

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that WFP plays an important role in fighting hunger in Madagascar through Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024). The results of this study show that as an international organization active in policy transfer, WFP plays the three roles of intergovernmental-monitoring, multilateral coordination and learning, global framing. First, WFP applies the analyses framing policy problems and solutions to produce policy programmes to set on convenient national policy agendas of Madagascar. The WFP employed working papers on policy problem and propose solution to solve them. As a result, under this Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (CSP), the WFP works in Madagascar to fight hunger and achieve the zero hunger policy.

Secondly, the WFP plays the role of intergovernmental-monitoring by providing capacity building and support programmes. WFP assists through financial aid with cash based transfer and non-financial aid such as school feeding to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, provides meals in targeted regions, offers nutrition services for population to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies and assists smallholder producers facing climate shock to profitable markets and establish more inclusive, and efficient and resilient food systems all year round. Lastly, WFP consolidate its relationship with relevant actors and groups to facilitate the diffusion of policy. In this case, the WFP works closely with the Malagasy government, NGOs, and United

Nations agencies including UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP. Therefore, it can be ascertained that the three roles of the World Food Programme (WFP) in addressing hunger in Madagascar are interconnected.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the research findings, there are some recommendations for both government of Madagascar and the World Food Programme. In conducting this research, it is observed that the Malagasy government's support is still very low where data and news related to the WFP's work on zero hunger policy are still lacking. Similarly for the World Food Programme in strengthening governance arrangements for digital transformation, this includes the formulation of an overall strategic vision for the use of digital technology and data in which people and protection are central concerns, and the translation of that vision into clear standards, directives and practical guidance.

