



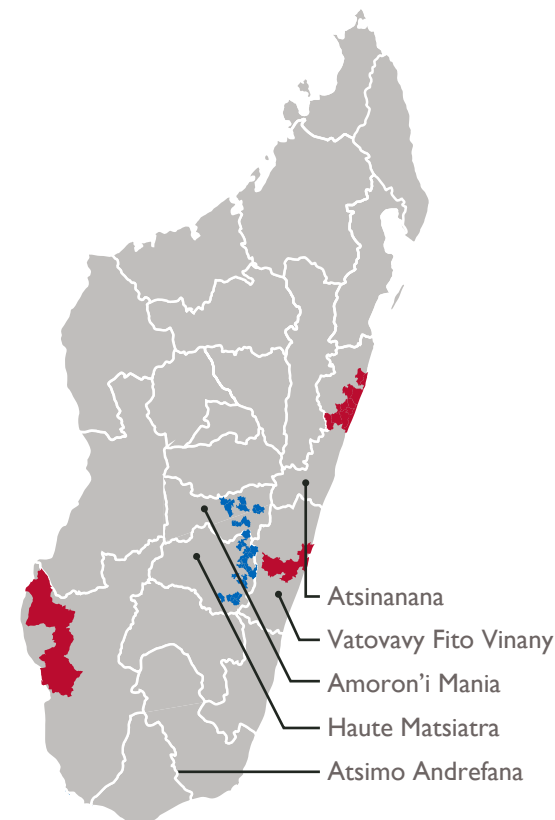
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USAID Madagascar's two development programs, Asotry and Fararano, with funding from USAID's Office of Food for Peace, are together valued at \$75 million, use a multi-sector approach targeting improvements in agriculture, governance, livelihood opportunities, health, and disaster preparedness to address chronic malnutrition.

Over 30 different community-level activities are being conducted with the aim to improve life quality and reduce the stunting rate among the most vulnerable and food insecure populations of Madagascar.

These activities can be grouped into three components: Health and Nutrition; Agriculture and Livelihoods; and Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness. Each component addresses women's empowerment, youth engagement, and governance. Asotry, which is implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), is operating in Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, and Atsimo Andrefana regions. Fararano, implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), is operating in Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fito Vinany, and Atsimo Andrefana regions.

# MADAGASCAR FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES



## HEALTH AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES



### Growth Monitoring Promotion

These activities regularly document the height and weight of young children and provide guidance to parents for healthy growth and preventing malnutrition.



### Community Health Clinic Referrals

Community health volunteers refer children identified as having severe acute malnutrition to community health clinics. The clinics are the most local formal health facility and provide disease treatment and therapeutic care for children with severe acute malnutrition.



### Supplementary Feeding

This activity distributes food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two to augment and strengthen their diets.



### Cooking Demonstrations

Demonstrations are organized by community health volunteers to promote healthy eating using local ingredients.



### Promotion of Essential Nutrition Actions

Community health volunteers visit households to promote healthy and sanitary behaviors like breastfeeding, handwashing, immunization and eating a variety of foods. These messages are also built into activities in agriculture, sanitation and village savings and loans programs to boost healthy behaviors.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

USAID partners work with the private sector to build systems for clean drinking water and sanitation infrastructure to increase community access to clean water.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES



### Agribusiness

Food for Peace activities help farmers access seeds, supplies and market information. Farmers also receive training in basic financial and marketing skills that help improve the management and sales of their farm products.



### Farmer Field Schools

USAID partners help farmers 'go to school' to receive training on customized farming practices for their communities and environments. This activity promotes experimentation and analysis using demonstration plots to help farmers discover the best possible solutions for challenges they face.



### Village Savings and Loan Associations

In a Village Savings and Loan Association peer groups of villagers pool their savings and offer small loans to association members. The accumulated savings and loan profits are distributed back to members. This provides access to credit to those who otherwise would not be able to borrow money, allowing them to invest in small business opportunities.



### Seed and Supply Fairs

USAID partners organize fairs to sell a wide array of seeds and farm supplies. Vulnerable households receive vouchers for use at the fairs enabling them to choose the items that most meet their needs.

## FOOD SECURITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

To sustainably reduce malnutrition and improve prosperity and resilience among the most vulnerable populations

## DISASTER MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES



### Food for Work

Village communities identify the most beneficial work projects needed in their areas. Construction projects hire laborers from the most vulnerable households. The communities benefit from long-term infrastructure projects and workers receive health food rations provided by USAID.



### Disaster Management Planning

USAID partners work with local mayors and disaster management committees to design community disaster management plans. These activities identify potential Food for Work projects, strengthen community preparedness, carry out simulations, and develop early warning systems.