MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROGRAM FOR FOOD SECURITY
Food security presents two aspects:

- **At the global level**: It ensures that the availabilities (local production and/or imports) are sufficient to meet the basic needs; it is a global balance, often theoretical as the availabilities do not always meet the needs;

- **At the family or individual level**: it means that each family member has actually access to the food required for his health and reproduction.

« Food security exists when all human being have at any moment physical and economic access to sufficient nutritive and healthy food that enable them to meet their energetic needs and their preference for food and to have a positive and active life. »

(Food World Summit – 1996)
### Conceptual Frame of Food Security (Macro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Access &amp; Consumption</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Variability in time</td>
<td>• Domestic Production</td>
<td>• Poverty</td>
<td>• Cares and feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fluctuations of prices</td>
<td>• Capacity of imports</td>
<td>• Purchasing power</td>
<td>• Security and quality of food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Political factors</td>
<td>• Reserve of food</td>
<td>• Market transportation and infrastructure</td>
<td>• Safe water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economic factors</td>
<td>• Food aid</td>
<td>• Food distribution</td>
<td>• Health and health system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Conceptual Frame of Food Security of Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of food</th>
<th>Economic accessibility</th>
<th>Good practices of nutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Factors of production</td>
<td>• Activities of support for the improvement of households’ incomes</td>
<td>• Distribution of time of mothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Storage/transformation/conservation of food</td>
<td>• Domestic economy / management of family budget</td>
<td>• Intra-family food distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversification of production</td>
<td>• Microcredit</td>
<td>• Diversification of food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversification of the production system</td>
<td>• Community funds</td>
<td>• Community mobilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The two notions are complementary, however, the first notion has been privileged for a long time, and food insecurity remained stagnant.

In Madagascar, food insecurity presents three aspects:

- Chronical food insecurity which is prevailing during the whole year;
- Seasonal food insecurity during the period of food shortage lasting 04 months, and
- Transitory or temporary food insecurity due to numerous events such as draught, floods, cyclones (natural disasters).
• *Malnourished individuals* are individuals who have permanently insufficient food ration to cover their minimum energetic needs.

• *Individuals in a situation of food insecurity* have permanently insufficient food ration to cover their physiological needs corresponding with their food preferences, which would have enabled them to have an active life and to stay healthy.

**Food situation:**

- Prevalence of food Insecurity: 56.7 (2010) (EPM 2010)
NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION 2016-2020

- **Strategic Axis 1**: Increase of income of the poorest

- **Strategic axis 2**: Improvement of the access to basic social services

  - **SO 04**: Capacity-building, mentoring, non formal education for autonomization and progressive integration to the development process: offering autonomous and productive opportunities to poor people.

  - **SO 06**: Improvement of nutrition of vulnerable groups
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Survival, growth and development
- Appropriate diet
- Health
- Cares for children and women
- Healthcare and healthy environment
- Food security of households
- Information, education, communication
- Resources and control of the human, organizational and economic aspects
- Political structure, cultural and economic
- Potential resources
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

OBJECTIVES

Global Objectives:
• Contribute to the reduction of malnutrition of mother and children;
• Contribute to the diversification of food consumption of households.

Specific Objective:
• Contribute to the improvement of food security all along the year and attenuate the dire effects of food shortage on nutrition of women and children.
HOUSEHOLDS FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

NATIONAL NUTRITION POLICY (PNN)

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR NUTRITION (PNAN)

SA 1 : Prevention of malnutrition
SA 2 : Food security and malnourishment
SA 3 : Taking malnutrition in charge
SA 4 : Emergencies, rehabilitation and development for the reduction of risks of malnutrition
SA 5 : Coordination and improvement of an environment propitious to the development of the nutrition sector
## SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE DES MENAGES (SAM) ET LA NUTRITION (Suite)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axis of d’intervention</th>
<th>Instance</th>
<th>Mode of intervention</th>
<th>Promoted program</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and improvement of environment favorable to the development of the nutrition sector</td>
<td>National Committee for Nutrition (CNN)</td>
<td>Member of the board of the National Committee</td>
<td>National Policy for Nutrition (PNN)</td>
<td>Key-Ministries - Civil Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and nutritional security</td>
<td>National Program for community nutrition</td>
<td>Provision of seeds and agricultural small equipments in the component Improvement of food security of households</td>
<td>Promotion of small gardening and products rich in micronutriments</td>
<td>MinAgri/breeding/Fishing Farmers groupings - NGO - Prevention and nutritional securing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and nutritional security</td>
<td>School feeding</td>
<td>Members of the steering committee for food, nutrition and health at school</td>
<td>Promotion of small gardening and products rich in micronutriments</td>
<td>MinAgri/Breeding/Fishing – Farmers groupings - PCD - BM – NGOs ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Food and nutritional security**: Improvement of access of households to food all along the year.
- **Food and nutritional security**: Enhancement of the activities of nutritional education at school.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of malnutrition</td>
<td>Food Fortification</td>
<td>Member of the technical committee for the redynamization of iodling and fluoring of salt</td>
<td>Fight against the deficiencies in micronutrient</td>
<td>National Office for Nutrition, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency, rehabilitation and development for the reduction of risks of malnutrition</td>
<td>Nutrition Cluster</td>
<td>Member of Nutrition Cluster/ Food security cluster and means of subsistence</td>
<td>Preparation and responses to emergence</td>
<td>All the Departments and NGOs/Associations concerned by nutrition, BNGRC, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, Météo, Mobile phone operators ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and improvement of an environment et favorable to the development of the nutrition sector</td>
<td>Feeding and nutrition of small children – Nutrition of women</td>
<td>Member of the platform ANJE/Ndf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## HOUSEHOLDS FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and improvement of an environment propitious to the development of the nutrition sector</td>
<td>Nutrition of children and women</td>
<td>Member of the Committee/platform Communication Nutrition</td>
<td>Development of institutional communication for advocacy</td>
<td>All the UN agencies NGOs/Associations involved in nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development of social communication in nutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and improvement of an environment favorable to the development of the nutrition sector</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation of the nutrition sector</td>
<td>Member of the group Monitoring and Evaluation of the Nutrition sector</td>
<td>Reinforcement of the monitoring Evaluation and information of the nutrition sector</td>
<td>All the UN agencies NGOs/Associations involved in nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of a system of watch of nutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRATEGIES

The main strategy of households food security is to disseminate the means for increasing, diversifying, and providing the required support services.

The implementation of this component « improvement of households food security » will be achieved in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and its technical services at the regional/local levels as well the other attached proximity services, the community agents, the NGOs and the community itself.

Adapted tools (3A cycle, modules, technical guide, …) will be used to enable the households confronted to food insecurity and nutritional problems to promote their participation to the analysis of problems, more performing agricultural practices, and to better manage the food and non food resources.
**ACTIVITIES**

At the level of sites for community nutrition, the actions to be undertaken should be effected in conformity with the components which underspin households food security, that is to say food vailability, access to foodstuff (financial-physical and social, as well a good nutrition, in order to have a positive synergic effect of the activities undertaken.

The expected effect is that each household is able to provide sufficient food for the members of the family, while prioritizing simple practices to increase the production of households.

Parallely, complementary activities will be undertaken to ensure the sustainability of the program:

- Training in composting technics;
- Training in production technics;
- Use of bio pesticides.
**ROLES OF DRDA AND CIRDA**

1. Harmonize the actions and interventions of the deconcentrated services with those of PNNC (Proximity intervention structure);
2. Ensure technical training of actors;
3. Ensure technical assistance and monitoring;
4. Validate and consolidate.

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO HOUSEHOLDS FOOD SECURITY**

Monitoring indicators include:

- Quantity of distributed/restituted seeds
- Number of agricultural equipments distributed
- Number of beneficiary households
- Rate of malnutrition during the period of food shortage
- Production/surfaces cultivated per crop
Thank you for your attention!