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Agenda item 7

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no-objection basis*



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME — MADAGASCAR 10340.0 (2005–2009)



NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With its 16 million inhabitants, Madagascar is classified as a low-income food deficit country; it ranks 149th out of 175 countries in the Human Development Report for 2003 with an index of 0.468. Per capita income was US\$291 per year in 2001; 70 percent of the population live below the poverty line; almost 50 percent of adults are unable to read or write. Infant and juvenile mortality was 136 per 1,000 in 2000. In the province of Tuléar, which is targeted by WFP, the net school attendance rate in 2000 was 50 percent.

Food insecurity affects 65 percent of the population, with an 8 percent increase during the lean season. Recurrent hurricanes and droughts often give rise to temporary food insecurity. In rural areas, 67 percent of the population live in conditions of chronic food insecurity. Children under 5 tend to be underweight in 33 percent of cases. Micronutrient deficiency, a serious problem in Madagascar particularly among pre-school children, is reflected in high rates of anaemia of almost 67 percent.

The rate of HIV/AIDS infection was 1.1 percent in 2003, but the country could rapidly move towards a generalized epidemic.

The present country programme (2005–2009) is part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It reflects the priorities set in the Government's poverty reduction strategy for 2015 and corresponds to WFP's strategic priorities as well as to four of the five objectives aimed at enabling development: education, acquisition and retention of assets, mitigation of natural catastrophes and nutrition. A number of changes in strategic focus have been made with respect to the 1999–2003 programme, particularly in health and nutrition. The country programme was extended to 2004 in response to a political crisis in 2002 that involved shifting the United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle to 2005-2009.

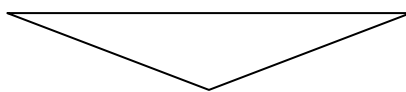
WFP assistance is aimed at 187,000 beneficiaries a year. Activities will focus on the provinces where food insecurity is chronic and where the rates of malnutrition, tuberculosis and/or HIV/AIDS are highest.

With regard to the Madagascar country programme covering the period 2005–2009, the Executive Director requests the Board to approve, on a no-objections basis and within the limits of available resources, an allocation of US\$24,025,000 to cover all direct operational costs.

The Board also requests WFP to complete the document for its approval, incorporating the observations made during the Second Regular Session.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves Country Programme Madagascar 10340.0 (2005–2009) (WFP/EB.3/2004/7/1), which requires 47,523 mt of food and US\$24,025,000 to cover all basic direct operational costs.

*

This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS ¹

1. Madagascar is an island of 581,540 km² with a population of 16 million that is growing at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. Although population density is still relatively low, intensive cropping systems and destructive agricultural practices such as slash-and-burn cultivation have caused the loss of 80 percent of forest cover. The country is especially vulnerable to hurricanes, droughts and locust swarms.
2. Madagascar is a net importer of food products. Cereal imports for 2002–2003, excluding food aid, were of the order of 205,000 mt; import needs for 2003–2004 were estimated at 383,000 mt.²

Food Insecurity

3. According to household surveys conducted by the National Statistical Institute, INSTAT, the number of people exposed to chronic food insecurity increased from 59 percent of the population in 1993 to 65 percent in 2001. The December to March lean season results in an extra 1.2 million individuals becoming victims of food insecurity. Chronic food insecurity is linked to poverty, which in turn is essentially a rural problem. In 2001, 70 percent of the population lived below the poverty line, of whom 85 percent were rural inhabitants.³ Food represents the main expenditure in households — 57.5 percent in 2002.⁴

Education

4. About 47 percent⁵ of Madagascar's population is illiterate. For social and cultural reasons or simply through lack of money, education is not a priority among families; only 5 percent⁶ of household budgets is spent on education. Tuléar province has the highest rate of illiteracy — 71 percent.⁷ One of the factors limiting access to education is the irregular distribution of schools in the country. Many of them are difficult to reach and children are forced to travel long distances to go to school. The fact that they eat no breakfast means that they are hungry when they get there. Children whose parents have had little or no schooling grow up in an unsettled rather than an educative environment. Despite a series of measures taken by the Government to subsidize the cost to parents of sending their children to school, the net school attendance rate among the poorest segments of the population remains low at 59 percent.⁸

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all figures come from the *Common Country Assessment*, 2003.

² FAO, *Crops and Food Shortages*, October 2003.

³ *Periodic Household Survey* (PHS), 2002 (reflects 2001 figures).

⁴ PHS, 2002.

⁵ PHS, 2002.

⁶ PHS, 2002.

⁷ PHS, 2002.

⁸ PHS, 2002.



Malnutrition

5. Malnutrition represents a major public health problem in Madagascar: 49 percent of children exhibited signs of stunting (chronic malnutrition) in 2000.⁹ Causes of malnutrition included: (i) too little food in terms of quantity and quality; (ii) household food insecurity; (iii) shortage of mother-and-child health centres; and (iv) lack of basic health care and an unhealthy environment. Micronutrient malnutrition is also a serious problem in Madagascar, estimated at 67 percent among pre-school children and 42 percent among women of child-bearing age; vitamin A deficiency among children under 6 is 42 percent. About 80 percent of households in Madagascar consume iodized salt; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health estimate that the rate of goitre is below 5 percent as a result.

Health

6. The current HIV/AIDS trend — 1.1 percent in 2003 — indicates that an explosive epidemic could occur for the following immediate reasons: (i) a large number of cases of sexually-transmitted diseases; (ii) a high rate of unprotected sexual contacts; and (iii) scarce prevention services. The number of HIV/AIDS orphans is currently 6,300;¹⁰ that number would clearly increase if the pandemic spread. Tuberculosis (TB) is another major public health problem and is often linked to HIV/AIDS, because HIV-positive individuals are more likely to contract the disease given their reduced auto-immune defences. New cases of TB in Madagascar already run to between 18,000 and 20,000 a year. In the event of an HIV/AIDS epidemic, the figures for 2015 could vary between 21,000 (low-level epidemic) and 100,000 (high-level epidemic). In 2001, 16 percent of Madagascar's HIV-positive patients suffered from TB.

Government Priorities

7. Following a political crisis in 2002, the country went into a deep recession characterized by a 12 percent negative growth rate that caused the poverty rate to soar to 80 percent. The situation was then normalized, with the Government taking a series of measures to encourage economic and social growth. There is political will to stimulate socio-economic development, but results will not be apparent in the short term. A strategy aimed at rehabilitating the country's road network has been implemented to open up the more remote regions and improve people's access to social services and economic structures.
8. In its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Government set food security and the mitigation of the effects of natural disasters among the priority interventions in the fight against poverty. The 2015 objective is to reduce the rate of food insecurity to 30 percent. The Government has taken steps to promote food security, including a programme aimed at reducing poverty and promoting the acquisition of durable assets, a national agricultural extension programme and a national strategy for the management of risks and disasters. The country programme will support these objectives by creating and managing assets aimed at development and protection of the environment and by reinforcing capacities to prepare for and mitigate the effects of natural disasters in the target areas.

⁹ National Statistical Institute indicator.

¹⁰ Information manual on HIV/AIDS, October 2002.



9. Education is an integral part of the Government's overall policy; it is one of the pillars of economic recovery and durable development in Madagascar. The aim is for all children in the country to have access to basic education by 2015. A strategic plan aimed at educational reform and development has been drawn up, and the country programme will support its objectives. The activity will help to mitigate short-term hunger among schoolchildren, thus enabling them to concentrate better and participate in classes more actively.
10. National policy on health, which is among the PRSP priorities, focuses on a number of priority intervention sectors. WFP will support the Government's strategy for reducing malnutrition, which seeks to guarantee the population's right to an adequate diet. WFP will also assist the Government in its fight against HIV/AIDS and TB.
11. The country programme activities conform to WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women: 55 percent of participants in food-for-work (FFW) activities and in decision-making and food-distribution activities will be women.

PREVIOUS ASSISTANCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

12. The country programme approved in 1999 essentially focused on combating poverty and malnutrition, development of human resources, agricultural and rural development and providing aid to victims of droughts and hurricanes. A mid-term evaluation was carried out in November, 2001; evaluations of the community nutrition and school feeding activities were carried out in May and September of the same year. Recommendations made by these evaluation missions were taken into account while preparing the country programme. Results of a grass-roots survey carried out in late 2003 on the school canteens are expected. An extension of the programme through 2004 was approved in order to harmonize the cycle with that of the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2005–2009.
13. Apart from development aid, WFP provides emergency relief to populations affected by cyclones, floods and droughts. An emergency operation that began in January 2003, targeting 394,250 individuals affected by the political crisis, cyclones or drought in the south, was extended to April 2004 so as to meet continuing needs in the south.
14. The country programme evaluation mission concluded that the objectives set for the various activities corresponded to the requirements set for the use of food aid by WFP's "Enabling Development" document.
15. The community nutrition activity targets the poorest communities affected by food insecurity in rural areas where malnutrition rates are highest (height-to-age ratio equal to or more than 43 percent) and in districts regularly hit by cyclones, floods or droughts. The evaluation noted that WFP flour distributions had a positive impact on other activities implemented under the Government's community nutrition programme of nutritional education and culinary demonstrations. However, the technical review mission found that expected results had not been achieved in terms of selection of beneficiaries and flour distribution by 203 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local associations selected by the partner nutritional surveillance and education project in schools and communities, even though training had been given to NGO personnel in charge of food management. It was therefore decided that under the new WFP programme those activities would be implemented with the support of government structures specialized in child health and nutritional recovery, in association with a number of international and local



NGOs with proven track records such as Agro-Action Germany (AAG), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARE.

16. The activity aimed at preparing for and mitigating the effects of natural disasters was implemented in Tuléar province, which is regularly struck by drought and locust swarms. Fianarantsoa and Tamatave provinces were also targeted, both of which are high cyclone-risk areas. All the communities involved live in isolated regions where basic rural infrastructures have deteriorated as a result of lack of resources and technical support. In the south of the country, all communities liable to food deficits are periodically surveyed on the basis of data analysed by the early warning system financed by the European Community. The country programme evaluation showed that the activity enabled poor families to create and preserve assets, and that it contributed to mitigating the effects of natural disasters in areas regularly exposed to them. Prior positioning of food stocks made it possible to respond more quickly to the needs of populations affected by cyclones and droughts; the present programme thus provides increased coverage compared with the previous programme. The mid-term evaluation also stressed the importance of having partners able to guarantee optimal utilization of resources and to achieve expected results. The country programme has therefore considered using NGOs as potential implementing partners.
17. The activity in support of basic education takes account of communities' vulnerability/food insecurity, accessibility and participation, and the low rate of school enrolment in Tuléar province, which is 50 percent. The technical review mission noted that the Government and WFP had taken measures to improve implementation of the project. It had initially encountered problems such as pipeline breaks and insufficient monitoring and evaluation. The mission also noted that the fact that girls dropped out towards the end of primary school was partly a result of the traditional practice of early marriage, and that the underlying reason was often that parents could no longer afford to maintain their daughters. The present country programme proposes a pilot phase for 2005–2006 in which girls in grades 7 and 8 will receive a dry take-home ration of rice to encourage them to finish primary school. Awareness-raising sessions will be held at the community level in support of this activity with the long-term aim of changing community attitudes towards educating girls. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) "girl-for-girl" strategy, in which older girls help younger ones, is already being implemented in some of the schools equipped with canteens. In collaboration with the HIV/AIDS theme group, WFP has helped to raise awareness and understanding among teachers — and hence their pupils — of the importance of HIV/AIDS prevention. Activities focus on information, education and communication; they will be continued.
18. The vulnerability, assessment and mapping (VAM) activity set up in February 1998 has failed to complete its task fully because of lack of resources. The unit was strengthened at the end of 2003.
19. A mission organized by Headquarters to reinforce the country programme monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system proposed an integrated system to monitor activities. Adoption of the system with a view to achieving results-based management (RBM) will be a major element of WFP's future strategy.
20. Local purchases and imports of food products by WFP had a favourable impact on local markets, reducing consumer price fluctuations without impacting negatively on farm prices. Local purchases significantly reduced delays in delivering food to beneficiaries.
21. WFP has thus focused its assistance on improving the food security of the most vulnerable segments of the population and on supporting human development. Interventions centred on the participation of local communities and of women in particular.



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

22. The WFP country programme (2005–2009) is part of the UNDAF, which represents the United Nations system's collective and coherent response to the PRSP for 2015. The UNDAF focuses on five sectors for assistance: (i) food security; (ii) education; (iii) health, including nutrition, water and public hygiene; (iv) HIV/AIDS prevention and reduction; and (v) governance and economic growth. The country programme directly addresses the first four objectives and corresponds to the Strategic Plan 2004–2007 adopted by the Executive Board in October 2003.
23. The programme aims to achieve the following objectives through food:
- improve school enrolment and attendance, reduce the dropout rate, especially for girls, and increase participation by communities and parents in the school feeding programme and in education in general;
 - increase the capacity of the populations concerned to resist shocks;
 - increase women's participation in community decision-making and implementation of community works;
 - reduce the rate of malnutrition among children under 5 and orphans;
 - improve community care for HIV/AIDS orphans and vulnerable children; and
 - help families affected by HIV/AIDS and TB to follow their therapies more regularly.
24. Targeting food aid will be based on regular vulnerability evaluations carried out by WFP's VAM unit in collaboration with implementing partners. A number of activities will act in synergy, particularly activity 1 – water supply, and activity 2 – improvement of rural supply tracks.
25. The country programme features three activities corresponding to three of WFP's strategic priorities: (i) support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training (SP4); (ii) protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks (SP2); and (iii) support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people (SP3).
26. All WFP interventions require that the terms of the national Gender and Development action plan be applied. The document sets out government policy on the issue.

Basic Activity 1: Support to Basic Education

27. Assistance to basic education will be implemented in Tuléar, the region most exposed to food insecurity, where indicators are low and expenditure on food accounts for 69 percent of household budgets.¹¹ From the second year the activity will be gradually enlarged to Fianarantsoa province, where poverty and school drop-out rates are high: only 23 percent of children entering school in grade 1 finish grade 5; only 14 percent of girls complete the primary syllabus; spending on food accounts for 59 percent of household expenditure.¹² Food aid will be used to: (i) increase and balance out boy/girl enrolment rates; (ii) increase boys' and girls' attendance rates; and (iii) improve pupils' concentration and learning capacity. On the 164 days of the school year, children attending targeted schools will receive a breakfast snack containing corn-soya blend (CSB) and sugar and a cooked

¹¹ PHS, 2002.

¹² PHS, 2002.



midday meal containing rice, pulses and vitamin A-fortified vegetable oil. Cooks will receive dry rations during the same period. The activity will, on average, create 1,300 temporary jobs for cooks, who will receive a meal at school as well as the dry rations. The ration will generate revenue in-kind and give women the opportunity to participate in management committees, canteens and parent-teacher associations. A pilot activity aimed at distributing dry rice rations to girls in grades 7 and 8 will be initiated in 2005–2006 as an incentive to complete primary school. Technical assistance and M&E will be provided by the country office and the sub-office in Port Dauphin. WFP's main partner will be the regional directorates of the Ministry for Basic Education, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, to ensure that the activity harmonizes with other educational programmes.

28. Support for the school feeding programme will be phased out as the Government and communities are able to take over financial and technical management. WFP will support community efforts and will collaborate with partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank to provide teaching aids, organize deworming, dig wells, start school gardens and promote income-generating activities in the framework of the exit strategy. Participants in FFW (activity 2) will be assisted to undertake construction and rehabilitation work on infrastructures benefiting school canteens in order to involve the communities concerned more closely.

Basic Activity 2: Food Security, Mitigation of Natural Disasters and Environment Protection

29. The activity aims to improve the capacity of the most vulnerable communities to cope with natural disasters and to provide for their immediate food needs (SP2). It will also help them to create development assets and environment-protection systems. The activity will be implemented in food-insecure areas prone to natural disasters. WFP assistance will provide a food supplement and offer an incentive to communities to participate in FFW activities. Clauses in the operational contract (DINA) stipulate that at least 55 percent of participants must be women, who will thus be involved at all stages from identification to decision-making and execution, including food distribution.
30. Family rations for five individuals will be distributed in return for five hours' work per day. The food basket, consisting of two products, will vary according to food habits in the regions. In the south, the rations will consist of 2.4 kg of maize and 0.3 kg of pulses; in the southeast and east it will be 2.0 kg of rice and 0.3 kg of pulses. The aid will represent a revenue transfer, given the increase in food prices during the lean season. The activity, which features short-term interventions and pre-positioning of food, will equip communities to face shocks by rehabilitating supply tracks, constructing artificial ponds and rehabilitating irrigation works. If necessary, WFP will contract technical experts to ensure that plans for activities are technically and structurally reliable and to provide a choice of intervention areas so that the assets gained are sustainable and contribute to food security and to mitigation of the effects of disasters. Functional literacy activities will also provide capacity-building to beneficiaries. Synergy between activities 1 and 2 will be ensured through improvement in the management of school canteens.
31. The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for implementing the activity. Steering committees of implementing partners, technical services and WFP will be set up at the provincial level to handle planning and coordination. Management committees will be formed at the community level to identify FFW activities and select beneficiaries. As outlined in the UNDAF, WFP will collaborate with the United Nations Development



Programme (UNDP) Poverty Alleviation Framework and Risks and Disasters Prevention Programme, the FAO Special Programme on Food Security and the early-warning system for targeting and vulnerability analysis in food-insecure communities. The NGOs CARE and AAG will assist in implementing the interventions in order to strengthen community capacities on a sustainable basis.

Basic Activity 3: Support for the Fight against Malnutrition, TB and HIV/AIDS

32. The activity is in line with the Government's strategy for reducing malnutrition and combating HIV/AIDS and TB. It reflects the orientations of the Government's SPRP and Madagascar's national policy on nutrition, which is currently being finalized. When the latter is approved, WFP will refine the activity accordingly.
33. The activity addresses SP3 in aiming to contribute to improving the nutritional status and health of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups. It will provide food aid for malnourished children receiving treatment in intensive recovery nutritional centres (IRNCs) and nutritional recovery day centres (NRDCs), orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) being cared for at community or urban centres and HIV/AIDS and TB patients.
34. WFP assistance will focus on malnourished children under 5 receiving care at district IRNCs and NRDCs. The children will benefit from a dry ration for at least 90 days. Assistance to mothers with young children will be designed on the basis of the preliminary study of the technical, social, economic and logistic feasibility of this activity. The nutrition component will be carried out in phases: in 2005, 23,000 children under 5 being treated at IRNCs and NRDCs will receive dry rations after intensive care; in the following years, the number of beneficiaries will increase by 10 percent per year. The objective is 33,700 children in 2009.
35. The nutrition component will be implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. The IRNCs and NRDCs will be selected by the ministry and WFP on the basis of malnutrition rates and the centres' capacity in terms of infrastructure and personnel.
36. Food assistance to OVC and families affected by TB or HIV/AIDS will be extended through pilot activities involving a progressively increased role for WFP. Communities will be targeted according to criteria agreed by WFP, the ministries of health and population, and NGOs: rates of HIV/AIDS and TB infection, population density, number of OVC by province and district, poverty and available service providers. Beneficiaries will be targeted with the participation of the communities involved. In 2005, 8,000 beneficiaries will receive WFP dry rations; in the following years, the number of beneficiaries will increase by 10 percent a year. The objective is 11,700 beneficiaries in 2009.
37. The Ministry of Population, which runs a database on government institutions and associations caring for OVC, will be responsible for the OVC component. WFP will work through government and non-government institutions caring for and educating OVC to which food aid could make a difference.
38. WFP assistance to TB and HIV/AIDS patients — dry rations for 30 days — will be channelled through specialist healthcare or day centres in areas where incidence is highest. Selection of the centres will also depend on their ability to manage and monitor food aid interventions. HIV/AIDS-related activities, including training of WFP personnel, will be carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNICEF, WHO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in accordance with UNDAF agreements.



39. Food aid will help beneficiaries to avoid resorting to harmful short-term survival strategies and will improve their nutritional and food-security status.
40. For activities 1 and 3 of the country programme, WFP will be responsible for transporting the food to final delivery points (FDPs). For activity 2, WFP will transport the food to the warehouses of its partners, who will distribute it to beneficiaries.
41. The Government's contribution will consist of meeting part of personnel salaries and operational costs and in providing non-food items. Any subsequent reallocation of resources from one activity to the other will be agreed jointly between WFP and the Government.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

42. The country programme was drawn up and finalized in collaboration with the steering committee and relevant thematic groups.
43. A series of appraisals will be made to evaluate the technical, social, economic and logistic feasibility of individual activities, the synergy between activities and their durability. Technical assistance will be sought from specialized United Nations organizations. Close attention will be paid to inter-sectoral questions such as HIV/AIDS and gender issues.
44. In conformity with WFP's Policy for Results-Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation in the World Food Programme (WFP/EB.A/2002/5-C), the results-based M&E system will be strengthened to help WFP accomplish its mission and commitments in matters of management, results evaluation, financial responsibility, training and advocacy.
45. Joint frameworks for the country programme's action plans will be negotiated with the Government, United Nations organizations, NGOs and other partners to define roles and organize collaboration at each level. Contracts will be signed between WFP and implementing organizations.
46. Preparation with implementing partners of a logical framework will help to reinforce the M&E components of the three activities. A monthly plan for collecting data and preparing reports will be established for every activity. Baseline surveys will be undertaken in 2005 to collect data on impact indicators outlined in the outcome matrix of the present country programme to assess progress towards expected results. The surveys will also enable the VAM unit to build up its knowledge of the food security of beneficiaries and to refine targeting. Capacity-building activities for WFP personnel and partners in results-based M&E will be held regularly. In the specific case of activities supporting primary education, collection of relevant data from institutions that are not supported by WFP will depend on whether the Ministry of Education can improve its data-collection and analysis capacity in the framework of the Plan of Action for Improvements to the Education and Training Sectors. Otherwise, the United Nations system, particularly the World Bank and UNICEF, will support activities to improve the capacity of the ministry as part of UNDAF.
47. VAM surveys will be conducted to monitor the progress of food security in the target zones and to decide on intervention timetables and eventual exit strategies in the intervention areas.



48. Information based on the evaluation indicators and reports will be produced by the national or regional directorate responsible for individual activities, with the support of partners. WFP and its partners will review twice a year the impact achieved and the direct effects and outputs of activities. Special evaluations will be carried out as required.
49. Apart from the conclusions drawn from the regular reports, the situation will be analysed further on the basis of field visits by personnel from the country office and sub-office. The results of surveys and theme studies will also be used. WFP will work with members of the UNDAF thematic groups and partners in organizing joint missions to analyse the impact of the programme.
50. An evaluation of pilot activities planned in the framework of the malnutrition alleviation activity will be held early in 2006.
51. Apart from the various activities provided for by UNDAF, there will be evaluations to measure results obtained by food aid and to analyse its impact in the intervention sectors.
52. The country office intends to undertake a more detailed final evaluation of the current country programme during 2009 to draw lessons of potential use to the Government, WFP and its partners.



ANNEX I A

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND QUANTITY OF FOOD AID (2005–2009)				
Activity	Quantity of commodities (tons)	Distribution by activity (%)	Number of beneficiaries (annual average)	Number of women beneficiaries (%)
Basic activity 1: Support to basic education	16 820	35	71 000	53
Basic activity 2: Food security, mitigation of the effects of natural disasters, and environment protection	21 106	44	82 000	55
Basic activity 3: Support to fight against malnutrition, TB and HIV/AIDS	9 597	21	38 000	53
Total, country programme	47 523	100	191 000	54



ANNEX I B

TYPES OF COMMODITY AND DAILY RATIONS			
Country programme activity	Type of food commodity ¹	Daily individual ration	Nutritional energy value
Activity 1: Support to basic education	Rice	180 g/child	648 kcal, 7.8%
		180 g/teacher	648 kcal, 7.8%
		490 g/cook	1,764 kcal, 7.8%
	Pulses	40 g/child	134 kcal, 23.9%
		40 g/teacher	134 kcal, 23.9%
		140 g/cook	469 kcal, 23.9%
	Vitamin A-fortified vegetable oil ²	20 g/child	177 kcal, 0%
		20 g/teacher	177 kcal, 0%
		35 g/cook	310 kcal, 0%
	CSB	25 g/child	95 kcal, 18.9%
	Sugar	10 g/child	40 kcal, 0%
	Activity 2: Food security, mitigation of natural disasters and environment protection	Rice (for the east and southeast)	2,000 g/person
Pulses (for the east and southeast)		300 g/person	1 005 kcal, 23.9%
Corn (for the south)		2,400 g/person	8,400 kcal, 11.4%
Pulses (for the south)		300 g/person	1,005 kcal, 23.9%
Activity 3: Support for the fight against malnutrition, TB and HIV/AIDS	Rice	200 g/beneficiary	720 kcal, 7.8%
	Pulses	50 g/beneficiary	168 kcal, 23.9%
	Vitamin A-fortified vegetable oil	30 g/beneficiary	266 kcal, 0%
	Fortified CSB	25 g/child	95 kcal, 18.9%
	Sugar	10 g/child	40 kcal, 0%

¹ Details of the commodities in the above table, including their micronutrient content, is available from WFP.

² The vegetable oil contains Vitamin A: 30,000 IU/kg.

³ The daily ration of 25 g of CSB contains the following micronutrient supplements: vitamin A: 416 IU ; thiamine: 0.032 mg; riboflavin: 0.112 mg; niacin: 1.2 mg; folate: 15 mcg; vitamin C: 12 mg; vitamin B12: 0.3 mcg; fer++: 2 mg; calcium++: 25 mg; zinc++: 1.25 mg.



MATRIX OF RESULTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ESTABLISHED FOR MADAGASCAR (2005–2009)			
Hierarchy of results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks	Resources required
Objectives at national level	Impact indicators at national level		
1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 2) Ensure access to primary education for all 3) Reduce the mortality rate of children under 5, fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Reduction in poverty rate from 70 percent (2001) to 35 percent (2015) Increase in net school enrolment rate from 76.5 percent (2001) to 100 percent (2015) Stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015, (1.1 percent in 2003) and bringing malaria and other major diseases under control as well as starting to reverse the current trend		
Direct results applicable to the Framework Plan	Indicators of direct results applicable to the Framework Plan		
1. Durable and sustainable reinforcement of food security in at-risk or vulnerable zones/populations and improvement in nutrition while also ensuring environment protection and natural resources management 2. Support to the implementation of the development plan on reform of the education sector 3. Contribution to 25 percent reduction in morbidity from malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory diseases, malnutrition and avoidable/controllable diseases and improvement of care 4. Reduction in the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the population to less than 1 percent and reinforcement of the quality of prevention and treatment services	Proportion of population affected by HIV/AIDS Rate of primary school enrolment Rate of malnutrition among children under five Rate of incidence of tuberculosis Rate of incidence of HIV/AIDS		



MATRIX OF RESULTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ESTABLISHED FOR MADAGASCAR (2005–2009)

Hierarchy of results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks	Resources required
Direct results of the WFP country programme	Indicators of direct results of the WFP country programme		
<p>(SP4) Facilitate access to education and reduce gender inequalities in the field of access to education and professional training</p> <p>Basic activity 1</p> <p>In primary schools benefiting from WFP assistance:</p> <p>1.1. Increase in enrolment among boys and girls</p>	<p>In primary schools benefiting from WFP assistance:</p> <p>1.1.1. Gross rate of enrolment : number of boys and girls enrolled</p>	<p>The strategic development plan for the education system is being implemented. A delay could have negative effects on the outcomes of activity 1</p> <p>The financial, human and physical resource capacities of the educational districts are sufficiently strengthened</p>	<p>Basic activity 1</p> <p>8,942,883 dollars</p>
1.2. Increased school attendance by boys and girls	1.2.1. School attendance rates: percent age of boys and girls attending school at least 80 percent of the school year		
1.3. Improvement in boys' and girls' ability to concentrate and to learn	1.3.1. Teachers' views on how school feeding affects children's ability to concentrate and learn		
1.4. Reduction in differences between boys and girls	1.4.1. Ratio between boys and girls enrolled		



MATRIX OF RESULTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ESTABLISHED FOR MADAGASCAR (2005–2009)

Hierarchy of results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks	Resources required
<p>(SP2) Protect people's means of subsistence in crisis situations and increase their resistance to shocks</p> <p>Basic activity 2:</p> <p>2.1. Increased ability to manage shocks and to provide for essential food needs</p>	<p>2.1.1. Proportion of target family spending on food (percentage)</p> <p>2.1.2. Percentage drop in the number of households exposed to food insecurity</p>	<p>The rural development strategy is implemented, including crisis prevention and mitigation</p> <p>Community organizations and partner NGOs participate actively in activities in all target districts</p> <p>Communities use the skills acquired in a durable way to ensure household food security</p> <p>Cyclones or other natural disasters could reduce the capacity of targeted populations to cope with shocks</p>	<p>Basic activity 2</p> <p>9,679,274 dollars</p>
<p>(SP3) Contribute to improving the nutritional and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable individuals</p> <p>Basic activity 3:</p> <p>3.1. Reduction in the rate of malnutrition among children aged under 5</p>	<p>3.1.1. Incidence of malnutrition among children under five (height/weight/age ratio by sex)</p>	<p>The national policy on nutrition is approved and implemented</p> <p>Community and urban structures are in place to supervise care for orphans and vulnerable children</p> <p>Inadequate resources in the Ministry of Health to maintain or increase its current capacity could have negative effects on WFP's ability to achieve its stated results</p>	<p>Basic activity 3</p> <p>5,402,747 dollars</p>
<p>3.2. Reduction in the incidence of malnutrition among orphans</p>	<p>3.2.1. Incidence of malnutrition among orphans</p>		



MATRIX OF RESULTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ESTABLISHED FOR MADAGASCAR (2005–2009)

Hierarchy of results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks	Resources required
3.3. Reduction in the impact of HIV/AIDS and TB on the food security of vulnerable populations	3.3.1. Number of TB patients having completed their treatment and having benefited from food assistance rations		
Main outputs	Indicators of main outputs		
1.1 Food provided for children at primary schools benefiting from WFP assistance 1.2 Distribution of food products to encourage families to send children to school and keep them there 1.3. Reinforcement of participation by communities and parents in children's education, improvement of school infrastructures and proper management of school canteens and food stocks	1.1.1. Number of boys and girls receiving food aid in primary schools benefiting from WFP assistance 1.2.1. Number of girls receiving dry rations 1.3.1. Number of women and men members of parent/teacher committees participating in school canteen activities	Partners in complementary activities of the education sector (nutrition, health, food security, awareness raising on girls' education etc.) provide required support Parents/communities invest in WFP's efforts on behalf of increased school enrolment	
2.1. Participation of target beneficiaries in creation of assets with the support of food aid	2.1.1. Number of women and men participating in assets-creation activities 2.1.2. Number and type of assets created	Greatest disasters fail to overcome communities' ability to resist them Commitments made by partners regarding technical support/consultancy, community management and monitoring/evaluation are honoured Target communities acquire skills or adapt local know-how to create and keep assets	



MATRIX OF RESULTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ESTABLISHED FOR MADAGASCAR (2005–2009)

Hierarchy of results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks	Resources required
<p>3.1 Increased participation by target populations in nutritional interventions supported by food aid</p> <p>3.2. Increased participation of target populations in food aid activities in districts/regions affected by HIV/AIDS and TB</p>	<p>3.1.1. Number of children receiving food assistance rations through of nutritional interventions at day centres</p> <p>3.1.2. Number of vulnerable orphans receiving food assistance rations through nutritional interventions at orphanages</p> <p>3.2.1. Number of TB patients receiving food assistance rations to be able to complete their treatment</p>	<p>The national nutrition policy is approved and implemented</p> <p>Commitments made by partners regarding technical support/consultancies are honoured</p>	



ANNEX III

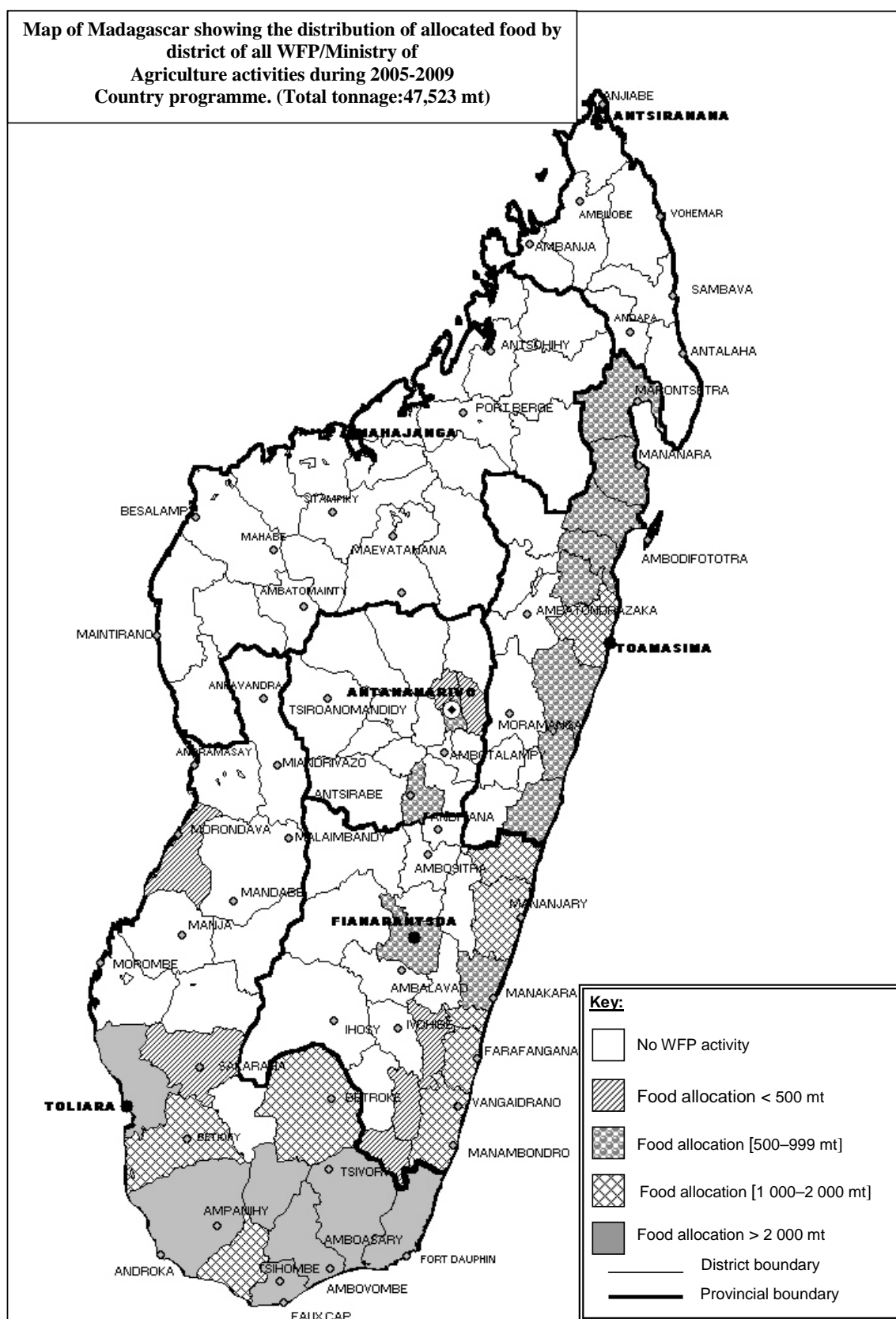
BUDGET PLAN FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMME—MADAGASCAR 10340.0 (2005–2009)				
Basic activities				
	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food products (mt)	16 820	21 106	9 597	47 523
Food products (US\$)	5 104 920	4 612 146	3 113 800	12 830 866
External transport	1 246 530	1 564 166	711 234	3 521 930
ITSH (total)	2 113 433	3 002 962	1 290 413	6 406 807
ITSH (cost per ton)	125.65	125.65	125.65	125.65
Other direct operational costs	478 000	500 000	287 300	1 265 300
Total, direct operational costs	8 942 883	9 679 274	5 402 747	24 024 903
DSC ¹	845 156	882 757	506 888	2 234 801
ISC ²	685 163	739 342	413 674	1 838 179
Total WFP costs	10 473 202	11 301 373	6 323 309	28 097 884
Government contribution	1 930 907	1 170 821	667 234	3 768 962

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a country programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the country programme.



ANNEX IV



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AAG	Agro Action Germany
CARE	Cooperative for Relief and Assistance Everywhere
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DINA	operational contract
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	final delivery point
FFW	food for work
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
IRNC	intensive recovery nutritional centre
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRDC	nutritional recovery day centre
OVC	orphans and vulnerable children
PHS	Periodic household survey
RBM	results-based management
SP	Strategic Priority
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TB	tuberculosis
IU	international units
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability assessment and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization

