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**Further Information**

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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme-Madagascar(2015-2019)**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Madagascar, Republic of (MG)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Madagascar is a low-income country located in the Indian Ocean, which faces significant challenges in terms of development and addressing the food security needs of its people, around 80 percent of its 23 million population live below the international poverty line (World Bank 2012, a threshold of USD 1,90). Madagascar has experienced a rise in absolute poverty, limited economic growth, political instability and natural disasters which have negatively affected the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. It is estimated that 78 percent of Madagascar's population live in rural settings. Despite efforts made by the authorities and other actors present in the country, Madagascar ranks 154th out of 187 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index.

In addition to profound structural issues and political instability the Government's institutional capacities, economic growth and the overall socio-economic development of the country has also been affected. Several years of consecutive crises has reduced the populations' access to basic quality social services, such as education and healthcare, undermining their ability to cope with and recover from shocks.

According to the 2016 Global Hunger Index, Madagascar has a score of 35.4 and its food and nutrition situation is classified as "alarming" as the country ranks 5th on the list of the most food insecure countries. While the southern regions suffer from recurrent droughts, particularly aggravated in 2016 by the global El Niño climatic event, the eastern coastal areas suffer from cyclones and flooding. Due to three consecutive years of failed harvests as a result of drought, the food security situation in southern Madagascar significantly deteriorated in 2016. According to the projections of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification for October and November 2016, over 1.4 million people were estimated to be food insecure, representing more than 80 percent of the population living in the

drought affected areas.

While the National Development Strategy 2014-2015 was elaborated by the new government in 2014, governance issues continue to create obstacles to increase investments in the private sector and international aid. During the Madagascar Donors and Investors Conference which was held in December 2016 in Paris, USD 6.4 billion was announced in support of the country's development. However, financial partners expect increased engagement and concrete actions on behalf of the government.

Madagascar figures among the ten countries in the world which are most vulnerable to natural disasters such as droughts, cyclones, and floods. A quarter of the country's population, or some five million people, live in highly disaster-prone areas. Due to their adverse impacts on agriculture and livelihoods of rural populations, these natural hazards are a major threat to food security. Climate change, deforestation and poor land management exacerbate these risks and further increase household vulnerability to shocks and related food insecurity and malnutrition.

In rural Madagascar, livelihoods rely on subsistence agriculture, fragile pasture lands, timber and fuelwood, and small scale fisheries. Nevertheless, these smallholder producers are rarely connected to markets, which reduces their opportunities for income generation. The impact of the El Niño climatic phenomenon on rain-fed agriculture has been particularly severe in the southern regions of Madagascar. The main harvest of May-June 2016 largely failed, with up to 90 percent crop loss, depriving households of food stocks, roughly one month after the harvest period and the lean season began as early as June 2016 (compared to October during a normal year) after a third consecutive year of below average food production in the region.

Staple food prices increased rapidly, negatively affecting the purchasing power of households, in a context of high poverty levels, limited employment opportunities and degraded infrastructure. A significant proportion of the population living in drought-affected areas suffer from serious macro and micro-nutrient deficiency due to prolonged inadequate nutritional intake. In these areas, families adopted negative coping strategies such as selling household productive assets including livestock and land, consuming seed stocks, prioritizing food expenditures over other basic needs (in particular health) and migrating.

Madagascar has the fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the world, with almost half of children under five years of age affected (47 percent). The average national global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 8 percent, while anaemia affects 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years and 50 percent of children under five years of age. The closure of a significant number of primary health-care centres during the protracted political crisis, coupled with insufficiently qualified healthcare staff, has caused a decrease in health service attendance, raising concerns about maternal and child health. Child and maternal mortality remain high at 56 per 1,000 and 440 per 100,000 respectively and an estimated 60,000 individuals develop Tuberculosis (TB) every year.

The education sector in Madagascar experienced deteriorated socio-economic conditions, with poor indicators and declining trends observed over the past years. Net enrolment in primary education decreased sharply from 96 percent in 2006 to 69 percent in 2012. Enrolment rates were significantly lower in the southern regions of the country (53 percent in Atsimo Andrefana, 42 percent in Anosy and 40 percent in Androy). The political crisis negatively affected disposable income, especially among the underprivileged population in urban areas, resulting in increased school drop-outs for boys and girls, and forcing families into adopting negative coping mechanisms such as the abandonment of children, child labour and sex work.

Madagascar featured among the countries that were not able to meet any of the targets set for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the elaboration of the National Development Plan 2015-2019 reflects the Government's willingness to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and head towards and inclusive and sustainable growth profiting the entire population.

Current contextual risks include political instability, adverse climatic conditions, and natural disasters, as well as the limited capacity of public institutions, insecurity, and corruption.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP's programmes in Madagascar are aligned with the Government's National Development Plan (2015-2019), which focuses on three main areas:

- improving governance;
- fostering economic recovery and;
- expanding access to basic social services.

The WFP Country Strategy (2015-2019), which forms the basis of WFP operational projects in Madagascar, aims to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 and has been formulated in close alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2015–2019). The Country Strategy strongly focuses

on technical assistance to the government and capacity development to ensure the sustainability of interventions and supporting fragile state institutions during their transition towards development.

In this regard, WFP established different strategic partnerships with key national ministries and institutions to support the elaboration of national plans and policies, the evaluation of existing capabilities, and the strengthening of operational capacities of public institutions, especially in the areas of school feeding and nutrition.

With the technical assistance of WFP, the Ministry of Education (MoE) developed a national school feeding policy which was endorsed by the Government in September 2016. WFP and the MoE have agreed to proceed with the joint implementation and monitoring of the school feeding programme, and continued technical support to ensure a progressive transition to national ownership. In 2016, in close collaboration with the MoE, WFP initiated the development of a capacity-strengthening plan to progressively hand over the monitoring of the school feeding programme to the decentralized services of the MoE. The direct implementation of the school feeding programme by the MoE in the capital Antananarivo and the launching of a Home-Grown School Feeding Model in 80 schools of southern Madagascar planned during the first months of 2017, are concrete steps which are being taken in this direction.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Nutrition Office (ONN), for the development of a national stunting prevention approach, through a pilot project called the Miaro demonstration model or through the national food-by-prescription protocol for TB and HIV patients suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, both feeding into the next national nutrition action plan (2017–2020). The partnership with the ONN also focused on the strengthening of capacities for its operational branch, the National Programme for Community Nutrition (PNNC), particularly in the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

In 2016, WFP closely collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in the framework of the Purchase for Progress component. Capacity development sessions including training and workshops were organized in addition to coordination meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, IFAD and NGOs from five regions in Madagascar in order to develop new partnerships and design a joint action plan to support smallholder farmer organizations. Capacity development initiatives aimed at enabling smallholder farmers to increase the quantity and quality of their yields, reduce post-harvest losses and improve the storage, transport, and handling of their crops. A task force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture was created to monitor the implementation of this action plan. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WFP and two regional directorates of trade to ensure food control for WFP local procurement. This control system will support the Government in the implementation of the Home Grown School Feeding model.

Furthermore, strategic partnerships with other UN agencies, and particularly FAO, were consolidated and expanded throughout the year. The successive partnership between WFP, FAO and IFAD in the framework of “Integrated Actions in Nutrition and Food” (AINA) project was recognized as the winner of the 2016 United Nations Rome-based Agencies (RBA) Award of Excellence for country-level collaboration. In the context of the emergency response to the El Niño-induced drought, WFP and FAO further collaborated by jointly planning to reduce food consumption gaps and rebuild livelihoods of affected households, through complementary activities, which combine agricultural and livelihood support provided by FAO with WFP's food assistance and nutrition interventions.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has aligned operational with the National Development Plan and supports sectoral national strategies and policies, WFP is responsible for implementing two main complementary set of programmes:

- A development-oriented Country Programme and;
- a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation.

While the Country Programme targeted the root causes of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, the Relief and Recovery Operation focused on emergency assistance following natural disasters or climatic shocks, recovery and resilience building, as well as disaster prevention and mitigation.

**Country programme: CP 200733 (2015-2018), approved budget USD 69 million** has three main components and objectives: i) support to the national school feeding programme by providing micronutrient-fortified hot meals for primary school children; implementation of the essential package of activities, and technical assistance for the government; ii) improve nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups by strengthening national operational capacities for stunting prevention, prevention, and treatment of acute malnutrition interventions, as well as for the food-by-prescription programme for tuberculosis (TB) and HIV patients suffering from moderate acute malnutrition; and iii) increase access to markets for smallholder farmers through technical assistance, support for value-chain development and improved market information.

**Relief Operations: PRRO 200735 (2015-2017), approved budget USD 30 million, Budget revision 2 USD 112 million** focused on three main objectives (i) respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs and protect livelihoods of populations affected by natural disasters (relief and early recovery component); (ii) strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable men and women in food insecure communities facing recurrent shocks in the south-western, southern and south-eastern regions (resilience component); and (iii) enhance capacities of the government, cooperating partners and communities to prepare for, monitor, detect and respond to emergencies.

WFP assistance supports the Government to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with a particular focus on SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development as well as the Zero Hunger Challenge framework.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Given the deterioration of the food security situation due to El Niño induced drought in the southern regions of Madagascar and in order to respond to the basic food needs of disaster-affected populations, WFP conducted a budget revision in November 2016, with the aim of increasing the scale of relief operations in the region. The operation was scaled-up towards the end of 2016 and resources mobilized by WFP allowed for the distribution of half rations of unconditional food and cash. The non-earmarking of contributions received from some donors, allowed WFP to adjust its assistance to better meet the needs of vulnerable communities and to expand cash-based activities where markets were functioning and accessible.

Due to the regional context of the El Niño induced drought and despite the significant support from donors to the drought emergency response, WFP faced difficulties in mobilizing resources for the Country Programme. As a result, the Purchase for Progress and nutrition (stunting prevention) components remained under-funded in 2016. Despite fewer resources for the Country Programme, measures were taken to mitigate the negative effects of low funding levels on the objectives of the Country Programme. One of these measures included the prioritization of resources for the school feeding programme to provide continuous and uninterrupted food assistance to children during the entire school year. School meals constituted a safety net for vulnerable households and a complementary activity to the emergency response.

The Government supported WFP's activities by providing resources for the school feeding activity through the Global Partnership for Education window, as well as funding for the treatment of acute malnutrition activity. Furthermore, the Government contributed through the exemption of custom clearance taxes on food commodities imported by WFP.

WFP will continue its advocacy efforts on mobilizing multi-year contributions, such as the one received for the school feeding programme, allowing for more predictability and facilitating the establishment of long-term partnerships and capacity development initiatives. Given the extent of needs and existing capacity gaps, multi-year funding is expected to contribute to achieving sustainable outcomes and greater value for money.

## Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP was able to proactively respond to the drought emergency in southern Madagascar which emerged as a result of three consecutive years of failed harvests and further aggravated by the El Niño climatic event. Through the significant scale-up of lifesaving unconditional food and cash-based assistance, WFP was able to meet the basic food needs of severely food insecure and drought-affected populations. Given the alarming rates of malnutrition in drought-affected areas, WFP also expanded both its Moderate Acute Malnutrition preventive and curative components, to address the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups such as young children and pregnant and lactating women. As well, WFP's school feeding programme provided a safety net to vulnerable food insecure households, in the form of daily hot meals for schoolchildren. These achievements at country level were reached despite a challenging logistical and operational context.

Throughout the year, WFP continued to support the Government through technical assistance for the development and strengthening of national policies, such as the School Meals National Policy which was adopted in September 2016, paving the way for a progressive transition to the national ownership of the WFP supported school meals programme. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the National Programme for Community Nutrition branch of the National Nutrition Office (ONN) to plan, coordinate and implement Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment programme at their community nutrition sites.

Under the nutrition component, WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government and nutrition stakeholders through the Cost of the Hunger study, an analysis of context-specific determinants of undernutrition to assess households' access to nutrients. This analysis enabled a better national understanding of the challenges households face in meeting nutrient requirements.

WFP in collaboration with UNICEF also provided support to the Government for the Cost of Hunger (CoHA) study, which estimated that Madagascar is losing the equivalent of 15 percent of its GDP due to child undernutrition. This study was coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office and involved the ONN and 12 ministries and national institutions. The results were launched by the UN secretary General Ban Ki Moon in May and the reports were officially handed to the Prime Minister in December 2016. The main findings of the study will contribute to

strengthening government advocacy for nutrition as they show that investments in eradicating malnutrition and hunger are necessary to reduce poverty and economic losses.

As part of the nutrition component, WFP continuously provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to build capacities for a national Food by Prescription (FbP) programme. The Minister of Health endorsed the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition in tuberculosis and HIV patients in September 2015. WFP continued to strengthen the ONN and the Ministry of Health capacities, by providing equipment and training needed for the prevention, screening and treatment of malnutrition. In 2017, WFP is planning to support the Government to implement the FbP approach in eight treatment centres for 2,200 people living with tuberculosis in order to test, evaluate, analyze the cost and benefits and generate learning to improve the model.

Smallholder farmers were also assisted with the aim of improving their access to markets in Madagascar, increasing productivity levels, strengthening capacities for commercialization, supporting the value-chain development and improving market information. The capacity development of smallholder farmers in these domains aimed at enhancing their food security, nutritional status, and income, thereby contributing to their economic empowerment. Smallholder farmers were also assisted to improve their capacity to engage in formal agricultural trade.

Throughout 2016, the country office applied innovative tools such as SCOPE, an electronic platform for the registration of beneficiaries that aims to establish a comprehensive and effective beneficiary management system and avoid the duplication of assistance.



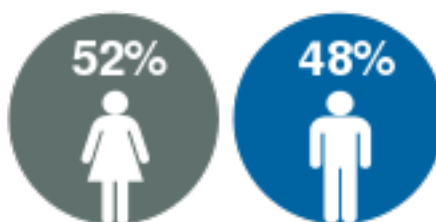
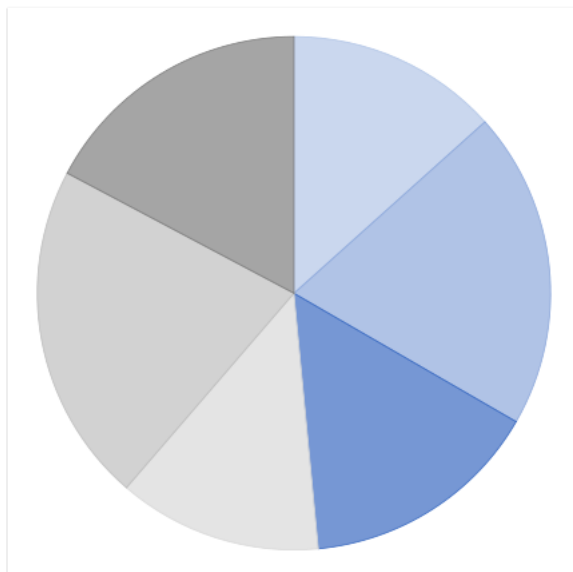
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	175,115	168,250	343,365
Children (5-18 years)	261,945	281,048	542,993
Adults (18 years plus)	198,536	226,075	424,611
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>635,596</b>	<b>675,373</b>	<b>1,310,969</b>



Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,807	357	959	381	7	6,510
Single Country PRRO	13,592	396	1,946	140	-	16,075
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>18,399</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22,584</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	4,012,606	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>4,012,606</b>	-	-

## Supply Chain

WFP Madagascar has four major warehouses located in Toamasina, Toliara, Ampanihy, and Amboasary, comprising a total capacity of around 10,000 mt. There are an additional two smaller warehouses in the antennas of Bekily and Tsihombe, which are almost exclusively used as direct handover points for partners in the respective areas.

The main port of Madagascar, Toamasina, located on the eastern coastline, was not considered a strategic point of entry for the import of WFP food commodities in 2016 as it is far from the intervention zones mostly concentrated in southern parts of the country. The preferred ports of entry were those of the southern coastal cities of Toliara and Fort Dauphin, with the main WFP warehouses in relatively close proximity - the disadvantage of using these ports are that they are less frequented by international shipping lines and thus, lead times are longer and discharge capacities are lower.

The major challenge for supply chain operations, in particular during the Level 3 emergency in the second half of 2016, has been the low commercial transport capacities in the south. Due to difficult road conditions and underdeveloped market activity, the pool of available transporters in WFP's main zones of intervention was very limited. Although an extensive review of transport capacities was completed prior to the onset of the emergency, deliveries between warehouses and implementing partners were hampered by the lack of available transport capacity during the peak of the emergency.

In addition, WFP traditionally faces long commodity lead times for international procurement, which usually takes more than 4 months from contribution confirmation to commodity receipt in the country. The long lead time linked to international procurement renders short-term augmentation of interventions and the coverage of immediate pipeline breaks extremely difficult in Madagascar.

Despite these difficulties, WFP was able to deliver 17,822 mt in 2016 to partners under the WFP's school feeding programme provided an extra safety net, in the form of daily hot meals for schoolchildren under the Protected Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which is more than double the quantity delivered under the same project in 2015.

In 2016, WFP significantly increased the quantity of food procured from local markets, with a total of 8,577 mt of commodities sourced locally (main commodities were composed of rice, maize, and pulses). Local procurement was the preferred means of procurement for WFP, taking into consideration the limitations of the local market and commodity type availability. The usual lead time for local procurement was estimated at 4-6 weeks from contribution to commodity receipt, a significant advantage over international procurement. In the realm of local food procurement and capacity development, WFP continued to provide support to smallholder farmer organizations one of the components of its Country Programme. Post-delivery commodity losses in 2016 were held at a minimum and were recovered from either transporters or cooperating partners.

WFP and the National Disaster Management Office (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes – BNGRC) co-lead the Logistics Sector Working Group in the country, which is a forum for information exchange and coordination, especially in the preparation of the cyclone season. Madagascar has been identified as a high-risk country in terms of proneness to natural disasters by the Global Logistics Cluster and is consequently part of a pilot project aimed at increasing Disaster Preparedness of the national supply chain.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,049	-	1,049
Corn Soya Blend	-	503	503
Maize	1,783	8,349	10,132
Micronutrition Powder	-	4	4
Peas	435	-	435
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	132	70	202
Rice	5,177	3,673	8,850
Split Peas	-	1,062	1,062
Vegetable Oil	-	276	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>13,937</b>	<b>22,514</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	506
Peas	391
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	103
Rice	2,173
Vegetable Oil	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,574</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) conducted in 2016 included both strategic and operational level recommendations. The strategic recommendations of the evaluation supported a combination of food assistance for resilience building activities with seasonal transfers to assist the most vulnerable during the lean season, elaboration of a resilience strategy, and an enhancement of the integration of nutrition activities with other components.

Operational recommendations focused on the strengthening of the monitoring of nutrition activities and capacity building of nutrition partners on monitoring, conducting capitalisation exercises on beneficiary targeting methods, the creation of a beneficiary feedback system and the carrying out assessments on the national potential for local purchases in order to improve the effectiveness of the operations.

WFP Madagascar has taken steps to integrate the recommendations of the evaluation in the formulation of the Interim/Country Strategic Plan (I/CSP) which is part of the Integrated Roadmap process of WFP. WFP intends to integrate both seasonal conditional and/or unconditional transfers in resilience building activities during the formulation of the CSP formulation. Other elements include access to water and water management, livelihoods diversification, food diversification, income generation, agriculture adaptation to climate variability, intensification and diversification and access to markets,

Although in 2016 WFP emphasized its efforts on the drought emergency response to affected populations through a combination of food and cash-based transfers (CBT) during the lean season, the development of a resilience strategy is one of the Country Office's primary objectives. Throughout the year, considerable efforts were made to integrate nutrition activities with other stakeholders, which are reflected in the implementation of the Miaro project highlighted in the Country Programme 200733.

At an operation level, WFP is progressively strengthening the capacities of staff members from the National Nutrition Office (ONN) and its provincial branch to improve the monitoring of nutrition activities. However, as resources are allocated to the partner at the central level, it has been observed that in some situations, the transfer of financial resources from the centre to the branches is not effective. Concrete steps have also been taken to strengthen beneficiary targeting methods and the creation of a beneficiary feedback mechanisms, in addition to existing community-level complaint committees.

WFP proceeded with expanding the CBT modality for relief food assistance given the flexibility and advantages the modality presents in terms of timeliness, relevance and also its potential to stimulate local markets and production. WFP worked with a service provider responsible for transferring beneficiary entitlements using mobile phones. There were several challenges identified in the implementation of the modality with the vendor, including an insufficient amount of cash at distribution points which caused long waiting times for beneficiaries, not all beneficiaries possessing mobile phones for the insertion of SIM cards and cases of blocked cards.

The roll out of SCOPE, WFP's newly established beneficiary and transfer management platform, was also introduced in 2016. This new platform will enable the management of beneficiary information as well as supporting WFP's distribution cycle from beginning to end. The platform allows for beneficiary registration, creation of distribution lists, payment lists, and distribution reporting. The food assistance through e-vouchers (small cards containing beneficiary biometric data and beneficiary entitlement) programme will be launched in 2017.

Following the droughts affecting the 2015 and 2016 cropping season, ad hoc emergency food security and nutrition assessments were carried out to assess the extent of the assistance requirements and to enable geographical targeting. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was conducted in September to October 2016 by the multi-sectoral IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), which was coordinated by the National Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Committee (NVAC) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Over forty experts from national institutions, UN Agencies, as well as international NGOs participated in the analysis. In order to facilitate the activation of an early response to this type of emergency in the future, the institutionalization of a new early warning system within the National Disaster Management Office (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes) recommended by the humanitarian community. However, due to funding constraints, this initiative did not materialise in 2016, however, is planned for 2017.

Processes such as the Cost of Hunger study and Fill the Nutrient Gap were important opportunities for the Government to advocate for resources in nutrition and discuss policy and programme content when aiming to increase nutrient intake. These tools emphasized the need for multi-sectoral collaboration to improve nutrition outcomes. In particular the development of joint approaches with social protection and agriculture sectors as important barriers to adequate nutrient intake due to the generalized poverty context and insufficient availability of cheap nutrient-dense foods.

The efforts of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platforms are to be pursued including joint advocacy and multi-sectoral strategies, to support the priorities of the government in the area of nutrition. Leveraging the discussion on nutrition by engaging the Prime Minister's Office in the Cost of Hunger process was found to be effective to maintain nutrition high on the political agenda.

A joint and participatory review of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) component was held in April 2016 to lead discussions on achievements and results. As part of this review, the effectiveness and quality of interventions, the adequacy of the support provided to the farmers' organizations, the handover strategy, institutional and organizational development as well as constraints which affect the program were thoroughly analyzed. The review also emphasized the need to reinforce the existing platform for better coordination and information-sharing and simplification of the purchasing process.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The Country Programme 200733 aimed to support the National Development Plan and other sectoral national policies and initiatives, aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and WFP Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

The programme was designed following a consultative process with national counterparts, United Nations agencies, donors as well as other partners.

The three main components of the CP 200733 are to:

1. Support to the national school feeding programme by providing micronutrient-fortified hot meals for primary school children; implementation of the essential package of activities and technical assistance to the Government;
2. improve nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups by strengthening national operational capacities for stunting prevention, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention and treatment interventions as well as for food-by-prescription programme for malnourished tuberculosis (TB) patients; and
3. increase access to markets for smallholder farmers through technical assistance, support for value-chain development and improved market information.

The expected outcomes of the project are:

- The national ownership of the school feeding programme and nutrition interventions to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education;
- the reduction of undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, school-aged children and TB patients; and
- the economic empowerment of smallholder farmers by increasing their marketing opportunities.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	7,063,265
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	3,494,192
Direct Support Costs	12,454,163
Food and Related Costs	41,510,309
Indirect Support Costs	4,516,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,038,464</b>

## Project Activities

**Component 1:** WFP supported the national school feeding programme through the provision of micronutrient-fortified hot meals for primary school children in southern districts and some urban areas in Antananarivo, Tamatave and Tulear. The implementation of an essential package of activities included:

- Nutrition and hygiene education, deworming campaigns; and
- The provision of technical assistance for the Ministry of Education (MoE) at national, district and municipality (commune) levels.

WFP reached 290,992 beneficiaries in 1,134 schools in southern rural districts and 20 schools and 83 youth centres in vulnerable urban areas of Tamatave, Tulear and the capital, Antananarivo. Due to resource constraints and transfer of 21,000 beneficiaries from 60 participating schools to the Governments Home Grown School Feeding programme (HGSF) operating in the Southern regions of the country, WFP did not reach the planned 307,000 beneficiaries. In July 2016, WFP started to phase out its assistance from private youth centres, both due to resource limitations and difficulties in following-up on performance indicators as these centres do not depend on the MoE.

Capacity development initiatives including Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions were organized for 73 Ministry of Education staff members, on ZAP (Zone d'animation pédagogique) and CISCO (Circonscriptions Scolaires) in 2016.

One of the sub-components of the school feeding programme aimed at diversifying the meals of 20 school canteens, through the maintenance of school gardens by community-based associations with parents, in the southern district of Ambovombe. However, the identification of partners to establish these associations and train their members was not possible in 2016.

**Component 2:** WFP focused on the prevention of acute malnutrition, the prevention of stunting and the treatment of acute malnutrition. During April-June, stunting prevention activities were substituted by acute malnutrition prevention after assessments found that food consumption was worrying in these communes. However, due to the prioritization of the drought in southern Madagascar, the treatment of acute malnutrition under the Country Programme was replaced by the same activity under the PRRO.

WFP was able to implement the prevention of acute malnutrition prevention activities through the provision of supplementary feeding rations to pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 to 23 months during three months, for a total of 90 days, as per international nutrition standards. This intervention ensured the sufficient intake of macro- and micro-nutrients during the lean season for this target group, which was particularly vulnerable to acute malnutrition in protracted food insecurity situations. WFP reached 50,296 of targeted beneficiaries for the prevention of acute malnutrition.

The prioritization of communes for the prevention of acute malnutrition (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme) was based on the findings of exhaustive nutrition screenings undertaken in July 2016 by the Ministry of Health, with UNICEF support, to identify communes with highest global acute malnutrition rates. Communes received complementary interventions, such as food assistance for vulnerable households, were also prioritized in order to reduce sharing or trading of nutrition supplementation. All beneficiaries received three months of nutritional support during the lean season, consisting of 200 grams of fortified flour (Super Cereal) and 20 grams of oil for PLW and 46 grams of Plumpy Doz for children to cover their daily micronutrient needs. The activity was implemented by local NGOs, in collaboration with community health and nutrition workers.

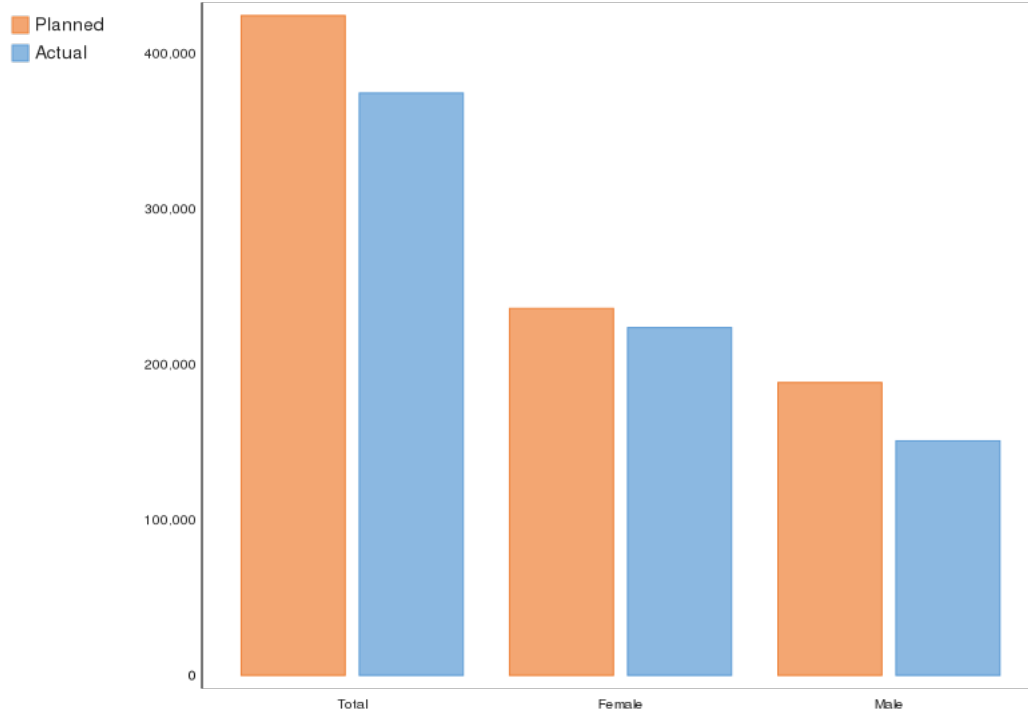
The prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting) was implemented through a Trust Fund from January 2014 to June 2016. From July 2016 onwards, the Miaro stunting prevention pilot which was implemented by the Country Programme and integrated into WFP's country portfolio. With the carry-over of nutrition in-trants (*Nutributter*) from the Miaro Project, WFP extended its geographical coverage and an additional 33,276 children under the age of two could be assisted under the Country Programme.

Several analyses were undertaken in 2015 to further understand the context-specific determinants of undernutrition. A national analysis of determinants from secondary data, in partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition platform and an analysis of households' access to nutrients (Cost of the Diet). Findings were used to develop strategies to reduce undernutrition through the "fill the nutrient gap" approach. The recommendations from the study supported the development of six strategic areas to improve nutrient intake in the first 1000 days.

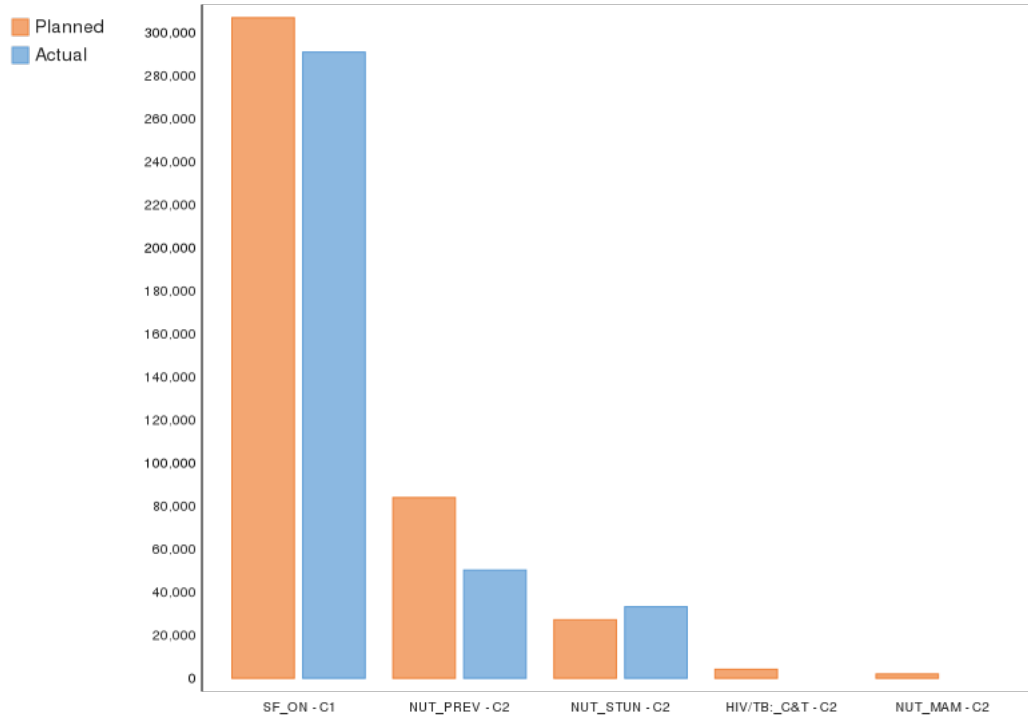
The Food by Prescription (FbP) programme aimed to provide nutrition support to TB patients suffering from moderate acute malnutrition while receiving TB treatment was not implemented in 2016 due to resources constraints. Despite these challenges, training on the national protocol for the management of malnutrition was provided to the Government and tuberculosis (TB) treatment centres in December 2016 as part of a preparatory phase for the initiation of FbP programme in January 2017 for 2,200 people.

**Component 3:** In the Purchase for Progress (P4P) component, 34 farmer organizations were supported by WFP, whose activities were complemented by governmental or non-governmental institutions (AROPA, ADRA-Laza Agribusiness and Interaide) who had cooperation agreements with WFP. As part of this activity, farmer organizations' capacities were strengthened on pre and post-harvest activities, enabling them to fulfill the WFP production quota.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

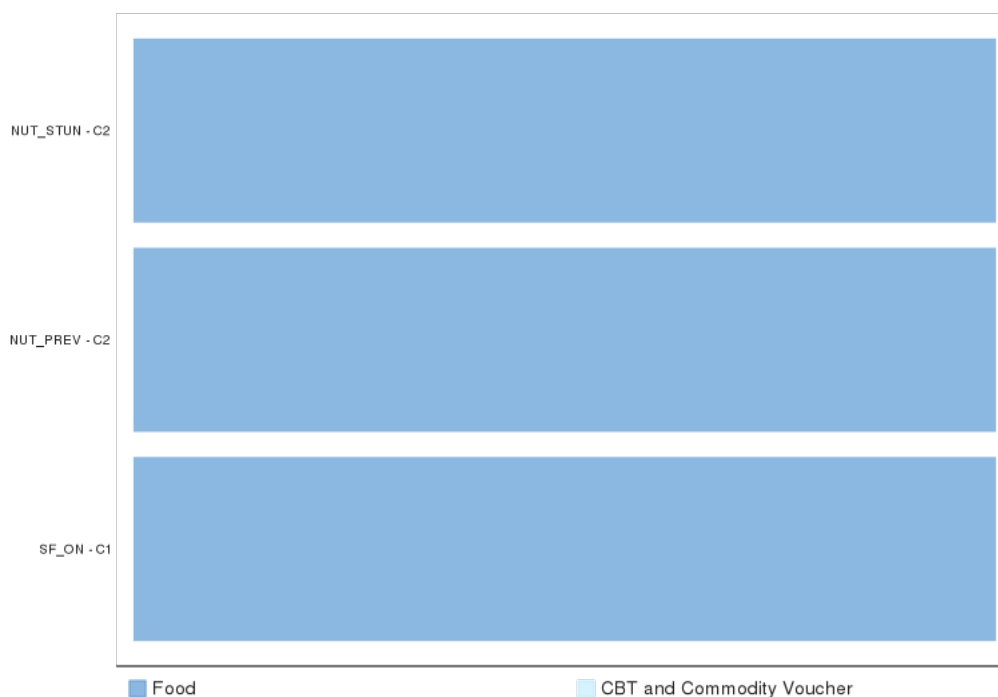


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>			
Beans	-	250	-
Maize	6,446	2,899	45.0%
Maize Meal	-	295	-
Micronutrition Powder	20	7	34.5%
Peas	-	21	-
Rice	532	1,613	303.4%
Split Peas	1,473	688	46.7%
Vegetable Oil	498	328	65.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>68.0%</b>
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	770	271	35.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	416	101	24.2%
Vegetable Oil	77	29	37.6%



Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat Soya Blend	-	9	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,232</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>63.6%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>			
Cash	156,780	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Operational Partnerships

In line with the National Development Plan, WFP supported national food or cash-based initiatives for the delivery of education and nutrition-related services by prioritizing governmental partnerships. Operational partnerships were also strengthened with local or international NGOs, where the outreach or the capacity of the government is limited.

**Component 1:** Partnerships played a key role in creating enabling environments which contributed positively to the school performance of children. The school meals component was implemented in strong partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its decentralized branches at an operational level. This signified the thorough involvement of commune (ZAP), district (CISCO) and regional (DREN) branches of MoE in project activities.

WFP strengthened existing partnerships with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) as part of an integrated multi-year programme which aimed at improving access to quality basic education. In this framework, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education for quality assurance, ILO supported the construction of adequate infrastructure including classrooms, kitchens, warehouses, canteens and latrines and WFP ensured the provision of fortified hot meals and the provision of the essential package of activities.

**Component 2:** As part of the essential package of activities, operational partnerships were developed with NGOs and government institutions including ONN for nutrition and hygiene education, de-worming and the setting up of school gardens.

In 2016, WFP strengthened its support role to the civil society within the framework of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) coordination mechanism. WFP and the international NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF) jointly applied to a multi-partner trust fund to support the constitution of the civil society SUN platform in Madagascar. WFP and ACF built the capacity of national NGO Vohara Salama, to support the coordinating of civil society actions around nutrition. The United Nations SUN platform and the SUN donors' platform were combined to improve existing coordination mechanisms.

**Component 3:** As part of the Purchase for Progress component, WFP enhanced food procurement from smallholder farmers by enabling partnerships with supply-side actors and by focusing on capacity building for farmers.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) component supported the strengthening of collaboration between the FAO, IFAD, and WFP while contributing to improving the lives of smallholder farmer associations in the south and providing access to agricultural markets, training, agricultural inputs, and seeds. These existing and new partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs and government support services (AROPA, AD2M, Interaide, FAFIFI, CSA, and PROSPERER) particularly contributed to increasing smallholder farmer capacities on agricultural techniques and structuring in cooperative or association. WFP collaboration with IFAD and FAO included enhanced support to smallholder farmer organizations in the production process, financial management, organizational aspects, equipment, processing, and storage, thus facilitating the production of agricultural surplus.

The Purchase for Progress component was implemented in the framework of the Howard Buffet Trust Fund which ended in April 2016 but was extended until December with the agreement from the donor.

## Performance Monitoring

The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan of WFP Madagascar was designed for current programmes as well as for project newly developed with annual updates to feed into the WFP Madagascar's M&E system.

WFP's food inventory survey for the school feeding component covered all WFP assisted schools and provided data measuring achievements for the activity. Process indicators aimed at measuring the quality of the programme infrastructure and on the daily provision of meals for the school feeding programmes were also collected. Results were used to inform and support project managers to adjust and improve implementation.

The Country Office and Sub-offices designed specific tools to plan the monitoring visits of sites based on actions undertaken by Food Aid Monitors (FAM). While responsible for distribution monitoring, they conducted regular spot-checks during food distributions to make sure that the programme was being implemented according to the plans. WFP outsourced monitoring activities when conducting coverage surveys under the prevention of acute malnutrition activity.

WFP explored the in-depth utilization of Open Data Kits by introducing data visualization (ONA) as a platform to visualize monitoring data. The M&E capacity development sessions provided by WFP's regional bureau to the country office were effectively transferred to Food Aid Monitors and monitoring focal points of cooperating partners. The implementation plan was elaborated in 2016 and the roll out will begin with a test phase in early 2017. CISCO (School District) and ZAP leaders from DREN Anosy, Androy, Atsimo, and Andrefana were also introduced to new technologies, carry out a stock inventory exercise in order to plan the activities to be carried out at the school level for the following school year.

Indicators to measure the performance of national capacity-building activities are under development at the corporate level. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop conducted in 2014, constituted the baseline for the measurement of national capacities in education. In 2016, WFP supported the Government in the elaboration of national plans and policies, particularly for school feeding and nutrition components to ensure the sustainability of these programmes, in view of ensuring an effective hand-over in the future. As part of the school feeding component, the National Policy for school feeding document was validated in October 2016.

## Results/Outcomes

**Component 1:** Multi-year funding enabled WFP to fill the existing gaps in terms of Non-Food Items (NFIs) through the purchase of fuel-efficient stoves, cooking pots and spoons for the schools assisted, allowing local management committees to improve services. In these committees, women played an important role in managing the cooks, in order to provide food to children in a timely manner.

The food inventory sessions conducted at the end of the school year revealed that 96 percent of the schools assisted were able to respect the daily food ration composed of at least four commodities (cereals, pulses, oils and miscellaneous micro-nutrient powder). However, delays in deliveries due to bad road conditions and lack of carriers, coupled with food shortages at the school level, led to a reduced number of feeding days compared to the actual number of school days.

Under the school feeding component, the main indicators relevant to children's attendance at schools were:

1. The retention rate of pupils in school including during times of crisis in a given school year, i.e. the percentage of children who are not dropping out of school during a school year. The indicator provides an estimate of the ability of the school feeding programmes to keep children in school.
2. The enrolment rate maintains records on annual change in admission over years. It provides an estimate of the effectiveness of school feeding in terms of attracting children to school.
3. Recording the diversity of diets at schools aimed at establishing an understanding of whether the school meals provided by WFP are fortified and/or diverse; and are able to contribute to the nutritional needs of school-age children.

There was a decrease in retention and attendance in the South compared to the previous year and compared to the urban districts. This could be potentially be linked to the Image result for El Niño induced drought.

Nevertheless, the target value for the retention rate for the year was achieved despite the deterioration of the trend compared to the previous year (98 percent in 2015 versus 88.74 percent in 2016). In the southern areas, it was also observed that the girls' enrolment rate was higher than boys (4.96 percent enrolment for girls as compared to 3.85 percent for boys), many households prefer to keep boys at home for taking care of livestock (especially zebu) in addition to involving them in labour-intensive tasks such as daily agricultural activities.

Despite some disruptions in the number of school feeding days, the average number of food distribution days increased in comparison to 2015. In 2016, micronutrient powder was included in the global food basket when delivering food.

The National Capacity Index (NCI) which was planned to be updated through the SABER exercise was not implemented as the consultative workshop was postponed to 2017.

In WFP-assisted schools, various capacity-building activities were conducted to improve the management environment for school canteens and to encourage students to adhere to school days. ZAP (Pedagogical Zone) heads school principals, were trained on topics related to the monitoring of canteen activities, integration of the gender dimension in school activities, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and nutrition. Women represented 11 percent of the participants, the majority which was school principals. WFP, MAP Nutrition, and School Feeding collaborated to deliver capacity development to teachers at participating schools on nutrition issues, enabling them to develop pedagogical modules to support children internalize the concept of nutrition associated with hygiene.

**Component 2:** The treatment of acute malnutrition under the Country Programme was not implemented due to the prioritization of resources, as the same activity was undertaken under the emergency operation (PRRO).

While activities linked with the prevention of acute malnutrition were undertaken during the lean season from October onwards in the southern regions. During distribution sessions, WFP's cooperating partners disseminated basic Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages to both women and men.

In the communes where stunting prevention activities were implemented, supplementation for stunting prevention was substituted with acute malnutrition prevention during the months of April-June 2016 to fill higher energy gaps after information was collected on the deterioration of food consumption scores in these communes.

A coverage survey aimed at collecting coverage rates for the entire operation as well as participation related indicators was conducted in early February 2017 for the entire distribution period. In addition, a joint SMART survey with other partners such as UNICEF, completed in the same areas at the same time to inform the evolution of nutrition indicators since 2015.

Stunting prevention activities were implemented under the trust fund created for the joint Miaro project (see special section Trust Fund for a pilot project on stunting prevention). The proportion of children who had a minimum acceptable diet increased by 10 percent as compared to the baseline of 1 percent.

The impact study conducted in June 2016 revealed an improvement in breastfeeding practices. Indeed, the proportion of mothers who reported giving the first milk increased from 56 percent to 85 percent in southern coastal areas and 67 percent to 89 percent in southern central areas.

The Food by Prescription activities was initiated through refresher training sessions held for WFP staff during the last quarter of 2016. The contributions received for this activity late 2016 enabled WFP to begin the preparatory steps for the implementation of the programme in 2017.

**Component 3:** Purchases from small-scale producers were lower in comparison to 2015. Only 19 percent of the planned food commodities which were supposed to be purchased from small-holder farmers were achieved. Food insecurity resulting from this lack of harvest availability prompted producers to allocate all the harvested products for domestic use.

However, 47 percent of the planned tonnages at the beginning of the year were purchased from regional, national and local suppliers which exceeded the target value. WFP increased the total amount of food purchased locally based on the emergency situation needs. International purchases, usually have a commodity lead time of up to 6 months, which can significantly delay food distributions.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The Country Office encountered challenges in the implementation of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in Madagascar due to persistent discrimination against women and girls which limit their participation in social and economic life. In the southern regions of the country, women represent 51% of the population with approximately 25% of households headed by women.

Inequality between men and women in terms of decision-making and access to resources (land, credit, agricultural inputs, etc.) makes women, especially women/widow headed-households, more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Only 17 percent of women participate in economic decision-making. As a result, they find themselves in precarious living conditions and they are exposed to all forms of violence.

In the southern areas of Madagascar, socio-cultural practices created obstacles to adequate feeding practices, impacting the nutritional status of children. Men often make decisions over the use of cash within the household and do not necessarily prioritize expenses related to healthcare and nutrition. For this reason, WFP involved men in behaviour-change strategies and initiatives along with women. WFP and community leaders hosted joint sensitization sessions for men and women and also used the opportunity to beneficiaries on distributions days to raise community awareness on adequate nutrition and health practices of women and children. By creating an enabling environment for change, there has been improved awareness of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices way beyond expectations.

As a means to strengthen GEWE activities as part of the school meals programme, WFP ensured men and women participated in Local Management Committees set up in each assisted school. They were assigned different tasks such as construction, maintenance and cleaning the school infrastructures, managing food stocks, and warehouses, and cooking and distributing the food. During the 2015/2016 school year, against a target of 50 percent, women held 38 percent of leadership position in the management committees. WFP, in partnership with the NGO CITE, implemented income generating activities for children's mothers in some assisted schools. Mothers were trained on small-scale trades and short cycle agriculture which contributed to livelihoods and increased their involvement in school canteens.

For the Purchase for Progress component, men represented 60 percent of the members in the supported smallholder farmers' organizations and were still better represented in leadership positions. Women leadership programmes focused on specific food crops, such as cowpeas or vegetable crops.

Women were also assigned to food processing of products such as cassava or milk, which provided them with an income and enabled them to meet food, education and health expenses of the household. Men and women were engaged in gender sensitization activities focused on improving women's membership in farmers' organizations and stronger participation in decision-making.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

For the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition and stunting prevention projects, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that the necessary information was shared with beneficiaries about the targeting process, entitlements as well as feedback and complaint mechanisms. WFP hosted community meetings involving community leaders and local authorities. Around 82 percent of beneficiaries interviewed during the 2016 Community Household Survey (CHS) were adequately informed about the objectives of the programme.

In accordance with the "do no harm" principle, WFP implemented mitigation measures to ensure that assistance did not cause risks or threats to the beneficiaries' security; or at least to reduce these risks.

As part of the school meals programme, WFP staff were trained on the concept of protection in order to better disseminate sensitization messages during monitoring visits. Special attention was paid to ensuring school children's security through the closure of access to the kitchen and improved the working conditions of cooks, who are predominantly women.

WFP continued to use environmental stoves with chimneys which helped limit the inhalation of smoke by volunteers and reduced wood utilization. WFP encouraged communities to participate in the building and maintenance of school infrastructures, such as refectories and kitchen, as a means to secure programme sustainability.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities was implemented in collaboration with local cooperating partners. In addition to food assistance, the school feeding programme implemented WASH-related activities, including hand washing, which sensitized children to good hygiene practices.

WFP shared school meal information, food baskets and rations details using posters and other dissemination material on a daily basis.

## Trust Fund for a pilot project on stunting prevention

In close collaboration with UNFPA, FAO and, WHO, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Nutrition Office (ONN), by launching the Miaro demonstration Model for stunting prevention.

As part of this project, two communes in the southwest of Madagascar were targeted from August 2014 to June 2016. During the critical window of opportunity, the 1000 days of life (children under two), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received a comprehensive package through an integrated mother-and-child health-and-nutrition approach addressing both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition in Madagascar.

While working with partners to promote breastfeeding, care practices, water and sanitation, agricultural development, and health care services, WFP's main areas of focus included:

1. Ensuring adequate complementary feeding;
2. promoting adequate infant and young children feeding (IYCF) and nutrition for women; and
3. strengthening the capacity of the national government.

The success of the pilot is the result of successful multi-stakeholder engagement during design, which focused on community-led involvement to ensure that project activities responded to the needs of the target populations.

Each month, pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two received supplementary nutritious foods to improve their nutritional status: daily ration of 200 g of fortified flour and 20 grams of vegetable oil and Super Cereal for PLW and 20 grams of Nutributter for children.

Livelihood programmes were linked with this component, through the inclusion of communities that benefited from WFP's nutrition programmes and livelihood activities, with the aim of supporting their agricultural productive assets and contributing to the diversification of their food sources.

The Miaro stunting prevention pilot also included Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). In total 235 community workers were trained on growth monitoring, nutrition counseling, home visits, and cooking demonstrations every month.

This joint integrated project enabled WFP to support 7,500 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 13,000 children through supplementary feeding. In addition, women benefitted from improved maternal services: antenatal and postnatal care, supported health facilities with improved equipment for delivery and education sessions on the importance of a diverse diet and adequate IYCF practices and men received nutrition counseling.

Through the demonstration model of the Miaro project, 94 women and 56 men including community nutrition workers and local authorities were trained on a set of community-based activities for the prevention of stunting, including growth monitoring, Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), screening for acute malnutrition, counselling, and home visits.

Taking into account the positive results of the Miaro project, an agreement was signed with ONN and the Ministry of Health to scale-up the stunting prevention project in the southern areas of Madagascar for an additional three years (2017-2019). The results of the Miaro project are also expected to support the formulation of a national stunting prevention approach and feed into the next national nutrition action plan (2016–2020) which is currently being formulated.

In order to complement the activities of other partners, FAO contributed to food diversification for better nutrition, by introducing the gardening of vegetables and plants with high nutritional value, both at household and community levels. This component will be implemented from 2017 onward.

WFP in collaboration with a research institution (New York University), supported the conduct of a bottleneck analysis of stunting prevention component of the Miaro project in 2016. The findings of the research are expected to be released in 2017.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP/Volana Rarivoson

Children attending Betioky Primary Public School in drought-affected southern Madagascar, where they receive daily hot meals from the Ministry of National Education with the support from WFP. For the most vulnerable households, the school ration is one important meal for the day.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	188,358	236,042	424,400	150,862	223,702	374,564	80.1%	94.8%	88.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding)	142,978	164,022	307,000	132,953	158,039	290,992	93.0%	96.4%	94.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition)	45,380	72,020	117,400	17,909	65,663	83,572	39.5%	91.2%	71.2%
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	139,848	151,502	291,350	129,995	151,589	281,584	93.0%	100.1%	96.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,130	12,520	15,650	2,958	6,450	9,408	94.5%	51.5%	60.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	142,978	164,022	307,000	132,946	158,046	290,992	93.0%	96.4%	94.8%
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	43,561	39,653	83,214	17,909	16,714	34,623	41.1%	42.2%	41.6%
Children (5-18 years)	747	502	1,249	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Adults (18 years plus)	1,072	31,865	32,937	-	48,949	48,949	-	153.6%	148.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	45,380	72,020	117,400	38,916	44,656	83,572	85.8%	62.0%	71.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	307,000	15,000	307,000	290,992	-	290,992	94.8%	-	94.8%
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	84,000	-	84,000	50,296	-	50,296	59.9%	-	59.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	27,200	-	27,200	33,276	-	33,276	122.3%	-	122.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,200	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	307,000	15,000	307,000	290,992	-	290,992	94.8%	-	94.8%
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	84,000	-	84,000	50,296	-	50,296	59.9%	-	59.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	27,200	-	27,200	33,276	-	33,276	122.3%	-	122.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,200	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	139,848	151,502	291,350	132,135	143,147	275,282	94.5%	94.5%	94.5%
Activity supporters	3,130	12,520	15,650	3,142	12,568	15,710	100.4%	100.4%	100.4%
Total participants	142,978	164,022	307,000	135,277	155,715	290,992	94.6%	94.9%	94.8%
Total beneficiaries	142,978	164,022	307,000	135,277	155,715	290,992	94.6%	94.9%	94.8%
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>									
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
TB Clients receiving food assistance	2,520	1,680	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,520	1,680	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	2,520	1,680	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>									



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	369	336	705	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	668	627	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,037	963	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	29,276	26,724	56,000	17,527	15,985	33,512	59.9%	59.8%	59.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	28,000	28,000	-	16,784	16,784	-	59.9%	59.9%
Total beneficiaries	29,276	54,724	84,000	17,527	32,769	50,296	59.9%	59.9%	59.9%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	12,547	11,453	24,000	17,403	15,873	33,276	138.7%	138.6%	138.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,200	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	12,547	14,653	27,200	17,403	15,873	33,276	138.7%	108.3%	122.3%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Rural School Meals report, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, MoE Statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	=85.00	76.30	98.00	88.74

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, MoE Statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	76.30	96.40	89.07
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, MoE Statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	76.30	94.80	88.41
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Rural School Meals report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	8.40	4.41
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	11.10	4.96
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	5.70	3.85
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	91.50	82.13
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov Tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	92.00	82.13
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/ Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	91.00	82.13
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Urban School Meals report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	=85.00	93.70	95.10	99.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	91.80	94.90	99.13
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	93.80	95.80	95.80
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Urban School Meals report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	7.60	10.40	7.90
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	6.50	10.80	10.60
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	8.50	9.90	5.20
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>90.00	93.10	93.80	99.04
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov Tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>86.77	92.50	93.90	98.91
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov tools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	93.20	94.00	99.16
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>SF NATIONAL, Project End Target: 2019.12, SABER follow up report, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, SABER report</i>	=2.00	1.00	-	-
<b>Project-specific</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, School Feeding report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>14.00	-	6.40	12.90
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, School Feeding report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>14.00	-	8.10	15.23
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2015.12, CP reports</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports</i>	<3.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP report</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, Cross sectional survey, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Coverage Survey 2014, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP survey, Coverage &amp; participation survey</i>	>66.00	94.00	65.00	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, Cross Sectional survey / Coverage survey, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Coverage survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP survey, Coverage Survey</i>	>70.00	65.00	69.00	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, YICF study with Service Providers, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, CPs' evaluation (GRET), Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, CPs' evaluation (GRET)</i>	>70.00	1.00	11.60	11.40
<b>TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
<i>URBAN/RURAL SOUTHERN/S. EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP Cohort Report</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, National Workshop with ONN</i>	=2.00	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, LP report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report</i>	>20.00	56.00	78.00	46.50
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, LP report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report</i>	>10.00	20.00	14.00	4.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>				
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	173	123	71.1%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	120	140	116.7%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,350	1,265	93.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	4	200.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	90	90	100.0%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,600	22,802	1,425.1%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,200	25,336	791.8%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>				
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	6,100	3,535	58.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	4,241	310	7.3%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	32.00	38.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	60.00	18.00	38.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>60.00	18.00	11.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	24.13	-	24.13
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>20.00	55.00	70.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>20.00	62.06	-	62.06
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	<20.00	26.00	19.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	<20.00	13.79	-	13.79
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	10.00	-	40.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	21.00	92.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	81.03	-	81.03
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	88.00	96.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>19.00	20.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2.00	3.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2.00	8.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00028-01	Rice	-	50
Australia	AUL-C-00244-08	Corn Soya Blend	-	458
Australia	AUL-C-00244-08	Vegetable Oil	-	19
Canada	CAN-C-00496-14	Beans	-	182
France	FRA-C-00263-01	Rice	-	673
Japan	JPN-C-00509-01	Split Peas	-	600
Japan	JPN-C-00509-01	Vegetable Oil	-	91
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	548
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	45
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-05	Rice	-	250
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01346-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	4
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01346-01	Rice	-	4,115
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01346-01	Split Peas	-	366
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01346-01	Vegetable Oil	-	258
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7,658</b>