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Contact Info

Fatimata Sow-Sidibe
fatimata.sow-sidibe@wfp.org

Country Director
Moumini Ouedraogo

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**Response to Food Security and Nutrition Needs of Population
Affected by Natural Disasters and Resilience Building of Food
Insecure Communities of Madagascar.**

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Madagascar, Republic of (MG)



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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.

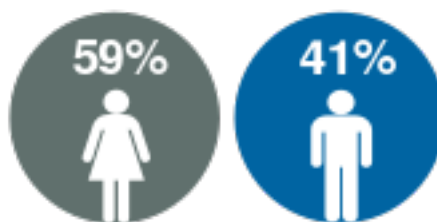
International financial institutions such as the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank plan to make considerable investments in the social sector over the next few years. WFP will partner with other UN agencies and institutions, including on joint resource mobilization strategies, to alleviate 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

Strategic Objective 1 - Respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs and protect livelihoods of populations affected by sudden onset natural disasters: Due to the El Niño climatic event, the food security and nutritional situation of populations of southern Madagascar had deteriorated significantly by the beginning of the 2016/2017 lean season. To address the immediate needs of food insecure populations, WFP scaled up its unconditional food and cash-based assistance in the last quarter of 2016. The full 15-day food basket was composed of cereal, pulses and fortified vegetable oil, or the equivalent in cash. Following the deactivation of the regional Level 3 emergency in March 2017, WFP assistance was maintained until June in line with the recommendations of a food security assessment. During the emergency response phase, WFP food assistance was complemented by FAO seed distributions.

Cash-based transfers were gradually scaled up in the first half of the year. However, total cash distributions during the project were lower than planned, for two reasons: funding constraints imposed a regime of half-rations; and WFP faced technical challenges with the initial financial services provider, necessitating the engagement of alternative providers. Cash was used when feasible and appropriate, based on market and security assessments and other relevant factors.

Given the relatively high associated costs of cash-based transfers in Madagascar, WFP is exploring the use of the SCOPE platform to deliver assistance. In March 2017, a pilot e-voucher project was launched to test the use of SCOPE cards. It targeted 900 households in 6 fokontany/villages of Amboasary district. It proved positive and was scaled up to 1,570 households in October 2017, and used to deliver assistance to FFA participants in the commune of Bezaha. Overall in 2017, 546,322 WFP beneficiaries (111,265 households) were registered in the SCOPE platform.

With the government and other humanitarian partners, WFP responded promptly to Cyclone Enawo, which made landfall in northeastern Madagascar in March 2017. Within 24 hours, WFP was providing unconditional food assistance to affected populations in Farafangana, and, within 72 hours, High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to displaced people in temporary shelters of Antananarivo, Antalaha and Maroanetra (72 hours). After water levels receded, WFP provided general food distributions, and then in Maroanetra and Antalaha (northwest), Brickaville (east), and Farafangana and Vangaindrano (south-east) early recovery Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) schemes were launched to restore damaged community and agricultural infrastructure.

To ensure that the specific nutritional needs of vulnerable groups were met and to prevent acute malnutrition, blanket supplementary feeding was provided to 12,669 children aged 6-23 months and to 126,651 pregnant and lactating women with infants. The daily ration consisted of 50g of Plumpy Doz for children under two and 200g of fortified flour for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G).

Screening for and treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) occurred at community sites in the framework of the National Community-based Nutrition Programme (*PNNC – Programme National de Nutrition Communautaire*). Children suffering severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to health centres supported by UNICEF and managed by the Ministry of Health.

The treatment of MAM is a relatively new intervention in Madagascar and was implemented at scale during the 2016 El Niño response. In 2017, WFP implemented the MAM programme in 560 community centres jointly with the ONN. In the course of the year, over 300 community nutrition sites were handed over to the Government-led Fiavota programme, which ensured the continuation of their MAM treatment programmes. In remote areas that experienced an increase in acute malnutrition but were not covered by government interventions, WFP responded through national and international NGO partners including Action Against Hunger (ACF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), ADRA, ASOS, HH and FIAMI. At the peak of the drought emergency response in the first quarter of 2017, 45,000 children under 5 benefitted from the programme.

Overall, more than 120,000 MAM-affected children aged 6 to 59 months received a daily ration of 100g of Plumpy Sup. Families with children undergoing MAM treatment received rations of rice and pulses to avoid the sharing of the specialized nutritious foods.

The main recommendations to emerge from a lessons learned workshop organized by WFP and the National Nutrition Office were: the strengthening of the capacities of community-based agents; the reinforcement of ONN's Monitoring and Evaluation capacities; and the need for synergies between the MAM and other nutrition programmes.

Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 - Enhance the capacities of the government, cooperating partners and communities to prepare for, monitor, detect and respond to emergencies: In order to strengthen the capacities of the National Disaster Risk Management office (BNGRC) and other partners, WFP worked with OCHA, UNICEF and others to provide logistics training on several issues, including the management of food and non-food items, logistics platforms and crisis information. The WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters also helped fund and run cyclone and flood simulation exercises. A training on drought-related Disaster Risk Reduction planning was organized for key BNGRC and government staff.

WFP also supported disaster management agencies in the elaboration of a contingency plan for three districts of Analamanga, Melaky and Atsinanana regions, and organised a Cyclone Enawo lessons learned exercise that brought together government, UN and NGO responders. WFP further enhanced the operational capacities of the BNGRC by providing communications and emergency relief equipment, including two speedboats and two airboats.

In the framework of a South-South collaboration initiative in February 2017, WFP supported the authorities of Comoros in the updating of their national contingency plan, conducting cyclone and flood simulation exercises, elaborating an Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) action plan and strengthening the VHF and HF communications systems.

To better inform the Madagascar government and humanitarian community on the food security needs and for emergency preparedness purposes, WFP provided technical assistance for conducting food security and nutrition assessments.

With FAO, WFP continued to provide technical and advisory support to the BNGRC on the conducting of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and the IPC Acute Malnutrition exercises - assessments that informed the entire humanitarian community's interventions. In July-August 2017, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO, WFP conducted a Crop and Food Security Assessment. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, and the Nutrition Cluster led by UNICEF, ensured that the interventions of different actors in the south were coordinated and appropriate. Both Nutrition and Food Security sub-clusters were functional at the regional level in Ambovombe.

Strategic Objective 3 - Strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable men and women in food insecure communities in the south-western, southern and south-eastern regions:

The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme implemented from September 2017 represented a shift from humanitarian response to the strengthening of resilience building activities in 16 communes in five areas of the south – Anosy, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana and Vatovavy Fitovinany – affected by recurrent drought. The FFA initiatives sought both to meet immediate food needs and create or rehabilitate productive assets. Community-based participatory planning (CBPP) determined the assets to be created/restored, and market assessments identified the transfer modality (cash or food). A total of 27 communities conducted CBPP exercises and created/rehabilitated assets, including:

- 46 km of irrigation canals reconstructed
- 161 ha of land cleared
- 6,000 linear meters of small dikes rehabilitated
- 25 ha of crops planted
- 59 ha of coastline protected
- 70 ha forested
- 630 km of rural access roads rehabilitated

In addition to FFA, these targeted areas also received support for MAM prevention and treatment, school feeding and smallholder farming activities.

As part of this integrated approach, WFP and cooperating partners elaborated behaviour change communication (BCC) tools with a focus on nutritional education themes such as diet diversification and proper infant and young child feeding practices. Men were actively involved in the sensitization sessions on BCC.

Throughout 2017 operational partnerships were strengthened with a wide range of national and international cooperating partners. WFP collaborated with 40 NGOs, 95 percent of them national, and 8 UN agencies (FAO, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and ILO).

Cooperating partners supported WFP in the targeting of beneficiaries, organizing distributions and providing technical assistance.

Emergency response activities were implemented in coordination with the BNGRC and with the involvement of government technical units.

At the operational level, WFP's partnership with the ONN and its regional branches focused on the provision of specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of MAM and the strengthening of nutrition community workers'

capacities at WFP-supported PNNC sites to which children identified as undernourished were referred.

Areas of intervention and the composition of food baskets were coordinated with other humanitarian actors present in southern Madagascar, including CRS, ADRA and CARE. In areas where government social safety net programmes were being implemented, WFP interventions were coordinated with them.

As social protection in Madagascar is predominantly by cash-based transfers, WFP cash assistance was coordinated with the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women. The Ministry of Population continued the implementation of social safety net programmes with cash, through the Intervention Fund for Development and the ONN. WFP identified its intervention zones in collaboration with the Ministry of Population and other members of the Cash Working Group (CWG), which was established to harmonize cash-based interventions.

Results

WFP activities implemented as part of the PRRO helped improve the food security of targeted households by boosting their consumption and limiting recourse to negative coping strategies during and after the drought and the cyclone.

Under the Strategic Objective 1 and outcome 1.1, “stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals”, the values of the overall food security indicators were collected by the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), a joint survey involving the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, FAO and WFP.

The food consumption indicator is a proxy for household food security and the Food Consumption Score (FCS) a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of foods consumed. A high FCS increases the possibility of a household achieving nutrient adequacy. A poor FCS tends to signify that only cereals or tubers and vegetables are consumed. The CFSAM report – essentially a measure of the relief component of the PRRO (Strategic Objective 1) – showed that 23.9 percent of households had a poor FCS, down from the previously assessed 30.7 percent. Almost 28 percent of female-headed households had a poor FCS, compared to just over 22 percent for male-headed households. That reflected the considerable difficulty women in southern Madagascar face accessing food. Overall, the cumulative effects of the significant shocks experienced over the previous three years and reduced WFP rations dictated by insufficient funding precluded a more pronounced improvement in FCS.

However, for the resilience and early recovery component (Strategic Objective 3), FCS values indicated that female-headed households were better off than male-headed households in southern and southeastern Madagascar, reflecting women’s improved access to food and their positive use of WFP assistance.

Findings from monitoring data showed that cash transfers allowed the purchase of a range of foods in a flexible manner and limited the sharing of entitlements with other community members. That was not the case for beneficiaries who received in-kind food, as they shared a more of their entitlements with others.

Under the relief component of the PRRO, assisted communities in northern areas affected by Cyclone Enawo were able to restore their assets and use them adequately. WFP staff were deployed to ensure that cooperating partners applied appropriate technical standards during the rehabilitation process.

Measurement of the success of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme carried out with the ONN was based on an examination of recovery, default, non-response and mortality rates. In the major areas of intervention, recovery rates were significantly higher than the target value (85 percent).

Default and non-response rates of 8 percent and 7 percent respectively were mostly due to food shortages at nutrition sites in remote areas and the relatively long distances to those sites. No infant mortality cases were registered once children began receiving MAM treatment.

Under Strategic Objective 3 – to reduce risk and enable communities meet their own food and nutrition needs – FFA activities were implemented in the southern districts of Amboasary, Ambovombe, Tsihombe, Beloha, Bekily and in the south-western districts of Betioky, Ampanihy and Tulear II, where drought was the main shock. FFA schemes were also undertaken in the south-eastern districts of Vohipeno and Manakara, where cyclones and irregular rainfall were the big challenges.

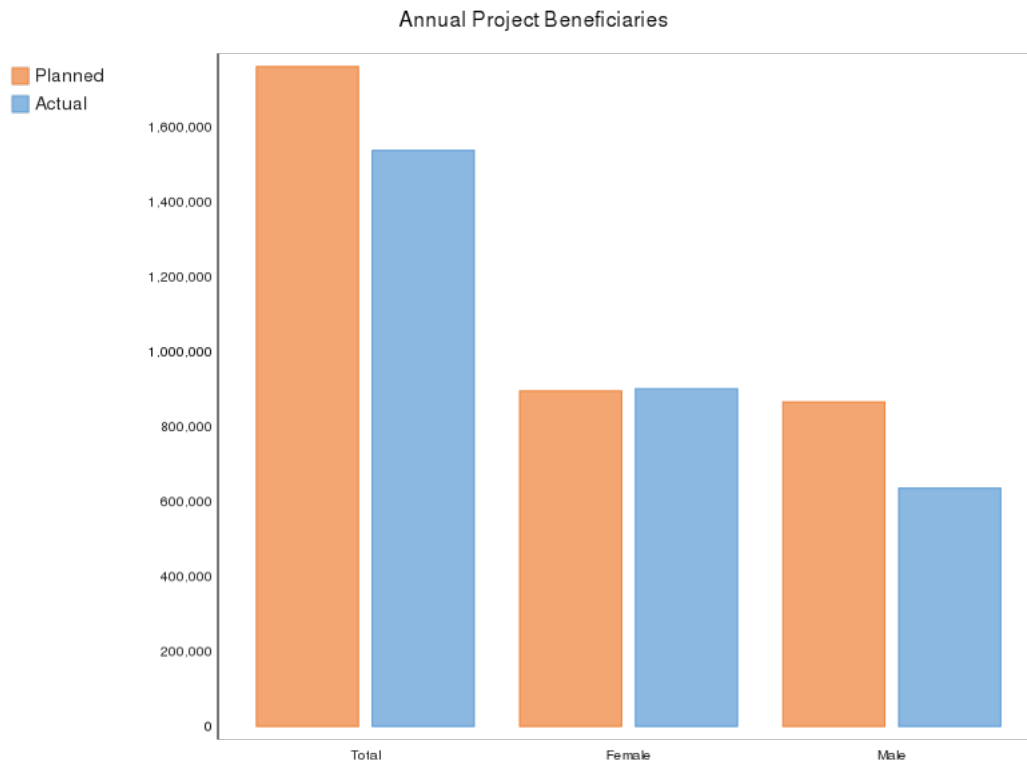
A post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise was undertaken to track outcome indicators of the PRRO and serve as a baseline for the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) indicators. In the course of it, data for a number of new indicators (e.g. Minimum Acceptable Diet, Asset Benefit Index, Food Expenditure Share) were collected at the household and community levels.

Some indicators showed little improvement and others a deterioration – because data collection coincided with the passage of Cyclone Ava, which negatively impacted the food security of the households, particularly in the

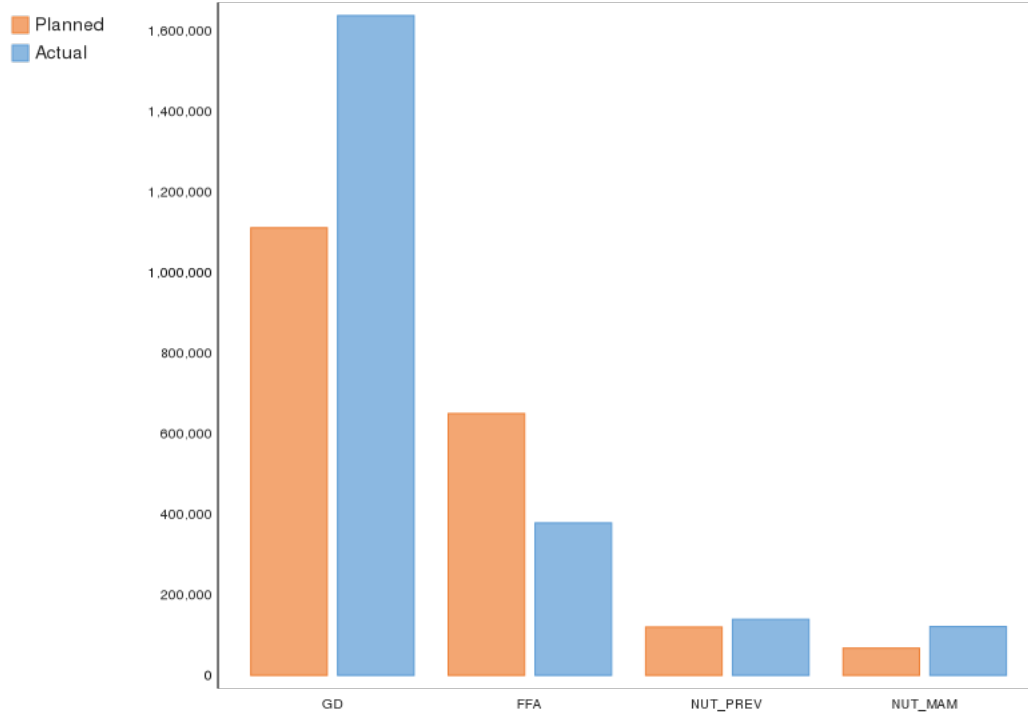
southeast.

FFA activities undertaken at the beginning of the 2017 lean season led to a decrease in both food and livelihood coping strategy indices. The coping strategy index (CSI) measures the behaviour of households faced with food shortages, with high scores indicating recourse to negative coping. The proportion of beneficiary households adopting stress and emergency coping strategies was lower than for the non-beneficiary group. These proportions were respectively 25 percent (stress) and 21 percent (emergency) for the beneficiary group, and 29 percent (stress), 38 percent (emergency) for the non-beneficiary group.

In drought-affected areas, road rehabilitation activities improved access to markets for 44 percent of interviewed households. Some 25 percent of benefited from agricultural land rehabilitation to increase crop productivity.

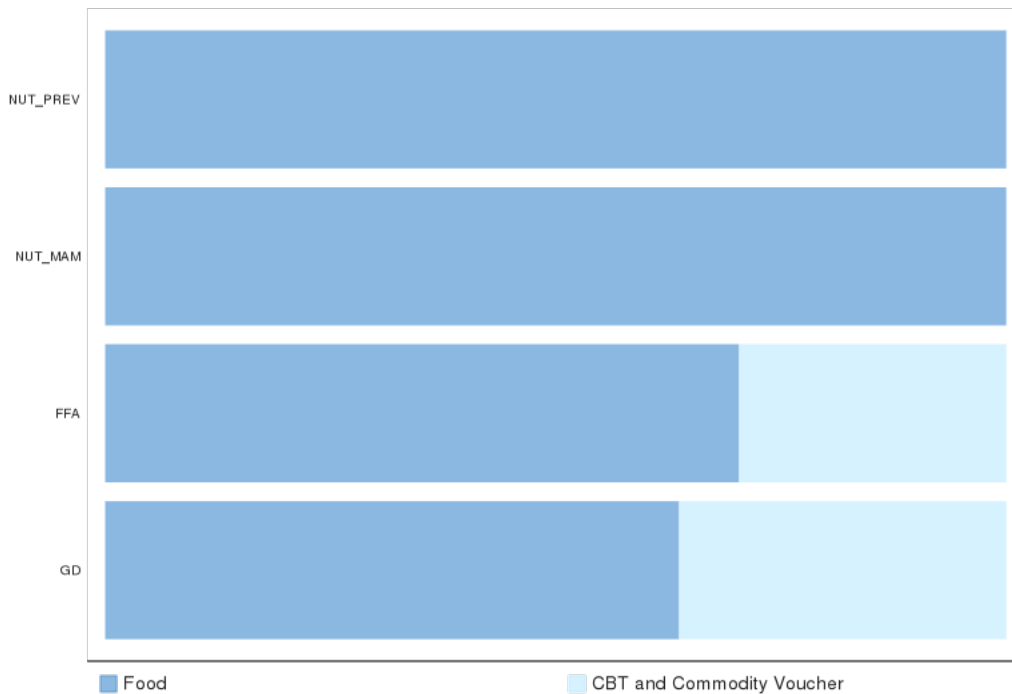


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	352	-
Canned Pulses	-	27	-
Corn Soya Blend	932	769	82.5%
High Energy Biscuits	9	19	216.1%
High Energy Supplements	-	11	-
Maize	3,990	5,480	137.4%
Maize Meal	-	1,709	-
Peas	-	1,469	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,118	648	57.9%
Rice	25,412	8,085	31.8%
Sorghum/Millet	-	3,464	-
Split Lentils	-	55	-
Split Peas	4,410	1,063	24.1%
Vegetable Oil	1,903	1,453	76.4%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	21	-
Total	37,773	24,624	65.2%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	22,381,500	6,653,926	29.7%
Value Voucher	-	67,983	-
Total	22,381,500	6,721,909	30.0%

Performance Monitoring

A results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) approach was adopted by WFP Madagascar to facilitate a high level of programme achievement.

Its M&E plan involves a baseline survey at the start of a project, annual reviews and a final evaluation to highlight best practices, lessons learned and challenges.

A distribution monitoring methodology was applied to collect data during the implementation phase, notably for the CBT voucher pilot in Amboasary district, coupled with a retailer monitoring exercise designed to capture gender and protection indicators and other information on project quality.

Output monitoring tools were developed to ensure monthly data collection at each level, starting from the community level through the cooperating partners, and on to the field level where the COMET database was used.

To measure project outcomes, WFP contracted service providers to conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) data collection. The PDM and other assessments – such as coverage and participation surveys – involved collecting data from randomly selected households.

WFP's M&E capacities were strengthened in 2017 thanks to the deployment of specialist staff who helped elaborate standard operating procedures and an overall data flow scheme.

The roll-out of the ONA platform for data visualization facilitated data management and provided prompt snapshots of results in the form of maps and graphics.

While WFP Madagascar's M&E system complies with the corporate M&E Normative Framework and the Strategic Results Framework, the elaboration of the T-ICSP required the design of a new log frame to ensure continuity of the data processing during the transitional period.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In southern Madagascar, women make up 51 percent of the population and head some 25 percent of households. Inequality between men and women in terms of decision-making and access to resources (land, credit, agricultural inputs, etc.) means that women – especially those who head households – are more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. They tend not to be consulted when community projects are being planned, so their needs and aspirations are typically not taken into account.

WFP developed a 2017-20 Gender Strategy and related action plan designed to ensure that its interventions promote gender equality and empower women and girls to achieve Zero Hunger.

With the support of a gender adviser seconded from the Norwegian Refugee Council's standby roster, WFP worked to mainstream gender in all PRRO activities – not least the planning of Food Assistance for Assets schemes – and stepped up awareness raising among beneficiaries, staff and stakeholders.

The systematic collection and analysis of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) was advanced, not least to better distinguish between Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and Pregnant and Lactating Girls (PLG) – a key consideration given the high incidence of early marriage and early pregnancy.

WFP actively participated in a range of in-country fora promoting gender equality, promotion active in the country, including the GBV Sub-Cluster co-led by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment and UNFPA, and the Gender Thematic Group (a UN entity led by UNFPA).

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) included focus group discussions for men and women separately, and together. They revealed that 65 percent of family decisions about the use of food assistance were taken by women and 12 percent by men, with 24 percent taken jointly by men and women. Almost all surveyed families expressed satisfaction with the decisions so taken.

Women made up at least 50 percent of the membership of community committees dealing with the various aspects of WFP projects (e.g. targeting, asset management, food distribution, feedback, etc.). Rights to reduced working hours and onsite childcare were respected.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In accordance with its protection policy, WFP continued to foster a cross-cutting approach to addressing the vulnerabilities of communities and mitigating identified risks.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities included the provision of appropriate equipment and respect for standards of work that prioritised beneficiary safety. Flexible assistance distribution arrangements were made for persons with reduced mobility and households with no working-age members, as well as those headed by women, elderly people, the disabled and the chronically ill.

Food distributions points were located no more than one kilometer away from beneficiary villages, distributions were held during morning hours, local authorities were advised of their timings in advance for monitoring purposes, and cash distributions always took place indoors. No safety issues at or around WFP distribution sites were reported by beneficiaries.

WFP organised sensitisation sessions with community leaders and cooperating partners to raise awareness about assistance entitlements and the availability of feedback mechanisms, including a toll-free hotline. Feedback committees were set up in all beneficiary communities and training was provided to members, not least about gender and protection issues. At project sites, posters and brochures were also used to impart information about eligibility criteria, entitlements and programme objectives – especially of those offering nutritional support. The fact that only 69 percent of surveyed beneficiaries were able to respond correctly to questions about entitlements and feedback mechanisms underscored the need to step up such efforts.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Participants of a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) scheme in Southern Madagascar (Ankily, Bekily district), which was affected by several consecutive years of rain shortfalls, further amplified in 2016 by the El Nino climatic event.

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	866,057	895,506	1,761,563	636,021	901,548	1,537,569	73.4%	100.7%	87.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	277,128	254,345	531,473	183,129	180,487	363,616	66.1%	71.0%	68.4%
Children (5-18 years)	253,156	258,256	511,412	137,219	137,219	274,438	54.2%	53.1%	53.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	335,773	382,905	718,678	315,673	583,842	899,515	94.0%	152.5%	125.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	866,057	895,506	1,761,563	655,091	882,478	1,537,569	75.6%	98.5%	87.3%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	705,890	405,500	1,111,390	1,043,215	594,949	1,638,164	147.8%	146.7%	147.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	342,440	375,000	650,173	266,275	112,275	378,550	77.8%	29.9%	58.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	67,600	-	67,600	121,054	-	121,054	179.1%	-	179.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	120,000	-	120,000	139,320	-	139,320	116.1%	-	116.1%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	141,178	81,100	222,278	208,643	119,900	328,633	147.8%	147.8%	147.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	68,488	75,000	130,035	53,255	22,455	75,710	77.8%	29.9%	58.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	67,600	-	67,600	121,054	-	121,054	179.1%	-	179.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	120,000	-	120,000	139,320	-	139,320	116.1%	-	116.1%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	108,916	113,362	222,278	161,030	167,603	328,633	147.8%	147.8%	147.8%
Total participants	108,916	113,362	222,278	161,030	167,603	328,633	147.8%	147.8%	147.8%
Total beneficiaries	555,696	555,694	1,111,390	819,083	819,081	1,638,164	147.4%	147.4%	147.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	63,717	66,318	130,035	37,097	38,613	75,710	58.2%	58.2%	58.2%
Total participants	63,717	66,318	130,035	37,097	38,613	75,710	58.2%	58.2%	58.2%
Total beneficiaries	325,087	325,086	650,173	189,276	189,274	378,550	58.2%	58.2%	58.2%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	12,070	11,021	23,091	22,274	20,338	42,612	184.5%	184.5%	184.5%

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)
Children (24-59 months)	27,683	14,826	42,509	51,083	27,359	78,442	184.5%	184.5%	184.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	39,753	27,847	67,600	73,357	47,697	121,054	184.5%	171.3%	179.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	36,610	33,390	70,000	6,626	6,043	12,669	18.1%	18.1%	18.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	50,000	50,000	-	126,651	126,651	-	253.3%	253.3%
Total beneficiaries	36,610	83,390	120,000	6,626	132,694	139,320	18.1%	159.1%	116.1%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CP reports, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CPs' monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CPs' monitoring data</i>	>75.00	73.30	70.00	85.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CP report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CP report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data</i>	<15.00	26.00	30.00	8.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CP report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CPs Monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CPs Monitoring data</i>	<15.00	0.60	0.00	7.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM/Secondary data coverage, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PDM/Secondary data coverage, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, PDM/Secondary data coverage</i>	>50.00	0.00	100.00	88.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, Coverage & Participation survey, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Coverage survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Coverage survey</i>	>66.00	94.00	95.30	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Coverage survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Coverage Survey</i>	>70.00	65.00	84.30	-
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CFSAM July 2017</i>	<3.21	16.06	30.70	23.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CFSAM July 2017</i>	<3.74	18.69	31.10	27.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CFSAM July 2017</i>	<3.02	15.11	30.40	22.20
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CFSAM July 2017</i>	>5.42	5.42	3.40	3.27
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, FS&L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CFSAM July 2017</i>	>5.20	5.20	3.30	3.09
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, FS&L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, CFSAM July 2017</i>	>5.49	5.49	3.50	3.34
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, BCM or CHS Survey, Base value: 2015.02, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring data</i>	>50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP's report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	>80.00	0.00	50.00	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<0.60	2.80	0.00	36.87
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<6.92	34.60	46.80	36.87
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<0.70	3.40	0.00	32.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<0.50	2.60	0.00	37.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<8.54	42.70	46.70	35.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<6.40	32.00	46.90	37.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	>5.52	5.52	5.10	3.89

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	>5.20	5.20	5.20	3.31
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	>5.49	5.49	5.10	3.71
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<10.41	10.41	8.40	15.32
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<1.36	1.36	2.00	2.57
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<3.38	16.90	16.50	40.82
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<7.28	36.40	51.20	34.56
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<7.00	35.20	19.60	40.68
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<2.80	14.00	14.50	40.37
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<7.60	38.00	49.00	37.19
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA	<7.20	36.20	52.60	38.58

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	>4.46	4.46	3.80	3.43
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	>3.84	3.84	3.80	3.48
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	>4.56	4.56	3.80	3.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<15.37	15.37	24.10	15.13
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2019.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FFA</i>	<7.84	7.84	6.30	3.05
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>RESILIENCE INTERVENTION ZONES, Project End Target: 2019.06, BCM report, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Baseline report</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	30	30	100.0%
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	630	630	100.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	5	5	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	705	705	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	25	25	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	70	70	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	161	161	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	59	59	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	46	46	100.0%
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	6,000	6,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	11	11	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	20.58	7.00	23.70
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: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.08</i>	>60.00	18.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	63.27	93.00	64.60
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: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.08</i>	>20.00	57.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<10.00	16.14	0.00	12.00
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: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.08</i>	<20.00	25.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	55.00	50.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	55.00	-	50.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	90.86	93.00	76.00
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: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.08</i>	>90.00	88.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	99.98	100.00	100.00
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: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.08</i>	>90.00	88.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	13.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2019.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	13.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2019.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00540-06	Rice	-	1,209
Germany	GER-C-00682-01	Rice	-	911
Monaco	MNC-C-00017-01	Rice	-	50
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	30
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	31
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,860
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	291
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-09	Rice	-	1,203
UN CERF	001-C-01561-01	Rice	-	448
UN CERF	001-C-01563-01	Rice - Brokens 25%	-	322
UN CERF	001-C-01563-01	Supplementary Plumpy	-	38
UN CERF	001-C-01578-01	Rice	-	1,350
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01101-01	Rice	-	5
USA	USA-C-01218-06	Sorghum/Millet	1,000	-
USA	USA-C-01218-06	Split Peas	50	-
USA	USA-C-01218-06	Vegetable Oil	70	-
USA	USA-C-01294-01	Peas	-	1,340
USA	USA-C-01294-01	Rice	-	1,793
		Total	1,120	10,880