

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
October 2017 - August 2018 (175 school days)

- National Program of Food, Nutrition and School Health
- School Feeding Program (WFP)
- School Feeding Program (ADRA)
- School Feeding Program (JICA)

**Lead Agency:** The Ministry of National Education and Technical and Vocational Education (MENETP) and the National Office of Nutrition (ONN)

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

Line item in the national budget...  Yes  No  NR

### BUDGET

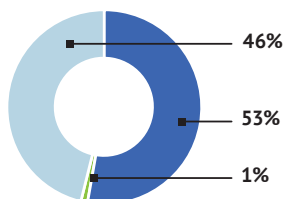
Total:  
USD 9,115,626

National government:  
USD 4,227,273

International donors\*:  
USD 4,888,353

Private sector: USD 822,172

Other donors: N/A



\*Contributions by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Meals are prepared on school grounds. Most schools have water. Some schools have electricity, clean and/or running water, and latrines. Very few schools have flush toilets.

## SPECIAL NOTES

The budget numbers above do not include ADRA's contribution because the data were not available. Some data used to complete this report came from UNESCO (2017).

NR = No Response

## MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Conditional cash transfer

- Grains/cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes and nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

Prohibited food items: NR

## FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- EDUCATION**
- Nutrition
  - Health
  - Food and agriculture
  - Reproductive health
  - Hygiene
  - HIV prevention

- OTHER**
- School gardens
  - Physical education

= mandatory

The checked and highlighted items are reported as required, though they may not be uniformly implemented.



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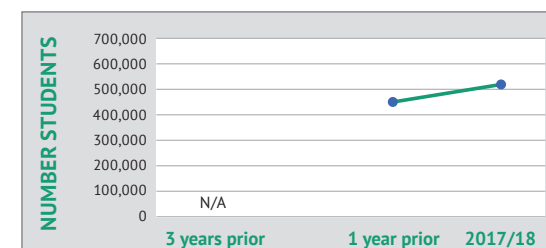
# REPUBLIC OF Madagascar



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

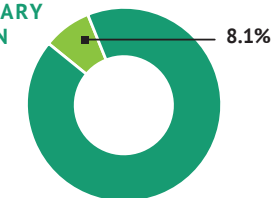
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	4,733,726	4,733,726	507,948
Secondary school	1,534,273	1,534,273	2,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,267,999</b>	<b>6,267,999</b>	<b>510,176</b>



### COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 6,267,999

Receiving school food:  
 510,176



- Food was also provided to some students in
- Pre-schools
  - Vocational/trade schools
  - University/higher education
  - Other (Orphanage, Deaf, and Blind Center)

## NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following:

- Fortified foods
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- Objective to meet nutritional goals
- Objective to reduce obesity

### Food items fortified:

Oil, rice (biofortified)

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

MicroNutrient Powder (MNP) in two programs; rice fortified with protein and oil with Vitamin A

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Several key measures were taken to address nutrition and/or to prevent or mitigate obesity in Madagascar. These include: involving 4–6 nutritionists; training cooks in nutrition, portions/measurements, food safety and quality, and hygiene; providing nutrition education for students; and using fortified or bio-fortified foods and/or micronutrient powder combined with the school food.

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## CONTACTS: MADAGASCAR

**Agency:** Ministry of Basic Education

**Website:** www.education.gov.mg

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

- NR Cooks and food preparers
- NR Transporters
- NR Off-site processors
- NR Food packagers and handlers
- NR Monitoring
- NR Food service management
- NR Safety and quality inspectors
- NR Other

### Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes  No  NR

### Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

- Yes  No  NR

### There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

- Women  
 Youth  
 Other groups

### There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)

- Yes  No  NR

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A portion of the food is purchased from local farmers. Between 75 and 100% of cooks are women (although few or none are paid), and at least one program encourages women to become leaders in Local Management Committees. Parents pay part of the cost of the meals and community members are expected to provide in-kind contributions (e.g., firewood, school construction). One of the programs supports revenue generation activities with parent groups.

## SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

The National feeding policy and nutrition plan (2016) led to a high political and strategic commitment for enhancing school performance and fighting effectively against malnutrition.

Madagascar reported that school feeding has experienced successes in the country. For example, extremely vulnerable families are now motivated to send their children to school, and there is a decrease in absenteeism and drop-out rates – particularly among girls. School feeding is also helping to fight against food insecurity.

Challenges experienced by the school feeding programs included insufficient resources, and lack of adequate monitoring. Concerns about corruption and mismanagement included food diversions, overworked students, weak motivation of those responsible at the school level, and turnover in responsible personnel.

It was also reported that the country has recently suffered a severe drought, a cyclone, and a measles outbreak.

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## STUDIES CONDUCTED

None

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## RESEARCH NEEDED

Study on nutrition and school feeding in Madagascar and study on school feeding program sustainability.

## NATIONAL PROGRAM OF FOOD, NUTRITION AND SCHOOL HEALTH (PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ALIMENTATION, DE NUTRITION ET DE SANTÉ SCOLAIRE)

**Lead implementer(s):** MENETP and ONN

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals/snacks

### TARGETING:

Geographic and family vulnerability criterium

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	NR		
Primary school	334,690	–	–
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,690</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Fish	Oil*
Legumes and nuts	Meat	Salt
Roots/tubers	Green, leafy vegetables	
Eggs	Other vegetables	* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>25% Purchased (domestic)</b>	<b>5% In-kind (domestic)</b>
0% Purchased (foreign)	<b>70% In-kind (foreign)</b>

### NOTES:

In the 2017–18 school year, the program employed three feeding modalities, for primary students and an unspecified number of pre-school children. Two of the three modalities were provided 5 times per week for 175 days and targeted children in food insecure areas and vulnerable families. The third modality targeted nine schools with parent-run cafeterias and provided food for in-school meals two times per week for three months.



## WFP - MADAGASCAR SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

**Lead implementer(s):** MENETP, with technical and financial support from WFP

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals
- Conditional Cash Transfers

### TARGETING:

Geographic and School targeting

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	204,033	56%	44%
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,033</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>44%</b>

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Fish	Other vegetables
Legumes and nuts	Meat	Salt
Roots/tubers	Green, leafy vegetables	Oil*
		* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>100% Purchased (domestic &amp; foreign)</b>	0% In-kind (domestic)
	0% In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

The main objective of this program is to respond to emergencies by providing vital assistance to affected populations, while putting more emphasis on resilience activities, to empower communities. Targeting included schools with high food insecurity and malnutrition; areas with majority poor families; and areas with poor school performance.

The first feeding modality used direct provision of food to schools; the second used conditional cash transfers in 12 schools, allowing local purchasing and more diverse food baskets. Community involvement is through Local School Canteen Management Committees. Committees are composed of parents, community members and the school principal; and management and provide operational needs of school canteen(s).

## ADRA - MADAGASCAR SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

**Lead implementer(s):** Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

### TARGETING:

Geographic and family vulnerability criterium

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	20,620	–	–
Secondary school	524	–	–
Vocational/trade	1,704	–	–
Other: Orphanage, deaf & blind	2,432	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,280</b>	–	–

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals (Rice protein)\*

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

NR

### NOTES:

Financial and technical support for this program was provided by Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). The program provided protein-enriched rice to targeted schools. The communities were responsible for setting up the canteen infrastructure, and providing in-kind contributions such as firewood and kitchen utensils. It was reported that the program generated five permanent jobs.



## JICA - MADAGASCAR SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

**Lead implementer(s):** Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

### TARGETING:

Geographic

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	N/A		
Primary school	3,760	–	–
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,760</b>	–	–

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Meat	Oil*
Legumes and nuts	Other vegetables	Salt

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>40% Purchased (domestic)</b>	<b>60% In-kind (domestic)</b>
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

This program provided technical support for parent committees in the 60 schools targeted. The parents were responsible for providing food for the schools and for construction of the school cafeterias. The survey indicated that was done two times per week for four months of the 2017-18 school year. Schools were targeted if they faced severe food insecurity in the lean season; students could not concentrate on school classes because of temporary hunger; children were out of school or absent because of lack of sufficient quantity and quality of food; and where parents were interested in endogenous school feeding and agreed to contribute enough for the purchase or collection of food during the implementation of the activity.