

Project Number: 200733 | Project Category: **Country Programme**

Project Approval Date: February 09, 2015 | Planned Start Date: March 01, 2015

Actual Start Date: March 01, 2015 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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Country Programme-Madagascar(2015-2019)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Madagascar, Republic of (MG)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017 WFP continued its response to the El Niño-induced drought emergency in southern Madagascar, which had experienced several consecutive years of failed harvests. While WFP's region-wide Level 3 Emergency was deactivated in March, relief assistance was maintained until June.

During the first half of the year, WFP provided life-saving assistance at scale. It distributed food to more than one million people, and, where assessments found markets to be functional, provided cash-based transfers (CBT) to 595,000 people. WFP also expanded its treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, addressing the particular needs of some 260,000 young children and pregnant and lactating women. The response reduced by half the number of severely food insecure people in southern Madagascar.

During the drought response, WFP provided fortified hot meals to pre-primary and primary school children daily - an important social safety net for food insecure households. Given the high level of food insecurity in the south, the meal was often a child's only complete one of the day. Parents showed a strong preference for sending their children to schools with feeding programmes.

Under government leadership, a joint stunting prevention programme was expanded to more areas with more UN partners, including FAO and WHO. In alignment with the National Nutrition Action Plan III (2017-2021), the project contributes to a key national objective: reducing chronic malnutrition (stunting) from 47.3 percent to 38 percent by 2021.

The emergency response transitioned to resilience building. A resilience strategy was developed that earmarked areas for an integrated package of interventions. In 16 communes, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities aimed at rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure and boosting livelihoods complemented the acute malnutrition prevention interventions and the school meals programme. Implementation of the targeted package of activities in the communes also demonstrated the complementarity between WFP's relief and recovery operation and the longer-term Country Programme.

WFP and partners supported the government in its response to the damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Enawo, which hit the island in March. Following the declaration of a national emergency, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster provided services to the National Office for Disaster Risk Management Authority (BNGRC), local authorities and humanitarian organizations, including the transportation of food and non-food items to affected communes, many of them accessible only by river. With the support of the global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP provided telecoms services to the humanitarian community based in the north-eastern district of Maroantsetra. Given the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, WFP also supported the BNGRC and other humanitarian partners in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction through capacity augmentation initiatives.

Within 24 hours of the cyclone's impact, WFP was providing unconditional food assistance – a family food basket composed of rice, pulses and fortified oil - to affected populations in south-eastern Farafangana. Within 72 hours, it was delivering high energy biscuits (HEB) to those displaced to temporary shelters in Antananarivo, Antalaha and Maroantsetra. Once water levels receded, WFP provided complete family food baskets to those displaced, and launched an FFA programme to rehabilitate damaged community and agricultural infrastructure in Maroantsetra and Antalaha (north-west), Brickaville (east), and Farafangana and Vangaindrano (south-east).

Learning from initiatives in West Africa, women's associations are being offered income-generating opportunities in the production of cassava and its processing into *gari* powder. Piloted in two communes in 2016 and further expanded in 2017 with partnerships between WFP, IFAD and FAO, this project will now be extended to 15 additional communes. Women are able to sell *gari*, which has a long shelf life and is easy to eat, in local markets.

In 2017, the Country Office expanded the use of WFP's beneficiary management system, SCOPE, which tracks the entitlements of male and female beneficiaries in real time, and avoids duplication of assistance. In total, 546,332 individuals (111,265 households) were registered in SCOPE during the year. A beneficiary feedback mechanism was further consolidated at country-level, improving accountability to affected populations.

In coordination with the government, other UN agencies and local and international NGOs, WFP achieved significant results in 2017. These included addressing the emergency food security and nutrition needs of people affected by drought and cyclone, reducing acute malnutrition in the areas of intervention, and improving enrollment and attendance rates at WFP-assisted primary schools. Delays in food deliveries due to the limited capacities of commercial transporters, the poor state of transport infrastructure, and cooperating partners' limited capacity to provide timely distribution reports were some of the challenges faced.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The fifth largest island in the world with a population of 25 million, Madagascar is a low-income country located in the Indian Ocean. It is the most cyclone-exposed in Africa, and the third most vulnerable to climate change globally. A quarter of the country's population live in highly disaster-prone areas. In the rural areas of Madagascar, where livelihoods heavily depend on subsistence agriculture, pasture lands and small-scale fisheries, climate-change-induced natural disasters and shocks constitute a major risk.

Madagascar also faces significant socio-economic challenges to addressing the food security and nutrition needs of its population. It ranked 158 out of 187 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index. Almost four-fifths of Madagascar's population lives below the international poverty line, the highest such rate in the world. Over the last decade, Madagascar has experienced a rise in absolute poverty, limited economic growth and political instability. It ranked 116 out of 119 countries on the 2017 Global Hunger Index, with a score of 38.3, classified as "alarming". This constituted a 1.5-point deterioration from 2016. Women-headed households, who often rely on agriculture as their main source of livelihood and have few productive assets and limited access to or control over land (due to discriminatory traditional practices and norms), are among the most vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity.

A gradual decrease in public investment in social infrastructure over the past decade, partly a consequence of protracted political crisis, has had a major impact on several key sectors, including healthcare and education. Between 2006 and 2012, net enrolment in primary education decreased from 96 percent to 69 percent. Enrolment rates are lowest in the southern regions of Madagascar (53 percent in Atsimo Andrefana, 42 percent in Anosy and 40 percent in Androy). Girls often abandon education because of early marriage or early pregnancy.

Madagascar has the fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the world, with almost half of children under 5 (47 percent) affected. In southern Madagascar, acute malnutrition rates remain stubbornly high, around 10 percent (“serious”), according to SMART surveys conducted in April 2017. Anaemia affects 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years and 50 percent of children under 5. Child mortality remains high at 56 per 1,000 live births, as does maternal mortality at 440 per 100,000 live births. An estimated 60,000 people contract TB each year.

The prices of staple food increased in 2017 due to low domestic production: only 3.1 million mt rice was produced, 20 percent down on 2016, limiting access to the staple for the most vulnerable households and requiring the government to step up imports. Coming on top of several consecutive years of crop failure, people in southern Madagascar did not have enough to ensure adequate food intake during the lean season. Many communities living in semi-arid and drought-prone areas, already suffering from serious macro- and micro-nutrient deficiencies, resorted to negative lean season coping mechanisms such as distress sales of assets (e.g. livestock and land), the consumption of seed stocks, cutting back on non-food needs (notably healthcare and schooling), and migration.

While WFP's regional Level 3 Emergency response to the El Niño-induced drought, in place from August 2016 to March 2017, facilitated a halving of the number of food insecure people in southern Madagascar, many communities continued to suffer. An August 2017 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) found 2.1 million people to be food insecure in the southern and south-eastern districts.

While Madagascar failed to meet any Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets in 2015, the elaboration of a National Development Plan for 2015-2019 reflects the government's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The plan focuses on three main areas: i) improving governance; ii) fostering economic recovery; and iii) expanding access to basic social services. WFP's activities in Madagascar are aligned with the plan and relevant policies. In 2017, the government increasingly engaged in social safety net programming to support drought-affected people in the south, in collaboration with partners.

The implementation of WFP's Country Programme is coordinated with key ministries, including Public Health, National Education, and Agriculture and Livestock, as well as with the National Nutrition Office in the Prime Minister's Office. WFP's drought and cyclone responses were implemented under the leadership of the National Office for Disaster Risk Management Authority (BNGRC).

Given Madagascar's vulnerability to natural disasters, WFP engaged in a number of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives. They included the re-establishment of a national early warning system (EWS) together with UNDP and OCHA, the updating of cyclone and flood contingency plans, and lessons learned and simulation exercises focusing on cyclone and flood risks. In 2017, key staff of relevant ministries and WFP benefitted from trainings on drought-related DRR actions.

WFP supports government efforts to attain the SDGs, particularly SDGs 2 and 17. Throughout 2017, the Ministry of Economy and Planning oversaw the coordination of SDG activities, and was particularly engaged in the Madagascar Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), with the support of WFP. The findings of the ZHSR will be released in 2018, and underpin planning by the government and WFP for the achievement of SDG 2.

In 2017, the National Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAN) III was formulated with support from WFP and others. All WFP's nutrition activities are aligned with this framework, and share the objective of reducing chronic malnutrition from 47.3 percent to 38 percent by 2021. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the National Programme for Community Nutrition branch of the National Nutrition Office (ONN) to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor the Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment programme. WFP also supported the ONN in the elaboration of a National Nutrition Policy in 2017.

Having helped the Ministry of Health elaborate a national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition in TB and HIV patients in 2015, WFP maintained its assistance to undernourished TB and HIV patients throughout 2017, in alignment with the national Food by Prescription (FbP) programme. WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of the ONN and the Ministry of Health by providing equipment and training on the prevention, screening and treatment of malnutrition, and on the implementation of the FbP programme. The provision of a cash-based transfer to the families of TB patients was piloted in 2017.

The government received technical assistance from WFP in the development of its national School Meals Policy. Adopted in September 2016, this paved the way for a progressive transition to national ownership of the WFP-supported school meals programme. In 2017, a new Education Policy (2017-2022), making the provision of school meals government priority, was adopted.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, WFP helped smallholder farmers to improve their access to markets and market information. The overall strategy is based on the use of local foods for nutrition-sensitive community programmes such as a sustainable school feeding. Goals were achieved despite complex logistical and operational constraints, particularly degraded roads (many of which are impassable during

the rainy season).

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's work in Madagascar is aligned with the government's National Development Plan and relevant national strategies and policies, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015-2019. WFP addressed hunger challenges through two main programmes: a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and a Country Programme (CP). A short Special Operation (SO) was also undertaken to provide emergency logistics and emergency telecommunications assistance to the government and other partners in response to Tropical Cyclone Enawo.

The PRRO focused on emergency assistance following natural disasters and climatic shocks, recovery and resilience building, and disaster prevention and mitigation. The CP targeted the root causes of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. Complementarity of both programmes was sought, particularly through joint targeting for longer-term impact and resilience strengthening.

The CP had three components:

1. Support to the national school feeding programme by providing micronutrient-fortified hot meals to primary school children; implementing an essential package of activities, and providing technical assistance for the government;
2. Improve nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups by strengthening national capacities for stunting prevention, the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition interventions, and for the food-by-prescription programme for tuberculosis (TB) patients suffering from acute malnutrition; and
3. Increase access to markets for smallholder farmers through technical assistance, support for value-chain development and improved market information.

The PRRO's three components were:

1. Respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs and protect the livelihoods of populations affected by natural disasters (relief and early recovery component);
2. Strengthen the 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);
3. Enhance the capacities of the government, cooperating partners and communities to prepare for and adequately respond to emergencies.

The Special Operation (SO) addressed logistics and emergency telecommunications needs of both the government and partners in response to the damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Enawo, with the support of the Global Logistics Cluster.

The WFP Country Strategy for 2015-2019 aims to contribute to SDGs 2 and 17. It emphasizes developing the capacities of the government and of state institutions, and of ensuring the sustainability of interventions.

Strategic partnerships were forged with several ministries and institutions to develop national plans and policies, and evaluate and strengthen operational capacities, especially in the areas of school feeding, nutrition and social safety nets. With increased government engagement in social protection, a dialogue was initiated with the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Promotion and other partners (UNICEF, World Bank) to seek complementarities between interventions in southern Madagascar for longer-term impact.

The number of WFP-assisted schools decreased during the year as 60 schools were integrated into government's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP supported the government during the transition by establishing and monitoring school canteens.

A pilot initiative is being implemented in 20 schools in Ambovombe district to contribute to the diversification of school meals and provide income-generating opportunities for smallholder farmers, such as dairy production, fish farming and the processing of agricultural products. A proportion of food produced by smallholder associations (composed of parents) is sold to the schools and the remainder sold in local markets or donated to the school.

As part of WFP's initiative to strengthen South-South cooperation, a visit was undertaken to Brazil with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Finance and the National Nutrition Office (ONN). The main aim of the visit was to familiarize the participants with the Brazilian model of Home Grown School Feeding and centralized social protection systems.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the ONN on the development of a national stunting prevention approach through a pilot project called the MIARO demonstration model and the national food-by-prescription protocol for TB patients suffering from acute malnutrition, both feeding into the next national

Nutrition Action Plan (2017–2020).

The pilot phase of the MIARO joint stunting prevention project (WHO, UNFPA, WFP and FAO) had delivered positive results, and is being scaled up. This partnership emphasizes strengthening of capacities of NNO's operational arm, the National Programme for Community Nutrition (PNNC), particularly in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). WFP also supported ONN on food fortification and the restructuring of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN).

WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and its local offices in southern Madagascar as part of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) component. Capacity development sessions included trainings for farmers' organizations and women's associations, in addition to coordination meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, IFAD and NGOs. These initiatives aimed at supporting smallholder farmers to increase the quantity and quality of their yields, reduce post-harvest losses and improve the storage, transport and handling of food commodities.

In response to the El Niño-induced drought, WFP and FAO worked together to reduce food consumption gaps and rebuild livelihoods through complementary activities combining FAO livelihood support and WFP food and nutrition interventions.

WFP engaged the government in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment for sustainable food security and adequate nutrition, supporting equal access to primary education for girls and boys through the School Feeding Program. It promoted women smallholder farmers and income generating activities. Men, grandmothers and other influential family members were involved in sensitization on adequate nutrition practices and participated in coordination platforms such as the new Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster, established in 2017 and led by the Ministry of Population and UNFPA.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Given the high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in southern Madagascar, which were exacerbated by the El Niño-induced drought, WFP increased the scale of its operations from US 30 million to USD 112 million between late 2016 and mid-2017 through two budget revisions. Flexible donor and multilateral funding and advance financing enabled WFP to better meet the needs of vulnerable communities. However, resource constraints combined with very long commodity lead times allowed only for the provision of 15-day food assistance rations in southern Madagascar, instead of monthly rations.

Mobilizing resources for the drought emergency was made difficult by the absence of an official emergency declaration by the government at the outset of the drought. However, significant support from donors and partners enabled WFP to address drought-affected populations' immediate needs.

During the cyclone Enawo emergency response, the WFP-led Global Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Clusters provided common services to the government and partners. Although it was the first time common logistics services were deployed in Madagascar, the regime proved to be inclusive, accessible and cost-effective for partners.

WFP will continue its advocacy efforts to mobilize multi-year contributions, such as those received by 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 can contribute to achieving sustainable outcomes in a cost-effective manner.

WFP explored new areas of partnership, in particular with the private sector. The Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network was strengthened to engage the private sector in food-based interventions. A private sector contribution was subsequently received for the school feeding programme. During the cyclone response, the private sector provided in-kind contributions of expertise and equipment to strengthen emergency telecommunications.

In 2017, the government supported WFP's activities by providing resources to the school feeding programme through the Global Partnership for Education. WFP will seek to strengthen partnerships with the private sector, in particular the Humanitarian Platform of the Private Sector (PHSP) and other financial service providers and foundations.

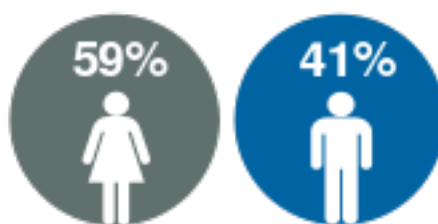
International financial institutions such as the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank plan to make considerable investments in the social sector over the next few years. WFP will partner with other UN agencies and institutions, including on joint resource mobilization strategies, to alleviate food insecurity and undernutrition, and contribute to the development efforts of government. The positive results of the joint stunting prevention project MIARO, hitherto underwritten by a special trust fund, has encouraged WFP and other UN partners to mobilize resources collectively, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.

Throughout the year regular donor briefing sessions were organized to inform on the latest food security situation in southern Madagascar and discuss WFP's work and challenges. Donor field visits to project sites were also arranged. A Partnership Action Plan for Madagascar was elaborated, anchored in a comprehensive mapping of all partners.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	175,491	173,694	349,185
Children (5-18 years)	248,935	273,073	522,008
Adults (18 years plus)	298,543	585,989	884,532
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	722,969	1,032,756	1,755,725



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,319	339	907	616	12	6,194
Single Country PRRO	18,737	1,453	2,966	1,468	-	24,624
Total Food Distributed in 2017	23,056	1,792	3,873	2,084	12	30,818



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	6,653,926	67,983	-
Total Distributed in 2017	6,653,926	67,983	-

Supply Chain

WFP has four major warehouses in Madagascar. In 2017, it constructed four additional wiikhalls (mobile storage units), each with a capacity of 400 mt, bringing total storage capacity to 12,950 mt.

As WFP's activities are mostly concentrated in the south, the north-eastern port of Toamasina, the country's largest, was not deemed a strategic point of entry. In 2017, however, due to economic decline in the south, shipping companies started to avoid the southern ports of Fort Dauphin and Tulear. This impacted WFP's operations, increasing commodity lead times and causing significant delays in the delivery of internationally and regionally procured food commodities. In 2017, 70 percent of food commodities were delivered through Fort Dauphin, 5.6 percent through Toamasina and 24 percent through Tulear. In Madagascar, WFP faces lead times – from donation confirmation to in-country receipt of food – of four to six months for commodities sourced internationally. This renders short-term modification of interventions extremely difficult, and pipeline breaks more likely.

With poor road conditions and low levels of commercial activity, the roster of available transporters in WFP's main zones of intervention was extremely limited. Although an extensive review of transport capacities was completed prior to the onset of the cyclone emergency, deliveries between warehouses and implementing partners were

hampered by the lack of available transport during the peak of the emergency. A comprehensive logistics capacity assessment (LCA) was conducted in 2017 to assess the state of the country's overall supply chain infrastructure. Maritime transport was highlighted as an alternative to road transport.

Despite these challenges, WFP was able to deliver 29,786 mt of food commodities to partners in 2017- a 20 percent increase on 2016. WFP also focused on procuring food commodities locally, either from smallholder farmer associations or traders. A total of 6,467 mt of commodities was so purchased, mainly rice, maize and pulses. The lead time for local purchases was 4-6 weeks - significantly shorter than international and regional procurement options. WFP continued to provide support to smallholder farmer organizations to develop local food procurement and capacity, one of the components of WFP's Country Programme.

Transporters and WFP logistics staff were sensitized on appropriate food handling practices to minimize food losses from transport and storage. Despite the increased tonnage handled and the poor state of roads, food losses were maintained at a minimum: about 0.02 percent of tonnage dispatched to WFP partners.

WFP and the National Disaster Management Office (BNGRC) co-led the Logistics Sector Working Group - a coordination and information management platform active particularly during emergency preparedness and response phases. The Global Logistics and ETC clusters supported the BNGRC and other humanitarian partners during the Enawo cyclone response through the Special Operation. Given its high vulnerability to natural disasters, Madagascar has been selected by the Global Logistics Cluster to be part of a pilot project aimed at increasing the disaster preparedness of the national supply chain.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	56	-	56
Corn Soya Blend	-	360	360
Micronutrient Powder	-	7	7
Peas	30	-	30
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	38	330	367
Rice	6,363	3,073	9,436
Split Peas	-	598	598
Vegetable Oil	-	102	102
Total	6,486	4,470	10,955
Percentage	59.2%	40.8%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	820
High Energy Biscuits	30
Peas	1,340
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10

Commodity	Total
Rice	3,000
Vegetable Oil	640
Total	5,840

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2017 WFP responded to the drought emergency through a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT). Considerable efforts were made to implement nutrition support activities jointly with partners, reflected in the complementarity achieved between relief food assistance, the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and the distribution of seeds by FAO for the forthcoming agricultural campaign.

Throughout 2017, WFP Madagascar implemented both the strategic and the operational recommendations of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation evaluation that was conducted in 2016, as outlined below.

To address the recommendation to strengthen nutrition activities monitoring, WFP conducted several trainings attended by both cooperating partners and regional branches of the National Nutrition Office (ONN). Lessons learned workshops were organized for all stakeholders of the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme. WFP's nutrition-specific activities were implemented in close collaboration with other nutrition actors such as UNICEF, which supports the treatment of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), to ensure the cross referencing of cases and coordinate interventions. The evaluation also recommended a deeper involvement of WFP staff and partners in nutrition-related activities for monitoring, communication and awareness-raising. Specific measures were therefore taken to strengthen human resources at field level. Nutrition staff were recruited for the two main sub-offices to ensure that nutrition activities are well managed and coordinating with the regional branches of the National Nutrition Office.

Aligned with the recommendation of the PRRO to strengthen nutrition coordination mechanisms, efforts were pursued in 2017 to strengthen the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platform and its Business Network (SBN) to promote joint advocacy and multi-sectoral strategies for food-based approaches, and better contribute to the government's efforts in improving nutritional outcomes. Activities included the mapping of the main private sector stakeholders open to investing in nutrition. Taking into consideration the findings of this mapping exercise, in 2018 WFP aims to support the elaboration of a strategy for the SBN and contribute to the establishment of a secretariat for ensuring the coordination of activities.

WFP provided relief food assistance through CBT, which has the added benefit of potentially stimulating local economic activity. WFP initially worked with one financial service provider (FSP), but experienced technical issues such as blocked SIM cards and long waiting times for receiving entitlements. To overcome these challenges and as a lesson learned, WFP diversified its pool of FSPs, ensuring that beneficiaries in need receive assistance in a timely manner.

In line with one of the main recommendations of the PRRO evaluation, WFP Madagascar elaborated a resilience strengthening strategy in which unconditional transfers for the most vulnerable households are provided (elderly, women-headed households etc.). The resilience strategy rolled out during the second half of the year aimed at reinforcing community and household livelihoods. Through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme (providing food and CBT), several tangible assets were created, including water catchments and check dams to improve access to water for domestic use. Roads were rehabilitated to ensure market access and irrigation canals upgraded to increase arable land for crop cultivation. Community gardens were created at health centers to sensitize and encourage the growing of more nutritious foods. FFA schemes were selected based on a community-based participatory approach, which involved communities in the prioritization of schemes based on their needs. To ensure synergies and complementarity of interventions, the FFA activity was implemented in areas that benefit from the school feeding programme and was accompanied with MAM prevention activity targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women.

WFP met its target of 20 percent of local purchases. Several market assessments and potential supply analysis exercises were conducted to avoid market distortions. Through the collaboration of IFAD, WFP and FAO, and in particular partnerships under IFAD's project for the Strengthening of Professional Organizations and Agricultural Services (AROPA), smallholder farmers were able to provide over 2,000 mt of food to WFP. In order to explore other regions with the potential to supply commodities to WFP, a macro-assessment has been conducted based on the Bellmon estimation studies analysis (USAID).

In 2017 WFP established a beneficiary feedback system. A WFP Gender Strategy for Madagascar and a related Gender Action Plan were adopted to mainstream gender and protection in all WFP's activities. Further efforts to ensure systematic data collection of sex- and age- disaggregated data will be pursued, as well as the inclusion of a comprehensive gender analysis in WFP programming.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Component 1 - Supporting the National School Feeding Programme: As part of its Country Programme (CP), WFP continued to support the national school feeding programme through the provision of daily hot meals fortified with micro-nutrients. Accordingly, 286,311 pre-primary and primary school children (156,089 girls and 130,222 boys) in drought-affected southern Madagascar and marginalized urban areas of Antananarivo, Tamatave and Tuléar were reached. Innovative pilot initiatives were also undertaken, inter alia to link between small-holder farmer associations with supported schools.

WFP also provided schools with non-food items, including clean cooking assets within the framework of the SAFE initiative to reduce adverse health and environmental impacts. In total, WFP assisted 297,311 beneficiaries in 1,101 schools in rural southern districts and marginalized urban areas.

As part of the school meals package, WFP supported a government deworming campaign that benefitted 71,184 children in 535 schools, and provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education (MoE) at national, district and commune levels for the monitoring of the school meals programme.

The capacities of Local Management Committees (LMCs) were strengthened. The Ministry of Public Education selected key committee members to be part of a training of trainers (ToT) exercise, with each trainer assigned a set of schools. A school feeding management manual used in all school canteens was updated.

Gardens were started in 20 selected schools to render meal ingredients more nutritious, with parent associations given responsibility for maintaining them. WFP partnered with IFAD to facilitate the provision of fresh foods to schools by smallholder farmer associations, in the process helping to strengthen association members' capacities in the areas of production, storage, handling and processing.

WFP supported the government's pilot Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme, specifically the setting up and monitoring of school canteens. A visit to the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil was organized for officials of the Ministry of Education and the National Nutrition Office (ONN).

A school feeding review workshop was held with the government and other partners, and a cost-benefit analysis conducted to build a stronger evidence base for the value of the school feeding programme.

WFP strengthened partnerships with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the framework of a multi-year programme to improve access to quality basic education. UNICEF provided technical assistance on quality assurance to the Ministry of Education and ILO supported the construction of classrooms, kitchens, warehouses, canteens and latrines.

In line with the National Development Plan, WFP supported food assistance initiatives for the delivery of education and nutrition-related services, prioritizing partnership with government. Operational partnerships with local and international NGOs were strengthened in areas where government capacity is limited.

Partnerships are key to creating enabling environments for learners. The school meals programme is a partnership with the Ministry of Education and its officials at local level.

Component 2 - Improving nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups: WFP focused on the prevention of acute malnutrition targeting pregnant and Lactating women and children 6-23 months. Additionally, the food-by-prescription programme for tuberculosis (TB) patients suffering from moderate acute malnutrition was implemented. Early progress was made on stunting a prevention project being undertaken with FAO, WHO and UNFPA.

During the El Niño response, WFP implemented the prevention of acute malnutrition by providing supplementary rations to 26,002 pregnant and lactating women and 10,626 children aged from 6 to 23 months (5,557 boys and 5,069 girls) for 90 days. The intervention sought to ensure sufficient intake of macro-and micro-nutrients during the lean season by this vulnerable group.

The prioritization of districts for the prevention of acute malnutrition was based on the findings of comprehensive screenings and a SMART survey by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support. All districts with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above above 8 percent were targeted. They included Fort Dauphin, Ambovombe, Tsiohombe, Ampanihy, Betioky, Amboasary, Bekily and Beloha.

During the 2016-2017 lean season, targeted communes also benefited from complementary interventions, such as food assistance for vulnerable households to minimise the sharing of special nutritious foods earmarked for particularly vulnerable members: Super Cereal and vegetable oil for pregnant and lactating Women (PLW); and

Plumpy Doz for children.

This integrated package also included messaging on nutrition and the strengthening of the capacities of health services – not least to identify stunting and monitor children's growth.

WFP signed a three-year agreement with the governments of Monaco and Andorra on a pilot food processing and fortification project in favour of two regions in southern Madagascar. Its objectives include boosting households' nutrient intake.

In 2017 WFP continued working to strengthen the capacities of civil society entities within the framework of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) coordination mechanism. Measures were also taken to bolster the contributions of SUN Business Network (SBN) members.

Component 3 - Strengthening access to markets for smallholder farmers: Farmer organisations were supported as part of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) with capacity strengthening on food production, post-harvest handling and storage, organizational and financial management, group marketing and quality control. WFP purchased food from 34 smallholder groups in 2017, compared to 17 in 2014.

Results

Under Component 1, the school feeding programme continued to support vulnerable households in southern Madagascar, not least with a view to boosting enrolment, attendance and retention rates. The latter, which capture changes in enrolment rates over two consecutive years, are a proxy for the effectiveness of school feeding in attracting children to school.

WFP-assisted schools met the requisite target: 7.9 percent more children enrolled in early 2017 than a year earlier, with the retention rate rising from 88.7 percent to 98.4 percent. However, some schools of the district of Ampanihy recorded high drop-out rates for girls, attributable to early marriage. While girls are now required by customary law to attend school, few communities are strict about enforcement. A high drop-out rate among boys in Betioky was linked to its tradition of cattle-herding from a young age.

The number of WFP-assisted schools declined during the year as 60 of them were integrated into government's Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme. On the other hand, children at schools without canteens were integrated into the WFP programme. Due to the high level of food insecurity in southern regions, parents try to send their children to schools that offer meals. Indeed the school feeding programme is a vital social safety net there.

WFP undertook preparations to provide cash to schools to promote their own food purchases, in part to help empower local communities. An overriding focus on the El Niño emergency response in the last quarter of 2016 and the first half of 2017 temporarily limited outlays for that purpose.

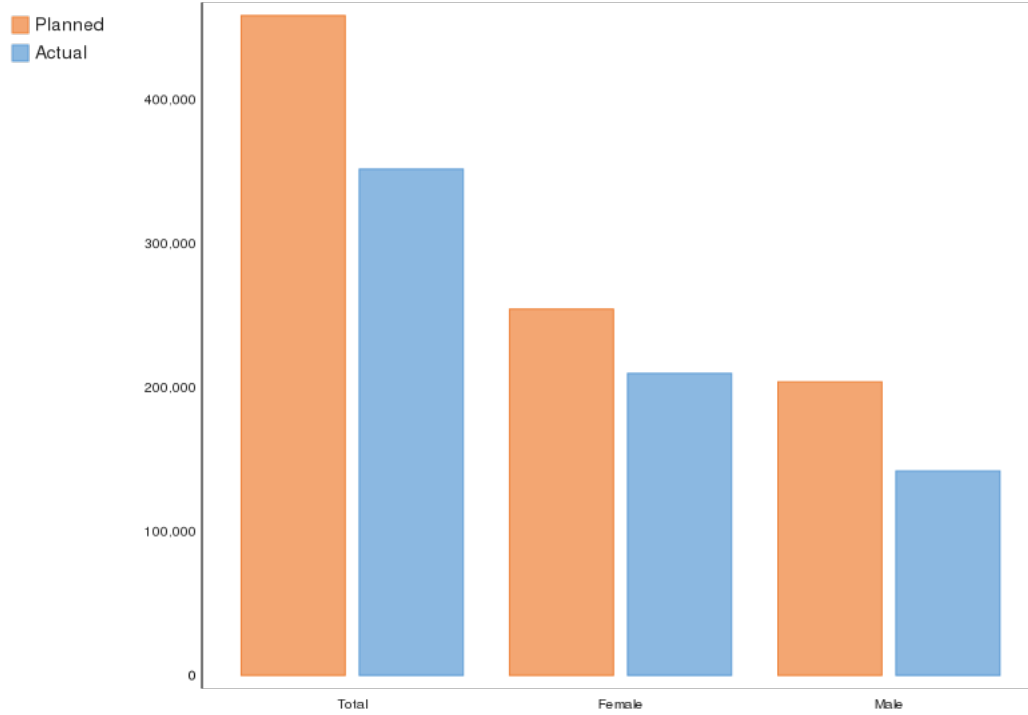
Activities to prevent acute malnutrition and stunting, and support malnourished TB patients, were implemented in the framework of Component 2 of the CP. The Prevention of Acute Malnutrition package included monthly distribution of specialized nutritious foods to children aged 6-23 months and to pregnant and lactating women, as well as screening for malnutrition and relevant training.

A Memorandum of Understanding governing the joint stunting prevention programme was signed by the government, WFP, UNFPA, WHO and FAO. A baseline survey was conducted by the INGO GRET during the last quarter of 2017 to collect referential data for stunting prevention indicators in intervention and control zones. Prevalence of acute malnutrition among women was 4.3 percent and chronic malnutrition among children 28 percent.

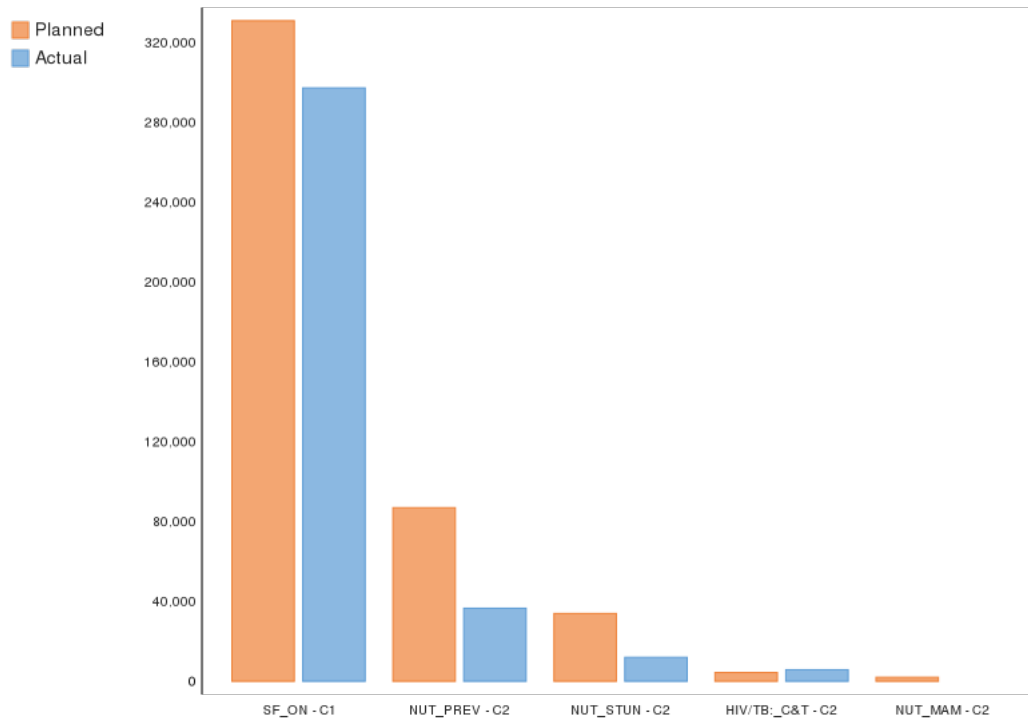
WFP recognized the key role an integrated approach to resilience strengthening at community level plays in the prevention of acute malnutrition. In 2017, 16 communes were prioritized for resilience strengthening, with vulnerable households targeted for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. Women and children in those households also received lean season support to help prevent acute malnutrition. The integrated resilience approach benefitted 7,956 men and 11,365 women.

The Food by Prescription (FbP) programme reached 5,794 malnourished TB and HIV patients (3,477 men and 2,317 women) in southern Madagascar.

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
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding			
Beans	-	96	-
Maize	6,542	117	1.8%
Micronutrient Powder	20	12	62.1%
Rice	445	4,203	945.2%
Split Lentils	-	16	-
Split Peas	1,497	795	53.1%
Vegetable Oil	499	287	57.5%
Subtotal	9,003	5,526	61.4%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	824	566	68.6%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	467	33	7.1%
Vegetable Oil	82	52	62.7%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	17	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Subtotal	1,374	668	48.6%
Total	10,377	6,194	59.7%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding			
Cash	521,385	-	-
Total	521,385	-	-

Performance Monitoring

The Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategy 2015-2017 aligned with WFP's regional M&E strategy. A process monitoring system was developed to enable evidence-based reporting. With the support of international WFP staff deployed to Madagascar during the El Niño emergency response, process monitoring tools were redesigned in line with global best practice.

Data on programme achievements were captured in real time, using collection devices (tablets and smartphones) linked to the ODK platform. Visualization of key findings was facilitated by the ONA platform, enabling timely monitoring of progress and prompt action.

The school feeding programme was monitored jointly with government staff. An inventory exercise conducted in July 2017 yielded data on the use of food and non-food items as well as relevant information on pupils' attendance during the academic year. It helped validate the data in distribution reports issued by schools on a monthly basis.

Given a limited availability of monitoring staff, WFP engaged external service providers to measure project outcomes. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) collected outcome indicator data on nutrition interventions and information on cooperating partner performance. Based on the project cycle, performance monitoring included a review of programme achievements mid-year and end-year.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender inequality and discrimination against women and adolescent girls, still widespread, have an intrinsic negative impact on food security and are central to the perpetuation of Madagascar's vicious cycle of poverty and malnutrition.

To help break this cycle, WFP Madagascar redoubled its efforts to ensure that the differing food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys were addressed by integrating gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) into all its activities. A WFP Gender Action Plan was elaborated.

Only 17 percent of women in Madagascar participate in economic decision-making. As a result, they can find themselves in precarious circumstances and exposed to the threat of violence. In the south, where most of WFP's operations are, some 25 percent of households are headed by women. Socio-cultural practices impede proper feeding practices, negatively affecting the nutritional status of children.

The school meals programme (SMP) promotes women's empowerment by facilitating their participation in the management of canteens and food stocks in assisted schools, and in the cooking and serving of meals.

During the 2016/2017 school year, three Rome-based agencies – WFP, FAO and IFAD – launched a successful pilot project in favour of 400 children in Ambovombe district to broaden the range of foods in their school diet. Parents were encouraged to form an association, seek credit from microfinance institutions and use it to engage in small-scale, income-generating fruit and vegetable cultivation, dairy production, fish farming and food processing. FAO provided seeds and tools, IFAD technical support and training and WFP school meals during the transition

phase. Women participated actively in the project.

Another pilot project, a market gardening enterprise spearheaded by WFP with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, focused on two communes in Ampanihy district characterized by high rates of malnutrition – especially among women and children – and a high proportion of female-headed households. The project facilitated the cultivation of fresh vegetables by some 1,500 households associated with nearly 20 women farmer groups, with the output profitably sold on local markets or supplied to school canteens.

With the support of community leaders and implementing partners, WFP organised sensitisation sessions for men and women to deepen understanding of the importance of good nutrition, particularly for women and children.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP ensured that Country Programme activities were consistent with protection and accountability principles. Specific mitigation measures were taken to minimise risks to beneficiaries. For example, as stipulated in all field level agreements, food distribution points were never more than an hour's walk from their villages. The smooth functioning of beneficiary feedback mechanisms meant that any grievances aired were promptly addressed.

In the case of the joint stunting prevention project in the south, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that beneficiaries were appraised in advance, at meetings involving community leaders, about the targeting process, entitlements and feedback mechanisms.

Protection and accountability were also mainstreamed in the school meals programme. To foster ownership and sustainability, WFP encouraged local communities to participate in the renovation and maintenance of school facilities such as canteens and kitchens. They were also consulted about food procurement and meal recipes.

The working conditions of cooks, most of them women, were improved, thanks to the adoption of environmentally friendly stoves with chimneys. In the context of the school meals programme, learners were taught the value of good hygiene practices.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Volana Rarivoson

Tanandava, Amboasary district, Madagascar October 2017. A smallholder farmer waters a vegetable garden. In the drought-affected southern districts of Madagascar, the cultivation of fresh vegetables by smallholder farmers enables local populations to have access to locally produced fresh foods. This activity also constitutes a source of income for smallholder farmers.

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	203,926	254,474	458,400	141,960	209,791	351,751	69.6%	82.4%	76.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding)	154,246	176,754	331,000	133,195	164,116	297,311	86.4%	92.8%	89.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition)	49,680	77,720	127,400	8,765	45,675	54,440	17.6%	58.8%	42.7%
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	150,936	163,514	314,450	130,222	156,089	286,311	86.3%	95.5%	91.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,310	13,240	16,550	2,973	8,027	11,000	89.8%	60.6%	66.5%
By Residence status:									
Residents	154,246	176,754	331,000	133,195	164,116	297,311	86.4%	92.8%	89.8%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	47,775	43,496	91,271	5,716	6,424	12,140	12.0%	14.8%	13.3%
Children (5-18 years)	782	527	1,309	436	544	980	55.8%	103.2%	74.9%

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)	1,123	33,697	34,820	2,613	38,707	41,320	232.7%	114.9%	118.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	49,680	77,720	127,400	8,570	45,870	54,440	17.3%	59.0%	42.7%

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)
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	331,000	33,000	331,000	297,311	-	297,311	89.8%	-	89.8%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	87,000	-	87,000	36,628	-	36,628	42.1%	-	42.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	34,000	-	34,000	12,018	-	12,018	35.3%	-	35.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,400	-	4,400	5,794	-	5,794	131.7%	-	131.7%

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)
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	331,000	33,000	331,000	297,311	-	297,311	89.8%	-	89.8%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
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	87,000	-	87,000	36,628	-	36,628	42.1%	-	42.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	34,000	-	34,000	12,018	-	12,018	35.3%	-	35.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,400	-	4,400	5,794	-	5,794	131.7%	-	131.7%

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)
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	150,936	163,514	314,450	130,214	156,097	286,311	86.3%	95.5%	91.1%
Activity supporters	3,310	13,240	16,550	2,970	8,030	11,000	89.7%	60.6%	66.5%
Total participants	154,246	176,754	331,000	133,184	164,127	297,311	86.3%	92.9%	89.8%
Total beneficiaries	154,246	176,754	331,000	133,184	164,127	297,311	86.3%	92.9%	89.8%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
TB Clients receiving food assistance	2,640	1,760	4,400	3,477	2,317	5,794	131.7%	131.6%	131.7%
Total participants	2,640	1,760	4,400	3,477	2,317	5,794	131.7%	131.6%	131.7%
Total beneficiaries	2,640	1,760	4,400	3,477	2,317	5,794	131.7%	131.6%	131.7%

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)
Food Transfer-C2- 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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	369	336	705	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	668	627	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,037	963	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	30,322	27,678	58,000	5,557	5,069	10,626	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	29,000	29,000	-	26,002	26,002	-	89.7%	89.7%
Total beneficiaries	30,322	56,678	87,000	5,557	31,071	36,628	18.3%	54.8%	42.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	15,684	14,316	30,000	342	311	653	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	4,000	4,000	-	11,365	11,365	-	284.1%	284.1%
Total beneficiaries	15,684	18,316	34,000	342	11,676	12,018	2.2%	63.7%	35.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	=85.00	76.30	88.74	98.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, MoE Statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	76.30	89.07	99.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, MoE Statistics, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	76.30	88.41	99.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	4.41	20.30
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	4.96	20.90
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	3.85	19.50
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	82.13	91.02
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	82.13	91.24
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	82.13	91.12
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Urban School Meals report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	=85.00	93.70	99.18	100.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	91.80	99.13	100.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	93.80	95.80	100.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Urban School Meals report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	7.60	7.90	2.21
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	6.50	10.60	2.21
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	8.50	5.20	2.21
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>90.00	93.10	99.04	94.24
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov Tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>86.77	92.50	98.91	93.50
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, WFP/Gov tools, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov tools, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	93.20	99.16	95.90
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<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	-	-
Project-specific				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2019.12, School Feeding report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>14.00	-	12.90	14.00
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>SF_URBAN, Project End Target: 2019.12, School Feeding report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>14.00	-	15.23	14.00
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, Cross sectional survey</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, Cross Sectional survey / Coverage survey</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2015.12, CP reports</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports</i>	<3.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP report</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<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 & participation survey</i>	>66.00	94.00	65.00	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<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	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP reports, Base value: 2014.09, WFP survey, YICF study with Service Providers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, CPs' evaluation (GRET)</i>	>70.00	1.00	11.40	-
TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>URBAN/RURAL SOUTHERN/S. EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, CP Cohort Report</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.12, National Workshop with ONN</i>	=2.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report</i>	>20.00	56.00	46.50	23.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Local purchase report</i>	>10.00	20.00	4.00	36.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	120	1,171	975.8%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,350	1,099	81.4%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	3	150.0%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	2,000	7,956	397.8%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	4,000	11,365	284.1%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	9,000	14,647	162.7%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	3,288	1,200	36.5%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	38.00	40.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	60.00	38.00	40.00
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09</i>	>60.00	18.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	24.13	24.13	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09</i>	>20.00	55.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>20.00	62.06	62.06	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09</i>	<20.00	26.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	<20.00	13.79	13.79	-
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous 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
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	21.00	-	80.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	81.03	81.03	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ATSIMO ATSIANANA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2014.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	88.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>19.00	20.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>90.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>2.00	8.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>2.00	6.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ATSIMO ATSINANANA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12	>1.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>50.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>50.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ATSIMO ATSINANANA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2019.06	>50.00	-
Food Transfer-C3-Title		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>2.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2019.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>60.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
France	FRA-C-00263-01	Beans	-	56
France	FRA-C-00263-01	Rice	-	48
France	FRA-C-00263-01	Split Peas	-	48
Germany	GER-C-00682-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,180
Germany	GER-C-00682-01	Nutributter	-	69
Germany	GER-C-00682-01	Plumpy Doz	-	240

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00682-01	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	104
Germany	GER-C-00682-01	Vegetable Oil	-	110
Madagascar	MAG-C-00013-01	Micronutrient Powder	-	7
Madagascar	MAG-C-00013-01	Rice	-	2,875
Madagascar	MAG-C-00013-01	Vegetable Oil	-	148
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-02	Split Peas	-	528
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-02	Vegetable Oil	-	102
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01346-01	Rice	-	100
		Total	-	5,615