

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

The global levels of world hunger are on the rise year by year, and people from various countries are still facing it. The problem of hunger has been persistent since primary centuries where people suffer from a serious shortage of food, particularly in developing countries.¹ Relating to the world hunger problem, the world's population growth and life expectancy make it more complicated to determine resolutions, programs, and adequate strategies to ensure that the whole world population can access food and nutrition needs.²

The existing high level of world hunger has a negative influence on economic growth where undernutrition can cost nation's economy with more than hundreds of millions of dollars per year. It signifies that the increased level of hunger results slowed economic growth. Nationally, Concern worldwide US's research results from several countries prove that the rise of hunger effect negatively national economy and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) percentage.³ Furthermore, the probability risk of chronic disease due to hunger is high. Children are stunted and pregnant women have a risk for their own lives as well as the babies in health problems or sometimes death.⁴

¹ Jane Amunga, "A New Decade for Social Changes," *Technium Social Sciences Journal* 35 (2022): 318.

² José Luis Sánchez García, Ismael Beiro Pérez, and Juan María Díez Sanz, "Hunger and Sustainability," *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istrazivanja* 32, no. 1 (2019): 3, <https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2019.1583588>.

³ Kieran McConville, "THE ECONOMICS OF HUNGER," *Concern*, last modified 2021, accessed November 6, 2022, <https://www.concernusa.org/story/the-economics-of-hunger/>.

⁴ Katherine Alaimo, Mariana Chilton, and Sonya J. Jones, "Food Insecurity, Hunger, and Malnutrition," *Present Knowledge in Nutrition: Clinical and Applied Topics in Nutrition*, no. January (2020): 311–326.

The Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) represents that in 2021, the statistic of people facing hunger reached between 702 and 828 million. This was higher by 46 million people, compared to data from the same source in 2020. This number indicates that almost one in nine people in the world live with a lack of food and 12.9 percent of the world's population endured malnutrition.⁵

Hunger appears in different parts of the world, particularly in Southeast Asian and African countries including Madagascar.⁶ With the unstable economy, most of the Malagasy population lives below the poverty line. In the 2012 Global Hunger Index⁷, Madagascar was already at a serious hunger level with a score of 34.5. Approximately 10 years later in 2022, Madagascar ranks 119th out of 121 countries with a score of 38.7 and considered as a country with an alarming level of hunger.⁸

The population of Madagascar is estimated at 26 million and almost 70 percent of Malagasy people live on less than USD 1.90 a day. This depth poverty in Madagascar leads to a great concern about hunger issues. Consequently, the 2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey indicated that 6 percent of the population had acute malnutrition and about 42 percent of chronic malnutrition.⁹ In addition, the

⁵ FAO et al., "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI). Repurposing Food and Agricultural Policies to Make Healthy Diets More Affordable" (2022).

⁶ Yetersiz Beslenme, "The Problem of Hunger in the World and a New Model Proposal to Solve This Problem" 11, no. 21 (2022): 63.

⁷ GHI is a tool used to measure hunger at the global with five scores. It characterizes low level with a score of ≤ 9.9 , moderate with 10.0-19.9, serious with 20.0-34.9, and extremely alarming with ≥ 50.0 .

⁸ Global Hunger Index, "Global Hunger Index 2022 : Madagascar," no. October (2022).

⁹ World Food Programme, "Country Brief: Madagascar," no. June 2022 (2022), www.wfp.org/countries/Madagascar.

WFP’s statistics demonstrate that 1.64 million people are living in food insecure and require humanitarian assistance.¹⁰

Table 1. 1 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Lowest Ranking Countries 2020-2022

2022 ranking	Country	2000	2007	2014	2022
114	Liberia	48.2	30.0	34.8	32.4
115	Niger	52.5	40.2	32.8	32.6
116	Haiti	40.9	41.7	32.6	32.7
117	Chad	50.7	49.0	40.7	37.2
118	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	48.0	42.2	38.7	37.8
119	Madagascar	42.5	37.2	37.3	38.7
120	Central African Republic	48.8	46.8	44.6	44.0
121	Yemen	41.3	38.4	41.7	45.1

Source: *Global Hunger Index Scores by 2022 GHI Rank*

Compared to other countries ranked below Madagascar, it is the only country with a stable political situation that still suffers from hunger. The protracted internal armed conflict in Central African Republic has devastated the country which leads population to leave the country and sheltering in neighbouring countries.¹¹ Likewise, Yemeni Civil War have left not only thousands of death and millions of people displaced but also impacts on the country’s food problem.¹²

To resolve world problems, the United Nations (UN) adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to achieve social priorities worldwide where eradicate extreme poverty and hunger is goal 1. Learning from the failure of the MDGs helped to learn from past experiences, adapt approaches, and strive for

¹⁰ World Food Programme, “Madagascar,” *World Food Programme*, accessed October 12, 2022, <https://www.wfp.org/countries/madagascar>.

¹¹ World Food Programme, “Central African Republic,” accessed November 14, 2022, <https://www.wfp.org/countries/Central-African-Republic>.

¹² World Food Programme, “Yemen,” accessed November 14, 2022, <https://www.wfp.org/countries/Yemen>.

more effective and inclusive development strategies in the future. The idea of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) appeared to move the world to a sustainable trajectory. As hunger remains a critical problem in international development, the goal of ‘Zero Hunger’ became the second goal of SDGs which addresses environmental sustainability and food security challenges.¹³

Since hunger is a worldwide challenge, various organizations exist with the goal to end it as well including the World Food Programme (WFP). It has become the world’s largest humanitarian organization fighting hunger and successful most particularly in its logistical and operational to respond emergencies. The WFP works in 123 countries and territories with emergencies caused by conflict, climate shocks, and other disasters.¹⁴ Madagascar is one of the countries the WFP works to prevent malnutrition, reduce stunting, and extend nutritional support. For instance, in case of cyclones, the WFP prepositioned food in strategic areas for a faster response. After the disaster, WFP raced to reach those affected by cyclones distributing assistance whether cash or food. In supporting emergency response, the WFP liaised with other humanitarian and government as partners. In addition, the World Food Program expanded its UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to facilitate assessment, community access, and cargo delivery to difficult-to-reach regions while assisting farming families in strengthening their resilience and adapting to extreme climates.¹⁵

¹³ Sanjiv Kumar, Neeta Kumar, and Saxena Vivekadhish, “Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS): Addressing Unfinished Agenda and Strengthening Sustainable Development and Partnership,” *Indian Journal of Community Medicine* 41, no. 1 (2016): 1–4.

¹⁴ World Food Programme, “Where We Work,” accessed January 9, 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/countries>.

¹⁵ World Food Programme, “What the World Food Programme Is Doing in Madagascar,” accessed January 9, 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/countries/madagascar>.

The organization focuses on the country's problem and programmatic framework based on coherent country portfolios to reach the global commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its associated Sustainable Development Goals. One of the strategy implemented to fight world hunger is the WFP Strategic Plan during 2018-2025 in 82 countries depending on given timeline.

Learning from the failure of National Development Plan “Zero Hunger”, with the assistance of the World Food Programme, Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) from 2019 to 2024 has been implemented as a new strategy towards zero hunger. In this review, the main application focus to support Madagascar in eliminating food insecurity as well as malnutrition. WFP's work is concentrated in the disaster-affected southern, south-western and south-eastern regions. Its main programs are the support of children, pregnant women and girls and nursing mothers for the prevention of acute malnutrition, as well as the improvement of school results by providing childcare.¹⁶ Thus, as an organization placed to help and support response to any form of food insecurity, WFP has a positive impact whether direct or indirect, intended or unintended changes in the lives of those who benefit from their assistance.¹⁷

Therefore, this research focuses on analysing the role of WFP as an international organization (IO) in achieving SDGs 2 zero hunger in Madagascar with the specific program of the Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024).

¹⁶ WFP Ministère de l'économie et du Plan, CREAM, “Revue Stratégique Nationale « Faim Zéro » de Madagascar” (2018): 15.

¹⁷ World Food Program, “Impact evaluation,” [Impact evaluation | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/publications/impact-evaluation) (accessed October 18, 2022).

1.2 Problem Statement

As one of the countries with alarming food security and nutrition, Madagascar is facing an enormous challenge in fighting hunger. Despite numerous efforts and strategies in the past, they have failed, and the situation has worsened. As an international organization aims saving and changing lives by providing food assistance, the WFP is present in Madagascar to reach the SDGs 2 zero hunger with the new strategy “Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) as a strategy guide. The WFP integrated to the achievement by helping the country establish effective systems for crisis response, social protection, school feeding, malnutrition prevention, and resilient livelihoods. To maximise the result of the plan, WFP will support in the development of a shock-responsive social protection system linked to a robust national emergency preparedness and response system.

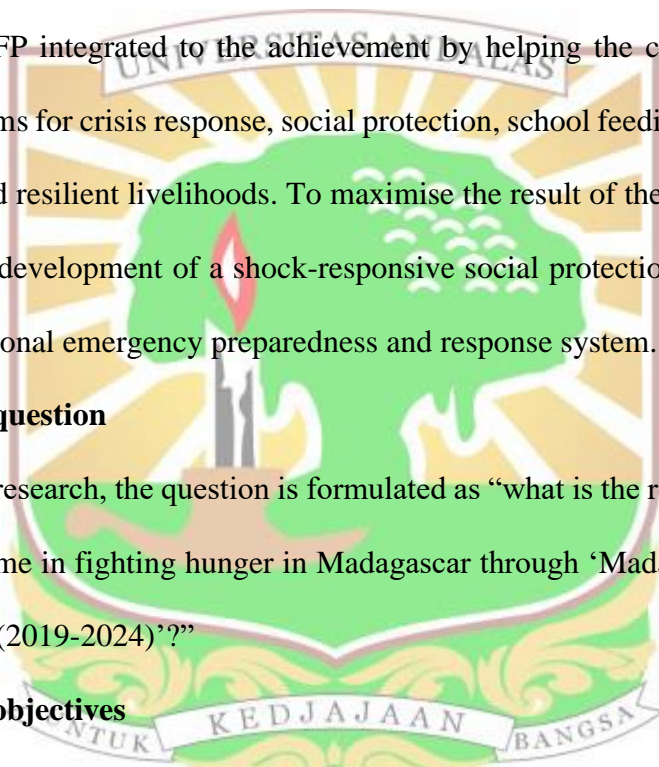
1.3 Research question

In this research, the question is formulated as “what is the role of the World Food Programme in fighting hunger in Madagascar through ‘Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024)’?”

1.4 Research objectives

Based on the question mentioned above this research aims to:

- 1) Describe Madagascar’s situation concerning hunger problem.
- 2) Analyse the World Food Program’s role in fighting Hunger in Madagascar through “Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024)”.



1.5 Research benefits

This research aimed to the following benefits:

1. Academically, it is hoped that this research can improve knowledge in the international relations field about international organizations as non-State actors, specifically WFP organizations, the hunger situation in Madagascar and strategies to fight hunger. For future researchers concerning hunger and WFP, this research can be useful to ameliorate the research. Looking forward that this research can be used as a reference in the development of International Relations studies.
2. Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for readers in increasing understanding regarding the role of WFP to respond food insecurity in Madagascar. It is wished that through this research the hunger problem faced by the country will be solved and bring positive results into Malagasy people's life. Also, the WFP continues to work in resolving other global problems.

1.6 Literature review

For this study research, there are several references and other sources which discuss similar topics including the hunger problem and World Food Programme. The review of the literature is used to provide more understanding of the topic.

The first one is a journal article written by Lincoln J.Fry in 2020 titled Hunger in Madagascar: A Case Study.¹⁸ This journal article is written as a project with the purpose to demonstrate current survey research as a means to assess the scope of hunger in African countries including Madagascar. It explains that from

¹⁸ Lincoln J.Fry, 1.

the UN Food and Agriculture Organization Report in 2019, the number of people facing hunger was estimated at around 925million worldwide and 239 million in sub-Saharan Africa. This large number made Africa ranks as the second largest continent of hungry people after Asia and the Pacific. As part of African countries, Madagascar has critical hunger problem with 92 percent of the population living below two dollars per day. The poverty in the country leads to a level of hunger that is alarming and ranked 114 out of 117. Climate change and natural disaster such as cyclones remain the major causes of hunger in Madagascar as it affects smallholder farmers. The results of this study show that the two main factors identified as hunger predictors are gender and the rural-urban dimension. Thus, other factors like poverty and also high employment in the agriculture sector causes part of hunger reasons. The most important implication of this is the government's necessity to reach out to the population with food-related programs and assure its power to address hunger.¹⁹

This journal article can be used as a reference and data to understand more of the hunger situation in Madagascar. Likewise, this previous research helps to find out the main factors leading to high level of hunger. However, there are some differences between this research and the research to be carried out. In this journal, the author focuses on the existing situation about hunger in African countries particularly Madagascar as a case study. Thus, the purpose of the research is to identify the factors that predict hunger in the country. While in this research the main focus will be the hunger problem in Madagascar after many attempts completed by the government which have failed. Moreover, this paper aimed to

¹⁹ Lincoln J.Fry, 2-4.

concentrate on WFP's contribution to fight hunger in Madagascar following the new strategies.

The second review is a journal article written by Olena Kotykova, Mykola Babych, Anna Iagodzinka and Tabatskova in 2022 entitled Global Implementation of Zero Hunger Policy.²⁰ The main purpose of the research is to analyse the system and functions of specific agencies, programs and up to United Nations funds that make sure the implementation of the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs 2). As well as identifying the mechanisms of global initiatives for the effective implementation of the Zero Hunger policy. As a result, five steps should be implemented. Starting with the three based components: regulatory support, international organizations coordinated by the UN, and the application of framework and program at the national level. Secondly, the functions of organisations ensuring the implementation must be systemized and determined impacts. Third, FAO (Food Agriculture Organization)'s SDG2 implementation is determined by the specificity of objectives according to the activity and level. Fourth, FAO has the potential level in helping countries with challenges in SDG2 through the global strategy and projects consisted in the organization. The last one is the involvement of FAO in securing global processes for the implementation in several areas such as resources, climate change, promoting policy dialogue, and strengthening the institutional environment.

The journal article discusses the implementation of a zero hunger policy which is very similar to the topic that will be argued. In that case, the paper is used as a supplement reference and also more understanding of hunger as a global issue.

²⁰ Kotykova Olena et al., "No Kotykova Olena et Al., "Global Initiative on Implementation of Zero Hunger PolicyTitle," *Journal of Gender, Agriculture and Food Security* 1, no. 3 (2016): 2.

Likewise, the result of the study demonstrates the importance of agencies, programs, and organizations in the implementation of zero hunger. The implication of the organizations in hunger explained in the journal is helpful to a better analysis of the subject of the contribution of WFP in fighting hunger in Madagascar.²¹

There are differences between this journal article and the current research in actors and the level of analysis. The authors argue with reference to agencies, programs and the United Nations that ensure the implementation of the SGD2 zero hunger while in this research the focus will be mainly on WFP as an actor in contribution to fight hunger in Madagascar. In addition, as the title mentioned the journal article generally examines the initiative of zero hunger implementation globally whereas the thesis research will concentrate on one specific country, Madagascar. Furthermore, the main purpose of the journal article is to identify the components for the successful implementation of zero hunger while the research will be concentrated on WFP and their contribution to the hunger problem faced by Madagascar.

The third journal article is titled the World Food Programme and the Nobel Peace Prize 2020 written by Kjell Havnevik in 2021.²² In this writing, the author argues to evaluate whether the WFP was worthy to get hold of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2020. To analyse the WFP's work, Kjell Havnevik started from the central strategy and activities of the organization to combat world hunger and also to identify funding sources and beneficiaries. As it mentioned, the WFP was established in 1961 and institutes together with Food Agriculture Organization

²¹ Kotykova Olena et al., 2-18.

²² Kjell Havnevik, "The World Food Programme and the Nobel Peace Prize 2020," *Forum for Development Studies* 48, no. 3 (2021): 371.

(FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) under United Nations.

The result of the study discovered some key points of the strategies of work implemented by WFP. The WFP employs five steps to achieve zero hunger. The first one is to place the 'further behind first' to advance comprehensive development. The next step is 'pave the road from the farm to the market'. In this step, WFP's objective is to have more effective supply chains. The third step is 'to reduce food waste' which basically means avoiding any waste in developed countries and waste in production in developing countries. 'Encourage a sustainable diversity of crops' is the fourth step. In this step, WFP focuses on educating farmers on a variety of agricultural crops for better nutrition and climate change. The last step is 'to make nutrition a priority'. The combination of the cited steps serves to contribute to SDG2 (zero hunger) as well as SDG3 (good health for all) since WFP concerns.

In part of the analysis, the author argues with the major areas of work of WFP to achieve its objectives of zero hunger. The WFP concentrates on six areas: smallholder market support, local market development, supply chains of food, food system and limited livelihoods, eco-systems, and resilience building. As an organization that combats hunger, the WFP helps in with contributions, expenditures and beneficiaries. The WFP works with donors where in 2019 the contributions totalled around 8 billion USD. After receiving the donation, the WFP expenditures help countries with conflict and impacted from the covid-19 suffering from food security such as Yemen, South Soudan, and the Syrian Arab republic.

The Nobel Prize received by WFP is worth its humanitarian assistance to people and peace.

This journal article is used as a reference in understanding more about the strategies and objectives of WFP. Plus, it is necessary to look at the performance of WFP as an organization fighting hunger to be able to study their contribution in Madagascar. Besides, the journal article mentioned steps used by WFP to attain zero hunger which is very important to know their way of working as WFP does in Madagascar through the Madagascar Country Strategy Plan placed from 2019 to 2022. The WFP works in countries with hunger problems such as almost of developing countries. This proves the choice of WFP to work in Madagascar with its high level of hunger.²³

Otherwise, there are some differences between the journal article and the research regarding the study focus and the aims. The author argues on the WFP, whether was worthy of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2020 by explaining its performances, strategies, objectives, areas of work and other more while in this research the main discussion will be on the contribution that WFP brings to Madagascar to fight hunger. Moreover, the main objective here is to determine the worthiness of the WFP to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020, which is different from the aim of this research, which is to examine the WFP and its strategies to end hunger in Madagascar.

The fourth review is a journal article written by Claire El-Jor, Berna Rahi, Myriam El Khoury Malhame, Lama Mattar, Soha Moussa, and Nadine Zeeni entitled Assessment of the World Food Programme Summer Camps in Lebanon: A

²³ Kjell Havnevik,371-364.

Model of Effective Interventions for Vulnerable Adolescents.²⁴ Every year, WFP offers health and nutrition summer camps presenting Syrian and Lebanese in improving both physical and mental well-being to improve social cohesion. After the 2019 WFP summer camp, the authors decided to present a study designed to assess the camp's effectiveness as well as provide recommendations for improvement. The result of the study shows a positive attitude from the students and instructors and administrators. In general, the WFP summer camp in Lebanon was shown to be an estimable advantage in education support and development. The positive impact of the WFP Health and Nutrition summer camps overall addressed the intellectual, skills and social needs of participants. In conclusion, the authors stated that the summer camps are estimable to support education and development.²⁵

The research has shown a positive impact of the WFP summer camps. In addition, this journal article is significant to contribute to the research as a reference to identify more concerning WFP activities besides fighting hunger. Also, it shows that WFP activities and programs bring positive impacts and development to the society which is hoped to the contribution of WFP in Madagascar by helping the country to fight hunger. Compared to the research, there are some differences. The journal article discusses education activity by the WFP in Lebanon while this research is mainly based on the WFP's activity to fight hunger. Moreover, the country focuses on this journal article is Lebanon which makes the differences with the research since it is particularly study about Madagascar. Last one is the

²⁴ Claire El-jor et al., "Assessment of the World Food Programme Summer Camps in Lebanon : A Model of Effective Interventions for Vulnerable Adolescents" (2021): 1416.

²⁵ Claire El-jor et al.,1416-1425.

differences in aims where the journal is done to evaluate the WFP's effectiveness while the research goals is to discuss on the topic of WFP's contribution.

The fifth review is a journal article written by Inna Semenenko, Ruslan Halhash, and Yevhen Ivchenko in 2019 titled Role of International Organizations in Promoting Sustainable Development in Conflict-Affected Regions: Case of Luhansk Region in Ukraine.²⁶ Authors examine the role of international organizations in promoting and achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine the Luhansk Region. The result of the study indicates four international organization activities in contribution to sustainable development in Luhansk: promotion of reforms in conflict-affected, promotion of small and medium business development, solution of social issues, and environmental innovation.²⁷

It is clear that each organization has a different role in a different country and different goals. However, this journal article provides more understanding of how organization work to promote Sustainable Development including regions affected by conflict such as Luhansk. It is necessary to recognize the importance of the role of international organizations for the world community and countries.

Based on the explanation above, what distinguished this research from the authors' research is the study country. The journal article focuses on the role of international organizations in the Ukraine region Luhansk affected by conflict while the study that will be conducted will mainly focus on Madagascar and WFP's role as an international organization.

²⁶ Inna Semenenko, Ruslan Halhash, and Yevhen Ivchenko, "Role of International Organizations in Promoting Sustainable Development in Conflict-Affected Regions : Case of Luhansk Region in Ukraine" (2019): 21.

²⁷ Ib Inna Semenenko, Ruslan Halhash, and Yevhen Ivchenko,21-34.

The sixth review is a journal article entitled Policy Transfer and the Internationalisation of Social Policy written by Rob Hulme.²⁸ The main objective of the author is to analyse the theoretical utility of policy transfer in developing perspectives on international and comparative social policy. Rob Hulme argues that work on policy transfer provides theoretical tool to connect perspectives on the change of international policy by concentrating on the base of policy and the actors throughout the policy process from the level of global to the setting of practice. In following this process of transfer, it discovers the role of epistemic communities in policy-oriented learning. This article suggests four areas: exploring policy complexity in international agendas, the multi-level nature of international policy development, explaining failure in social policy, and broadening the parameters of policy transfer studies for future work on transfer to advance international policy analysis.²⁹

To conclude, the author argues that policy transfer frameworks provide analytical tool to understand the process of policy change at different level. In international and comparative social policy, policy transfer can develop our understanding of intentional policy processes. In practical level, exploring the origins of policy ideas or instruments of the transferring actors will help to figure the effectiveness of global political analysis.

This journal article will be used in this research to a more understanding about the practice of this policy transfer in policy transfer process from various level of global, domestic governance, and inter-organizational level. However, this

²⁸ Rob Hulme, "Policy Transfer and the Internationalisation of Social Policy," *Social Policy and Society* 4, no. 4 (2005): 417–425.

²⁹ Hulme, "Policy Transfer and the Internationalisation of Social Policy."

article is mainly illuminates the process of transferring the policy while this study research is more specific regarding the roles of international organizations precisely World Food Program in transferring the policy of zero hunger in Madagascar.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

1.7.1 Roles of International Organizations in Policy Transfer

Over the past two decades, policy transfer has developed and become an essential consideration in exchanging world's policies. In a variety of political science fields, policy transfer is one of the important methods to examine how globalization processes affect the formulation of policies at various levels of governance, from the global to the local.³⁰ Mark Evans defines policy transfer as a theory of policy development that attempts to make sense of a process in which information about institutions, policies or delivery systems at one sector or level of governance is used in the development of institutions at another sector or level of governance in a different country.³¹

International organizations are parts of agents that provide an opportunity to illuminate the processes of policy change in the diffusion of policy ideas and promotion of particular macro-level policies.³² With the acceleration of globalization, areas of action of internationalization have been diversified which leads to changed rules and conditions including development aid in modes of governance. It indicates that internationalization phenomena also affect the internal organization of states and governmental policymaking process. Dolowitz and

³⁰ Mark Evans, "International Policy Transfer : Between Global and Sovereign and Between Global and Local," no. February (2017).

³¹ Evans, "International Policy Transfer : Between Global and Sovereign and Between Global and Local."

³² Hulme, "Policy Transfer and the Internationalisation of Social Policy."

Marsh argue that international organizations play a significant role in the spread of ideas, programs, and institutions around the globe. Through their loan terms and policies, these organizations have an impact on national policymakers, both directly and indirectly, through the dissemination of information and policies at their conferences and reports.³³ In that instance, IOs use different methods and sources to attempt to influence national or local constituencies during a policy transfer processes such as enforcement power, managerial skills and authority.³⁴

To a more specific understanding, Magdaléna Hadjiisky in the book entitled *Handbook of Policy Transfer, Diffusion and Society* identifies three major roles of international organizations in policy transfer processes as intergovernmental monitoring, multilateral coordination and learning, and global framing.

1. International Organizations as Intergovernmental-monitoring

In this first role, the international organizations are considered as intergovernmental-monitoring in policy transfer processes. To classify the role, it is necessary to identify the objectives and the tools of the international organizations in transferring policies.

Table 1. 2 Role of International Organizations in policy transfer as intergovernmental-monitoring

Role	Objectives	Tools
Intergovernmental-monitoring	Foster and monitor multinational negotiations between national government to figure new international rules and agreements on a specified issue. Control and monitor the entry into force of international agreements	International law: treaties, conventions... International Courts of Justice. Conditionality, capacity building and support programmes.

³³ Osmany Porto de Oliveira, ed., *Handbook Of Policy Transfer, Diffusion And Circulation* (Cheltenham, UK • Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar, 2021).

³⁴ Osmany Porto de Oliveira, *Handbook Of Policy Transfer, Diffusion And Circulation*.

	<p>by the states parties or the implementation of the reforms or policy steps agreed upon during the negotiation of the assistance.</p> <p>Assist struggling countries through financial and non-financial assistance.</p> <p>Assist applicant countries in their accession process.</p> <p>Build conditionality programmes to frame international assistance.</p>	<p>Compliance and accession monitoring.</p> <p>Policy syntheses and toolkits intended for civil servants and officials.</p>
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Source: Magdaléna Hadjiisky, 2021

Based on the table above, to transfer policy, International Organizations focus on its identified objectives and tools. The role as intergovernmental-monitoring has five specific objectives such as negotiations between national government to figure new international rules and agreement on specified issue, international agreements by states of the reform policy, assist countries to financial and non-financial assistance, assist applicant in accession process, and build programmes to frame international assistance. Additionally, to achieve these objectives, the international organizations use tools including International law: treaties and conventions, International Court of Justice, capacity building with support programmes, accession monitoring, policy syntheses and toolkits for civil, servant and officials.

2. International Organizations as Multilateral Coordination and learning

Secondly, in policy transfer, International Organization play role as multilateral coordination and learning. Similarly as the first role, there are detailed objectives and tools mentioned.

Table 1. 3 Role of International Organizations in policy transfer as multilateral coordination and learning

Role	Objectives	Tools
<p>Multilateral coordination and learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the commitment of national representatives and non-states international actors to global or regional multilateralism. - Consolidate the relationships of actors with relevant groups of factors to facilitate the diffusion of policy models and the implementation of international recommendations. - Build or co-build a common specialized language facilitating exchanges and aiming at consensus. - Foster active policy cooperation among member states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peer-working and peer-learning of national delegates and other partners in issue-based committees or working parties. - Organization of events and of networks enhancing socialization between members of the secretariat and national delegates and between national delegates from different countries. - Participation in learning networks or organizations in partnership with academics, national exporters, NGOs, etc. - Technical assistance (skills training, transmission of working knowledge, etc.) - Distance learning programmes. - Scholarship, study tours, seminars. - Standard setting.

Source: Magdaléna Hadjiisky, 2021

The table above mentions the objectives and tools used by the international organizations in this second role. As objectives, the IOs focus on commitment of national representatives and non-states international actors, consolidate the relationships of actors with other groups to facilitate the diffusion of policy and implementation international recommendations, build specialized language facilitating exchange, adopt policy cooperation among member states. To accomplish these goals, international organizations use several instruments such as peer-working and learning with partners in issued-based committees or working parties, socialization between members of the secretariat and national delegate from various countries, learning networks organizations in partnership with other actors, technical assistance, offering scholarship or study tours, and standard setting.

3. International Organizations as Global Framing

In the last part, the IOs' role in transfer policy transfer is identified as global framing. As the other roles of international organizations, IOs have its objectives following by methods used to achieve the transfer.

Table 1. 4 Role of International Organizations in Policy Transfer as Global Framing

Role	Objectives	Tools
Global framing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce and commission analyses framing policy problems and solutions as universal and best managed at the global level. - Produce or commission data and methods building comparability and equivalence between national spaces. - Produce policy programmes to set national policy agendas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive reports and working papers on policy problems and propositions to resolve them. - Specialized journals and or individual articles published by members of the secretariat in academic and professional journals.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repository of more or less processed data. - Construction of comparisons and classifications at the global level. - Participation in issue-based knowledge networks with academics, national experts and member of NGOs. - Communication and marketing to reach and convince target audience.
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Source: Magdaléna Hadjiisky, 2021

Based on the last table, to identify the role, it is necessary to classify its objectives and tools used to reach the policy transfer. In global framing the objectives of IOs are produce analyses framing policy problems and solutions at the global level, produce data and methods building comparability equivalence between national, produce policy programmes to set national policy agendas. To achieve these objectives in transferring policy, the IOs use tools or instruments such as reports and working papers on policy problems and proposed solutions, publishing journal and articles, repository of data, comparisons and classifications at global level, participation in issue-based knowledge networks, and communications to reach target audience.

The concept of the roles of international organization will be utilized to analyse the role of WFP to fight hunger in Madagascar. The goal of zero hunger is identified as SDGs 2 to fight hunger in the world. In aiming to achieve this goal, agents including international organizations play central role in transfer policy from global level into national level or countries. In this research, the analysis will be

concerning the role of WFP as an agent transferring the policy of zero hunger from global level to national level which is Madagascar.

1.8 Research Methodology

1.8.1 Research Design

In this research, the qualitative research method will be used to gather the result of the study. In the book titled “Qualitative Methods in International Relations A Pluralist Guide”, Samuel Barkin defines the qualitative research method as a term evokes narrative or analytical non-numerical data to bring out more details and nuance from a case.³⁵ The qualitative approach used will then provide a thorough explanation of the topic under study. As qualitative, the study will describe related phenomena, facts, or events regarding the World Food Program and hunger problem in Madagascar.

1.8.2 Research Limits

The research timeline in this study will be the interval of 2019 to 2022, four years of WFP working in Madagascar through “Madagascar Country Strategic Plan.” Furthermore, the scope of the study will be the description of the World Food Programme’s role as an International organization and the actual hunger situation in Madagascar. This limitation aims to answer the specific research question with maximal evidence.

1.8.3 Units and level of analysis

Determination of the unit of analysis also called the dependent variable is significant data collection to analyse, in order to answer research problem and conclusion. The unit of analysis is defined as something related to the focus under

³⁵ Audie Klotz and Deepa Prakash, “Qualitative Methods in International Relations” (New York: PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, 2008), 211.

study.³⁶ Therefore, the unit analysis in this study is mainly focus on the role of the World Food Programme in fighting hunger in Madagascar through Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024). The unit of explanation or variable independent is an object that affects the actions of the unit of analysis that will be used in research. The unit of analysis and the unit of explanation are interrelated. In this research, the unit of explanation is relating to the hunger problem in Madagascar.

The level of analysis is defined as a manner of observing at the international system which includes four levels: individuals, groups, states, group of states, and international system. In this study research, the level of analysis is at the system international which is WFP.

1.8.4 Data Collection Technique

The data used in this research is secondary data. One of the collecting data techniques cited by Kevin C. Dunn is official data. It refers to the political science discipline as ‘legitimate’ source material such as government documents, speeches by state leaders, the writings of political elites, and so on.³⁷ To collect research data, the researcher utilizes a relevant data from libraries, internet, and archives.

1.8.5 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in qualitative research is a process of gathering, structuring and interpreting used by researchers based on the data obtained. Qualitative data analysis technique uses multiple inductive pattern to extract relevant information to find the results of the research and conclusion.

³⁶ Philip M Sedgwick and St George, “Units of Analysis.,” no. April 2013 (2016).

³⁷ Klotz and Prakash, “Qualitative Methods in International Relations.”

In this study the author uses a data analysis method consisting of the following steps:

1. Collect data for analysis: relevant data for the research such as policy paper, government paper, article journals, working paper and reports from WFP.
2. Categorizing data: categorized the collected data to differentiate objects, ideas, and concepts.
3. Reducing data: process of summarizing and focusing on important data.
4. Identify the objectives and tools from the WFP based on the three roles of International Organizations in policy transfer.

Table 1. 5 Identify the objectives and tools used by WFP in fighting hunger in Madagascar through “Madagascar Country Strategy Plan (2019-2024)”

Objectives	Tools	Roles
- Objective 1 - Objective 2	- Tool 1 - Tool 2	Role 1 (To be determined based on objectives and tools)
- Objective 1 - Objective 2	- Tool 1 - Tool 2	Role 2 (To be determined based on objectives and tools)
- Objective 1 - Objective 2	- Tool 1 - Tool 2	Role 3 (To be determined based on objectives and tools)

Source: The author of this research, 2022

In this table, the first step will be the identification of each objectives then the tools used to achieve it. After identifying the objectives and tools, the last part will be the analysis from the indicators and conclusion to answer the role of the World Food Programme in fighting hunger through “Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024).”

1.9 Structure of the Thesis

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This first chapter contains the explanation of the research background of the study, problem statement, research question, research objectives, research benefits, literature review from previous similar research of the topic, conceptual framework to analyse the issue, and research methodology includes research design, research limits, units and level of analysis, data collection technique, data analysis technique.

CHAPTER II HUNGER IN MADAGASCAR

In this chapter, the writer will mainly explain the condition of hunger in Madagascar. The description will start with the factors leading to hunger in Madagascar, following with the impact of the hunger. The last part will essentially discuss regarding the efforts and strategies to end hunger.

CHAPTER III THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PROFILE AS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The third chapter of this research includes the description of the WFP as an international Organization by mentioning the profile, mission, and vision. Correspondingly, this chapter will describe the way of work of the WFP to fight hunger and other goals of the organization.

**CHAPTER IV THE ROLE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
IN FIGHTING HUNGER IN MADAGASCAR
THROUGH “MADAGASCAR COUNTRY
STRATEGIC PLAN (2019-2024)”**

In this chapter, the writer will focus on the WFP programmes in Madagascar which is Madagascar Country Strategic Plan from 2019 to 2024. After identifying the programmes, objectives, and tools, the last part will contain the result of the study from the research question “What’s the role of WFP in fighting hunger in Madagascar through Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024)?” using the concept of policy transfer.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

The last chapter part of this research will be the conclusion as well as the recommendations towards World Food Programme and the Malagasy government.

