



# Participatory Ex-ante Impact Assessment of Nutrition-sensitive Interventions in Madagascar: Differences by Gender and Location

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## Context

- Food and nutrition insecurity persists in Madagascar especially in rural area
- Food security and nutrition project starts working in South East of Madagascar targetting women (15-49years) and children under 24 months in 3 districts (Fig.1 and 2).



How to better designing project interventions aiming better results?



**Assess the perceived impact of interventions by the community before their implementation.**

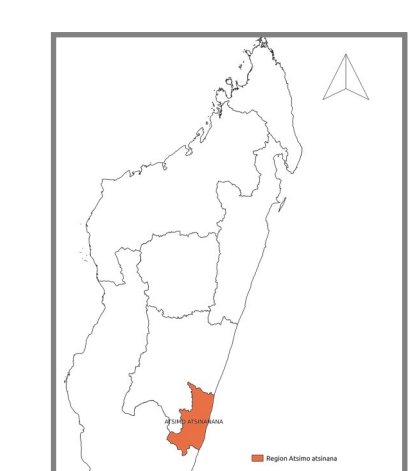


Fig 1: Map of Madagascar with the South East region



Fig 2: Targeted districts of project and area of study



Fig.3: Group of men working on ranking the 8 predefined criteria



Fig.4: Group of women discussing about impact rating

## Methodology

- Workshops during the 2nd lean period (December 2020) in 3 districts of Atsimo Atsinanana
- 11 gender-disaggregated workshops with 6 to 7 participants per workshop : 80 participants in total (Fig.3 and 4)

Methodology inspired by Framework for **Participatory Impact Assessment (Fopia)** as developed by Schindler *et. al* in 2016

### 1.Criteria ranking

- The group ranked 8 criteria
- Weight of criterion

### 2.Impact rating

- Each participant rated 14 specific interventions from -3 to +3 through each criterion
- Overall and weighted impact

### 3.Intervention selection

- Each participant choose 3 interventions

## Results and discussions

### 1. Criteria ranking

Table 1: Ranking of 8 criteria according to participants perceptions

Overall ranking	Criterion
1	Income
2	Food self-sufficiency
3	Skills and knowledge
4	Gender relations
5	Labor burden
6	Well-being
7	Resilience
8	Food diversification

- For both gender and all locations, income and food self-sufficiency are the most important criteria
- Food diversification is not yet prioritized by the community

### 2. Overall impact rating



Positive impact:

- Mostly for skills and knowledge, well-being
- Kitchen garden and farmer field school get the higher overall impact rating

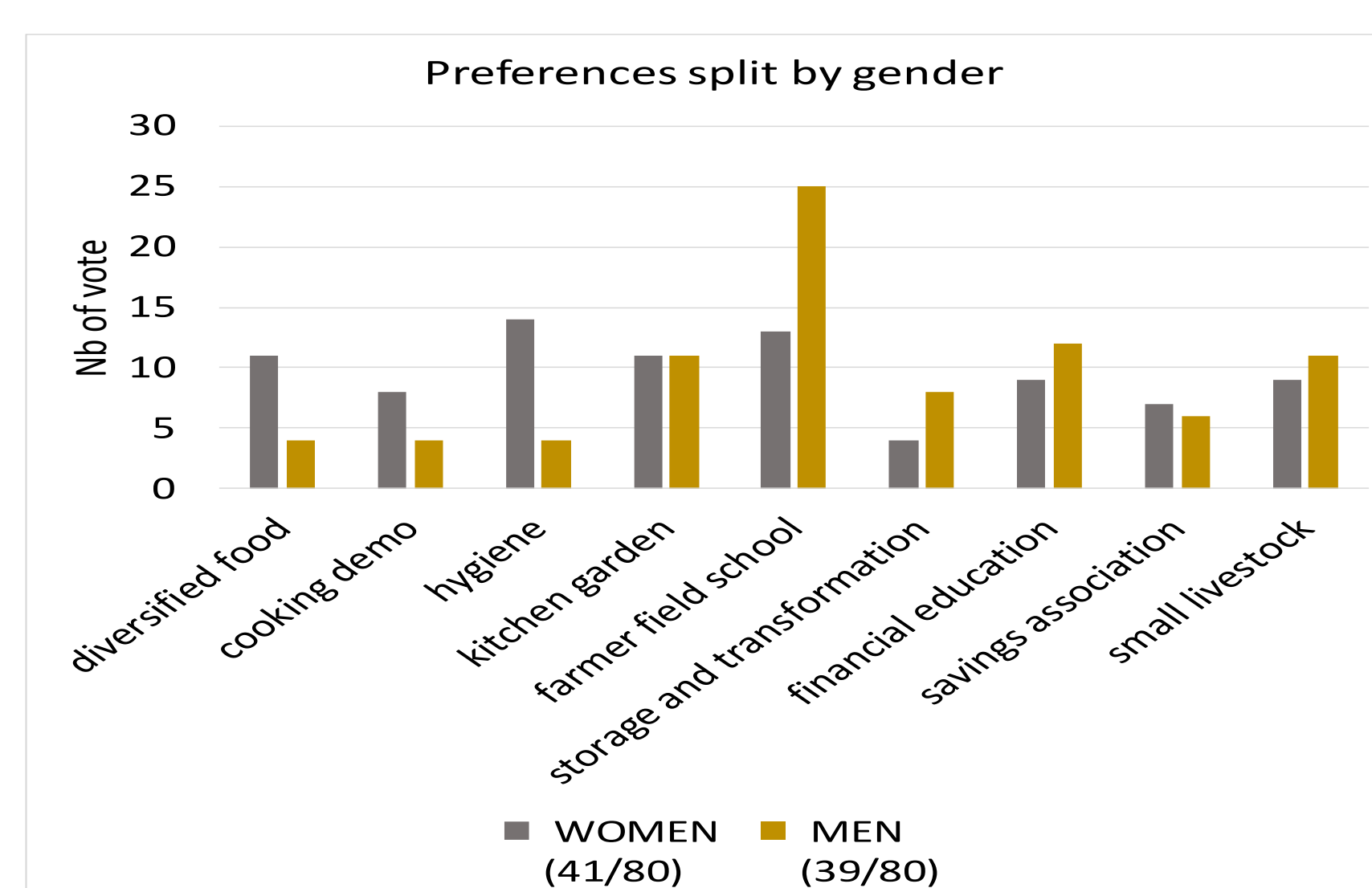


Negative impact:

- Mostly for labor burden and income
- Hygiene sensitization, farmers organization and small livestock rearing get the lowest impact rating

### 3. Interventions selection

#### Preferences split by gender

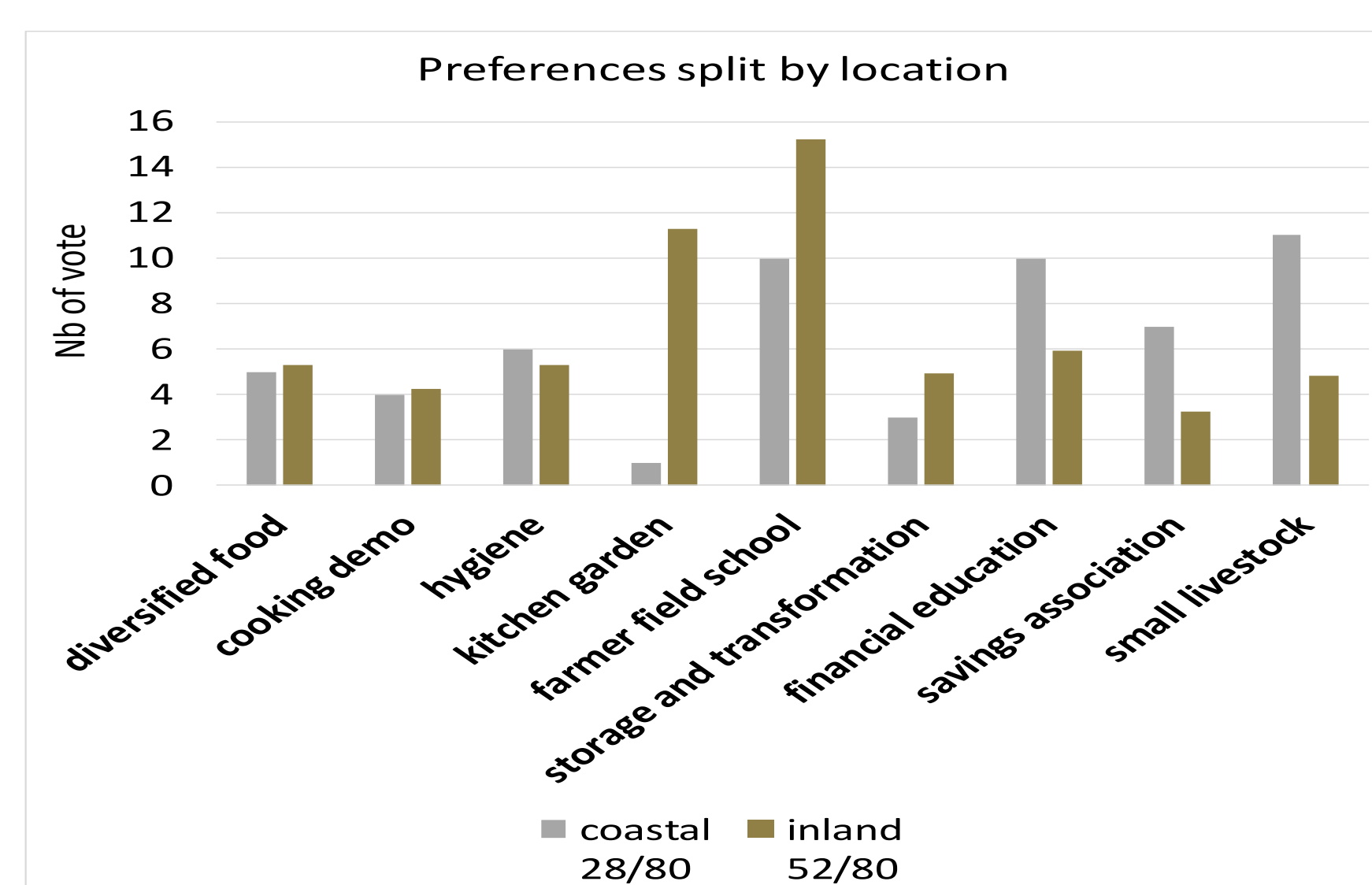


9 interventions out of all 14 interventions studied are presented in the diagram

- Men choose technical activities
- Women more interested in nutrition and hygiene interventions

Explained by the gender role distribution in rural area of Madagascar: women as care-givers and men as livelihoods responsible

#### Preferences split by location:



9 interventions out of all 14 interventions studied are presented in the diagram

- Coastal cluster more attracted by cash income source
- Inland cluster prefer food production interventions

Explained by the main activities of each cluster : cash crop for coastal and food production for inland location

## Conclusion

- Income and food self-sufficiency are perceived as the most important criteria to achieve food and nutrition security in the South East of Madagascar
- To overcome with negative impact perceived, reinforce the sensitization at community level and work with local leaders, testimony, etc.
- Men and women should be involved equally in project interventions aiming the adoption : facilitate women land access, gain men's interest for nutrition by involving them in all activities related to nutrition
- Design separately the interventions for each location that will take into account the main livelihoods of beneficiaries

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References:  
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