REPUBLIC OF Madagascar

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

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS
- Nutrition
- Physical education
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

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).

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 9,937,798
- 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.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS
CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th># Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>4,733,726</td>
<td>4,733,726</td>
<td>507,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>1,534,273</td>
<td>1,534,273</td>
<td>2,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,267,999</td>
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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

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.

CONTACTS: MADAGASCAR

Agency: Ministry of Basic Education
Website: www.education.gov.mg

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

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

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.

SUCCESSES 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.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

None

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 criterion

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>334,690</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>334,690</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

FOOD SOURCES:
25% Purchased (domestic)  5% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)  70% In-kind (foreign)

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?

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<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>204,033</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204,033</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

FOOD SOURCES:
100% Purchased (domestic & foreign)  0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)  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 criterion

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school 20,620</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school 524</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational/trade 1,704</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Orphanage, deaf &amp; blind 2,452</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 25,280</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

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<td>Pre-school N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school 3,760</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 3,760</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
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</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
Grains/cereals*  Meat  Oil*  Legumes and nuts  Other vegetables  Salt
* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
40% Purchased (domestic)  0% Purchased (foreign)  60% In-kind (domestic)  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.