

TANTSAHA FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

Title II

ADRA MADAGASCAR

Fiscal Year 2006 Results Report

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Acronyms

ADRA	=	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDS	=	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
ASBC	=	Agent de Santé à Base Communautaire (Community-based Health Agents)
CI	=	Childhood Illnesses
CSB	=	Corn Soy-fortified Blend
DAP	=	Development Assistance Program
DIP	=	Detailed Implementation Plan
FY	=	Fiscal Year
HQ	=	Head Office
IPTT	=	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	=	Intermediate Results
LOA	=	Life of Activity
M&E	=	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	=	Mother Child Health
MOH	=	Ministry of Health
ORS	=	Oral Re-hydration Solution
PD	=	Positive Deviance
PSI	=	Population Services International
RH	=	Reproductive Health
SO	=	Strategic Objectives
STD	=	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOT	=	Training of Trainers
TT	=	Telegraphic Transfer
UCV	=	Unité de Commercialisation et de Vente
USAID	=	United States Agency for International Development
USD	=	US Dollars

Results Report

Annual Results

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 ('06) was the third year (50% LOA target) of ADRA's DAP implementation. Beyond the challenges of limited access to some target communities; changes in project administration and our need to further improve the quality and standards of communicating development messages to the target communities; the third year's activities performance demonstrate that the project is well on its way to successfully achieving the LOA goals. In some areas the success has been on or above target, however, in activities requiring significant input and participation of the beneficiaries the results have been slower than originally anticipated. There are a few selected activities that did not begin during the first year of project implementation and while these LOA targets may appear below 50% the annual targets were over achieved, documenting the project's team commitment to stay on target with the annual and LOA targets.

As part of an accelerated strategy, during the third quarter of FY '06, the project entered three new communes. ADRA Madagascar now works in 25 out of the 31 communes in the Moramanga District and Anosibe An'Ala District. In the 22 originally entered communes, the project has been able to reach 27,262 households totaling about 129,380 individuals. In the three new communes, the project has started training activities with the potential ASBC trainers to prepare them to being community education activities by the beginning of FY '07.

At the end of this fiscal year, ADRA Madagascar together with ADRA International held a team building workshop with project staff and leadership in Foulpointe. This included four days of active learning and advanced planning. The workshop served to improve relationships and the motivation of personnel, build capacity and to prepare the team for outstanding achievements in the FY '07 project cycle. Newly trained sub-regional coordinators are in-place to provide better supervision for field teams. All the sub-regional offices are operational and offering closer support services to our activity implementation teams.

The project team has worked aggressively to achieve 2006 FY goals over the past year. This progress is evidenced on the Indicator Performance-Tracking Table (IPTT) presented below that documents the results from annual monitoring indicators for the three strategic objectives (SO's) of: *Improve Agricultural Productivity*, *Improve Natural Resources Management* and finally *Improve Household Health and Nutritional Status*. This report highlights the LOA project targets to demonstrate that our progress-to-date has made significant advances for successful completion of the project in 2009.

The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be carried out during the 2nd Quarter of FY 07 and during this evaluation an impact survey assessing the success of project in meeting all the impact indicators will be measured and reported.

Indicator Performance-Tracking Table

N°	Indicators	Measurement units	Baseline (Dec 2003 Jan 2004)	Fy 2004 Target	Fy 2004 Achieved	Fy 2004 Achieved vs Target %	Fy 2005 Target	Fy 2005 Achieved	Fy 2005 Achieved vs Target%	Fy 2006 Target (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved vs Target% (Mid-term)	LOA Targets	LOA Achieved vs Target%
Component 1: Agriculture														
Strategic Objective1: Improved Agricultural Productivity														
1	Impact indicator 1: Number of months with enough household food provisioning	Months	6.1							8			10	
2	Impact indicator 2 : Increase in the yield of promoted crops	Rice	2108.17							3162.25 (50%)			4216.34 (100%)	
		Maize	1196.56							1794.84 (50%)			2393.12 (100%)	
		Cassava	4165.82							6248.73 (50%)			8331.64 (100%)	
		Beans	726.04							1089.06 (50%)			1452.08 (100%)	
		Sweet potatoes	4325.11							6487.66 (50%)			8650.22 (100%)	
		Taro (cocoyam)	3761.36							5642.04 (50%)			7522.72 (100%)	
		Vouandzou (Bambara Bean)	1147.3							1720.95 (50%)			2294.6 (100%)	
		Peanut	1280.45							1920.675 (50%)			2560.9 (100%)	
3	Impact indicator 3: Number of food groups used to prepare family meals in the last 24 hours (dietary diversity index)	Number	4.08							6			8	
4	Impact indicator 4: Percentage of farmers adopting promoted technologies	%	7.1							13			25	
5	Impact indicator 5: Percent of farmers cultivating promoted crops	Rice	88.6							91.8			96.6	
		Maize	29.9							33.9			39.9	
		Cassava	76.9							80.9			86.9	
		Beans	36							40			46	
		Sweet potatoes	19.5							23.5			29.5	
		Taro	10.3							14.3			20.3	
		Vouandzou	11							15			21	
		Peanut	12.3							16.3			22.3	
		Vegetable	11							15			21	

N°	Indicators	Measurement units	Baseline (Dec 2003 Jan 2004)	Fy 2004 Target	Fy 2004 Achieved	Fy 2004 Achieved vs Target %	Fy 2005 Target	Fy 2005 Achieved	Fy 2005 Achieved vs Target%	Fy 2006 Target (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved vs Target% (Mid-term)	LOA Targets	LOA Achieved vs Target%		
6	Monitoring indicator 1: Number of Model Farmers trained	Number		400	0	0	800	457	57	600	968	161	2400	59		
7	Monitoring Indicator 2: Average yield of promoted crops produced by Model Farmers	Rice	Kg/ha										TBD ¹			
		Maize											TBD ¹			
		Cassava												TBD ¹		
		Beans												TBD ¹		
		Sweet potatoes													TBD ¹	
		Taro (cocoyam)													TBD ¹	
		Vouandzou (Bambara Bean)													TBD ¹	
	Peanut												TBD ¹			
8	Monitoring indicator 3: Number of New On-Farm Researchers trained	Number of OFRs	-	-	-	20	0	0	20	29	145	100	29			
9	Monitoring indicator 4: Number of demonstration plot created	Number	-	80	0	0	1800	706	39	2119	2188	103	4800	60		
10	Monitoring indicator 5: Area of land irrigated	Ha		240	732	305	1000	1099	110	633	766	121	3750	69		
11	Monitoring indicator 6: Number of dams built	Number		4	3	75	6	16	267	10	13	130	50	64		
12	Monitoring indicator 7: Length of irrigation canals constructed / rehabilitated	Km		48	47	98	80	64.7	81	88	71	80	480	38		
13	Monitoring indicator 8: Number of Water User Associations created	Number		8	0	0	8	16	200	4	13	325	32	91		
14	Impact indicator 6: Percentage of the farmers reporting the out break of diseases in their livestock during the year	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBD ²			
15	Monitoring indicator 9: Number of small poultry vaccinated	Number	-	20,000	940	5	24,000	26,719	111	28,000	28,067	100	176,000	32		

¹ To be determined through FY 07 using recording sheet submitted to the Model Farmers

² To be determined during the Impact Survey on October 2006 with all of Impact Indicators

N°	Indicators	Measurement units	Baseline (Dec 2003 Jan 2004)	Fy 2004 Target	Fy 2004 Achieved	Fy 2004 Achieved vs Target %	Fy 2005 Target	Fy 2005 Achieved	Fy 2005 Achieved vs Target%	Fy 2006 Target (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved vs Target% (Mid-term)	LOA Targets	LOA Achieved vs Target%
16	Monitoring indicator 10: Number of villages with improved land tenure security	Number	-	8	0	0	10	6	60	12	6	50	66	18
17	Impact indicator 7: Percentage of staple crops lost in storage	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBD ³	
18	Impact indicator 8: Percentage of farmers adopting rodent pest and disease control techniques	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TBD ³	
19	Impact indicator 9: Average household income	US\$ exchanged at accounting rate	\$40.40							\$80.80			\$161.60	
20	Monitoring indicator 11: Length of rural road rehabilitated	Km	-	50	32.291	65	60	62.1	104	70	79	113	375	46
21	Monitoring indicator 12: Number of UCV created	Number	-	16	0	0	4	0	0	20	20	100	50	40
22	Monitoring Indicator 13: Number of Road User Association created	Number		6	6	100	12	10	83	12	12	100	60	47
Component 2: Natural Resources Management														
SO2: Improved Natural Resources Management														
23	Monitoring indicator 14: Area of land under improved natural resources management	Ha	-	-	-	-	-	7420.76 ⁴	-	579			9500	
24	Monitoring indicator 15: Number of hectare reforested	Ha	-	2	10.44	522	12	42.219	352	8	10.77	135	36	176
25	Impact indicator 10: Percentage of farmers adopting improved soil fertility technologies	Mulching	%	0						15			25	
		Cover cropping	%	0						15			25	

³ The last impact survey carried out in middle of October will enable us to have values related to them, which will be considered as a baseline. The targets will be determined from these values. It will be done in such way as the relating baseline value is not available.

⁴ This area value was obtained from the multiplication of household proportion applying natural resources management by average land area of household under improved natural resource management. The same methodology will be used to measure the achievement.

N°	Indicators	Measurement units	Baseline (Dec 2003 Jan 2004)	Fy 2004 Target	Fy 2004 Achieved	Fy 2004 Achieved vs Target %	Fy 2005 Target	Fy 2005 Achieved	Fy 2005 Achieved vs Target%	Fy 2006 Target (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved vs Target% (Mid-term)	LOA Targets	LOA Achieved vs Target%
	Crop rotation		0							15			25	
	Green manure		0							15			25	
	Plowing in crop residue		0.1							15			25	
Component 3: Health and Nutrition														
SO3: Improved household health and nutritional status														
26	Impact indicator 1: % of children 6 to 59.99 months that are stunted (zscore < - 2)	%	53.9							48.9			43.9	
27	Impact indicator 2: % of children 6-59.99 months that are underweight (zscore < - 2)	%								42.5			37.5	
28	Monitoring indicator 1: Number of children participating in the program	Number	-	1000	3097	310	2500	6240	250	10625	18065	170	48,998	56
29	Monitoring indicator 2: % of children 0-5.99 months that are exclusively breastfed	%	45.5							49.3			55.3	
30	Monitoring indicator 3: % of children 6-23.99 months who received breast milk and complementary food	%	84.9							90.13			100	
31	Monitoring indicator 4: % of children that have received a vitamin A cap during the last 6 months	%	56.3							60.3			66.3	
32	Monitoring indicator 5: % of mothers of children that have received a vitamin A cap 2 months after delivery	%	20.4							24.4			30.4	
33	Impact indicator 3: % of children 12 to 23 months that are fully immunized before the first birthday	%	32							47.2			70	
34	Monitoring indicator 6: % of mothers that have had at least one medical check-up 6 weeks after delivery	%	39.1	-						45.46			55	
35	Impact indicator 4: % of mothers with children 6 to 59.99 months that know at least 2 serious symptoms during pregnancy	%	16.8	-						30.08			50	

N°	Indicators	Measurement units	Baseline (Dec 2003 Jan 2004)	Fy 2004 Target	Fy 2004 Achieved	Fy 2004 Achieved vs Target %	Fy 2005 Target	Fy 2005 Achieved	Fy 2005 Achieved vs Target%	Fy 2006 Target (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved (Mid-term)	Fy 2006 Achieved vs Target% (Mid-term)	LOA Targets	LOA Achieved vs Target%
36	Impact indicator 5: % of children 6 to 59.99 months that have been treated with ORS during diarrhea during the last two weeks	%	10.8							16.36			24.7	
37	Impact indicator 6: % of mothers using the appropriate handwashing technique (observation)	%	6.7	-						15.02			30	
38	Monitoring indicator 7: Number of mosquito nets distributed	Number	-				-			2525	1990	79	5490	36
39	Impact indicator 7 % of women with knowledge in the prevention of STI / AIDS	%	62.8							69.68			80	
40	Impact indicator 8: % of men with knowledge in the prevention of STI / AIDS	%	62.8							69.68			80	
41	Monitoring indicator 8: Number of Family Planning products (condoms, etc) sold by ASBCs	Number	-	600	0	0	720	0	0	864	1924	223	5958	32
42	Monitoring indicator 9: Number of ASBCs trained in reproductive health	Number	-	200	201	101	324	308	95	5	107		750	82

⁵ The Program did not originally plan to provide training in reproductive health for the ASBCs in FY 06. However, it did because 3 new Communes were inserted into the planned working areas in the third quarter of FY 06 and new ASBCs were hired by the old ASBCs to cover the area at the meantime. Thus, training had to be organized for them, even if target value was not established at the beginning of FY 06.

SO 1: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

The target communities of the project are farming communities who largely depend on their agriculture production for food security and income generation. This SO is working effectively to ensure that households will be able to produce higher levels of social and physical well-being through increased income and agriculture production. One major project strategy is to empower Model Farmers who train and mentor other farmers in their communities to adopt cultivation of new crops and better farming techniques. The model farmers were trained and developed demonstration plots where they can do field-based teaching for other farmers in the community, especially, the Godsons (mentees). Activities of infrastructure development to increase agriculture productivity such as the rehabilitation of irrigation system are done as FFW activities. For improved income generation and market access, farmers are encouraged to develop Farmer Associations. For more formal collectivities and wholesale capacity building “Unités de Centralisation et de Vente” (UCV) consisting of several Farmer Associations have been organized and legalized. The construction and/or rehabilitation of access roads in collaboration with local communities and government have been key to improving market accessibility for isolated farming regions. Infra structure activities made great gains during FY '06 to successfully advance toward the current LOA target of 50% (this being the mid-point of the project). During the first two years of the project cycle these activities suffered from start-up constraints, but now are doing very well to ensure full catch-up.

Monitoring Indicator 1: Number of Model Farmers Trained

During FY '06, the project trained model farmers (N=968) (59% of LOA targets). This outcome catch-up was possible with our new training strategy which allowed for training rotations to be done with model farmers in the communes and in the field so our Regional Training Center could be used year round for intake training for new model farmers. In FY '07, the project will train the last 975 model farmers, so in the two last years, the project will only do refresher training for the entire 2400 model farmers trained from the beginning of the project.

Monitoring Indicator 3: Number of New On-Farm Researchers Trained

Twenty-nine on-farm researchers (29% of LOA target) were selected to do research with agricultural graduate interns during this past year. Sixteen field experimental studies were conducted with topics ranging from “Exploring New Varieties of Rice and Potatoes” (done in partnership with the National Seed Center), “Production of Ginger for Exportation,” “Crop Rotations in Decreasing Slash & Burn” and “Multi-cycle Rice Production.” The outcomes from these finding have been used to up-date the model farmer curriculum and the lessons learned are diffused to the community in order to increase the crop yields and productions. Our challenge has been the timing for the studies has to coincide with the academic calendar when the interns are available to travel to the field and the agriculture season required for each study. We now have improved contacts with the Agriculture Training Program of the University of Antananarivo which should feed us even more graduate interns for this next year. In the first two years of the project this activity was not implemented, but is fully operational now with nearly 1/3 of the total LOA achieved in one year, it seems very feasible to successfully complete 100% of the target in the next 3 years. This knowledge and capacity building research component of the program is key to helping ADRA benchmark best practice for better achieving our project objectives and sustainability.

Monitoring Indicator 4: Number of Demonstration Plots Created

Two thousands one hundred and eighty eight (2,188) demonstration plots (60% LOA target) were developed during this fiscal year. This FY '06 number represents 103% of the demo plot achieved our five-technique standard for functionality (We teach 8 techniques and we must see five used to have the plot considered functional). This is a big improvement because last year, only 39% of the demo plots established were successful. It's because of the standardization and the advanced training of both the model farmers and our agriculture field agent team.

Monitoring Indicator 5: Area of Land Irrigated

Seven hundred and sixty six hectares (69% of LOA target) of irrigation systems were rehabilitated, representing 121% of the target for FY '06. Most of these lands are rice fields. Rice is the main crops in Madagascar. The beneficiaries of our irrigation systems are committed to adopting improved techniques in the land areas we have aided them in irrigating. With these new water management systems farmers are able to plant year round have two yields of rice per year. Also, in these previously water-poor area farmers are also introducing new crops that can now be watered routinely.

Monitoring Indicator 6: Number of Dams Built

We installed 13 dams (64% of LOA target) into new or rehabilitated irrigation systems during FY'06. With strong community participation many local materials were brought to assist in the construction. At least 25% of the costs of the dam building materials were donated with community match.

Monitoring Indicator 7: Length of Irrigation Canals Constructed and/or Rehabilitated

Seventy-one kilometres (80% '06 targets and 38% of LOA targets) of irrigation channels were installed and/or rehabilitated during the FY' 06. All the irrigation systems (N=13) were built by our FFW beneficiaries and supervised by our technical teams. The Water-User Associations established with each new project will take charge all the ongoing maintenance to better ensure sustainability and long-term impacts. For FY '07 ADRA has worked with local government to declare one day per year community volunteer day to repair and improve these channels.

Monitoring Indicator 8: Number of Water-User Associations Created

325% of the Water-User Associations are trained and operational for FY'06 (91% of LOA target, N=13 Water-User Associations). Sixty-nine percent of them are legally registered and remainder groups are in the process of becoming registered. Each Water-User Association was trained in three topics (each a training session) about community organization, management and water system maintenance and upkeep.

Monitoring Indicator 9: Number of Small Poultry Vaccinated

The project met 100% of poultry vaccination target this FY year (32% LOA target). Working with the field agents, model farmers participated in vaccination campaigns which gave them sustainable skills they can continue after the project will be over. Model farmers were all trained in poultry management while studying at our Regional Training Center. For some sites, there was collaboration with local Community Health Centers to use its cold storage facilities. The project staff would demonstrate techniques by giving the first injection and farmers bought the booster injection with procurement facilitation by the project expert team and did the follow-up immunizations. Poultry is vaccinated for cholera and new castle's disease.

Monitoring Indicator 10: Number of Villages with Improved Land Tenure Security

The project has empowered multiple villages (N=12, 18% LOA) with improved land tenure security. The process includes partnering with local authorities and land owners. During FY '06 the project employed a new technique to get the regional Minister of Agriculture to do the technical training for local farmers and this seems to have helped in removing government red tape that has been slowing down the implementation of this activity.

Monitoring Indicator 11: Length of Rural Road Rehabilitated

In order to facilitate the access to the market, 79 kilometers (46% LOA target) of rural road were rehabilitated in FY '06. These rehabilitations were done by FFW involving thousands of beneficiaries during the food shortage season. Like in our irrigation systems, communities contributed 25% of the

materials by providing local inputs as match. For FY ‘07 ADRA, working with local government will promote one day per year community as volunteer day to repair and improve these roads.

Monitoring Indicator 12: Number of UCV Created

During FY ‘06 the project, for the first time, facilitated the legal registration of our marketing collectives (UCVs) (N=16 and 167% of FY ‘06 target) (40% LOA target, N=20). Our technical staff worked with the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture in an active partnership. In FY 05 18 UCVs were selected but they were not operational. 4 of them merged into 2 UCVs and the number of UCVs selected was found to reduce to 16 in FY 05. In FY 06 4 new UCVs were selected. All of 20 UCVs were becoming operational by the end of FY 06.

All the old UCVs received refresher training in marketing and business management. During FY’06 we began the building of storage facilities for each progressive and motivated UCV. The target plan is for each successful UCV to have its own facilities (storage, office and shop) to house their commercial activities. Forty-four market contracts have been established between UCVs and wholesalers and we will be monitoring how these contracts generate increased revenues for each UCV during FY ‘07. Most of those contracts were facilitated by the Tantsaha marketing experts. Most UCVs now have their business plan being implemented and the rest are working to finalize their plans. To further promote the market potential of our UCVs, during FY ‘06 many regional market fairs (N=14) were conducted. Also, UCV’s were given opportunity to display their outstanding products at the National Agricultural Fair in the nation’s capital in a booth set-up by the Tantsaha Project. This exposure resulted in several new contracts for wholesale product orders for ginger, beans, red rice and corn with regional buyers.

Monitoring Indicator 13: Number of Road User Associations Created

All of our Road User Associations are trained for both improved organization management and road maintenance and upkeep. The trainings are done on location in the field with both topics presented over two days of training. The legal registrations for these associations are now ongoing and that gives them formal legitimacy from the government. This also lets local authorities know of their existence with hopes that improved community/government partnerships will ensure better sustainability and long-term road accessibility past our project closeout. During FY ‘06 new Road Users Associations were formed (N=12) (LOA target 47%).

SO 2: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Monitoring Indicator 14: Area of Land Under Improved Natural Resource Management

This indicator will be measured directly during the impact survey during October, 2006. Hectares of land under improved natural resources management have also been measured indirectly during the recent September, 2005 survey. The survey results indicated that 58.6% of the farmers were applying at least one of the soil protection and soil fertility improvement techniques. The hectares of land on which the farmers apply the techniques vary between 0.0006 Hectares and 13.160 Hectares. On average, each household has 0.514 Hectares of land under improved natural resource management. ADRA is currently working with 24,637 households. So according to the survey average, 14,437 households (24,637 X 58.6%) are applying the soil protection and soil fertility techniques. Using this formula, 7,420.76 hectares of land are under improved natural resource management.

Monitoring Indicator 15: Number of Hectares Reforested

Around eleven hectares were reforested by the community in partnership Tantsaha project staff (135% of target for FY ‘06) (176% LOA targets). The project provided the plants or the seeds for nursery and the communities did the planting with FFW incentives. For the future, the project will have more focus in fruit trees and commercially viable trees. During FY ‘06 the project set-up the

four sub-regional nurseries which work by providing FFW incentives. The LOA target was met in FY '05 so we reduced this activity in order to have more focus on other activities.

SO 3: IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

This SO addresses the issues of food utilization, and general health and hygiene practice at household levels. Awareness building on the importance of nutrition and health, especially for children 0 to 59.99 months and pregnant women have aggressively been shared with many communities. The importance of reproductive health and knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) and HIV/AIDS is also communicated. Activities under this strategy involve children's growth monitoring, supplemental feeding for severely and moderately malnourished children, cooking demonstrations and health and nutrition education for women groups on immunizations, integrated management of childhood illness (CI) and reproductive health (RH). To ensure sustainability we do TOT with community-based health promoters (ASBC), who as members of local communities continue to work with their newly gained skills now and after the project is finished.

The value-added implementation of Commune Champion Project (Project of Santé Net financed by USAID) in 8 Communes of the Moramanga district and Anosibe An'ala is an additional success for our health impact. Having the same goals as our Tantsaha Project with these shared resources we are better able to improve mother and child's health.

During FY '06 we completed successful capacity building for TOT team in *Essential Nutrition Actions in Leadership in Health Management*. Our staff team leaders, working with ADRA Madagascar participated in a MINI-APLI (ADRA Professional Leadership Institute) that reviewed and added to the technical capacity of our leaders.

Monitoring Indicator 1: Number of Children Participating in the Program

During FY '06 we have made great strides to increase the promotion and monitoring of the nutritional status of children at 126 sites with 18,065 (170% of target for FY '06) (56% LOA target) children.

In general, last year, it was noted that the nutritional status of these followed children clearly improved. Around 59 % of these followed children were underweight at the beginning of year FY '06 and only 37% remain in the red and yellow zones at the end of this activity year. These positive results can be explained by the fact the project team did parallel activities with cooking demonstrations (N=533) and community group awareness building (women and farmers) (N=2005) in nutrition. Moreover, 44% of the children we monitored were supplemented with oil and CSB commodities. We supplemented malnourished children in 65 of our 126 sites. Additionally, we conducted over 700 sessions of awareness building for exclusive breast-feeding and did basic nutrition training for mothers of young children and pregnant women (N=1127). Tantsaha health team also partnered with the government to conduct Vitamin A awareness building sessions (N=162).

To ensure future sustainability and to avoid prolonging client dependence, it has proven us useful to stop the CSB and oil supplements in the sites having profited from food distribution over the past 2 years. As an alternative, we have been using positive deviance (PD) methods to encourage model mothers to share their practices with others in their community. Our plan for FY '07 is to better integrate our agriculture and health strategies to improve and maintain the nutritional status of our rural households while expanding our implementation of PD across more communities.

Monitoring Indicators 2 to 6

They have been planned to be determined from the Impact Survey performed in October 2006.

Monitoring indicator 7: Number of Mosquito Nets Distributed

ASBCs by Fokontany (cluster of about 4-5 villages) were trained in “social marketing” for improved use, promotion and sale of health enhancing products such as impregnated mosquito nets (N=1990) (79% FY '06 target) (36% LOA target). Our successful collaboration with PSI in these activities will be continued and reinforced. Our low results are due to the fact that sale of the social marketing products for program was initiated in 8 communes (Commune Champions) at the end of the 22nd quarter of the project. Moreover, the Ministry for Health and Family Planning distributed free super mosquito nets lately to the people vulnerable to the malaria and this reduced the interest of community members to purchase mosquito nets and hence the sale of the nets from PSI by the ASBCs was reduced. Our collaboration with PSI is to be continued and to be reinforced. The coordination of activities with the Ministry for Health is also to be consolidated and better coordinated so we don't compete with their campaigns. ADRA does not anticipate a problem achieving the LOA commitments prior to the end of the project.

Monitoring Indicator 8: Number of Family Planning Products Sold by ASBCs.

To improve the access to RH services, our trained ASBC's also on sold contraceptive products such as pills, condoms & other RH contraceptives (N=1924) (223% FY '06 target) (32% LOA target). Regionally, the surge of sales of these products suggests that the regular users of contraceptives methods have increased also.

Besides product distribution in partnership with PSI, we've carried out 1226 sessions of community training in RH including the family planning. The training of agriculture trained model farmers, education of farmer associations, and the women's group on spacing birth contributed to our impact generating efforts. During FY '07 we also partnered with other USAID projects on a pilot project to assess the feasibility of using Depo-Provera injections and other cutting edge contraceptives. If funding is available ADRA will expand this pilot activity during FY '07.

Monitoring Indicator 9: Number of ASBCs Trained

One of the most successful strategies of our project was to empower local communities with TOT efforts for our ASBC's. These community-based health workers have become the energy that is mobilizing our expansive efforts. During FY '06 we did not plan to do training for new ASBCs but 107 new ASBCs were nevertheless trained. Three new Communes were added to our service coverage area during the 3rd quarter and at least 4 ASBC were trained for each of these. Also, each year local ASBCs were hired as old ones moved or quit their positions. To date many ASBC have been trained (N=616) (82% of LOA target). We target training an additional 152 during FY '07.

Our training plan is comprehensive and done in close implementation partnership with the government MOH. The curriculum is reviewed and/or revised with them each year. We aggressively monitor our training outcomes with pre-test and post-tests. These learning results indicated that during our refresher training 75% of our ASBC's trained improved by 15-20% from pre to post-tests. Our monthly meetings with local health leaders and our ASBC's also positively impact our capacity building efforts.

Monitoring & Evaluation, Audits, and Studies

A. Monitoring and Evaluation

During FY '06 the M&E team actively pre-positioned our project mid-term evaluation (MTE) scheduled for

November 2006. Our mid-term evaluation will have two interrelated activities, namely a quantitative approach based on monitoring data and a qualitative assessment of the project's progress towards achieving our mid-term targets. During October 2006 we will do an optional quantitative impact survey to assess project progress and outcomes to-date. From the on-going data tabulated and assessed it seems our M&E system was working well in providing feedback to beneficiaries, field agents, and project administration on the advancement of the project toward its objectives. At the end of this fiscal year, ADRA HQ backstopping teams partnered with field staff to suggest fine-tuning improvements to our system. To facilitate better tracking of project performance, some changes have been done, especially, for health and nutrition indicators on the last IPTT report. These changes are noted with comments in Appendix 2 for your review.

B. Audit Finding Summary

Title II PL 480 Commodity Audit Summary:

The auditors from ADRA/I who came in April 2006 congratulated the logistics team during exit summary for the running of operations and gave recommendations to excel rather than to correct. The following points were identified on commodity management suggestions:

Finding 1: Requisition for issuance of food commodities from the warehouse is signed and approved by 6 different staff members. Then the approved requisition is used as a basis for release of goods from the warehouse for distribution to beneficiaries. Though this approval process for requisition appears to be well controlled, it does not provide sufficient support documentation to ascertain that the requisition is based on approved beneficiaries and rations. A separate department keeps the list of approved beneficiaries and rations and the information is not shared with the commodities officer.

Finding 2: A requisition for Food-for-Work beneficiaries contains number of beneficiaries, main-days, and quantity of food (oil, rice and CSB). However, the basis for number of beneficiaries, man-days, and quantity is not attached to requisition for verification to ensure that the beneficiaries are paid for actual work done.

Recommendation: The commodities officer should get a list of approved beneficiaries prior to approval quantity of food to be released from warehouse. The commodity officer should match the approved beneficiary list with the activity plan, and also ration size and quantity being requested should be recalculated prior to approval of waybills to ensure accuracy. Also, a list of approved beneficiaries and signatures should be kept on file at the commodity officer's office. It is recommended that the list be attached to the requisition for the commodity officer to verify calculation of quantity of food requested and approval of waybills. Subsequently, the list could be compared with the signed approved beneficiary list.

Action: Just after the audit and fulfilling the requirement of CTS software, we started the new system which is getting beneficiary lists in pre-numbered form with due rations attached with food requisition. Thus, the requisition is approved and cross-checked with beneficiary lists by technical coordinators, then commodity office proceeds to the comparison with activity plan to finally allow warehouse keeper to issue a waybill. Capture of beneficiary roster is now in process and monitoring of distribution reinforced so as to ensure planned rations match with actual quantities distributed.

C. Financial Compliance Review Report Findings and Actions:

During FY 06, ADRA Madagascar underwent an audit by Price Waterhouse Cooper. Following is a summary of the findings, and the actions taken by ADRA.

1. FINDING: Subject to review by PWC, \$84,038 in questioned costs from 2004 remains unresolved.

ACTION: The Internal auditor and the Finance Bureau of ADRA HQ have reviewed the documents of the prior year's questioned costs. Most of them have been cleared. The remaining balance of \$84,038 is waiting for a review by PWC for clearing or for a reimbursement.

2. FINDING: Approximately \$22,916 was allocated to projects for Administration support costs. In 2005, \$16,537 was allocated to projects for such costs. Project budget size was used as the basis for allocation.

ACTION: The office space use and its indirect cost is allocated to users in four steps

Depreciation costs have been distributed to actual users of the office based on the footage.

Also, the other supporting costs for the office building such as guards, janitors, cleaning, maintenance, etc have also allocated to users based on the square footage used.

The space used by the Country Director, Finance Director, accountant, cashier and project coordinator including depreciation and indirect costs for their space were distributed to projects based on each person's timesheet. Because field indirect costs are not included in the basis upon which the NICRA is calculated, those costs are allocated to projects directly through an objective basis applied consistently. Using the NICRA calculation at ADRA HQ as a model, those costs are distributed to projects based on the size of the projects.

The final adjustment to base the distribution on actual costs rather than budgets is being done during FY 06.

3. FINDING: Equipment purchased in the United States for \$198 did not have sufficient price analysis.

ACTION: Documents have been found and ready for further verification.

4. FINDING: Accounting records for Administration and projects were not up-to-date due to delay in posting for several months. Also, there is no evidence that financial reports are reviewed by key management personnel periodically as a means for monitoring and control.

ACTION:

A special effort has been done to catch-up the delayed work. As part of this effort, a new accountant has been hired to reinforce the accounting team. We are considering the possibility to add one more accountant for the Title II project.

Apart from that, revised financial policies and procedures that reflect the realities are in process and ready for implementation by the first month of the new FY.

New accounting software will be operational by the beginning of the new calendar year. The finance team has received training on the new software and starts to use it.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Success Stories

Mayor as Model Farmer



This is the Mayor of Ambohidronono, a rural commune in the central highlands of Madagascar. He is a role model and a pioneer of farming development. A farmer turned politician, he participates actively in the rice and vegetable production. He farms four hectares of rice and vegetables using ADRA's Tantsaha Project training techniques to help him improve his outcomes.

This role model for local farmers doesn't hesitate to roll up his sleeves and work the ground while teaching other farmers what ADRA has taught him. He is eager to show his rural farming constituents that their livelihoods' depend on hard work and he models this daily in the demonstration plots ADRA helped him with and in his other rice fields. "The Mayor is a big supporter of our training programs," says George, ADRA's field agent for the region. He continues, "He goes door-to-door recruiting new trainers for our model farmer program." In his community the Mayor is eager to describe the impact this USAID program has made. With a big broad smile Mayor Mamy says proudly, "My farmers here in Ambohidronono no longer need to borrow money for their seeds as they used to." "Today," he shares "farmers in my commune have plenty of seed reserve and they have more money for taking care of their family needs."

Maurice the Cabbage Entrepreneur



Maurice RAZAKAMANOTRONA has been planting cabbage for years in the highlands of Madagascar, but was using his traditional farming techniques with limited results. In October, 2005 he became one of the Tantsaha Project's model farmers and adopted improved techniques for planting, fertilizing and marketing. Maurice's cabbage field has produced the first technical production after training, and with eagerness he says "I am seeing my dreams come true, I don't care how hard my work is." he says with a smile. "With my field over four miles from my home I am happy to go each day to nurture my growing enterprise." His harvest is ready earlier than expected and so far this year he has doubled his yield and his sales in his local market, Anjiro. His new found success doesn't stop there; he is also entered some of his cabbage into an exhibit into National Market Fair in July, 2006. Maurice is confident that, with what he has learned coupled with his willingness to work hard, he will even produce more in 2007.

Graduation Celebration: New Family Planning Trainers Are Ready to Go!

The USAID-funded Commune Champion sub-program has been a huge success in impacting reproductive health in our ADRA communities. Recently, local authorities celebrated this program's success at our graduation exercise where 16 newly trained health workers were ready to take their family planning messages back to their own community. In Belavabary, one of our Commune Champion communities, ADRA set a goal to have 255 families using family planning methods, but in only a few months we have exceeded this target and have 314 families using new contraceptive interventions. Local authorities have been vocal about their support of ADRA's efforts. The Deputy of the National Assembly eagerly shared, "ADRA is making a considerable difference in our region." "Our ASBC health workers are more confident than ever in teaching condom use and in getting families to explore new contraceptive methods."

(Pictures in Belavabary West Sub-Région "Meeting with local authorities and Mayors of Belavabary)

(Moramanga all local authorities Chief of District, Mayor & Deputy of the National Assembly attend the graduation of ASBCs with Project Director)



Pumpkin: New Recipes for an Underused Vegetable

With their preferred diet being rice and sauce or sauce and rice for three meals per day, it's not an easy "sell" to expand and diversify the diet of rural Madagascar farming families. To improve the nutritional well-being of our beneficiaries ADRA has been out scouting for "positive deviants." These women are local cooks who are using different vegetables with good success. ADRA then asks these local model cooks to share their new recipes with Community Health Workers using locally grown vegetables that are not typically part of the rice sauce diet. Pumpkin, rich in vitamin A, is getting some much deserved attention, with one of our model cooks. New recipes have been developed and are well-accepted by the population. After the pumpkin cooking demonstrations are over local cooks plan what vegetables to experiment with next: green beans, beets, tomatoes, beans, and zucchini were some that made the "to be tried soon" list. The Tantsaha project team has learned our best interventions involve a close integration of both agriculture and health and nutrition technical field team efforts. *(Picture in Antanandava- West Sub-Region during the culinary formation of the ASBC: Pumpkin Dishes)*



Appendix 2- Changes to the IPTT

1. Adding new indicator

The following Monitoring Indicators are created to better tracking the progress of the program activities:

i) Component 3: Health and Nutrition

Monitoring Indicator 1: Number of Children participating in the program

Monitoring Indicator 7: Number of mosquito nets distributed

2. Removing indicator

a. The following indicators have been removed from FY 05 IPTT as there was not direct activity performed by ADRA linked to them. Technical backstopping from ADRA International was working with program team to do this studies and review.

i) Component 3: Health and Nutrition

Monitoring indicator 5: Number of mothers of children 6 to 59.99 months having had at least 2 TT injections before the birth of their youngest child;

Monitoring indicator 6: Number of Mothers of children 6 to 59.99 months that have had at least 2 medical check-ups during pregnancy;

Monitoring indicator 7: Number of mothers with children 6 to 59.99 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel;

Impact indicator 8: Contraceptive prevalence rate among women ages 15 to 49 in marital or consensual unions.

b. The following Impact Indicator has also been removed since it stated the same thing as the Monitoring Indicator 1 (as referred to FY 05 IPTT). The difference resides only on the unit of measurement.

i) Component 2: Natural Resources Management

Impact Indicator 1: Percent hectares protected through Natural Resource Management

3. Changing Indicator type

a. Impact Indicator 7 was converted to Monitoring Indicator as it is set up to follow up the program activity in helping farmers to get property owner.

Impact Indicator 7: Number of villages with improved land tenure security.

4. Rewording indicator

a. Rewording has been done for the following monitoring indicators to better track the progress of the Program activities.

i) Component 1: Agriculture

“**Monitoring Indicator 3:** Number of On-Farm Researchers Operational” has been changed to “Number of New On-Farm Researchers Trained”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 4:** Number of demonstration plots functional” has been changed to “Number of demonstration plots created”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 8:** Number of Water User Associations operational” has been changed to “Number of Water User Associations created”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 11:** Number of UCV operational” has been changed to “Number of UCV created”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 12:** Number of Road User Associations operational” has been changed to “Number of Road User Associations created”.

b. Rewording was made to bring to the fore the parameter to be measured for the indicators as followed.

i) Component 1: Agriculture

“**Monitoring Indicator 5:** Ha of land under irrigation” is becoming “Area of land irrigated”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 7:** Km of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated” is becoming “Length of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 10:** Km of rural road rehabilitated” is becoming “Length of rural road rehabilitated”.

ii) Component 2: Natural Resources Management

“**Monitoring Indicator 1:** Hectares of land under improved natural resource management” has been modified as “Area of land under improved natural resource management”.

c. Proportion has been used instead of number for the following indicators to better visualize the situation.

i) Component 3: Health and Nutrition

“**Monitoring Indicator 1:** Number of children 0 to 6 months who were exclusively breastfed for minimum three months” has been reviewed to “% of children 0-5.99 months that were exclusively breastfed”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 2:** Number of children 6 to 23.99 months who received breast milk and complementary foods” has been review to “% of children 6-23.99 months who received breast milk and complementary food”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 3:** Number of children 23 to 59.99 months who have received a vitamin A cap during the year” has been reviewed to “% of children that have received vitamin A cap during the last 6 months”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 4:** Number of mothers of children 6 to 59.99 months that have received a vitamin A cap 2 months after delivery” has been reviewed to “% of mothers of children that have received a vitamin A cap 2 months after delivery”.

“**Monitoring Indicator 8:** Number of mothers with children 6 to 59.99 months that have had at least one medical check-up after the last delivery” has been reviewed to “% of mothers that have had at least one medical check-up 6 weeks after delivery”.

Further rewording was made for some indicators mentioned in this section c to better follow the situation of children and mothers.

- d. Impact Indicator 2 (*Component 3: Health and Nutrition*) has been changed as it was expected to measure weight-for-age, which reflects underweight instead of weight-for-height (indicator of acute malnutrition).

“**Impact Indicator 2:** % of children 6 to 59.99 months that are wasted (zscore < -2)” has been changed to “% of children 6 to 59.99 months that are underweight (zscore < -2)”.

5. Re-numbering indicator

Indicators in the IPTT have been re-numbered after adding/removing indicators or changing indicator type.

i) Component 1: Agriculture

Impact Indicator 8 is becoming Impact Indicator 7.

Impact Indicator 9 is becoming Impact Indicator 8.

Impact Indicator 10 is becoming Impact Indicator 9.

Monitoring Indicator 10 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 11.

Monitoring Indicator 11 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 12.

Monitoring Indicator 12 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 13.

ii) Component 2: Natural Resources Management

Monitoring Indicator 1 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 14.

Monitoring Indicator 2 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 15.

Impact Indicator 2 is becoming Impact Indicator 10.

iii) Component 3: Health and Nutrition

Monitoring Indicator 1 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 2

Monitoring Indicator 2 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 3

Monitoring Indicator 3 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 4

Monitoring Indicator 4 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 5

Monitoring Indicator 8 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 6

Impact Indicator 9 is becoming Impact Indicator 7

Impact Indicator 10 is becoming Impact Indicator 8

Monitoring Indicator 9 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 8

Monitoring Indicator 10 is becoming Monitoring Indicator 9