
- Created a network of youth involved in the GFF
- Strengthened capacity of CSO/YLO Coalition members
- Engaged in monitoring, advocacy and sensitization activities

Organizations working in Madagascar reported that the following top three factors enable meaningful CSO/YLO participation in GFF processes:

- Open communication with GFF stakeholders (e.g., GFF Liaison Officer, GFF NGO Host)
- Invitations to attend GFF meetings and stakeholder consultations
- Strong CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition

According to these organizations, the top two barriers that hinder meaningful CSO/YLO engagement in GFF processes in Madagascar are:

- Lack of communication from GFF stakeholders (e.g., GFF Liaison Officer, GFF NGO Host)
- Weak CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition

These organizations also said that CSO/YLOs need the following information in order to engage effectively in GFF processes in their country:

- Regular information about health financing mechanisms (e.g., country, multilateral, and bilateral)
- Data resources for SRMNCAH-N advocacy and accountability
- Basic information about the GFF
- Capacity building for domestic resource mobilization
- Best practices on civil and youth engagement on GFF processes
- How to apply for grant funding through the GFF NGO host

When asked to provide additional information about meaningful civil society and youth engagement in GFF and country-led SRMNCAH-N processes, one respondent reported that it is necessary to promote community engagement in the monitoring of health and development policies and initiatives related to SRMNCAH-N.

Organizations in Madagascar listed the following future opportunities for CSO/YLOs to engage with GFF processes at the global, regional, and country levels:

- GFF Youth Platform Forum
- Participation in regional or global exchange meetings
- Meetings regarding the operationalization of the updated National Community Health Policy