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TECHNICAL
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Madagascar Food Security Programming Framework

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ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
CTC	Community-Based Therapeutic Care
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDSMD	Enquete Demographique et de Sante (Demographic Health Survey)
ERD	Environment and Rural Development
EU	European Union
FELANA	Food Security to Enhance Livelihood through Agriculture and Nutrition Activities
FFP	Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work
FII	Food Insecurity Index
FOFIFA	National Center for Applied Research for Rural Development
FSPF	Food Security Programming Framework
GOM	Government of Madagascar
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
ILO	UN International Labor Organization
INSTAT	Institut National De La Statistique
IR	Intermediate Results
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LP2D	Policy Letter on Decentralization and Deconcentration
MAP	Madagascar Action Plan
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDAT	Ministère de la Décentralisation et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
MEEFT	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests and Tourism
MOHFP	Ministry of Health and Family Planning
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NNP	National Nutrition Policy
ONN	National Office of Nutrition
PDSS	Plan de Développement Sector Santé (Health Sector Development Plan)
PNAN	National Nutrition Action Plan
PNDR	Programme National De Développement Rural
PNF	Politique Nationale Foncière
PNN	National Nutrition Plan
PSN	Nutrition Prevention and Security Unit
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SEECALINE	Madagascar Food Security and Nutrition Project

SO	Strategic Objective
T-II	PL-480 Title II
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health
WB	World Bank
WFP	UN World Food Program
WHO	UN World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document updates the information contained in *Food Security in Madagascar: A Situation Analysis* (Bergeron 2002). In addition, the purpose of the Madagascar Food Security Programming Framework (FSPF) is to support the effective and integrated programming of PL-480 Title II (T-II) resources to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity in Madagascar. As the current set of T-II Development Activity Plans close and private voluntary organizations prepare to submit new Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) proposals, the FSPF establishes USAID/Madagascar's priorities with regard to reducing vulnerability to food insecurity; discusses the role of T-II MYAPs in the context of other USAID/Madagascar programs and lays a foundation for further discussions with stakeholders about the geographic and programmatic content of future T-II programs in the country.

In addition to the imminent preparation of a set of new MYAPs, recent policy and strategy changes by the governments of Madagascar (GOM) and the United States (USG) make the development of a food security programming framework desirable. In 2007, the GOM launched the Madagascar Action Plan 2007–2012 to articulate its commitment to, and provide an overall framework for, all stakeholders, including USAID, for the sustainable development of Madagascar. Similarly, the USG Office of Food for Peace released a 2006–2010 Strategic Plan shifts the focus of MYAPs toward reducing vulnerability to food insecurity. Finally, USAID/Madagascar has recently prepared a Strategy Statement for the period 2006–2011. The FSPF takes into consideration these policy directions and stresses the potential for collaboration among USG, other international donors and national programs in Madagascar in achieving food security objectives.

Food insecurity in Madagascar is affected by multiple factors. The severe climatic shocks (cyclones, droughts, etc.) that routinely affect the island—and which have been steadily increasing in frequency and severity over the last decade due, perhaps, to climate change—are compounded by natural resource degradation, and more recently, by rising food prices and currency depreciation. At the same time, Madagascar's population is growing faster than its ability to produce food. It is expected that the domestic food deficit will reach 66 percent of total needs by the year 2017.

In consideration of the vulnerability of millions of Malagasy people as they cope with a declining resource base and poverty coupled with the risk of disasters, USAID/Madagascar has identified the following priorities for the next set of T-II MYAPs:

- Improve livelihood capacities
- Rehabilitate and manage natural resources
- Rehabilitate and manage infrastructure
- Address barriers to nutrition and causes of poor health

Title II programs should target the regions and districts that show the highest rates of food insecurity (based on stunting and poverty measures) and/or that present the highest vulnerability to shocks that will lower their resilience to food insecurity, and co-locate with other USAID-funded interventions to augment the impact of both the T-II and the other activities.

The methods used and persons consulted in preparing this framework are listed in Annex 1.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK

The purpose of the USAID/Madagascar Food Security Programming Framework (FSPF) is to provide guidance to current and potential USAID Mission food security partners on how to design and implement effective food security projects in Madagascar for the period FY 2009–2014 and to improve programmatic and resource integration. The framework uses the USAID definition of food security as a basis for describing the current food security situation in the country, identifying the populations most vulnerable to food insecurity, where they are located, what the sources of their vulnerability are and what actions are necessary to reduce this vulnerability. The document also describes the institutional context in which new Multi-Year Assistance Plans (MYAPs) will function, in terms of existing United States Government (USG) and Government of Madagascar (GOM) strategies and programs. The primary audience for this strategy is the private voluntary organizations (PVOs) that intend to submit MYAP proposals in 2009, as well as the USAID staff in Madagascar and Washington that will evaluate those proposals. Secondary audiences include local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), institutions, donors and GOM entities working in food security in Madagascar. The Madagascar FSPF is based on a review of the literature and current data on food insecurity in Madagascar and detailed interviews with USAID Mission staff, government officials, international donors and PVO implementing partners. Additionally, it incorporates findings from the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping studies.

Important changes in the approach of the T-II food assistance program make the development of a food security programming framework imperative. Starting in 2006, Food for Peace (FFP) refocused its programs on reducing vulnerability to food insecurity. The FFP strategy breaks down the distinction between emergency and nonemergency programs by recognizing the link between the underlying causes of vulnerability and the importance of capacity building for those at risk so that they are better able to prevent and cope with future emergencies (USAID 2005). The new strategy also commits to a more active “global leadership” role, recognizing that reducing food insecurity necessitates strategic collaboration with an expanded set of partners. Much more emphasis is placed on merging FFP’s work priorities with the rest of the Agency, especially the USAID field Missions (USAID 2005). The FFP Strategic Framework 2006–2010 graphic is in Annex 2.

The FSPF describes how USAID resources can be most effectively integrated and programmed to reduce the Malagasy population’s vulnerability to food insecurity. The general objective of the FSPF is to provide USAID/Madagascar and its development partners and customers a strategic framework within which interventions designed to reduce this vulnerability to food insecurity will be formulated.

2. DEFINITION OF FOOD SECURITY

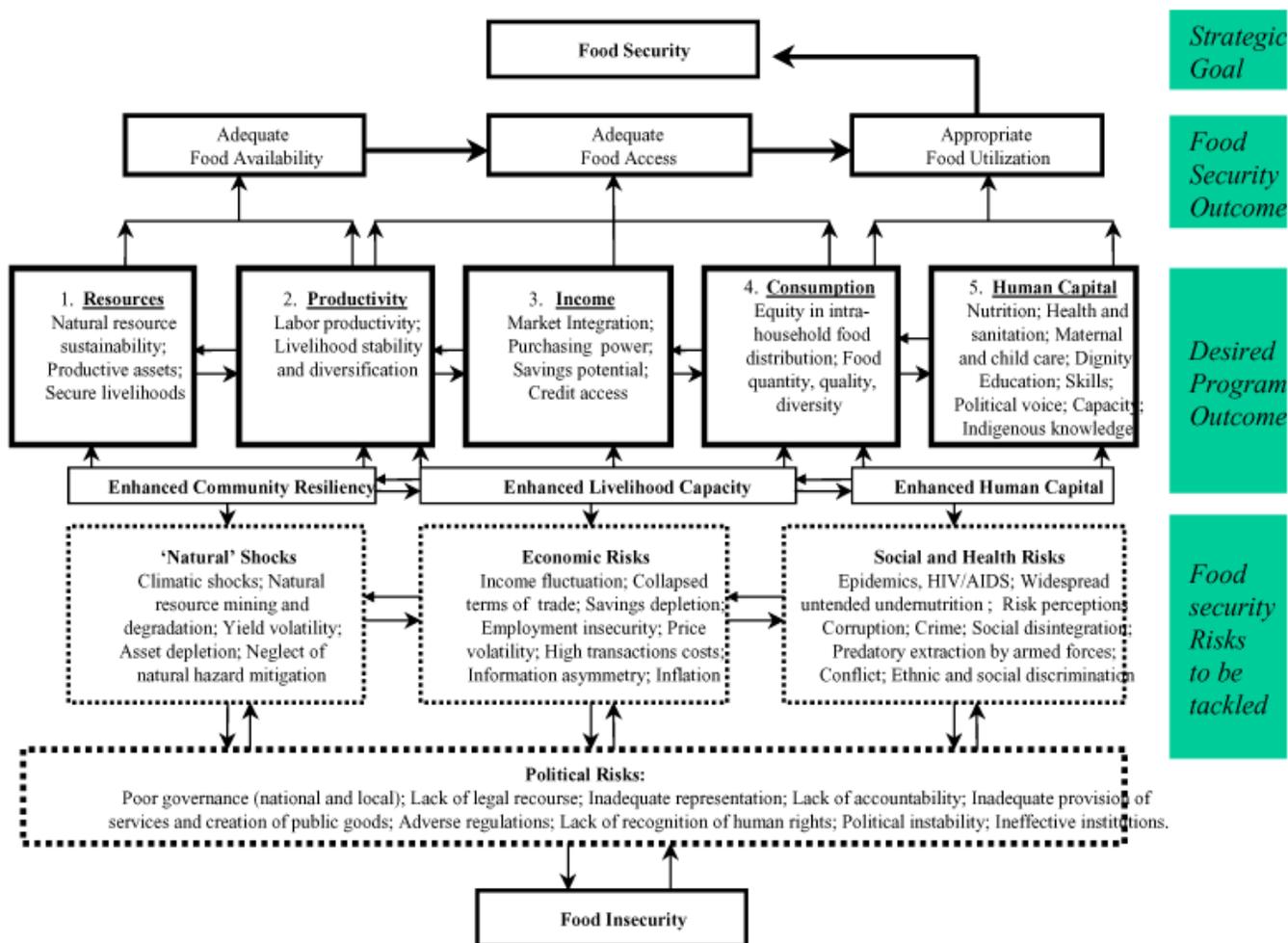
In 1992, USAID’s “Policy Determination 19” established the following definition for food security: “Food security exists when all people at all times have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.”¹ The definition focuses on three distinct but interrelated elements, all three of which are essential to achieving food security:

- **Food availability:** having sufficient quantities of food from household production, other domestic output, commercial imports or food assistance
- **Food access:** having adequate resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, which depends on available income, distribution of income in the household and food prices
- **Food utilization:** proper biological use of food, requiring a diet with sufficient energy and essential nutrients, potable water and adequate sanitation, as well as knowledge of food storage, processing, basic nutrition and child care and illness management

In 2005, the FFP Strategic Plan 2006–2010 was approved after being developed in close collaboration with PVOs. The plan seeks to optimize the use of scarce food assistance resources, refocus attention and resources on the most vulnerable households and communities and increase their resiliency in dealing with shocks. Improved resiliency should reduce the need for emergency food assistance. The new strategy expands the FFP food security conceptual framework to include a fourth pillar in addition to availability, access, and utilization—risk—to account for the new emphasis on reducing vulnerability (Figure 1). “**Risks**” are economic, social, health and political as well as natural shocks that impede progress toward improvements in food availability, access and utilization; and “**vulnerability**” is defined as the inability to manage risk. Vulnerability can be thought of as shock (or hazard), minus coping ability. The larger the shock is in relationship to the ability to cope, the greater the degree of vulnerability. The conceptual framework is illustrated in Figure 1, and a full description can be found in the FFP Strategic Plan 2006–2010.

¹ USAID. 1992. “Policy Determination 19, Definition of Food Security.”

Figure 1: An Expanded Conceptual Framework for Understanding Food Insecurity



In addition to releasing a revised strategy, FFP designated priority countries where T-II resources would be concentrated. To identify the most food insecure countries, FFP developed criteria to rank countries by the level of food insecurity based on quantitative indicators. Countries with current T-II nonemergency programs were ranked based on a weighted average of the country’s status using three food security indicators:

1. Percent of children stunted (utilization)—60 percent weight
2. Percent of population living under \$1/day (access)—30 percent weight
3. Percent of population undernourished (availability)—10 percent weight

These three criteria were chosen because they addressed the three aspects of food security—utilization, access and availability—and data were available for all countries. Information was drawn from USAID and World Bank databases as of December 2005. The analysis identified Madagascar as the second most food insecure country among those evaluated.

3. FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR

3.1 Food Insecurity at the National Level

Madagascar's population is estimated at 19 million inhabitants. Currently growing at a rate of 3 percent per annum, the population is expected to reach 35 million by 2030. The country is poor, with 61 percent of the population living on less than \$1 per day. Over 85 percent of the population leads rural, subsistence-based lives. Forty-two percent of children under 5 years of age are moderately underweight, and 48 percent are moderately stunted².

Madagascar has always been prone to natural disasters in the form of cyclones, floods, droughts and locust infestations, but extreme climatic events have increased in frequency and intensity in recent years. For instance, in 2007 alone, Madagascar experienced six severe cyclones with two of them (Ivan and Jokwe) causing widespread flooding and crop losses throughout the country. At the same time, the south is prone to drought, the past 50 years being characterized by extreme dryness roughly three out of every five years.

Food insecurity is further exacerbated by environmental degradation. A chief problem is deforestation; although deforestation rates appear to be slowing down³ thanks to forest conservation initiatives implemented by the USG and other donors (M. Freudenberger 2008), key watersheds have already been seriously affected, reducing soil fertility and the availability of ground water, while favoring conversion of large areas to hard pan grasslands, of limited agricultural potential. Currently, only 5 percent of the total land mass is cultivated.

Social factors also affect food insecurity in several ways. Agricultural productivity is low due to the use of traditional cultivation methods and resistance to using modern production techniques. Communication infrastructure is not well developed, leaving many areas hard to reach and affecting trade and production. Furthermore, recent years have seen rapid increases in food prices. This, accompanied by sharp currency depreciation, has exacerbated food insecurity in areas where people are net food buyers (both in urban and rural zones). Whereas Madagascar used to produce enough to meet its food needs, it is now a net importer of rice, with 20 percent to 30 percent of its rice needs being annually brought in from abroad.

3.2 Geographic Distribution of Food Insecurity

The classic definition of food security includes the three dimensions of availability, access and utilization. Conditions in each of those dimensions are reviewed in this section. Also, a set of maps is presented to show the geographic distribution of the factors that most influence food insecurity in Madagascar. Food insecurity is represented by areas having high levels of poverty and stunting. Vulnerability to shocks is represented by areas that suffer from cyclones, drought and inaccessibility. These criteria along with the location of other USAID programs point to the most optimal locations for T-II programs.

² INSTAT/SEECALINE, 2004.

³ Annual forest loss during the 1990–2000 period is estimated at 0.83 percent, and 0.53 percent between 2000–2005.

3.2.1 Food Availability

Food availability refers to the presence within domestic boundaries of enough food to provide the population with its nutritional requirements. As mentioned already, Madagascar shows a large deficit in food production, requiring the import of substantial amounts of grain from abroad. Given the fast rate of population growth and stagnant productivity in the agricultural sector, this gap in food availability is expected to increase in the future, with potentially serious consequences for net food buyers, who will then have to buy food at international prices, which have seen sharp increases in recent months (see Table 1).

Table 1: Population and Food Production Growth Rates

	Population 2007 (in millions)	Population annual growth rate	Grain Production Annual Growth Rate 1990–2005	Root Production annual growth rate 1980–2005	Projected annual growth in domestic food production 2007–2017
Madagascar	19.663	3.05%	2.3%	0.7%	2.1%

Sources: USDA 2008; CIA Fact Book 2008

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) *nutrition gap* and *distribution gap* are helpful concepts for highlighting the availability problem in Madagascar. Nutrition gap is the difference between “available food and food needed to support a minimum per capita nutritional standard.” Distribution gap is the “amount of food needed to raise consumption in each income quintile to minimum nutritional requirements” (USDA 2008). Madagascar’s nutrition gap was estimated for 2007 as 427,000 tons, and it is projected to increase to 970,000 tons by 2017 (USDA 2008). The estimated distribution gap of 816,000 tons in 2007 is expected to reach 1,354,000 tons by 2017 (USDA 2008). There is, therefore, much need to increase domestic food availability. The low productivity in all key crops (rice, but also maize, manioc and sweet potato—see Table 2) offers ample space in most of the country for improving availability through productivity increases. For instance, only in a few regions do we find a rice surplus in relation to local population needs (Alaotra Mangoro, Boeny, Diana, Bongolava, Sofia, Itasy, Melaky and Sava). See Annex 3a for a map of Malagasy regions and their status in terms of rice production. Annex 3b is a list of regions ranked in terms of rice production.

Table 2: Production (in 1000 tons) in 2003 Under Each Food Crop by Province

Province		Rice (Paddy)	Maize	Manioc	Sweet potato
Antananarivo	Production	779,685	134,934	710,431	141,634
	cultivated area (Ha)	196,310	97,040	53,670	32,170
Fianarantsoa	Production	557,775	38,452	611,396	170,710
	cultivated area (Ha)	214,680	21,390	161,940	23,385
Toamasina	Production	519,695	7,288	241,992	45,509
	cultivated area (Ha)	337,290	16,550	31,530	5,100
Mahajanga	Production	478,380	22,896	104,943	19,525
	cultivated area (Ha)	220,790	20,830	22,505	2,085
Toliara	Production	251,115	108,018	266,899	105,048

Province		Rice (Paddy)	Maize	Manioc	Sweet potato
	cultivated area (Ha)	104,825	31,400	70,880	26,685
Antsiranana	Production	212,630	6,272	56,538	10,513
	cultivated area (Ha)	142,125	7,050	11,820	1,815
Total Madagascar	Production	2,799,280	317,861	1,992,199	492,939
	cultivated area (Ha)	1,216,020	194,405	352,345	91,240
	<i>Current national yield</i>	2.30	1.64	5.65	5.40
	<i>Yield potential*</i>	9.00	7.00	10.00	<i>n/a</i>
	<i>Current to potential yield</i>	26%	23%	57%	<i>n/a</i>

Source: Statistiques agricoles, MAEP, 2003 Yield Potential from Agricultural Stations Data.

3.2.2 Food Access

Access to food is determined by the resources a household has at its disposal to obtain food, whether through monetary income or through its own production. There is a direct relationship between resources (monetary or productive capital) and food security. Poverty is the underlying cause of food insecurity for many households and communities (USAID 2005). Measures of poverty, although not sufficient in and of themselves, are thus a close proxy for food access.

Sources of poverty data in Madagascar include the 1997 Poverty Map (INSTAT) and 2007 Commune Census Data⁴. Scant additional district-level data is available that relates directly to food security. According to the available data, the greatest concentrations of poor people are found in Antananarivo, Toliara, Fianarantsoa and Toamasina provinces, with one district in Mahajanga province also listed (see Annexes 4a and 4b for a map of poverty levels and a list of districts ranked by severity of poverty in Madagascar).

3.2.3 Food Utilization

Nutritional status among children under 5 years of age is often used as an indicator of food security. Three key anthropometric indices are routinely used for measuring nutritional status in nonemergency programs—stunting (height-for-age), underweight (weight-for-age) and wasting (weight-for-height). For the purpose of detecting chronic undernutrition, the prevalence of stunting is often used as it indicates prolonged growth failure. Stunting stems from a slowing in the growth of the fetus and the young child and is manifested in a failure to achieve expected height as compared to a healthy, well nourished child of the same age. Stunting is associated with a number of other long-term health problems acting independently or in concert, including chronic insufficient protein and energy intake, poor dietary diversity, frequent infection, sustained inappropriate feeding practices and poverty. Stunting is the most appropriate anthropometric indicator for T-II nonemergency programs, whose main purpose is to address chronic food insecurity⁵. Table 3 shows the distribution of malnutrition in Madagascar by province according to all three anthropometric measures. Annex 5a is a map showing the

⁴ 2007 Commune Census Data carried out by the World Bank, Fonds D'intervention Pour Le Developpement, and Western Michigan University (Dr. Christine Moser).

⁵ Underweight and wasting are less useful in nonemergency contexts. Wasting helps to identify children suffering from current or acute undernutrition. It can change rapidly with seasonal patterns, disease prevalence, etc. and is most useful in emergency settings. Underweight is a composite measure of stunting and wasting and while useful to assess changes in the magnitude of malnutrition over time, it is not possible to distinguish whether it reflects past (chronic) or present (acute) undernutrition.

severity of stunting in Madagascar districts. Annex 5b is a list of Malagasy districts ranked by the severity of their stunting rates. Additional key health indicators are given in Annex 6.

Table 3: Child Malnutrition in Madagascar (-2 z scores)

	Countrywide	Antananarivo Province	Antsiranana Province	Fianarantsoa Province	Mahajanga Province	Toamasina Province	Toliara Province
Stunting at 36 months of age	47.7	50.1	31.5	45.7	48.5	41.5	39.6
Wasting at 36 months of age	12.8	12.2	14	16.2	11.8	15.6	15.8
Underweight at 36 months of age	41.9	39.3	27.9	39.7	44.6	39.9	27.9

Source: EDSMD-III Madagascar 2003–2004

3.3 Considerations for Geographic Targeting

According to the FFP Strategic Plan, T-II programs should target populations that are most vulnerable to food insecurity. There are many combinations of indicators that could be used to identify vulnerable populations. Furthermore, there are important considerations, in addition to food security vulnerability, that influence decisions about the optimal geographic location of T-II activities. USAID/Madagascar has identified three priority criteria to be used for geographic targeting of MYAPs.

- 1) High rates of poverty and stunting indicate a lack of resilience, an inability to recover from food security related shocks.
- 2) Areas where natural disasters are frequent and those that are inaccessible are at high risk for food insecurity.
- 3) Food security programs should be implemented in the same geographic areas where other USAID-funded activities are operating.

3.3.1 A Relative Food Insecurity Index Based on Poverty and Stunting

Stunting is useful as an indicator of food security, but when 70 percent of the districts in Madagascar show stunting rates of 40 percent or more, it is not sufficient to pinpoint where vulnerability to food insecurity is most acute. Combining anthropometric information with poverty data helps to further distinguish where to focus efforts in reducing food insecurity. A composite Food Insecurity Index (FII) has been developed for this Food Security Programming Framework. It weights stunting to reflect 60 percent of the index value and poverty, 40 percent. The higher weighting given to stunting reflects the fact that it is more closely linked to food security, and the data are more recent.

In Annex 7, all 111 districts of Madagascar are ranked by their score on the FII with 109 being the district with the highest rate of food insecurity and one being the lowest⁶. The districts are divided into terciles, each tercile labeled, respectively, with high, medium or low food insecurity. The food insecurity index map (Figure 2) shows the distribution of districts based on this classification. Note that low food insecurity districts are dominant in the north and northwest. In the northern areas, cash crops such as vanilla dominate as do fisheries. The northwest also has better alluvial soils where cash crops such as tobacco and cotton are grown as well as cereal and oil crops. Compared with much of Madagascar, infrastructure is more developed, natural disasters less frequent and severe and population density not as high. Two districts in the south—Betroka and Benenitra—also display low food insecurity. These districts have low population density (partly due to isolation), livestock are relatively abundant and the Onilahy River provides a rich source of water.

The medium food insecurity areas lie predominantly along the eastern, southern and southeastern coastal areas, the eastern corridor, the northern highlands (e.g., Andapa District) and districts within the western littoral. Although stunting and poverty are still relatively high, many of these areas have more mixed agriculture or are predominantly rice growing areas (with more natural basins). Livelihoods are also potentially more diverse in many of these areas due to fisheries.

The 30 districts classified as highly food insecure include many highland areas in the east. These areas can be generally characterized as highly deforested, with rising populations. Water resources are being depleted at a high rate, and per capita rice cultivation is declining, due in part to shifting rainfall patterns. Rainfall itself is not necessarily declining, but the duration (number of months) of rainfall is. Annual burning of grasslands is changing the hydrodynamics of this area—less water is captured and penetrating the soils; more water is running off. Most households in the highlands depend on rice production for food and cash, but family farms are declining in size over time as land is divided and handed down through generations.

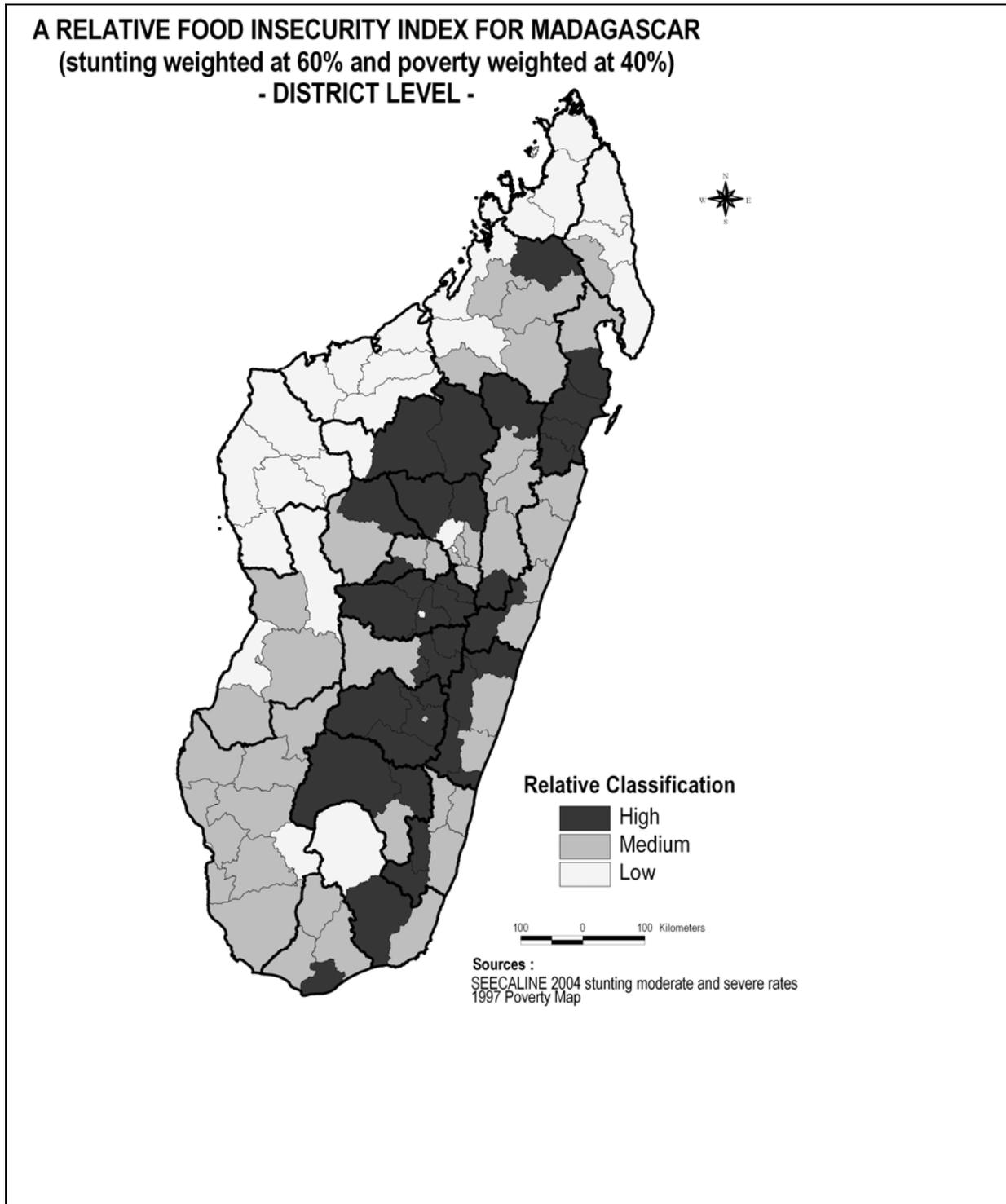
3.3.2 Zones at Risk

Areas where food security emergencies are more likely to occur in the future include primarily the coastal and adjacent districts along the eastern seaboard, where the likelihood of cyclones is high. Annex 8a and 8b shows the top 30 districts (and associated regions and provinces) in relation to their vulnerability to the impact of wind and rain, from highest to lowest.

Further to the north (e.g., Vavatenina) lie areas where cyclones and flooding are recurrent. There often is too much water, and poor drainage prevents crop yields from reaching their potential. Many areas that could be cropped lie idle due to poor land management. Population density is high, and access to inputs and markets remains problematic. Roads are frequently subject to extensive damage from cyclones, and their maintenance is challenging. Furthermore, people in remote areas are most at risk of suffering increased deprivation following a shock, due to their lack of access to basic services.

⁶ The two results were added together to form the FII. For example, Andapa District ranks 93rd out of 111 districts in stunting and 27th out of 111 districts in poverty. Its FII is $(93 * .6) + (27 * .4)$ or 66.6.

Figure 2: Food Insecurity Index for Madagascar



Southern districts are subject to recurrent drought, which inflicts regular setbacks to the population in this area. Annex 9a and 9b show the districts most prone to drought. The absence of effective water resource management is a key issue. Furthermore, access is difficult, residents are isolated and market linkages are limited.

The map in Annex 10 is an overlay of three different risk indicators. It shows the districts with:

- The most severe occurrence of drought
- Some of the most serious inaccessibility problems
- The highest wind speed and rain

3.3.3 USAID Implementation Areas

USAID/Madagascar is seeking synergy among all of its programs and has integrated T-II into its overall strategy for health, environment, rural development and governance programs. To maximize the potential for synergies with current and planned USAID programs, Title II should include joint programming for Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) with SantéNet II and a new Water and Sanitation Program. New Environment and Rural Development (ERD) programs are still being designed, but USAID will continue to implement an integrated, cross-sectoral program with targeted interventions at the ecoregional and local levels. These programs will be linked to Title II programs. See section 4.2.3 for a description of the current USAID activities in Madagascar. The SanteNet2 project will focus efforts over five years, 2008-2013, in additional 500 communes that will be determined in the following couple of months in addition to the existing 303 communes established by SanteNet1 in twelve regions located in the former Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, Tamave and Toliara provinces. Many of the districts in these areas have high or medium food insecurity. Linking food assistance programs with health interventions can produce complementarities that will increase program impacts on beneficiaries. Similar synergies should be sought between T-II programs and other USAID-supported initiatives under the ERD team. The map in Annex 12 shows the location of USAID programs in environment and rural development, health and food security, all overlaid onto a single map.

4. STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO REDUCING FOOD INSECURITY IN MADAGASCAR

This section provides a summary of the strategies currently used by the GOM, USAID, WFP and other development actors to address food insecurity in Madagascar. T-II programs should consolidate, integrate and build upon these strategies when designing interventions.

4.1 GOM Plans, Strategies and Programs

4.1.1 Madagascar Action Plan

Following a political crisis in 2002 and a deep recession, the Government of Madagascar has undertaken an ambitious reform program that enjoys support from donors. In 2007, the government launched its Madagascar Action Plan 2007–2012 (MAP), articulating its commitment to the sustainable development of Madagascar and providing a framework to structure stakeholders' interventions, including USAID. Through the MAP, the President has reinforced the commitment and vision of the GOM to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals of eradicating poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development. The plan's *Challenges*, each with separate goals and objectives, comprise eight separate but interrelated commitments. Four of the commitments and eight of the corresponding challenges are directly linked to reducing food insecurity and dovetail with the FFP Strategic Plan. (See Table 4 below. The last column refers to the corresponding intermediate results (IR) from FFP's Strategic Plan.)

Table 4: MAP Commitments Linked to Reducing Food Insecurity

Commitment	Challenge	Strategies	Corresponding T-II IRs
C4: Rural Development and a Green Revolution	Challenge 3 – Launch a Sustainable Green Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensification/improvement of productivity ▪ Extension and increase of cultivated surfaces ▪ Provision/assistance with seed and fertilizer 	IR 2.2 IR 2.3
	Challenge 4 – Promote Market-Oriented Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a market information system ▪ Enhance intra- and inter-regions' domestic trade ▪ Develop market access infrastructure ▪ Improve market fairness and fluidity 	IR 2.2 IR 2.3 IR 2.4
	Challenge 5 – Diversify Rural Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct research on alternative crop potential and market opportunities ▪ Encourage diversification for income generation and to reduce vulnerability caused by world price fluctuations and bad 	IR 2.2 IR 2.3

		weather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop/implement organic agriculture ▪ Identify/develop regional specializations ▪ Promote secondary activities: handicrafts, ecotourism, etc. 	
	Challenge 6 – Increase the Agricultural Value Added and Promote Agribusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance and coordinate the agricultural value chain: production and processing ▪ Set up agribusiness centers (ABCs) to train and support farmers in processing, marketing and supply chain management ▪ Promote modern production practices (standards and quality) ▪ Develop contractual agriculture between large buyers and small-scale farmers 	IR 2.2 IR 2.3
C5: Health, Family Planning and the Fight Against HIV	Challenge 7 – Improve Nutrition and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on malnutrition among children under 5 especially addressing micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin A, iodine and iron) ▪ Target food insecurity among vulnerable groups such as the very poor and victims of natural disasters ▪ Coordinate surveillance structures on nutrition at national, regional and local level ▪ Emphasize prevention of malnutrition and food insecurity through labor intensive activities ▪ Consolidate and extend the national community nutrition program ▪ Address micronutrient deficiencies among pregnant and lactating women at community level to reduce low birth weights 	IR 2.1 IR 2.2 IR 2.3
	Challenge 8 – Provide Safe Water and Widespread Use of Hygienic Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate access to safe drinking water for all people ▪ Educate all people in sanitation and hygiene ▪ Implement the international WASH strategy 	IR 2.1 IR 2.2 IR 2.3
C7: Cherish the Environment	Challenge 2 – Reduce the Natural Resource Degradation Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement sustainable use plans for land, lake, marine and coastal areas ▪ Promote the development and use of alternative energy resources such as biofuels ▪ Manage the clearing of vegetation and the 	IR 2.2 IR 2.3

		<p>damage caused by fires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote reforestation and restore degraded habitats ▪ Promote private sector financing to assist in environmental management 	
C8: National Solidarity	Challenge 4 – Improve Support for the Very Poor and Vulnerable Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve social protection management and the provision of basic social services to the vulnerable ▪ Improve the targeting and control of the expenditures in social protection to maximize impact ▪ Ensure the prevention, fast reaction and the lessening of the impact of catastrophes ▪ Guarantee an equitable and adequate legal framework for vulnerable groups 	<p>IR 2.1 IR 2.2 IR 2.3 IR 2.4</p>

In addition to the holistic approach to environmental and economic change outlined in the MAP, Madagascar has experienced several significant events and actions since 2002 that affect the nation's environmental conservation efforts and have far reaching implications for how the country protects, conserves and plans its development. They include:

- The government's commitment to move beyond the current unsustainable logging and clearing practices and increase the size of Madagascar's protected area territory from 1.7 million to 6 million hectares
- The decentralization of government institutional decision-making to 22 newly delineated regions
- A heightened awareness of and responsiveness to calls for action on global warming
- A significant increase in commercial mining activities and an overall increase in the government's issuance of exploratory permits for minerals and petroleum

The decentralization effort has important implications for how programs link up with regional and national structures. The pillars of the decentralization effort are:

- Putting communes and regions at the core of the decentralization process
- Strengthening the provision of technical services at the commune and regional levels
- Improving civic participation and supporting collaboration between communes/regions and public/private implementing agencies

In addition, a National Plan for Rural Development (PNDR) was prepared to coordinate interventions across sectors in each of the 22 regions. The principal foci of the PNDR are to:

- Promote good governance within the rural development sector
- Facilitate access to capital (funding) and to production factors (i.e., land tenure, infrastructure, rural finances, materials/equipment, energy)
- Improve food security by increasing production or agriculture processing
- Valorize natural resources and preserve natural factors of production (i.e., water, soil fertility, ecosystem ecological functions)
- Develop markets and organize them along various sectors (filières)

National land tenure policy reform (PNF) was also initiated by the Malagasy Government with support from the World Bank in 2000 to improve tenure security in rural and urban areas and to define governmental jurisdiction in this domain. The PNF aims to encourage private investment; stimulate agricultural production and the sustainable management of natural resources and support the development of decentralized communities. Following this plan, the GOM embarked on an aggressive land reform process in 2003, with the goals of:

- Restructuring and modernizing the land administration system
- Decentralizing the land administration system
- Reviewing and amending the legal framework
- Developing a national training and capacity building program for land tenure security

4.1.2 National Nutrition Policy and Plan of Action for Nutrition

To address the undernutrition problem, the GOM developed a National Nutrition Policy (NNP) and Plan of Action for Nutrition (PNAN) in 2007. A National Nutrition Office (ONN) and a National Nutrition Counsel were created to oversee the implementation of the NNP; and the SEECALINE nutrition program (formerly supported by the World Bank) was integrated into the GOM's institutional framework (see below). The ONN coordinates all community-based nutritional service models and the nutritional emergency interventions of all stakeholders under the supervision of the Prime Minister's office. It directly collaborates with the Conseil National de Secours in these activities. Through efforts to realign work programs with the MAP, UN agencies have recently decided to consider the ONN as the government counterpart responsible for both nutrition and food security issues (World Bank 2006). An operational branch of the ONN, the National Community Nutrition Program, was made responsible for defining and harmonizing the package of services and delivery mechanisms to prevent, detect and treat malnutrition at the community level; and to identify the regions with the highest incidence of malnutrition. A second operational branch of ONN, the Nutrition Prevention and Security Unit (PSN), contributes to the implementation of the PNAN strategy that relates to household food security and nutritional emergency response. The PSN operates the national "Cash & Foods for Work" system and leads community infrastructure building and rehabilitation projects. Finally, SEECALINE, Madagascar's community-based nutrition program, fights undernutrition by targeting children aged 0 to 3 with a preventive approach in districts with high malnutrition rates.

4.2 USG Strategies and Programs

T-II programs should also be designed to take into account the USG Foreign Assistance Framework and the FFP Strategic Plan. A brief description of those policies is provided below, with references to key documents.

4.2.1 Alignment with the Foreign Assistance Framework

Under the Foreign Assistance Framework, all U.S. Government foreign assistance spending has to be contained within five key objectives and their respective program areas, program elements and program subelements. A summary of the framework is included in Annex 13. Full documentation can be obtained from the website of the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance: <http://www.state.gov/f/c23053.htm>.

4.2.2 Alignment with USAID/DCHA/Food for Peace Strategic Plan

FFP's 2006–2010 strategy focuses on reducing food insecurity (rather than increasing food security) and places emphasis on populations already food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The basic food security conceptual framework adopted by the Agency in 1992 is maintained, but the vulnerability to economic, social, political and natural shocks that threaten food security are given renewed attention. T-II programs in Madagascar should reflect the definitions and concepts of food security as laid out in FFP's 2006–2010 Strategic Plan, as well as the strategic objectives, intermediate results and target groups identified in the PL-480 Guidelines to MYAP proposals. Both documents are available on the FFP website.

4.2.3 USAID/Madagascar Strategies and Programs

USAID/Madagascar's Strategy Statement details the Mission's strategic focus for the period 2006–2011. This strategy builds on over 10 years of USG humanitarian relief, health and development experience in Madagascar. Based on the Agency's Strategic Framework for Africa, it supports host-country priorities and is aligned with U.S. foreign policy goals. As mentioned above, the strategy places increased focus on maximizing impact and results through the integration of resources and approaches across sectors. The strategy itself is built around four strategic objectives (SOs) that advance four of the six U.S. foreign policy goals for Africa and contribute to six of nine Presidential and Agency Initiatives (USAID 2006). The USAID/Madagascar strategic objectives are:

- Governance in targeted areas improved
- Use of selected health services and products increased and practices improved
- Biologically diverse forest ecosystems conserved
- Critical private markets expanded

Over the last 15 years USAID/ Madagascar has been able to achieve strong linkages within and among these sectors. The Mission thus intends to maintain its cross-sectoral efforts in food security by strengthening programmatic linkages between health, population and nutrition; rural development; agricultural production, water and environment; HIV prevention; governance; information and communications technology; disaster preparedness; gender equity and public-private alliances. Because Madagascar has a history of severe food insecurity, the Mission is in the process of elaborating an agriculture sector strategy to complement the above four objectives.

Health, Population and Nutrition

A major objective of USAID/Madagascar's strategy is to support the government's priorities and strengthen governance and service delivery capacity in the public sector. The Mission strategy, which is fully supportive of GOM priorities as outlined in the MAP 2007–2012, contributes to the GOM's efforts by maintaining and increasing access to essential health services and products, enhancing service delivery capacity at the commune level in both the public and private sector and strengthening public sector oversight of, and norm setting for, service provision. As the HPN program evolves with new programs and the addition of new President's Malaria Initiative activities, it will build on previous HPN activities to expand high impact,

quality maternal, child and reproductive health services, focusing on two levels: strengthening national health systems and expanding the breadth and depth of the commune-based activities to reach a wider population.

The Mission activities under the current strategic objective, “use of selected health services and products increased, and practices improved,” fall within the following components:

- Improve child survival, health and nutrition
- Reduce unintended pregnancy and improve healthy reproductive behavior
- Prevent and control infectious diseases of major importance
- Reduce transmission of HIV and impact of AIDS

Under the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHFP) framework (*Plan de Développement Sector Santé (PDSS) 2007–2011*) the MAP also makes a special commitment to expanding family planning services, improving maternal and child health, halting the spread of HIV and malaria and making safe drinking water more accessible. The USAID HPN program is meant to support and strengthen the health system and the capacity of the Ministry to undertake its normative functions to ensure the delivery of critical health services. Areas of assistance include:

- Enhancing MOH’s executive and normative policy functions
- Reinforcing the health information management system
- Strengthening the pharmaceutical and commodity management system
- Expanding quality service delivery through the Community Health Workers and the Communal Health Centers
- Strengthening information, education, communication (IEC)/ behavior change communication (BCC) capabilities in the public sector and NGOs
- Extending the reach of the private sector to deliver services and products through the social marketing program
- Enhancing the role of civil society—community-based organizations, faith-based organizations and local and international NGOs—in extending services and products further into rural communities
- Strengthening public and private sector cooperation in quality service delivery
- Improving preservice training of primary health care professionals

SantéNet, the USAID–funded health project, is an important potential partner for T-II programs. SantéNet helps develop common tools and indicators, and monitors activities that focus on the integration of family planning into health and nonhealth programs. Many of its activities have led to the expansion of community-based distribution agents for family planning methods. Some of SantéNet’s past achievements include collaboration with Population Services International to develop BCC messages intended to increase demand for health services and products (family planning products, a water purification product, insecticide-treated bed nets, oral rehydration solution, zinc for diarrhea, antibiotics for acute respiratory infection and artemisinin combination treatment for malaria). SantéNet helped the MOHFP integrate family planning methods into its contraceptive procurement table and contributed to USAID’s efforts to support training of clinicians and other service providers on reproductive health, while assisting with the implementation of the performance and quality improvement operational model to determine the desired performance standards for reproductive health activities. SantéNet has also provided technical support to the MOHFP to coordinate IEC and BCC activities and to strengthen the

national health commodity system so that essential drugs and contraceptives are available at the public health centers consistently and in the quantity needed. The first SantéNet program, ending in 2008, will be followed by SantéNet II, which will provide similar services to an expanded geographic zone.

Environment and Rural Development

The goal of USAID's ERD strategy in Madagascar is "To conserve Madagascar's diverse ecosystems while enhancing the well-being of people dependent upon natural resources". USAID/Madagascar and partners will achieve this objective through a holistic and integrated approach that:

- Supports sustainable management and conservation of diverse ecosystems
- Develops and promotes good governance and the capacity to effectively manage natural resources
- Improves livelihoods and builds resiliency to climate change by expanding economic and social opportunities

Madagascar is recognized world-wide as a priority country for biodiversity conservation. Roughly 85% of its natural flora and fauna are unique and a loss of Malagasy forest lands has an enormously negative impact on the world's biodiversity. Overall forest cover has been reduced from 25% in 1950 to 10% today. Working hand-in-hand with the government for the past eighteen years, USAID has provided significant resources for the creation and maintenance of a healthy environment, combating poverty, promoting biodiversity conservation, and contributing to Madagascar's socio-economic development. However, much work remains to be done to help Madagascar realize its commitment to care for, cherish and protect its extraordinary environment, while furthering dynamic rural development.

To elaborate and execute activities for 2009-13, USAID's Environment and Rural Development (ERD) Program will draw on accomplishments and lessons identified in the 2008 Stock-Taking review of USAID and partner activities during the period 1993-2008. USAID will continue to implement an integrated, cross-sectoral program that balances strategic policy and technical assistance at the national level, with targeted interventions at the ecoregional and local levels. USAID will strengthen and leverage partnerships that link the environment, rural development, and health sectors with economic growth in order to mitigate threats to environmental sustainability.

Supporting Biodiversity Conservation

To promote long-term health and resiliency of Madagascar's biodiverse ecosystems and to ensure the conservation of a full complement of species and ecological functions, USAID will work with the GOM and partners to:

- establish and strengthen protected areas;
- improve management of critical ecosystems, particularly forests;
- develop and integrate strategies to address potential impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem function; and
- develop sustainable financing mechanisms.

Support will include the strengthening of the existing Protected Areas System, the creation of new Protected Areas (PA), promotion of sustainable financing, and solidifying the capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Tourism (MEFT) and other PA managers, including community-based natural resource management organizations and federations, to administer and oversee the sustainability of these

areas. USAID will help GOM and communities address climate impacts on Madagascar's ecosystems by promoting policies, land management practices, and behaviors that increase resilience to climate variation and reduce emissions, such as sustainable management of watersheds, agroforestry, reducing erosion, and conserving corridors that allow species migration. Activities that enhance the economic value of protected areas and their natural resources will be promoted. Technical assistance, training, policy development, and leadership development are key pathways for support.

Strengthening Good Governance and Natural Resources Management

Sustainable management of natural resources will not be successful without effective policy, administration, enforcement and leadership at all levels. USAID will work with partners to:

- promote integrated land-use planning and management that balances ecological sustainability,
- expand leadership skills and capacity for environmental protection and management through an integrated approach at national, regional and community levels; and
- advance good governance practices, anti-corruption measures, transparency and accountability of stakeholders, particularly those involved in natural resource production sectors; and
- empower local comanagement of biodiverse natural resources.

Sustainable conservation and natural resource management requires an appropriate enabling environment, whereby environmental interests are aligned and mainstreamed into national, regional and local development planning, including land use planning. Madagascar's sustainable future will be secured through improved integration of biodiversity and environmental aspects in broader development initiatives. Support for effective policy and legislation development and implementation, with regards to protected areas, co-management structures, resource extraction and sustainable use, is critical. Assistance at the national and regional levels will focus on supporting a rich enabling environment for community based natural resources management, effective land-use planning, and integrated environment and rural development initiatives. Regional-based initiatives will strengthen established partnerships and alliances within important forested corridors and other priority areas. The promotion of innovative, co-management structures for new protected areas will be a key area for support, including strengthening local community management organizations and federations (such as COBAs). Improving functioning, productivity and capacity of other rural development organizations operating outside of the protected areas is essential for mitigating pressures and securing the integrity of Madagascar's natural resource base over time. An investment in expanded leadership and governance capacities at all levels will also be an important area of focus. Support for anti-corruption actions related to natural resource protection, production and management are critical for the diversity of stakeholders, including the government, local authorities, civil society and the private sector.

Improving Rural Livelihoods

A lack of livelihood options for rural populations located in and on the edge of biodiverse areas poses a significant threat to the sustainability of these areas, in the form of illegal or unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. These areas are often quite remote, with little or no development interventions. Climate change is expected to further stress on such natural and human systems. USAID will work with the GOM and selected partners to:

- expand sustainable livelihood options for populations dependant on natural resources;
- enhance food security;
- promote increased economic value of biodiversity; and
- promote practices that make rural livelihoods more resilient to climate variation and change.

Activities will focus on expanding production and incomes through a variety of technical assistance and institutional strengthening interventions. Technical assistance and training will focus on improving agriculture and agroforestry production, diversification of products, and linking products to markets. Livelihoods will also be enhanced through an expansion of revenue generation activities, such as ecotourism and conservation enterprises. In providing technical assistance, we will promote livelihood strategies that will be robust under the conditions of climate change. Access to credit and support for microenterprise development will further enhance livelihoods. The ERD program will strive to reduce the impact of short-term climatic shocks, such as cyclones and droughts, by strengthening early warning systems, reinforcing resilient production systems, improving disaster preparedness, and providing effective disaster relief. Environmental and social awareness-raising will focus on changing attitudes and behaviors in ways that promote ecological and social sustainability. Strong communication and education aspects will support sustainability and ensure a robust exit strategy.

Democracy and Governance

Weak governance, the uneven application of laws, lack of accountability from public servants, corruption, poor public information channels and a weak civil society undermine development throughout Madagascar. Some of the major governance challenges faced by Madagascar today are:

- Lack of capacity within the government
- Weak democratic institutions hampering economic development
- Lack of information at regional and rural levels
- Widespread corruption
- Inadequate laws ensuring equal rights for women
- High illiteracy and low primary school completion rates

The overall goal of the USAID program in Madagascar is sustainable and inclusive economic development. The high rate of poverty and history of corruption in Madagascar continue to pose formidable challenges to government and donor community efforts to transform the country. Human and financial resources and the institutional capacity to implement programs, especially in the public and NGO sectors, remain weak, undermining the overall ability of the Malagasy Government to deliver results. USAID/Madagascar is working cross-sectorally with health, environment and economic growth interventions to help address the specific challenges to good governance by strengthening local NGOs and selected government institutions; promoting public-private dialogue; supporting the implementation of a national anticorruption agenda; increasing access to quality health services and products; improving natural resource management; promoting private investment and increasing rural incomes.

USAID Madagascar's Democracy and Governance program works across sectors to deepen and strengthen civil society, increase the flow of information to citizens and local leaders and strengthen the government's ability to respond to citizens' demands. The program also includes special initiatives, such as anticorruption measures, women's legal rights, basic education and information and communication technology development.

Under the Mission strategy for FY 2006–2011, the Democracy and Governance programs support rule of law priorities and reinforce the overall Mission portfolio. The four program components of the Democracy and Governance portfolio are:

- Strengthen civil society
- Expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure
- Support democratic local government and decentralization
- Promote and support anticorruption reforms

The Democracy and Governance program also supports the education sector. USAID education resources will strengthen the professional capacity of Ministry of Education teachers and increase the participation of parents and communities in the education system, thus contributing to a better educated and more productive Malagasy population. The Mission will support the production of radio programs, to provide radio-based teacher training and educational programs to rural communities. USAID will find opportunities to integrate use of telecommunications technology as a tool throughout its assistance programs to improve the efficiency and outreach of services, especially in remote rural areas.

The Democracy and Governance program has undergone significant reduction in funding since FY 2007 but governance will continue to be a strong cross-cutting theme in USAID programs.

Economic Growth

Agricultural and natural resource–based products offer the greatest potential for poverty reduction in the medium term due to their dominant position in the economy. However, considerable improvements in organizational capacity and information flow among producers and businesses in Madagascar are needed for the country to realize its potential for economic growth.

Commitment Six of the MAP, “High Growth Economy,” aims for growth rates between 7 percent and 10 percent by 2012, along with a strong and diversified private sector and an enabling environment provided by government. The strategic objective of the Mission’s Economic Growth program, “critical private markets expanded,” directly supports the priorities of accelerated broad-based economic growth expressed by Commitment Six. Through this SO, USAID will continue working to accelerate economic growth by establishing a competitive, pro-business climate and other conditions for private-sector–led development, focusing on:

- Improving the competitive environment for private sector growth in Madagascar through the promotion of policy and regulatory reform
- Strengthening small/medium enterprise capacity along growth-oriented value chains
- Increasing Madagascar’s participation in world trade through the export of agricultural and natural resources–based products

Economic Growth sector interventions will strengthen the competitiveness of the Malagasy private sector and contribute to good governance, the rule of law and increased transparency by promoting 10 streamlined procedures, increasing dialogue between the public and private sector and strengthening financial and managerial capacity of the public and private sectors. USAID will continue to work with the ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Energy and Mines, Tourism

and Environment to strengthen activity planning and implementation capacity. The Mission will also encourage private entities to engage in policy dialogue by strengthening their capacity to identify, analyze, design and promote policy and regulatory changes needed to do business better and faster as well as better manage natural resources.

The economic growth priorities are to:

- Improve economic policy and the business environment
- Improve private sector competitiveness
- Increase trade and investment
- Strengthen civil society

By 2011, USAID assistance will have contributed to Madagascar's economic growth through support for increased private sector investment, greater participation by Madagascar in the global economy and improvements in the Malagasy business environment (USAID 2006).

The Economic Growth program has undergone significant reduction in funding since FY 2007. BAMEX program has been phased out in FY2008 but economic growth will continue to be a priority objective for USAID Madagascar in the coming years.

4.2.4 Title II Programs Currently Active in Madagascar

USAID/Madagascar currently has a robust PL-480 Title II Food for Peace program that works on improving vulnerable people's food security in synergy with the Mission's ERD program and HPN program. The T-II program has been operating in Madagascar since 1962 and reaches hundreds of thousands of people in the country each year. Around 40 percent of PL-480 Title II resources are monetized, and the remainder is distributed under Food for Work and Social Safety Net initiatives. Three partners currently implement the T-II portfolio in Madagascar: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The program managed by CRS is scheduled to end in FY 2008 and the ones implemented by ADRA and CARE will end in FY 2009. As those programs are scheduled to end soon and will be replaced by a set of new MYAPs, their description is summarized briefly in Table 5 below to provide a glimpse of the type of activities now being undertaken to address food security in Madagascar.

Table 5: Title II Cooperating Sponsor Program Areas and Activities

Partner	Location	Activities
ADRA	Districts of Moramanga and Anosibe An'Ala in Toamasina Province	-Agricultural productivity/natural resources management -Health and nutrition -Infrastructure: roads, irrigation ditches, check dams
CRS	Diocese of Antananarivo Ren and Antsirabe in Antananarivo Province Diocese of Vohipeno, Farafangana, Manakara, Mananjary, Fianarantsoa, Ambositra in Fianarantsoa Province Diocese of Toamasina in Toamasina Province	-Safety nets for the most vulnerable -Agriculture and household income -Tree nurseries -Health and nutrition -Infrastructure: roads, wells, irrigation ditches

CARE	Districts of Mahanoro, Vatomandry, Fénériver Est, Vavatenina and Soanierana-Ivongo in Taomasina Province Urban programs in the cities of Antananarivo and Fort Dauphin	-Agricultural extension -Health and nutrition -Infrastructure: roads, footpaths, check dams, wells -Governance
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4.2.5 Other USG Programs

USDA/Food for Progress

Land O'Lakes International Division is implementing a three-year dairy development initiative under a Food for Progress grant, entitled the Madagascar Dairy Development Project. The initiative intends to improve the efficiency of dairy production, improve milk quality throughout the dairy value chain and strengthen milk marketing systems from the farm gate to consumer. The project focuses on five regions (the "Dairy Triangle") that show potential for market production. Project results include a 20 percent expected increase in household income for 10,000 farmers, an increase in average milk yield of 20 percent and the creation of 150 new private-sector jobs. The areas covered by this project are not in the most food insecure zones, thus its main relevance for Title II implementers is in the lessons learned it can provide for similar initiatives in food insecure areas.

USAID Programs with Other Donors/Agencies

The USG is the single largest bilateral donor in health but other key players include: France, Japan and multilateral organizations (the World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, etc). As examples: the recently enacted National Child Health Policy resulted from the combined efforts of the MOHFP, UNICEF, WHO and USAID. USAID and WB partner with WHO and UNICEF in immunization campaigns. UNICEF and USAID worked together to launch distribution of oral rehydration salts. UNICEF, WHO and USAID supported jointly the introduction of zinc as a treatment for diarrhea and launched a community-based distribution of treatment for acute respiratory infections. USAID also implemented activities with WHO such as the polio outbreak response, the pharmacovigilance system, the appropriate disposal of medical waste and the national nutrition action plan. USAID collaborates actively with the World Food Program, UNICEF and WHO on nutrition and child health.

In addition to the international donors and USAID, other USG agencies actively participate in the health sector. The U.S. Department of Defense supports the Malagasy Ministry of Defense in its HIV testing and education programs. The Peace Corps works with communities in collaboration with USAID partners on sexually transmitted infection/HIV prevention education, family planning and maternal and child health and nutrition.

4.3 World Food Program

Three major risks have been noted for Madagascar: drought, cyclones and locust infestation. WFP Madagascar is monitoring and reporting on these and other risk factors in the economy to minimize their effects on the economic and social well-being of the population. WFP's activities geographically target the most vulnerable populations, including the elderly, orphans and other

vulnerable children, pregnant and nursing mothers, underweight children under the age of 5 and people living with HIV and their households. The WFP program endeavors to identify appropriate measures to minimize losses, protect gains made over the years and help allocate scarce resources to those communities in need. WFP anticipates delivering food assistance to 347,500 people in Madagascar each year during the period January 2006 to December 2008. Much of WFP's work takes place in the south of the country, in a region where boys are often withdrawn from school to tend cattle and girls to marry; school feeding helps to keep children in class. WFP targeted Toliara, a southern province vulnerable to food insecurity with an illiteracy rate of 55 percent, for a school feeding program that distributed food to more than 66,000 children through 271 schools. This activity complements and contributes to the "Education for All" commitment elaborated in the MAP 2007–2011. With a donation from the GOM, WFP plans to expand its school feeding program to tens of thousands of more children in 2008.

WFP also operates a Food for Work program in Madagascar, distributing weekly take-home rations to families that provide at least one volunteer to work on community projects. Those programs focus on the construction and restoration of basic rural infrastructure and development projects, and the rehabilitation of damaged agricultural land, while helping volunteers learn new skills to improve their lives. WFP also provides assistance to communities affected by natural disasters, including cyclones and droughts. To counteract the challenges posed by extremely poor road conditions during the rainy season, WFP prepositions food assistance in strategic locations prior to the cyclone season so as to enable a rapid response should disaster strike. WFP-led FFW and emergency relief actions are routinely conducted in and around Fénérive Est in response to cyclones.

Complementing the MAP commitment to health, family planning and the fight against HIV, WFP also offers food assistance to malnourished children and pregnant/breastfeeding women at mother-and-child health clinics. Supplementary feeding is also provided for orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV and TB patients attending specialized care centers run by partners, mainly in urban areas.

4.3.1 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis

In 2005, WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit carried out a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in rural Madagascar to provide "precrisis" baseline information at the subregional level against which to measure the effects of future shocks. The survey was also aimed at identifying the poor and food insecure, where they live, the underlying causes of their situation and the ways in which food assistance can make a difference. Among other suggestions, the report states that:

- Reducing the population's vulnerability to economic and natural shocks should be the priority of all interventions
- School feeding and Food for Work programs should continue in conjunction with safety net strategies in those areas at greatest risk/most vulnerable to shocks
- Domestic food supplies need to be increased (via food policy reform, crop diversification, etc.)
- Efforts at improving food utilization shall focus on the most vulnerable groups— women of reproductive age (15–49 years) and children under 5 years of age,

- Complementary to all initiatives, efforts must be upgraded to improve the availability of potable water and sanitation infrastructure in all areas

4.4 Other Donors

The World Bank, the United Nations, the European Union (EU), France and Japan are other key donors to Madagascar besides the United States. Different donors have distinct priorities, which works toward a certain complementarity of resources. Key areas are:

4.4.1 Governance

Governance is a central theme of World Bank lending. The International Monetary Fund and the EU—the primary providers of budgetary support—link their assistance to efforts to improve governance, institutional development, public financial transparency and accountability. United Nations Development Program (UNDP), EU, Japan, Germany and Switzerland also support judicial reform and electoral support.

4.4.2 Health, Population and Nutrition

The World Bank, UN specialized agencies and France are active partners in the health sector, specifically maternal and child health. The World Bank is the lead HIV donor, followed by the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In addition, the African Development Bank, UNDP, French Cooperation and the German Technical Cooperation have committed substantial resources since 2002 to assist the GOM in its fight against HIV. The UN and France are major partners in family planning. USAID collaborates with Japan, especially on behavior change activities.

4.4.3 Environment

The World Bank, the EU, UNDP, France, Germany and Switzerland are, with the United States, active members of the Multi-Donor Group on Environment, Rural Development and Food Security. Each of these entities actively supports the implementation of the GOM's National Environmental Action Plan as a sector program.

4.4.4 Economic Growth

The World Bank is the most active donor in supporting emergency economic recovery efforts. The World Bank and EU are leaders in support for infrastructure, especially roads. The World Bank also supports privatization efforts. The World Bank and France provide support to the financial system, especially in the development of microcredit institutions. Agricultural development focused on the poor is a priority of the World Bank, as well as the EU, France and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Urban development is a priority for France. The World Bank is the lead donor in the education sector.

4.4.5 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

UNDP is a major partner in disaster preparedness. The EU and the African Development Bank supported the emergency response to the 2002 locust threat. The World Food Program is the major partner in protecting food security, which is also a priority for the EU, the UNDP and France.

5. CONCLUSION: USAID’S FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMING STRATEGY FOR MADAGASCAR

USAID/Madagascar’s food security strategy is managed at the Mission by the Environment and Rural Development team. The ERD team has a particular interest in the economic productivity and environmental benefits that can be derived from the T-II food security interventions yet—due to the multifaceted nature of food security—T-II programs are always cross-cutting and their activities are also of interest to the Health, Population and Nutrition team, as well as to other Mission units such as Democracy and Governance. For those reasons, the Mission prepared this Food Security Programming Framework as a complement to the PL-480 T-II Guidelines, available on the FFP website (http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/). The following section summarizes USAID/Madagascar’s priorities in terms of T-II programming. Prospective MYAPs should take into consideration the geographic location of programs, their programmatic content and how beneficiaries are targeted as discussed here.

5.1 Geographic Location

- T-II activities should be located in areas that are most food insecure as per the Food Insecurity Index (Figure 2).
- T-II activities should be located in areas that are most vulnerable to shocks—climatic, economic, environmental or others (Annex 14a and 14b).
- T-II activities should be located within USAID/Madagascar’s target zones (Annex 12).

Title II programs need not be confined to rural areas. Economic shocks (such as the recent global food price increases) make the urban poor—who are generally net food buyers—especially vulnerable to food insecurity. The greatest urban poverty is usually found in unplanned, squatter settlements where overcrowding, substandard housing, lack of potable water, inadequate sewage and sanitation systems and environmental contamination present acute problems. Title II programs may therefore consider assisting urban dwellers, for instance, by using FFW to rehabilitate or build needed infrastructure, or by building skills that lead to jobs that are both sustainable and beneficial to their localities.

5.2 Programmatic Content

In addition to addressing the intermediate results (IRs) of the FFP Strategic Plan (IR2.1: human capabilities protected and enhanced; IR 2.2: livelihood capacities protected and enhanced; IR2.3: community resiliency protected and enhanced; IR 2.4: community capacity to influence factors that affect food security increased), T-II programs in Madagascar should incorporate activities that foster one or more of the Mission’s strategic objectives, namely:

- Governance in targeted areas improved
- Use of selected health services and products increased, and practices improved
- Biologically diverse forest ecosystems conserved
- Critical private markets expanded

USAID/Madagascar’s programs, the FFP Strategy IRs and the Foreign Assistance Framework objectives are summarized in Annex 15.

Illustrative activities aimed at reducing vulnerability to food insecurity are listed below.

Improve the availability of food by:

- Increasing the production of key staples
 - Establish quality seed nurseries
 - Train farmers in improved, well adapted and affordable production techniques (low input, no till, organic fertilization, etc.)
 - Rehabilitate/build water management infrastructure
- Improving communication infrastructures
 - Build/restore feeder roads
 - Build market infrastructure (depot, pick-up points, etc.)
- Improving local food storage
 - Build domestic silo
 - Support community grain storage schemes

Promote better food access by:

- Increasing and stabilizing food production, through
 - Sustainable, more productive cultivation techniques
 - Improved access to input/output markets
 - Strengthened production organization (co-ops, contracts)
 - Rehabilitation of water management systems (irrigation, conservation)
- Increasing local incomes, through
 - Improved access to markets, job opportunities
 - Expanded use of local comparative advantages (ecotourism, specialty crops, seed production)
 - Capacity and skills building (trade, handicrafts, services, small businesses)
 - Implementation or consolidation of microfinance facilities and services

Promote the adequate use of food by:

- Reducing the disease burden, through:
 - Increased access to safe water to prevent water-borne diseases
 - Improved hygiene and sanitary conditions
 - Improved access to quality health services, including immunization
 - Improved health knowledge and practices of primary caregivers
- Improving food intake, through
 - Nutrition education
 - Improved infant and young child feeding practices
 - Increased dietary diversity (home gardens, fortified blended foods)
 - Management of moderate and severe undernutrition (community-based management of acute malnutrition, etc.)

Reduce the vulnerability to shocks by:

- Protecting watersheds and key natural resources, through
 - Reduced annual burning of grasslands
 - Promotion of community-based control of natural resources
- Preparing for disasters

- Identify main threats
- Establish and maintain early warning systems
- Establish community plan for disaster management
- Ensure infrastructures are protected and maintained
- Create community-based safety nets

Title II programs should have a strong technical design based on evidence from other programs, coupled with sensitivity to context and local conditions. Examples of evidence-based approaches include: System of Rice Intensification to improve rice production (<http://ciifad.cornell.edu/sri/>); the preventive approach in child nutrition (http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/Lancet_Feb08.shtml); community-led total sanitation in water and sanitation programs⁷ (http://www.plan.fi/uploads/media/Community_led_total_sanitation.pdf); the value chain approach in market development (http://www.microlinks.org/ev_en.php?ID=9652_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC); the Champion Commune (Komina Mendrika) model for community mobilization (<http://www.usaid.gov/missions//mg/bkg%20docs/The%20Champion%20Community%20Approach.pdf>) or other approaches that are based on documented evidence of effectiveness.

Innovative approaches are also encouraged. For instance, increases in energy and fossil fuel prices make the purchase of imported fertilizer prohibitive to small farmers. Strategies that minimize the use of imported inputs are encouraged.

5.3 Beneficiary Targeting

Refer to the PL-480 Title II Guideline for information on beneficiary targeting.

5.4 Cross-Cutting Issues

5.4.1 Risk and Vulnerability

Unmanaged risk leads to food insecurity, while managing risks can protect and enhance food security. In Madagascar, shocks to food systems occur frequently. The main causes of these shocks are recurrent natural disasters, set-backs in the process of recovery or food price hikes as a result of economic adjustment. Food-based safety nets are a cost-effective instrument to protect against food shocks, i.e., transitory food shortages, especially in emergency-prone situations, and during recovery and economic adjustment. Food-based safety nets are institutional arrangements that use targeted food assistance programs to prevent poor people's access to food from temporarily falling below minimum acceptable levels.

⁷ CLTS achieves better sanitation by fostering innovation and commitment within the community and motivating people to build their own sanitation infrastructure, without depending on hardware subsidies. CLTS focuses attention on the complete cessation of open defecation and on the importance of communitywide action. Success is not measured by number of toilets built or trainings attended, but by the reduction of open defecation leading to long-term improvements in public health and well-being. The community takes a lead role in making a collective decision to change their behaviors and sustain the change.

5.4.2 Gender Equity

Title II programs emphasize gender equity in nutrition and food security, in recognition of the role mothers play in nutrition and child care and the importance of women in agriculture and other productive activities. Women in Madagascar have little direct representation in community decision-making or control over land and other household resources. Women in poor, rural households are especially disadvantaged. Title II programs in Madagascar should provide greater access for women to agricultural technology and inputs; education and training on nutrition; child care; knowledge about maternal and child health services and information about the prevention of HIV. Programs should also integrate messages on gender equity into all activities and ensure that men participate in discussions and trainings to raise their awareness of the value of women in society and the development benefits that gender equity brings to the household and community. Gender considerations cross sectoral lines and offer opportunities for collaboration and complementary programming with health, environment and rural governance interventions.

5.4.3 Environment

The unique and increasingly threatened natural resources of Madagascar, coupled with the importance of the agricultural sector to the majority of the poor on the island, make issues around the management of natural resources critical. The sustainable use of productive natural resources is key to the success of T-II food security program goals, and future T-II programs should focus on integrating sustainable use with interventions to support agriculture-based livelihoods and rural income strategies. Given the frequency and severity of shocks such as cyclones, drought and locust plagues, T-II programs should continue to focus on assisting households and communities to reduce risk and build their resiliency through activities geared toward disaster preparedness and recovery.

6. COLLABORATION AND RESOURCE INTEGRATION

6.1 Integration with Other Activities

USAID/Madagascar emphasizes synergy among programs for increased impact and efficiency, and USAID's experience in Madagascar with this approach has proven successful. Food security is influenced by a multitude of external and internal factors, and reducing food insecurity requires programming multiple interventions in areas as diverse as health, education, behavior change, agricultural production and infrastructure, among others.

To maximize the impact of USAID interventions, T-II programs should build upon other programs funded by USAID/Madagascar. For instance, a food security program could distribute food rations to increase the participation of populations targeted by another USAID-funded activity. Planning for such complementarities will benefit both the food security program and the other program, leveraging their respective capacities and resources for greater impact at the population level. To provide a specific example, a food security program may implement its food-assisted maternal child health and nutrition intervention through a SantéNet-supported health clinic, while implementing its own agricultural extension program and building disaster mitigation infrastructure using FFW. Such a combination would help improve practices in health and nutrition, while increasing access to food (via ration distribution and increased production) and reducing vulnerability to shocks, thus accomplishing several objectives that are common to both FFP/W and USAID/Madagascar.

Title II programs should also align with and support GOM strategies and programs. This includes the MAP, the national food security strategy and the activities of the various offices dealing with nutrition, health, water and sanitation, HIV and the environment. To the extent feasible, it is also desirable for T-II programs to partner with private sector entities, particularly in the agricultural and marketing sectors, given the importance of the private sector and its essential role in the development of the country.

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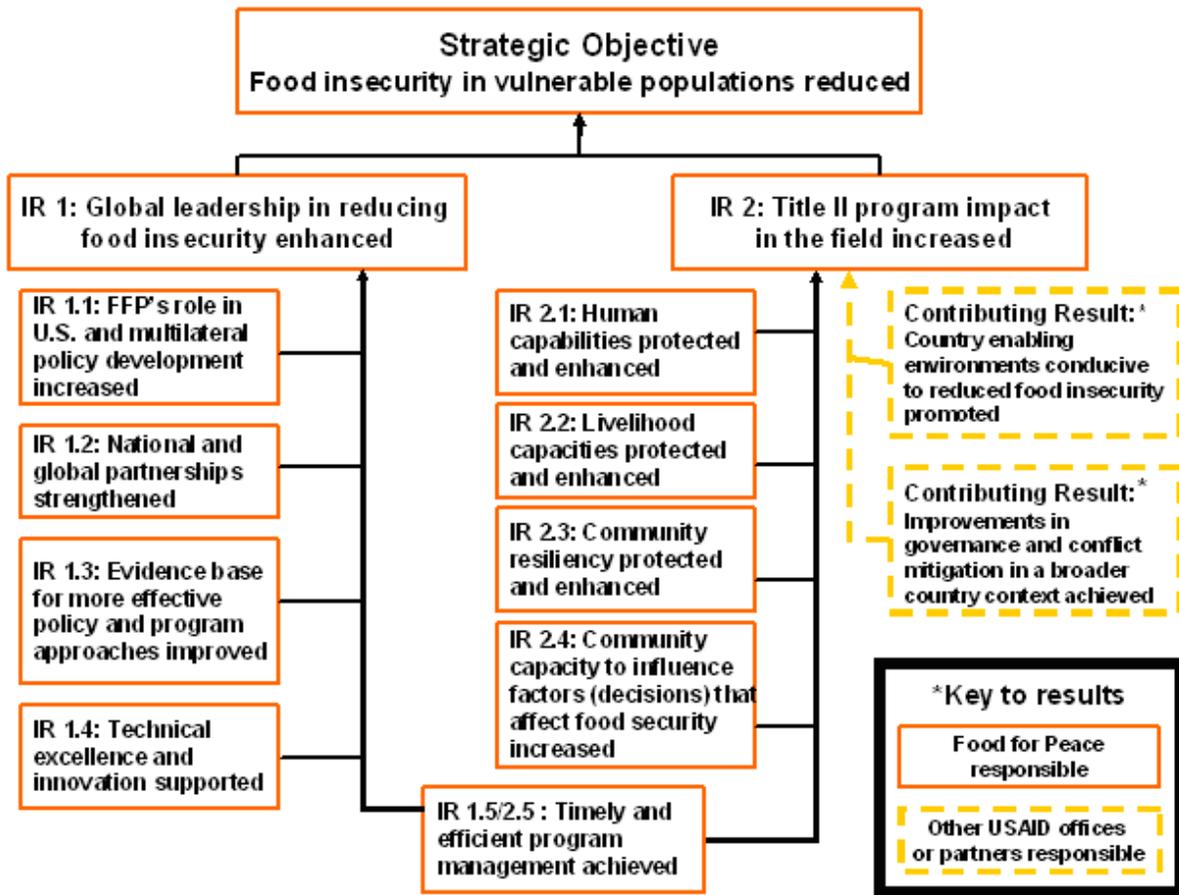
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Annex 1: Methods Used and Persons Consulted

The programming recommendations are a result of the analysis on targeting the most food insecure and vulnerable populations in Madagascar, and input from a variety of development and relief actors in Madagascar. A series of interviews and meetings were held over the course of three months (April, May and June 2008) with the following organizations:

1. The Management Team and Steering Committee for the President's Office of the Republic of Madagascar for the Madagascar Action Plan;
2. The Managing Director and staff of the National Office of Nutrition;
3. The Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes;
4. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning;
5. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries;
6. The Ministry of Environment;
7. The Institut National De La Statistique (INSTAT);
8. World Bank, Fonds D'intervention Pour Le Developpement, and Western Michigan University (Dr. Christine Moser);
9. Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program, UN International Labour Organisation (ILO) Project (Dr. David Stifel);
10. USAID Madagascar Office of Rural Development and Health and Nutritional;
11. Care International Madagascar;
12. Catholic Relief Services;
13. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency;
14. Land of Lakes;
15. The World Food Program (WFP);
16. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
17. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
18. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
19. Rio Tinto / QMM – a mining company that is implementing a community development program in the south of Madagascar;
20. Sandandrano – a private company specializing in public-private partnerships for the provisioning and management of sustainable Commune-based potable water and sanitation systems; and
21. HaiTsinjo – a private company that designs watershed rehabilitation and management schemes for agricultural and potable water systems.

Annex 2: FFP Strategic Framework for 2006-2010



Annex 3a: Rice Surplus for Population Need Regional Map

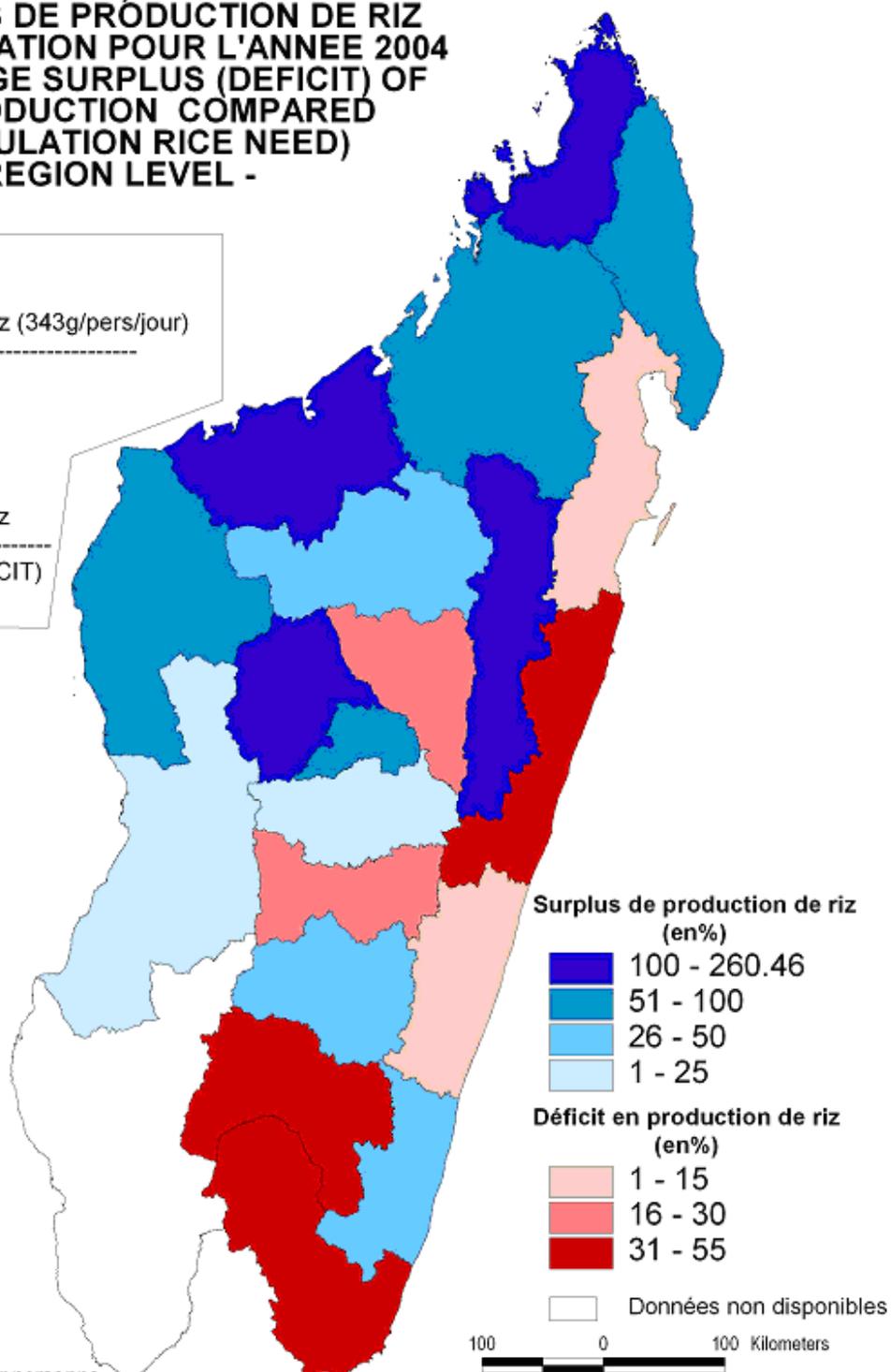
SURPLUS ET (DEFICIT) EN POURCENTAGE DE BESOINS DE PRODUCTION DE RIZ DE LA POPULATION POUR L'ANNEE 2004 (PERCENTAGE SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF RICE PRODUCTION COMPARED TO POPULATION RICE NEED) - REGION LEVEL -

Popn
x
Besoin annuel de riz (343g/pers/jour)

Besoin total de riz

Production de riz
-
Besoins total en riz

SURPLUS ou (DEFICIT)



1,2 kapoka = 343 g de riz par personne par jour en moyenne
donc pour 1 année 1 personne a besoin de 125kg

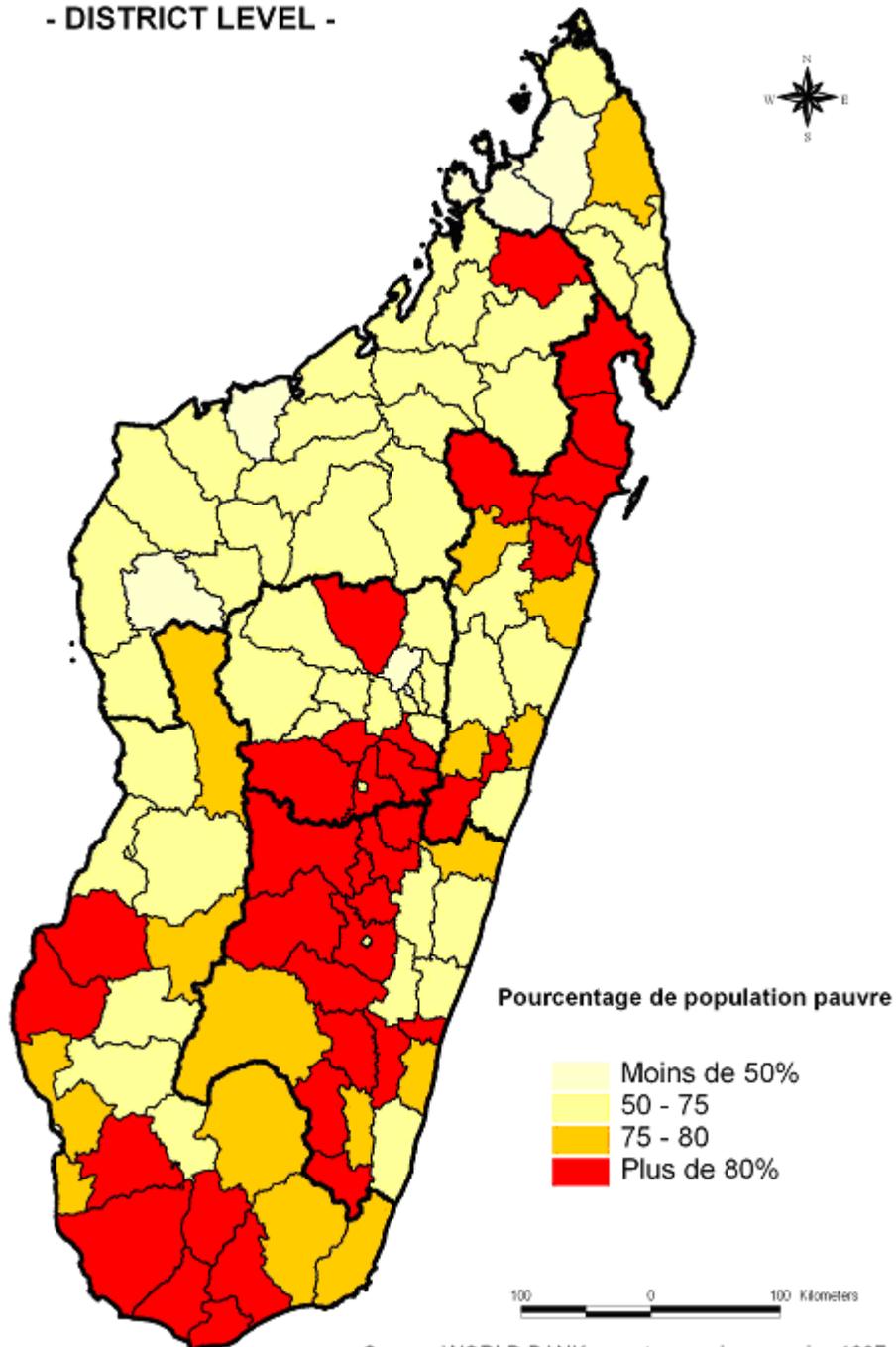
Source : Production de riz : Données MAEP 2004
Population données EPM 2005

Annex 3b: Rice Surplus for Population Need

N°	REGION	PROVINCE
1	Alaotra Mangoro	Toamasina
2	Boeny	Mahajanga
3	Diana	Antsiranana
4	Bongolava	Antananarivo
5	Sofia	Mahajanga
6	Itasy	Antananarivo
7	Melaky	Mahajanga
8	Sava	Antsiranana
9	Betsiboka	Mahajanga
10	Atsimo Atsinanana	Fianarantsoa
11	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
12	Menabe	Toliara
13	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
14	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
15	Analanjirofo	Toamasina
16	Amoron'lmania	Fianarantsoa
17	Analamanga	Antananarivo
18	Ihorombe	Fianarantsoa
19	Atsinanana	Toamasina
20	Anosy	Toliara
21	Atsimo Andrefana	Toliara
22	Androy	Toliara

Annex 4a: District Level Poverty Map

CARTOGRAPHIE DE LA PAUVRETE 1997
1997 POVERTY MAP
- DISTRICT LEVEL -



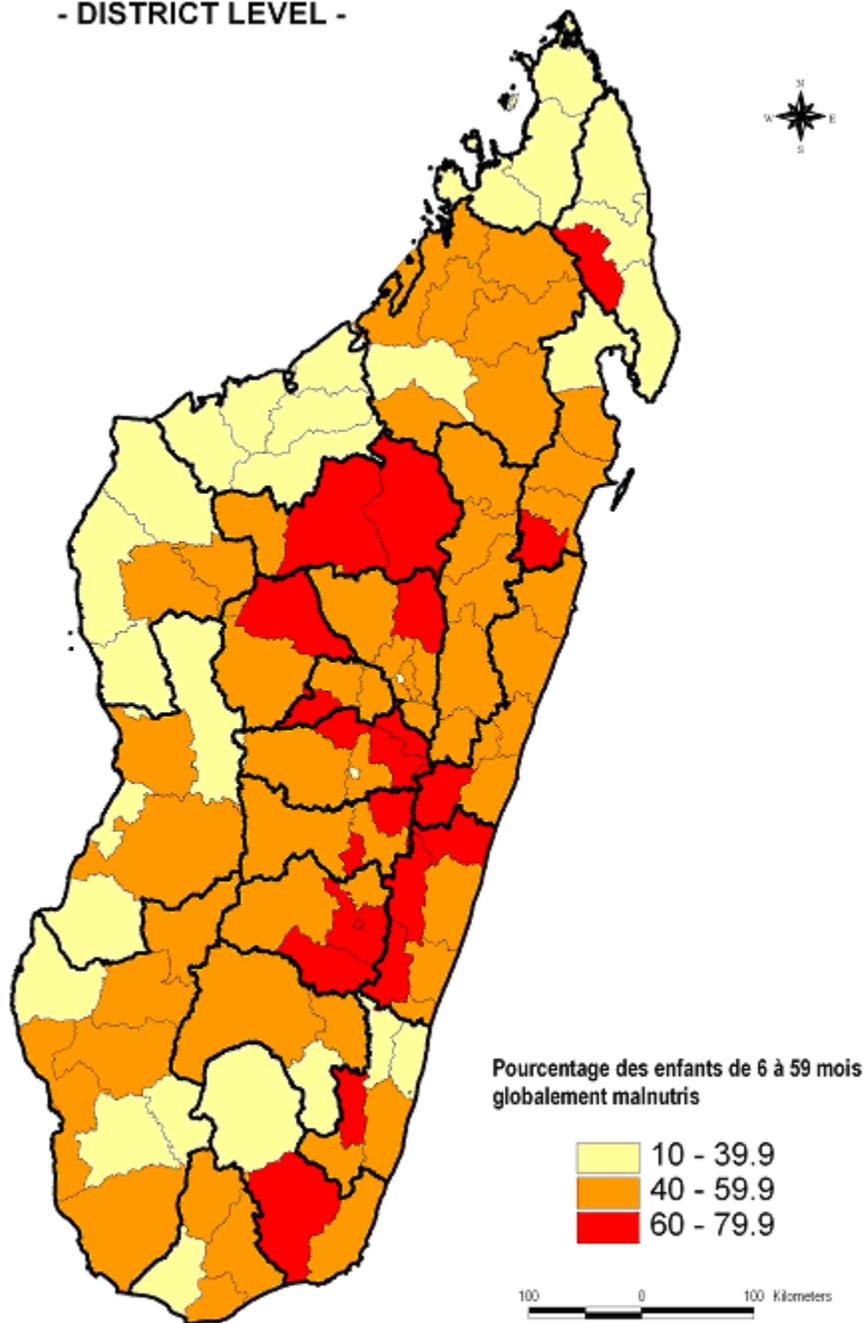
Source :WORLD BANK poverty mapping exercise 1997
Data : 1997 EPM survey analysed with 1993 census

Annex 4b: District Ranking for Poverty Rates

N°	DISTRICT	REGION	PROVINCE
1	Antanifotsy	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
2	Beloha	Androy	Toliara
3	Manandriana	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
4	Ambalavao	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
5	Fandriana	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
6	Vohipeno	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
7	Antanambao Manampotsy	Atsinanana	Toamasina
8	Antsirabe II	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
9	Ambohimahaso	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
10	Ambatolampy	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
11	Ambositra	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
12	Ampanihy	Atsimo Andrefana	Toliara
13	Vondrozo	Atsimo Atsinanana	Fianarantsoa
14	Faratsiho	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
15	Tsihombe	Androy	Toliara
16	Ivohibe	Ihorombe	Fianarantsoa
17	Marolambo	Atsinanana	Toamasina
18	Soanierana Ivongo	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
19	Ankazobe	Analamanga	Antananarivo
20	Ambovombe	Androy	Toliara
21	Vavatenina	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
22	Fenoarivo Atsinanana	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
23	Fianarantsoa II	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
24	Ikalavony	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
25	Mananara Avaratra	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
26	Bealanana	Sofia	Mahajanga
27	Ambatofinandrahana	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
28	Betafo	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
29	Befotaka	Atsimo Atsinanana	Fianarantsoa
30	Maroantsetra	Analanjirifo	Fianarantsoa

Annex 5a: Map of District Stunting Rates

**MALNUTRITION CHRONIQUE SEVERE ET MODEREE 2004
(SEVERE AND MODERATE STUNTING - HEIGHT/AGE)
- DISTRICT LEVEL -**



Source : Enquete anthropométrique 2004 INSTAT/SEECALINE

Annex 5b: District Ranking for Stunting Rates

ID	DISTRICT	REGION	PROVINCE
1	Marolambo	Atsinanana	Toamasina
2	Vavatenina	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
3	Ambalavao	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
4	Anjozorobe	Analamanga	Antananarivo
5	Fianarantsoa II	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
6	Fenoarivobe	Bongolava	Antananarivo
7	Maevatanana	Betsiboka	Mahajanga
8	Antanifotsy	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
9	Soavinandrianna	Itasy	Antananarivo
10	Faratsiho	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
11	Ikongo	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
12	Fandriana	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
13	Fianarantsoa I	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
14	Ambatolampy	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
15	Midongy Atsimo	Atsimo Atsinanana	Fianarantsoa
16	Ifanadiana	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
17	Amboasary Atsimo	Anosy	Toliara
18	Tsaratana	Betsiboka	Mahajanga
19	Andapa	Sava	Antsiaranana
20	Nosy Varika	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
21	Manandriana	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
22	Ambositra	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
23	Tsiroanomandidy	Bongolava	Antananarivo
24	Antsirabe II	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
25	Miarinarivo	Itasy	Antananarivo
26	Ambohimahasoa	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
27	Antanambao Manampotsy	Atsinanana	Toamasina
28	Anosibe An'Ala	Alaotra Mangoro	Toamasina
29	Ikalamavony	Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa
30	Ankazobe	Analamanga	Antananarivo

Annex 6: Selected Key Health Indicators for Madagascar

Percentage of women that:

		Country	Antananarivo	Antsiranana	Fianarantsoa	Mahajanga	Toamasina	Toliara
Gave birth assisted by trained staff	Doctor	8,5	12,0	13,9	5,3	8,4	8,6	4,3
	Nurse /Midwives/ Assistant midwives	42,8	54,2	38,0	47,9	38,9	29,6	33,8
Received Vit A supplements within two months after delivery		19						
Received 2TT doses or more		39,7	42,6	36,2	42,8	34,9	40,1	34,5
% Infants with low birth weight		4,6	5,8	4,2	4,4	4,7	4,8	2,8

Source: EDSMD-III Madagascar 2003-2004

Immunization Coverage of Children 12-23 Months, (in percent)

	Country	Antananarivo	Antsiranana	Fianarantsoa	Mahajanga	Toamasina	Toliara
BCG	71,8	87,8	47,2	79,2	58,6	70,6	53,3
DTC1	71,3	88,1	46,4	82,3	51,3	73	50,9
DTC2	66,7	86,8	36,3	77,2	46,4	64,7	45,5
DTC3	61,4	85,2	31,9	71,5	40,6	53,5	39,1
Polio0	28,3	42,0	19,2	29,4	26,2	21,2	11,1
Polio1	77,3	92,0	56,8	83,4	63,4	78,9	59,9
Polio2	70,7	88,2	47,0	79,3	57,3	68,3	48,5
Polio3	63,2	83,2	35,0	74,0	46,9	58,2	39,9
ATR (measles)	59,0	77,6	38,2	67,3	51,4	51,9	32,4

Source: EDSMD-III Madagascar 2003-2004

Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Prevention (in percent)

	Country		Antananarivo		Antsiranana		Fianarantsoa		Mahajanga		Toamasina		Toliara	
Use modern contraceptive	18,3		26,5		17,4		11,4		10,6		20,9		12,2	
Use any contraceptive	27,1		42,3		23		14,8		15,4		30,5		15,8	
Know how to avoid HIV infection	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	64,4	76,4	82,6	93,2	67,3	80,3	47,5	68,4	57,8	73,3	62,2	73,8	49,8	48,7

Source: EDSMD-III Madagascar 2003-2004

Water and Sanitation in Madagascar by Region (in percent)

Région	HHs with excreta disposal system	HHs with access to potable water
Analamanga	64.5 – 92.2	47.1 – 69.6
Vakinankaratra	64.5 – 92.2	39 – 47.1
Itasy	64.5 – 92.2	47.1 – 69.6
Bongolava	35.4 – 64.5	47.1 – 69.6
Haute-Matsiatra	35.4 – 64.5	33.8 - 39
Amoron'i Mania	64.5 – 92.2	33.8 - 39
Vatovavy Fitovinany	7.3 – 17.1	20.5 – 33.8
Ihorombe	17.1 – 35.4	20.5 – 33.8
Atsimo-Atsinanana	5.2 – 7.3	5.6 – 20.5
Atsinanana	35.4 – 64.5	20.5 – 33.8
Analanjirifo	35.4 – 64.5	5.6 – 20.5
Alaotra-Mangoro	35.4 – 64.5	47.1 – 69.6
Boeny	17.1 – 35.4	39 – 47.1
Sofia	5.2 – 7.3	5.6 – 20.5
Betsiboka	17.1 – 35.4	39 – 47.1
Melaky	7.3 – 17.1	20.5 – 33.8
Atsimo-Andrefana	7.3 – 17.1	33.8 - 39
Androy	5.2 – 7.3	33.8 - 39
Anosy	7.3 – 17.1	20.5 – 33.8
Menabe	7.3 – 17.1	39 – 47.1
Diana	17.1 – 35.4	47.1 – 69.6
Sava	64.5 – 92.2	39 – 47.1
Country	51.5	39.6

Source: EDSMD-III Madagascar 2003-2004

Childhood Diseases by Region (in percent)

Région	Malaria	Diarrhea	ARI
Analamanga	42.6	10.3	6.7
Vakinankaratra	47.7	16.3	9.3
Itasy	33.0	15.9	19.9
Bongolava	59.7	10.1	1.6
Haute-Matsiatra	30.5	17.4	6.4
Amoron'i Mania	37.0	11.3	9.7
Vatovavy Fitovinany	33.5	8.5	5.6
Ihorombe	39.3	9.7	13.7
Atsimo-Atsinanana	61.2	9.5	4.0
Atsinanana	65.2	9.6	4.7
Analanjirifo	42.1	11.1	7.8
Alaotra-Mangoro	38.8	10.4	17.7
Boeny	51.9	9.0	5.5
Sofia	47.6	17.8	4.5
Betsiboka	46.0	12.8	7.0
Melaky	64.0	11.7	3.2
Atsimo-Andrefana	38.6	11.6	3.5
Androy	42.4	9.3	9.1
Anosy	26.0	16.1	6.1
Menabe	53.4	16.7	3.6
Diana	45.1	8.8	4.2
Sava	33.7	14.2	15.0
Country	43.9	12.4	7.5

Source: INSTAT/DSM/EPM2005

Annex 7: A Relative Food Insecurity Index Ranking for Madagascar

District	Stunting		Poverty		Adjusted Ranking	Relative Food Insecurity Index Ranking	
	Rank	percent	Rank	percent		Rank	District
Ambalavao	109	68	108	89	108.6	109	Ambalavao
Ambanja	6	25	5	38	5.6	107	Antanifotsy
Ambato-boina	30	39	24	59	27.6	105	Marolambo
Ambatofinandrahana	39	42	85	82	57.4	103	Fandriana
Ambatolampy	98	62	102	86	99.6	102	Vavatenina
Ambatomainty	56	48	12	53	38.4	100	Faratsiho
Ambatondrazaka	63	49	43	71	55	100	Fianarantsoa II
Ambilobe	31	40	6	38	21	100	Ambatolampy
Amboasary-Atsimo	95	61	67	77	83.8	98	Manandriana
Ambohidratrimo	44	43	9	47	30	94	Ambositra
Ambohimahasoa	82	57	103	87	90.4	94	Antsirabe II
Ambositra	90	60	101	86	94.4	94	Antanambao-Manampotsy
Ambovombe-Androy	42	43	92	85	62	90	Ambohimahasoa
Ampanihy	41	43	100	86	64.6	87	Ankazobe
Amparafaravola	54	46	74	79	62	87	Fenoarivo-Afovoany
Analalava	48	44	20	58	36.8	86	Ikalamavony
Andapa	93	61	27	61	66.6	84	Nosy-Varika
Andilamena	75	53	76	81	75.4	84	Amboasary-Atsimo
Andramasina	62	49	50	73	57.2	84	Midongy-Atsimo
Anjozorobe	108	66	29	62	76.4	83	Ikongo
Ankazoabo-Atsimo	79	55	57	74	70.2	81	Anosibe An-Ala
Ankazobe	83	58	93	85	87	80	Betafo
Anosibe An-Ala	85	59	75	80	81	80	Tsihombe
Antalaha	12	31	25	59	17.2	79	Ivohibe
Antanambao-Manampotsy	86	59	105	87	93.6	79	Soavinandriana
Antanan. - Atsimondrano	76	54	30	62	57.6	78	Fenoarivo-Atsinanana
Antanan.-Avaradrano	66	50	36	66	54	77	Bealanana
Antanan.-Renivohitra	28	39	4	36	18.4	76	Anjozorobe
Antanifotsy	104	63	111	94	106.8	76	Maevatanana
Antsalova	19	37	35	66	25.4	76	Ifanadiana
Antsirabe I	11	30	21	58	15	75	Andilamena
Antsirabe II	88	59	104	87	94.4	74	Tsaratana
Antsiranana I	1	20	2	27	1.4	74	Vohipeno
Antsiranana II	10	29	16	55	12.4	74	Ihosy
Antsohihy	55	46	52	73	53.8	74	Mananara-Avaratra
Arivonimamo	60	49	49	72	55.6	72	Soanierana-Ivongo
Bealanana	71	52	86	83	77	72	Befotaka

HIGH

Annex 7: A Relative Food Insecurity Index Ranking for Madagascar (continued)

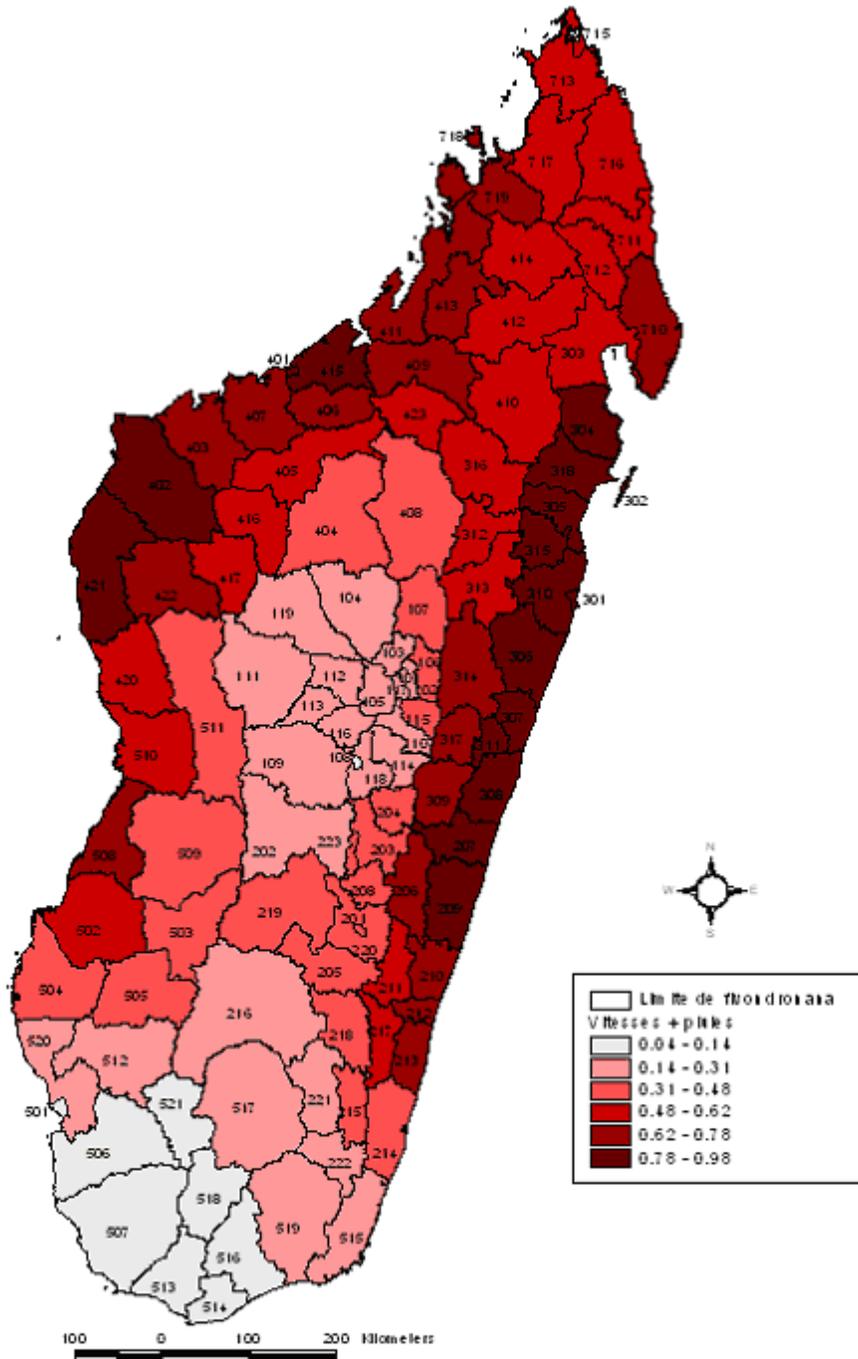
Befandriana Avaratra	45	43	47	72	45.8	MEDIUM	70	Ankazoabo-Atsimo
Befotaka	64	49	83	82	71.6		70	Taolagnaro
Bekily	36	40	77	81	52.4		69	Miarinarivo
Beloha	26	38	110	90	59.6		67	Andapa
Belon i Tsiribihina	51	45	44	71	48.2		67	Fianarantsoa I
Benenitra	27	38	55	74	38.2		66	Tsiroanomandidy
Beroroha	67	51	61	75	64.6		65	Ampanihy
Besalampy	5	25	15	55	9		65	Beroroha
Betafo	78	55	84	82	80.4		62	Ambvomombe-Androy
Betioky-Atsimo	20	37	81	81	44.4		62	Amparafaravola
Betroka	23	38	62	76	38.6		61	Vangaindrano
Boriziny (Port-Berger)	3	22	34	66	15.4		60	Manakara Atsimo
Fandriana	100	62	107	88	102.8		60	Beloha
Farafangana	34	40	69	78	48		59	Vatomandry
Faratsiho	102	63	98	86	100.4		59	Vondrozo
Fenoarivo-Afovoany	106	64	58	75	86.8		58	Mananjary
Fenoarivo-Atsinanana	70	52	90	83	78		58	Antananarivo-Atsimondrano
Fianarantsoa I	99	62	18	57	66.6		57	Ambatofinandrahana
Fianarantsoa II	107	64	89	83	99.8		57	Andramasina
Iakora	17	36	78	81	41.4		57	Mahanoro
Ifanadiana	96	62	46	71	76		56	Arivonimamo
Ihosy	80	56	65	77	74		55	Manjakandriana
Ikalamavony	84	58	88	83	85.6		55	Ambatondrazaka
Ikongo	101	62	56	74	83		55	Toamasina II
Ivohibe	68	51	96	85	79.2		54	Moramanga
Kandreho	37	41	13	54	27.4		54	Antananarivo-Avaradrano
Maevatanana	105	63	33	64	76.2		54	Mandritsara
Mahabo	38	42	59	75	46.4		54	Antsohihy
Mahajanga I	9	28	3	32	6.6		52	Bekily
Mahajanga II	13	33	14	55	13.4		52	Maroantsetra
Mahanoro	59	49	54	73	57		49	Toliary II
Maintirano	25	38	19	57	22.6		49	Sakaraha
Mampikony	49	44	31	62	41.8	48	Belon i Tsiribihina	
Manakara Atsimo	74	53	39	69	60	48	Farafangana	
Mananara-Avaratra	65	50	87	83	73.8	46	Mahabo	
Manandriana	91	60	109	89	98.2	46	Befandriana Avaratra	
Mananjary	61	49	53	73	57.8	44	Betioky-Atsimo	

Annex 7: A Relative Food Insecurity Index Ranking for Madagascar (continued)

Mandritsara	50	44	60	75	54	LOW	42	Manja
Manja	18	37	79	81	42.4		42	Vohibinany
Manjakandriana	81	56	17	56	55.4		42	Mampikony
Maroantsetra	32	40	82	81	52		42	Morombe
Marolambo	111	79	95	85	104.6		41	Iakora
Marovoay	24	38	23	59	23.6		39	Betroka
Miandrivazo	8	28	68	78	32		38	Ambatomainty
Miarinarivo	87	59	41	69	68.6		38	Benenitra
Midongy-Atsimo	97	62	64	77	83.8		37	Analalava
Mitsinjo	15	33	11	50	13.4		34	Morafenobe
Morafenobe	52	45	7	39	34		32	Miandrivazo
Moramanga	72	52	28	62	54.4		32	Morondava
Morombe	16	34	80	81	41.6		31	Vohimarina
Morondava	21	37	48	72	31.8		30	Ambohidratrimo
Nosy-Be	22	37	1	6	13.6		28	Toliary I
Nosy-Boraha	2	21	40	69	17.2		28	Sambava
Nosy-Varika	92	61	72	79	84		28	Ambato-boina
Sakaraha	47	44	51	73	48.6		27	Kandreho
Sambava	29	39	26	60	27.8		25	Antsalova
Soalala	14	33	22	59	17.2		24	Marovoay
Soanierana-Ivongo	58	49	94	85	72.4		23	Maintirano
Soavinandriana	103	63	42	70	78.6		21	Ambilobe
Taolagnaro	73	53	66	77	70.2		18	Antananarivo-Renivohitra
Toamasina I	7	28	8	40	7.4		17	Antalaha
Toamasina II	43	43	73	79	55		17	Nosy-Boraha
Toliary I	40	42	10	48	28		17	Soalala
Toliary II	35	40	70	78	49		15	Boriziny (Port-Berger)
Tsaratana	94	61	45	71	74.4		15	Antsirabe I
Tsihombe	69	51	97	85	80.2		14	Nosy-Be
Tsiroanomandidy	89	59	32	63	66.2		13	Mahajanga II
Vangaindrano	77	54	38	68	61.4		13	Mitsinjo
Vatomandry	57	48	63	76	59.4		12	Antsiranana II
Vavatenina	110	75	91	84	102.4		9	Besalampy
Vohibinany	46	43	37	67	42.4		7	Toamasina I
Vohimarina	4	22	71	79	30.8	7	Mahajanga I	
Vohipeno	53	45	106	88	74.2	6	Ambanja	
Vondrozo	33	40	99	86	59.4	1	Antsiranana I	

Annex 8a: Districts' Vulnerability to Impact of Wind and Rain Map

SOMME DES VITESSES ET DES PLUIES
PAR FIVONDROHANA



Sources : FTM, Météorologie
Edition : Septembre 2001

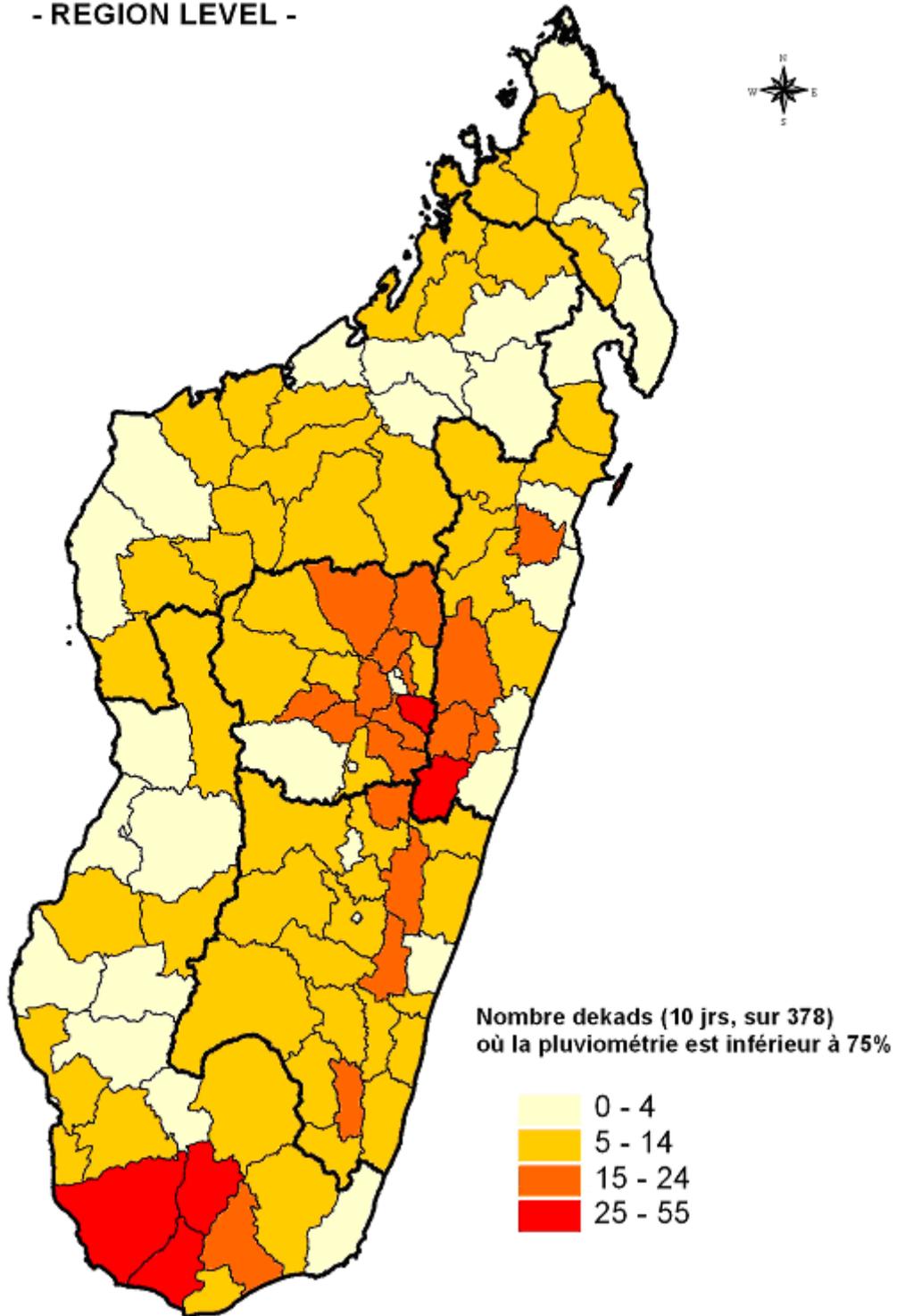


Annex 8b: Top 30 districts (and associated regions and provinces) in relation to vulnerability to impact of wind and rain, from highest to lowest

N°	DISTRICT	REGION	PROVINCE
1	Toamasina I	Atsinanana	Toamasina
2	Nosy-Boraha	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
3	Toamasina II	Atsinanana	Toamasina
4	Mahanoro	Atsinanana	Toamasina
5	Mananjary	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
6	Nosy Varika	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
7	Vatomandry	Atsinanana	Toamasina
8	Soanierana Ivongo	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
9	Antanambao Manampotsy	Atsinanana	Toamasina
10	Fenoarivo Est	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
11	Vohibinany	Atsinanana	Toamasina
12	Besalampy	Melaky	Mahajanga
13	Mahajanga II	Boeny	Mahajanga
14	Mahajanga I	Boeny	Mahajanga
15	Mananara Avaratra	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
16	Maintirano	Melaky	Mahajanga
17	Marovoay	Boeny	Mahajanga
18	Vavatenina	Analanjirifo	Toamasina
19	Soalala	Boeny	Mahajanga
20	Analalava	Sofia	Mahajanga
21	Mitsinjo	Boeny	Mahajanga
22	Antsohihy	Sofia	Mahajanga
23	Nosy-be	Diana	Antsiranana
24	Manakara	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
25	Boriziny (Port-Berger)	Sofia	Mahajanga
26	Ambanja	Diana	Antsiranana
27	Morafenobe	Melaky	Mahajanga
28	Farafangana	Atsimo Atsinanana	Fianarantsoa
29	Ifanadiana	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
30	Vohipeno	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa

Annex 9a: Districts Prone to Drought Map

INDICE DE SECHERESSE
DROUGHT INDEX
- REGION LEVEL -



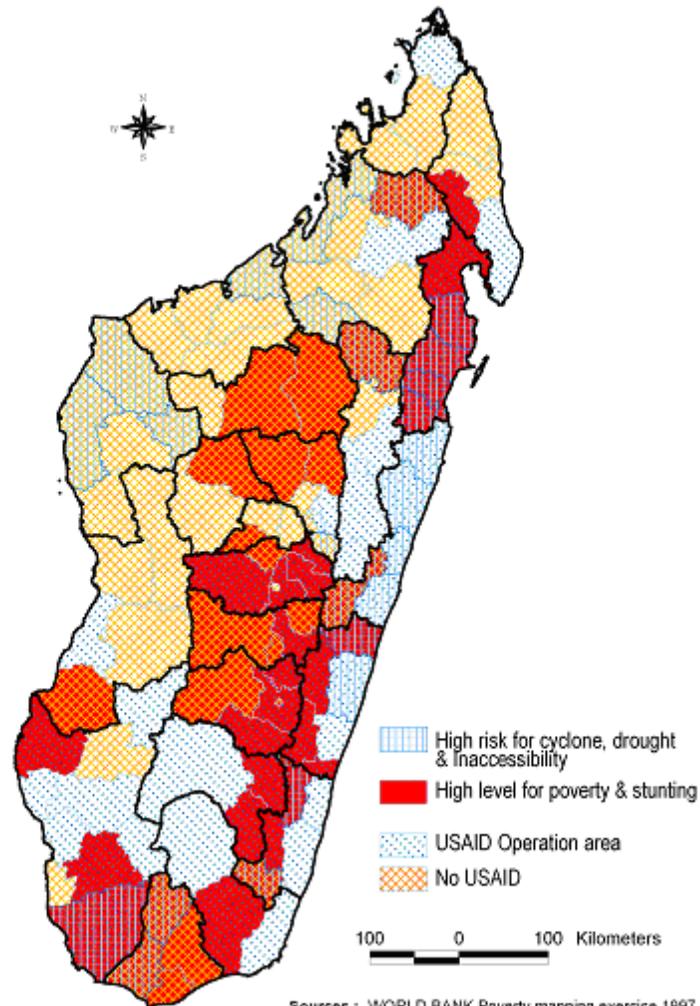
Source : WFP Madagascar 2005

Annex 9b: Districts prone to episodes of drought, from highest to lowest

N°	DISTRICT	REGION	PROVINCE
1	Marolambo	Atsinanana	Toamasina
2	Ampanihy	Androy	Toliara
3	Beloha	Androy	Toliara
4	Andramasina	Analamanga	Antananarivo
5	Bekily	Androy	Toliara
6	Anosibe An'ala	Alaotra Mangoro	Toamasina
7	Ambohidratrimo	Analamanga	Antananarivo
8	Ikongo	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
9	Midongy-Atsimo	Atsinanana	Fianarantsoa
10	Antanambao Manampotsy	Atsinanana	Toamasina
11	Ambovombe Androy	Androy	Toliara
12	Anjozorobe	Analamanga	Antananarivo
13	Faratsiho	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
14	Ifanadiana	Vatovavy Fitovinany	Fianarantsoa
15	Antanifotsy	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
16	Vavatenina	Analanjirofo	Toamasina
17	Fandriana	Amoron'Imania	Fianarantsoa
18	Antananarivo-Avaradrano	Analamanga	Antananarivo
19	Arivonimamo	Itasy	Antananarivo
20	Ankazobe	Analamanga	Antananarivo
21	Ambatolampy	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo
22	Soavinandriana	Itasy	Antananarivo
23	Moramanga	Alaotra Mangoro	Toamasina
24	Miarinarivo	Itasy	Antananarivo
25	Ivohibe	Ihorombe	Fianarantsoa
26	Bricjville	Atsinanana	Toamasina
27	Tsaratanana	Betsiboka	Mahajanga
28	Tsihombe	Androy	Toliara
29	Andapa	Diana	Antsiranana
30	Antsirabe II	Vakinankaratra	Antananarivo

Annex 10: Overlay of Food Insecurity (stunting and poverty) with High Risk (cyclones, drought, inaccessibility), and USAID Operation Areas

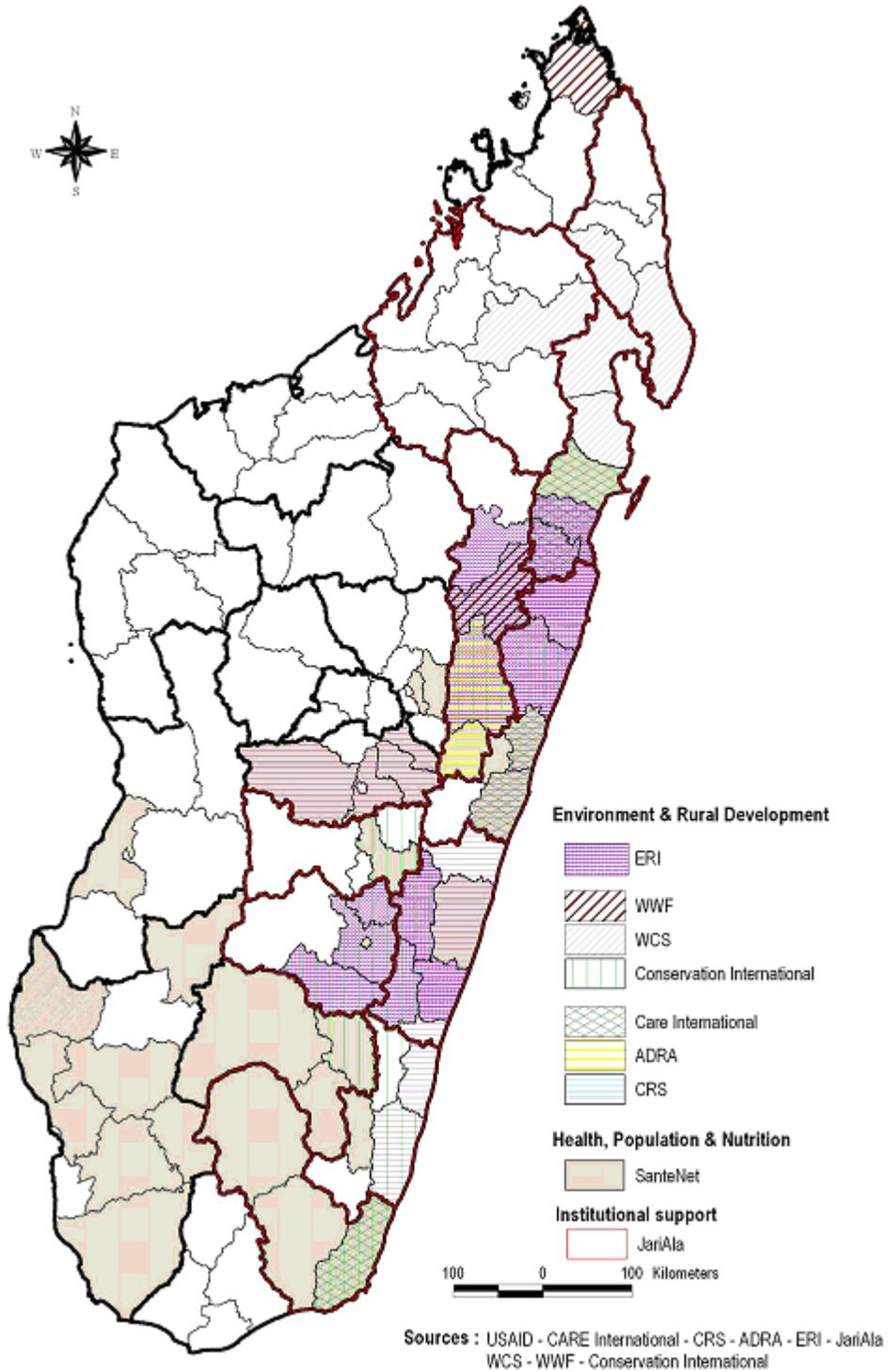
FOOD INSECURITY, HIGH RISK, AND USAID OPERATION AREA



Sources : WORLD BANK Poverty mapping exercise 1997
Data : 1997 EPM survey analysed with 1993 census
Anthropometric survey 2004 INSTAT / SEECALINE

Annex 12: USAID Operation Areas

USAID OPERATION AREA



Annex 13: The USG Foreign Assistance Framework

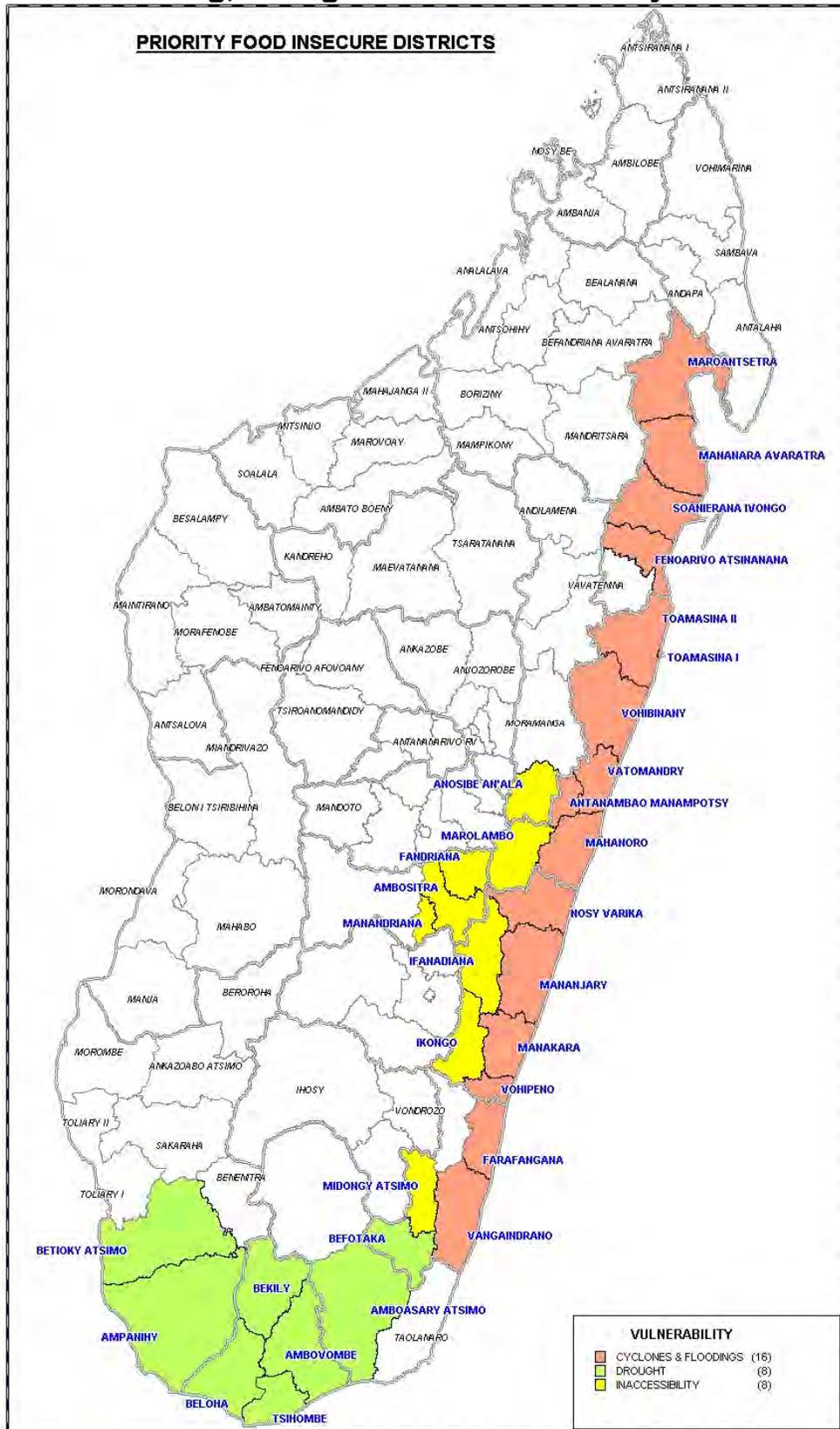
Found online at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65643.pdf>.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AREAS ARE ILLUSTRATIVE

COUNTRY-LEVEL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

GOAL		"Helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system."							
OBJECTIVES	Peace and Security	Governing Justly and Democratically	Investing in People	Economic Growth	Humanitarian Assistance	END GOAL OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	GRADUATION TRAJECTORY		
Accounts within State/USAID	FMF, IMET, ESF, INCLE, NADR, PKO, ACI	DA, SEED, FSA, DF, ESF, INCLE, IO&P, ACI	DA, TI, CSH, ESF, IDFA, IO&P, GHAI, Title II	DA, TI, ESF, SEED, FSA, IO&P, Title II	DFA, MRA, ERMA, Title II				
Other USG Agency Contributions									
Illustrative Foreign Assistance Programs									
	Category Definition								
Rebuilding Countries	States in, or emerging from and rebuilding after, internal or external conflict.	Prevent or mitigate state failure and/or violent conflict.	Assist in creating and/or stabilizing a legitimate and democratic government, and a supportive environment for civil society and media.	Start or restart the delivery of critical social services, including health and educational facilities, and begin building or rebuilding institutional capacity.	Assist in the construction or reconstruction of key internal infrastructure and market mechanisms to stabilize the economy.	Address immediate needs of refugee, displaced, and other affected groups.	Stable environment for good governance, increased availability of essential social services, and initial progress to create policies and institutions upon which future progress will rest.	Advance to the Developing or Transforming Category.	
Developing Countries	States with low or lower-middle income, not yet meeting MCC performance criteria, and the criterion related to political rights.	Address key remaining challenges to security and law enforcement.	Support the adoption of policies and programs that accelerate the strengthening of public institutions and the creation of a more vibrant local government, civil society and media.	Encourage the adoption of conducive social policies and deepen the capabilities of key social institutions, which includes establishing the relative roles of public and private sector in service delivery.	Encourage the adoption of conducive economic policies and the strengthening of institutional capabilities in the public and private sectors.	Address emergency needs with a view to reducing the need for future HA by introducing prevention and mitigation strategies.	Continued progress in expanding and deepening democracy, social service delivery through public and private organizations, and policies that support economic growth.	Advance to the Transforming Category.	
Transforming Countries	States with low or lower-middle income, meeting MCC performance criteria, and the criterion related to political rights.	Nurture progress toward partnerships on security and law enforcement.	Provide limited resources and technical assistance to reinforce and consolidate progress to date.	Provide financial resources and limited technical assistance to accelerate the achievement of results.	Provide financial resources and technical assistance to accelerate growth.	Address emergency needs on a short-term basis, as necessary.	Institutions, civil society, and private sector groups flourishing under well-functioning government and economic conditions.	Advance to the Maintaining Category or graduate from foreign assistance.	
Sustaining Partnership Countries	States with upper-middle income or greater for which U.S. support is provided to sustain partnerships, progress and peace.	Support strategic partnerships addressing security, CT, WMD, and counter narcotics.	Address issues of mutual interest.	Address issues of mutual interest.	Create and promote sustained partnerships on trade, investment, and resource management.	Address emergency needs on a short-term basis, as necessary.	Continued partnership as strategically appropriate where U.S. support is provided to maintain progress and peace.	Continue partnership or graduate from foreign assistance.	
Reforming Countries	States of concern where there are significant governance issues.	Prevent the acquisition/proliferation of WMD, support CT and counter narcotics.	Foster effective democracy and responsible sovereignty. Create local capacity for fortification of civil society and path to democratic governance.	Address humanitarian needs.	Promote a market-based economy.	Address emergency needs on a short-term basis, as necessary.	Civil society empowered to demand more effective democracies and states respectful of human dignity, accountable to their citizens, and responsible towards their neighbors.	Advance to other relevant foreign assistance category.	

Annex 14: Map of Mission identified Districts Most Vulnerable to Cyclones and Flooding, Drought and Inaccessibility



Annex 14b: Mission identified List of Districts Most Vulnerable to Cyclones and Flooding, Drought and Inaccessibility

Vulnerable to cyclones and flooding	Vulnerable to Drought	Vulnerable due to inaccessibility
Maroantsetra	Amboasary Atsimo	Anosibe An'Ala
Mananara Avaratra	Befotaka	Marolambo
Soanierana Ivongo	Ambovombe Androy	Ifanadiana
Fenoarivo Atsinananana	Tsihombe	Ikongo
Toamasina II	Bekily	Fandriana
Toamasina I	Beloha	Ambositra
Vohibinany	Ampanihy	Manandriana
Vatomandry	Betioky Atsimo	Midongy Atsimo
Mahanoro		
Antanambao Manampotsy		
Nosy Varika		
Mananjary		
Manakara		
Vohipeno		
Farafangana		
Vangaindrano		

Annex 15: Alignment of the Current DA and CSH-Funded and Title II Programs with the U.S. Foreign Assistance Framework

Objectives under USG Foreign Assistance Framework	USAID/Madagascar Programs	FFP Strategic Plan Intermediate Results
Governing Justly and Democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved Governance 	<p style="text-align: center;">IR 2.4</p> <p>Community Capacity to influence factors that affect food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Governance
Investing in People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV and AIDS - Malaria - Tuberculosis - Maternal and child health - Family planning and reproductive health - Avian Influenza • Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic education 	<p style="text-align: center;">IR 2.1</p> <p>Human Capabilities protected and enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV and AIDS - Maternal and child health - Undernutrition • Social Services and Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Assistance • Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health - Nutrition
Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural enabling environment - Agricultural sector productivity • Economic Opportunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusive financial markets • Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources and biodiversity 	<p style="text-align: center;">IR 2.2</p> <p>Enhancing Livelihood Capacities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural productivity and diversification • Public works programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure improvements • Economic Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income generating activities - Market access
Humanitarian Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Readiness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building, preparedness and planning 	<p style="text-align: center;">IR 2.3</p> <p>Community resiliency protected and Enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Readiness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building, preparedness and planning