

SAVING  
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LIVES



# Madagascar Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2018, WFP Madagascar launched its Transitional Interim-Country Strategic Plan (2018-2019) which focused on six objectives: crisis response, school feeding, nutrition, resilience and disaster risk reduction with a focus on government capacity building.

WFP assisted nearly 1.8 million people. Support was generally provided during the lean season and included food commodities, cash and nutrition assistance. Cyclone-affected communities received emergency food assistance. Cash was favoured where functioning markets existed and when commodities were delayed. Key achievements included developing resilient communes, which are geographic areas that combine multiple resilience activities and work in synergy with the Disaster Risk Management agency (BNGRC). They contribute to strengthening the BNGRC's capacity to more effectively respond to crises and to anticipate future shocks.

WFP's main challenges included under-funding, limited access (including poor road conditions), and significant time required for commodities to arrive. In addition, WFP experienced challenges with the limited capacities of some cooperating partners to scale up operations when required.

WFP's partnerships with government agencies, especially BNGRC and the National Office of Nutrition, contributed to the achievement of WFP's objectives. In partnership with the Ministry of Population, World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and FID (Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement – Intervention Funds for Development), WFP helped implement the region's first-ever National Shock Responsive Social Protection System (SRSPS). This was achieved through WFP's provision of cash and food to vulnerable communities, particularly during the lean season, when most households struggled to access food. During this period, WFP served a greater number of beneficiaries and increased the cash transfer's financial value. The government, with WFP support, completed its Zero Hunger Strategic Review.

Strong partnerships with United Nations (UN) agencies, specifically the Rome Based Agencies, produced collaborative food security and nutrition initiatives. These included joint programmes with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF in education and with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in stunting prevention.

WFP integrated a gender-sensitive approach in its activities and targeting. This included sensitizing beneficiaries on gender and protection issues at food and cash distribution points and incorporating women's empowerment throughout food-for-assets initiatives design and implementation. Women representatives participated in Community Based Participatory Planning, which encouraged the expression of their needs and identification of appropriate resources and tools.



**1,767,356**  
total beneficiaries  
in 2018

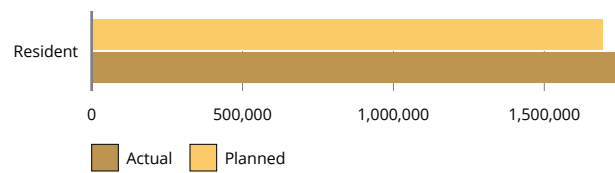


**55%**  
female

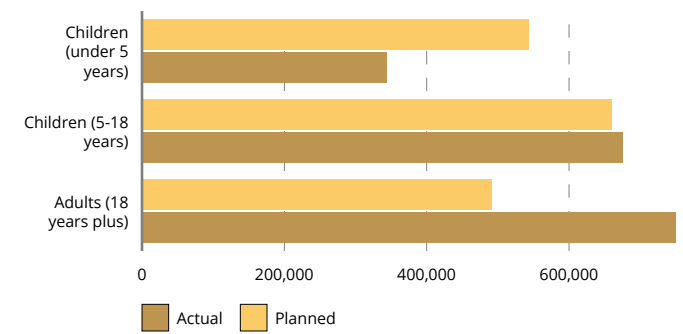


**45%**  
male

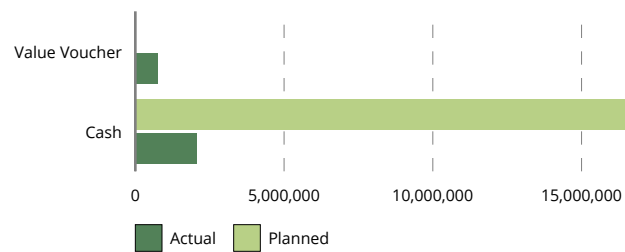
**Beneficiaries by Residence Status**



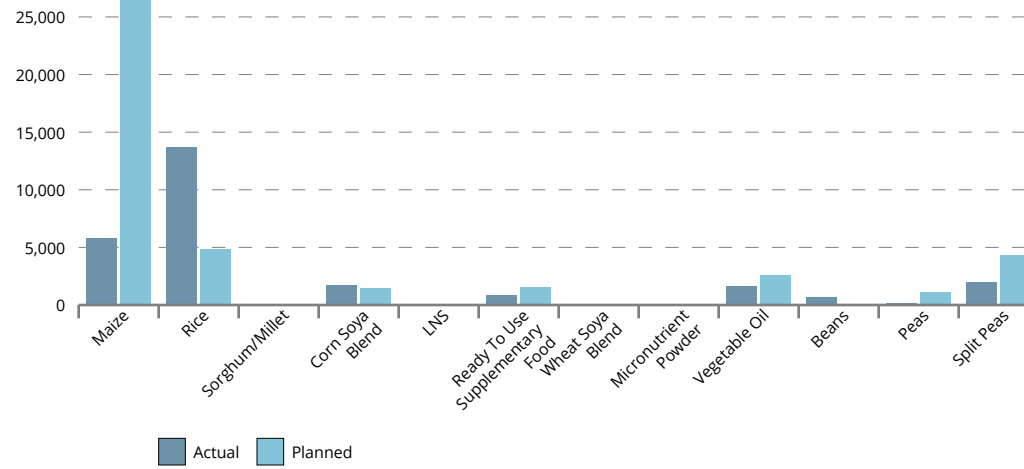
**Beneficiaries by Age Group**



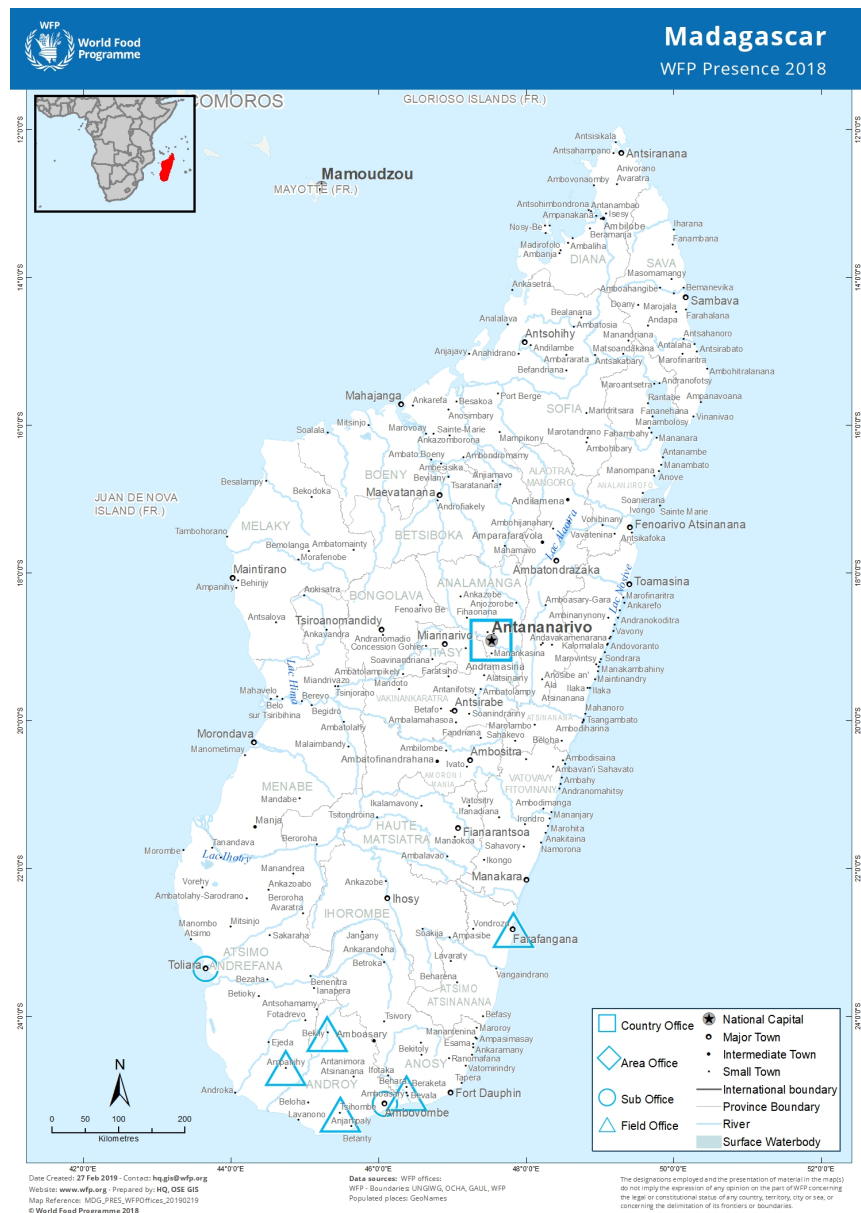
**Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)**



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



# Context and Operations



In 2018, the government completed its national Zero Hunger Strategic Review. This identified 11 obstacles to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2). These included the need for:

- (a) Strengthened programme design and implementation;
- (b) Increased availability and access to nutritious food products; and
- (c) Improved access to health, water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.

Recent political instability has undermined government institutional capacities, economic growth and development. It has also reduced people's access to basic services and their abilities to prevent and recover from frequent shocks. Over 78 percent of Madagascar's population lives on less than US\$ 1.90 per day. Chronic malnutrition affects nearly half of children under 5 and represents the world's fourth highest rate.

The 2018 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI 2018) reported that approximately 10.7 million people in Madagascar were undernourished from 2015-2017. The 2018 CFSAM results revealed that 1.3 million people living in cyclone-affected areas and 1.6 million people in drought-affected districts were food insecure. In October, an estimated 1.05 million people were classified as IPC 3 (crisis) and IPC 4 (emergency).

**Madagascar is among the ten countries most vulnerable to natural disasters and is considered as the most cyclone-exposed country in Africa.** A quarter of the population lives in areas highly prone to cyclones, floods or drought. Climate change and environmental degradation exacerbate these risks while the ecosystem's increasing fragility intensifies vulnerability to shocks and food insecurity.

**Madagascar's Grand Sud region suffered several consecutive years of rain shortfalls which was further aggravated by the global El Niño weather event in 2016 and 2017.** Although humanitarian assistance from WFP and other agencies contributed to halving the number of severely food insecure people by the end of the 2016-2017 lean season, the food security situation in the region remains fragile, with **over one million people estimated as severely food insecure.**

**Agriculture is dominated by rain-fed, small-scale subsistence farming. Agricultural production remains low** due to several factors, including: limited access to agricultural productive assets, credit and markets; gender inequality, which restricts women and girls' land access; poor post-harvest techniques; inadequate management of natural resources; and smallholder farmers' lack of adequate market access.

2018 was a pivotal year for WFP Madagascar as it began implementation of a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Goals included ensuring:

- (i) Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises
- (ii) School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the school-year
- (iii) Malnourished populations in targeted districts improve their nutritional status in line with national targets
- (iv) Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers living in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks
- (v) Government institutions and the humanitarian community improve the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster prevention and response initiatives
- (vi) The Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster receive support when providing emergency assistance to the country's humanitarian community.





# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP required USD 68 million to fully implement its programmes and mobilized USD 43 million (62 percent of required funding). Most funding was specifically earmarked to WFP's emergency response; other strategic objectives were approximately 50 percent funded. WFP funding was contributed as follows:

- One percent was multi-year
- 11 percent was immediate response account (IRA)
- 26 percent was multilateral
- 62 percent was directed

Flexible, multilateral funding and advanced financing enabled WFP to more quickly deliver assistance to vulnerable communities. WFP used multilateral funding to prioritize critical needs that were not part of the emergency response. Donors' quick confirmation of cash and in-kind donations was critical during the lean season. During this period, WFP required significant lead time to procure and deliver food assistance and was aided by advanced financing and IRA allocations. Unfortunately, a lack of funding and procurement delays prevented WFP from assisting a significantly greater number of beneficiaries.

WFP's assessments revealed that markets were operational in most areas, enabling WFP to provide cash-based transfers. WFP's omega tool contributed to cost-effective and efficient distributions. Donor flexibility was critical to facilitating this tool's use.

Strategic and effective collaboration with cooperating partners and government counterparts yielded higher achievements than planned. While approximately one-third of the overall outcome indicators were unavailable, the majority of output indicators reached over 90 percent of their targets. Targets' achievement was attributable to strong partnership agreements, regular monitoring and systematic coaching at each level.

Funding constraints resulted in WFP limiting its acute malnutrition prevention activities to IPC 4 areas. WFP provided reduced rations to children. A lack of funding prevented WFP from providing specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women or cash transfers to patients with tuberculosis, as initially planned. WFP implemented stunting prevention activities in nine communes, though delivery to the originally planned number of communes was not possible.

A lack of resources adversely impacted WFP's school meals programme. Approximately 40 percent of the 300,000 primary school children originally targeted in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions have not received school meals since last November. This has aggravated already low enrolment

and high dropout rates.

WFP continued to advocate for multi-year contributions to improve sustainability and allow for the establishment of long-term partnerships and capacity development initiatives. WFP explored cultivating new partnerships and sought to develop private sector partnerships with the Humanitarian Platform of the Private Sector (PHSP) and other financial service providers and foundations. Similarly, WFP strengthened its engagement with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network to broaden the Network's food security and nutrition support.

WFP partnered with other United Nations (UN) agencies and institutions and developed joint resource mobilization strategies. The jointly sponsored stunting prevention project, MIARO, represented an example of a successful joint UN resource mobilization initiative.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises

This Strategic Outcome seeks to ensure populations affected by natural disasters have unrestricted access to food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of a crisis. WFP works closely with the National Office of Disaster and Risk Management, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), other UN institutions and NGOs to develop and implement food assistance initiatives that are specifically tailored for the most vulnerable members of society.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP assisted over 666,000 people affected by drought, cyclone or flood. This was achieved by providing unconditional food assistance via in-kind (totaling more than 6,500 mt) and cash-based transfers (CBT) (totaling nearly USD 800,000). WFP provided specialized nutritious food to more than 100,000 children under five years of age who suffered from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) was provided to more than 5,000 tuberculosis patients and CBT was contributed to their families. Protection rations were allocated to children suffering from MAM during the lean season.

### *Sub Activity 1.1: Provide food assistance to increase household access during crisis*

WFP strengthened coordination with partners from the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster to ensure complementarity between food assistance and livelihood support. WFP, along with the Ministry of Population, World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the FID (Intervention Funds for Development), implemented the Shock Responsive Social Protection System (SRSPS) through expansion of the existing national social protection programme. The programme was implemented in coordination with partners from WASH, Education, Nutrition and Health clusters.

WFP supported a multi-sector assessment and the design of a minimum humanitarian assistance package, developed with other humanitarian actors and the government to provide a full package of assistance to minimize negative impacts of the drought on households' livelihoods and to support early recovery. The most adequate modality was selected based on the Market Assessment results conducted every year by WFP's Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) unit.

Early recovery support focused on low-tech activities such as road repair, land rehabilitation, the development of cultivable land, irrigation canal rehabilitation, river bank protection and reforestation to restore access to markets, basic social services and critical productive infrastructure. Through this programme, WFP

supported more than 650,000 people affected by natural disasters by providing food (more than 10 mt) or cash transfers (more than USD 800,000).

To ensure ownership and to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors, WFP involved communities in each step to discuss project objectives, procedures, and monitoring. Community representatives from all ages and gender were selected by the community itself to participate in targeting, complaints and feedback committees. A gender sensitive approach was used to raise awareness of gender issues and ensured that women were involved in decision-making, activity implementation and monitoring. WFP prioritized women-headed households and households including members with disabilities and chronic illness as they were reported to have the worst food consumption status.

WFP's unconditional food assistance and CBT helped the humanitarian community to achieve its 19.5 target for the number of households with poor food consumption scores. The average score for negative consumption-based coping mechanisms reduced by five points and represented a 33 percent reduction from the baseline. However, results also indicated that women-headed households continued to use negative coping mechanisms more than men (i.e. a reduction of only 20 percent compared to 38 percent for male headed households).

### *Sub Activity 1.2: Provision of MAM treatment and prevention for the most vulnerable*

WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition according to national guidelines. It focused on nutrition for vulnerable groups, including the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children between six and 59 months with ready-to use supplementary food; Supercereal and oil for patients with tuberculosis (TB); cash transfers for families of TB patients (which functioned as a social safety net); and a protection ration for MAM children during the lean season. All targeted TB clients were on directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS).

Support to government included a review of the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition, joint field missions and a SCOPE CODA scoping mission. The recovery rate for MAM treatment was 73 percent, higher than the national target of 70 percent. This was mainly attributable to (a) mitigating supply chain challenges and (b) community-led sensitization sessions that provided child health and nutrition advice to mothers.

## Strategic Outcome 02

School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year



This Strategic Outcome contributes to ensuring school children in the country's southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. It is aligned with the government's National Development Plan 4.2 for education.

WFP's school meals programme operates in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and is critical to the Outcome's achievement. Given high rates of food insecurity and low rates of school attendance in the south, with only seven percent of children receiving a meal at school, WFP's school feeding programme is particularly crucial in Madagascar.

WFP supported vulnerable households in southern Madagascar, boosting enrollment, attendance and retention rates. Retention rates, which capture changes in enrollment rates over three consecutive years, are a proxy for the effectiveness of school feeding in attracting children to school. Due to the high level of food insecurity in the country's southern regions, parents prefer to send their children to schools, making school feeding a vital social safety net.

WFP provided daily hot meals fortified with micro-nutrients. WFP also provided schools with clean cooking assets within the framework of the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy initiative to reduce adverse health and environmental impacts. As part of the school meals package, WFP supported a government de-worming campaign and school community nutrition sensitization.

WFP provided technical assistance to the MoE at the national, district and commune levels for the monitoring of the programme. To increase the nutritional value of meals, school gardening was initiated in twenty schools. Experiences were shared with other countries implementing school feeding programmes during the continental celebration of the African day of school Feeding in Harare and celebration of the African Day of School Feeding at national level.

WFP supported 285,978 children in 1,087 schools located in rural southern districts and marginalized urban areas. As part of the process to hand over the programme to the government, WFP strengthened institutional and operational capacities of the MoE and school communities. WFP also provided school feeding management training to Ministry of National Education officials at central and decentralized levels.

A joint programme with UN Agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and an agreement with an international non-governmental agency (Aide et Action) have contributed to strengthening complementary activities that improve children's nutritional status and education performance. WFP partnered with IFAD and FAO to facilitate the provision of fresh foods grown by smallholder farmer associations to schools.

WFP helped to strengthen association members' capacities in the areas of production, storage, handling and processing. Partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD and the ILO were reinforced under 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 while FAO and IFAD provided technical support.

The school meals programme mainly focused on enhancing access and retention in primary schools. In collaboration with the MoE, WFP conducted an inventory exercise at the end of the school year in 2018 to collect data on school meals' performance over the year.

Data collected showed that hot meals provision at schools increased student retention. The weighted average retention rate for the overall assisted schools was higher than expected and progress was made concerning the five percent target. Parents preferred to send their children to schools since their sons and daughters would receive a meal.

As the attendance rate is correlated with the retention rate, monitoring data reported an over-achievement in attendance (94 percent compared to a target 90 percent). However, a three percent increase in the annual enrollment rate for all WFP-supported schools was insufficient to achieve the 2018 annual target of six percent and was also lower than the previous year's rate. The reason most parents do not enroll their children in schools is linked to extreme poverty as they cannot afford the enrollment fee. The government programme, FIAVOTA, is located in the country's south and is a partnership with the World Bank. Its objectives are to provide cash for education to the most vulnerable households; this would have paid the school fees. However, the programme's effectiveness was limited due to its low coverage: it covered only 40 percent of the entire population in each project location.

WFP supported a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop to identify the main actions to improve the Education quality at the country level in 2016. The second launch of the SABER session planned to assess the joint action plan progress was postponed to 2019. Unfortunately, without the SABER action plan progress tracking, the National Education Plan could not meet its targets.

**Strategic Outcome 03**  
Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.

This Strategic Outcome assists malnourished populations in targeted districts to improve their nutritional status. This is aligned with the National Development Plan goal 4.1, which aims to improve access to high quality health services and with the national nutrition policy.

The total number of beneficiaries assisted under in 2018 was 146,847.

Under prevention of acute malnutrition activities, 96,188 beneficiaries were reached, of which 40 percent were children and 60 percent were pregnant and lactating women. They received a total of 634 mt of nutritious food. Children received Lipid Nutrient Supplement Paste Medium Quantity (LNS-mq) and women received Supercereal and oil. At the distribution site, nutrition education, cooking demonstrations and malnutrition screening were provided.

The total number of beneficiaries supported under chronic malnutrition prevention activities was 50,659, of which 53 percent were children and 47 percent pregnant and lactating women, who received 760 mt of nutritious food. Children received LNS-small quantity from May to November and LNS-mq from January to April and again in December. In addition to the distribution of specialized nutritious foods, nutrition education and cooking demonstrations were provided every month at community level, as well as child growth monitoring. WFP also supported 50 community gardens in the Ampanihy district. Part of the production from these gardens was used in school canteens to improve the diversity of school meals.

Stunting prevention activities are part of the Miaro approach, a joint project between the government, WFP, UNFPA, WHO and FAO. However, in 2018 only WFP and WHO implemented activities due to a lack of funding. To address this, a joint concept note for joint resource mobilization was developed in December and a coordination mechanism will be improved in 2019.

Madagascar's stunting rate, at 47 percent, is one of the highest in the world. It makes malnutrition prevention activities particularly relevant. WFP, working closely with local government authorities, UN agencies including UNICEF and non-governmental organizations, works to improve their nutritional status in line with national targets. Undernutrition prevention activities were implemented using a nutrition sensitive approach.

Activities focused on nutrition for vulnerable groups. This included the prevention of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), chronic malnutrition prevention among children 6-23 months and PLW/G (Miaro approach), support to food processing and fortification and support to the private sector.

WFP supports the national nutrition action plan's implementation. Support to the government included the training of nutrition community workers and the organization of a capitalization workshop for the Miaro approach.

WFP has coordinated the SUN Business Network (SBN) since early 2018. The SBN's objective is to engage the private sector in improving nutrition outcomes in the country. WFP supported the SBN network developing an annual action plan and defining main priorities. To increase visibility and attract new members, the SBN participated in various events such as a Corporate Social Responsibility annual fair, a research fair and an agriculture fair. WFP organized a talk show for business entrepreneurs on SDG 2, to promote innovation and the role the private sector can play to end hunger, and facilitated consultations between the SBN and key stakeholders from the government, partners and private sector. The SBN also joined the National Food Fortification alliance, which has been recently revitalized with the support of WFP and Gret, an NGO.

WFP is implementing a project to support the processing, conservation and fortification of staple foods at the community level. The goal is to increase populations' access to nutritious foods produced locally in food-insecure rural areas. The project focuses on two value chains: cassava (gari) and breadfruit flour; once processed they have a longer shelf life. The project targets 26 community groups (100 people/group) with support to production and food processing technology. Fortification of both processed products will be explored in 2019. The project will continue to feed discussions into national fortification forums such as the National Food Fortification Alliance and the SBN and will provide recommendations on small-scale food fortification as part of developing a national food fortification strategy.

Shortfalls of specialized nutritious foods and in the reduction of the ration for women and children at the end of the year.

In late 2017, Gret collaborated with WFP to publish the results of a baseline for the stunting prevention project Miaro implemented in Amboasary district. As the same strategy was adopted for the T-ICSP stunting prevention programme, the data collected through this exercise was taken as the baseline value for the current activities. Data collected showed that 29 percent of children aged 6-23 months benefiting from the previous project already fulfilled the minimum acceptable diet while 41 percent of PLWG received the minimum diet diversity. However, these percentages were quite similar to those in the control group selected in another locality, at 31 and 33 percent.

The challenging nutrition status of children and mothers found during the baseline exercise was confirmed by the results of the 2018 institut de recherche pour le développement data collection on nutrition and food security. The findings reported that only 14 percent of children aged 6-23 months received the

minimum acceptable diet and five percent of the women received the minimum dietary diversity in some WFP intervention areas which were very low compared to the baseline values. This confirms the chronic nature of nutrition issues in these areas justifying the continuity of the Miaro project in the same localities with a focus on behaviour change.

Given food shortages and funding constraints encountered for this Strategic Outcome, a coverage survey planned for end-2018 was not conducted. However, the planned Community and Household Surveillance Survey in early 2019 with the Vulnerability Assessment Mapping unit will ensure their remaining outcome data.

#### **Strategic Outcome 04**

Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on sustainable food systems to support smallholder farmers from the production stage, by providing food assistance for assets (FFA), facilitating and providing market opportunities through local purchase and linking them to schools as part of the home grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. This falls under Corporate Results Framework Strategic Result 3 by improving food security and nutrition for smallholders. It is aligned with the national development plan 3.1 in agricultural development, with FFA contributing to UNDAF effect 1 (food security).

Support to smallholder farmers is part of a longer-term food security strategy aimed at strengthening southern rural communities' resilience in their daily agricultural subsistence activities and in their efforts to adjust to adverse climatic situations. WFP's activities implemented in the framework of "supporting small-holder farmers for improved access to markets" are aligned with the existing national policies.

In partnership with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD), WFP sought to increase the production capacities of targeted low-income rural smallholders' farmers' organizations (SHFOs) and to foster their linkages to formal markets.

A total of 800 mt of maize and 400 mt of rice was contracted with SHFOs in 2018. These associations are generally composed of men and women. WFP has mainstreamed pro-smallholder farmers (SHF) food procurement and steadily increased the tonnage procured. Nearly 3,000 metric tons of commodities have been contracted and delivered from SHFOs since 2014.

WFP enhanced the pro-SHF food procurement, technical and market access support by enabling partnerships with supply-side actors and by focusing on capacity building for farmers. SHFOs, the Government and partners like AROPA (the Support Project for Farmers Organizations and Agricultural Services Centers) all support this initiative, which requires strong partnerships and capacity building as pillars to succeed.

WFP identified some challenges that require special attention to ensure adequate handover and ownership by beneficiaries and national counterparts in the future. These includes developing long-term interventions and securing the requisite sustainable funding.

In 2018, 257,395 vulnerable people were targeted in 20 communes, and 51,479 households participated in the programme, allowing them to meet their immediate food needs during the lean season while investing in long-term assets to promote sustainable livelihoods. Among those beneficiaries, 197,150 received food and 60,245 received cash.

Assets aim to improve food access through road rehabilitation and support agricultural and environmental activities through reforestation with consumable cactus and fruit trees, rehabilitation and construction of irrigation canals, river bank protection and dune protection. These will improve community production and the sources of income and food.

FFA programmes are nutrition and gender sensitive. Each participant receives nutritional education and gender training to ensure that needs are properly responded to through consultation with women, men, boys and girls on a range of issues. WFP conducted Seasonal Livelihood Programing and community based participatory planning to determine the key activities and prioritize assets to build. The activities and assets selected are gender sensitive ensured through consultations with women, men, boys and girls, as well as through trainings.

All FFA activities comply with WFP's corporate environmental standards, and a screening exercise will be conducted before the next asset creation exercise.

WFP, with the support of the vulnerability assessment committee, conducted a Household Economy Analysis (HEA), to better understand the rural economy and livelihood and shocks in the southern Madagascar. To diversify livelihoods and to mitigate climatic change impacts, smallholder farmers are trained on livelihood opportunities such as beekeeping, fisheries, improved agricultural techniques, and short cycle livestock.

To provide emergency preparedness strengthening to national and community organizations, with the support of the partners, WFP established the Municipal Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction in Resilience Communes with installation

of meteorological stations and rain gauge for climate information collection and dissemination to the community. Communications materials (including radio cards and long-term telephones) were given to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNGRC) for the disaster risk reduction (DRR) local committees in the Resilience Communes. WFP conducted training on the DRR Communal Plans and Integrated Risk Reduction for Small Producers.

The resilience initiative increased SHF capacity by improving access to markets through a direct purchase process and support to market opportunities. During 2018, the goal of purchasing food through aggregation systems was met as all SHFs possessing local purchase contracts with WFP were affiliated with a farmer organization. However, the total amount of food purchased was lower than expected as they only provided 79 percent of the target expected for the year. The long process associated with making WFP contracts led to delays in the purchase process for WFP. Even if the SHFs were trained on post-harvest food processing, the price volatility at the community level and the increased vulnerability of the SHFs led them to sell some of their products without waiting for WFP.

However, this linkage to the local market is profitable for the SHFs as it is a sustainable form of the activity and could benefit others like the HGFS. The resilience-related activities under this Strategic Outcome sought to integrate the overall SHFs participating in FFA activities in farmer organizations to facilitate capacity building and support to be provided on the agricultural component.

A baseline exercise was conducted specifically for the resilience related activities in late 2018 for the three communes in the south where WFP focused its resilience efforts. Results served as follow-up values.

Data collected underscored the socio-economic vulnerability of the targeted beneficiaries as households with poor food consumption represented more than half of beneficiaries. Households classified as economically poor represented the 88 percent of the beneficiaries as their food expenditure share was higher than 65 percent. The dietary quality in terms of Hem Iron and Protein was poor, as well. However, Vitamin A intake was improved as the proportion of households consuming this daily increased by 25 percent as compared to the baseline.

### Strategic Outcome 05

Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP ensured that government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to

improve the effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response. WFP supported analysis and assessment activities to generate accurate evidence to inform food security and nutrition policies and programmes. WFP worked closely with the National Disaster Management office (BNGRC) and has been committed to strengthening its strategic alliance with BNGRC through the provision of financial contributions and technical capacity strengthening in the preparation, design, implementation and reporting of assessments and analysis.

In early 2018, the WFP Vulnerability Assessment Mapping unit assisted the Madagascar Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MaVAC) in conducting a Multi-sector Food Security Assessment Mission (EAM) in the districts affected by Tropical Cyclone AVA and subsequent widespread flooding as well as in the districts affected by the dry spell in the southern and south-western Regions. In March, WFP supported the MaVAC and the Ministry of Population, Empowerment of Women and Social Protection in the implementation of a joint Rapid Market Assessment to assess the impacts of Cyclone AVA on market functionality and to provide recommendations on the feasibility of CBT as an emergency response modality in affected areas. The above-mentioned assessments also fed into the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in June 2018 led by the Madagascar IPC Technical Working Group with support from WFP.

The Madagascar Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) was completed in July 2018 under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP). WFP provided managerial and technical support to the MEP and the ZHSR-pool of consultants throughout the entire process.

In July-August 2018, upon the request of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the joint Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was conducted thanks to a common effort from MOA, MaVAC, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and WFP. The CFSAM informed decision-making for the lean season response plan for government and partners, including WFP. Moreover, results of the 2018-CFSAM informed the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in October 2018, which provided projected results of the distribution of households according to IPC phases at the district level for the remaining part of the lean season until April 2019.

Results showed that certain areas should be classified as emergencies (IPC 4), namely the district of Beloha, which led the government and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to commission a joint Emergency Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Mission under the leadership of the BNGRC. WFP and FAO co-led the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster team during the mission. WFP's expertise in designing needs assessment and in mapping capability was requested. Outcomes of the mission helped the government and its humanitarian partners to draw a response plan covering the period from November 2018 until the next



harvest period of May-June 2019.

In order to provide stakeholders with a complete set of evidence to support decision-making, the MaVAC, with the support of WFP, implemented in December 2018 an In-Depth Market Assessment in the south-eastern, southern and south-western regions of the country to inform various interventions in time, space and transfer modalities.

Service provision was provided during the Eliakim hurricane response with funds provided by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It included transport and storage of food and non-food items in Maroantsetra and Antalaha. BNGRC, UNICEF, and Plateforme Humanitaire Secteur Privé, benefited from the services from April through July.

A logistics platform was introduced and implemented with the BNGRC. The platform consolidates relevant logistical information such as roads, warehouses, ports and more. It also provides simulations for planning and preparation purposes.

One national logistics working group and five regional logistics working groups were established. These groups were established through the BNGRC and aimed at improving coordination and communication with relevant actors and to collaborate on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. All groups have concrete action plans with deliverables on which WFP and the BNGRC will follow up.

Mobile storage units, vehicles and boats were purchased during the year in order to ensure that the BNGRC and the Corps de Protection Civil had adequate equipment at hand to respond to emergencies.

### Strategic Outcome 06

During emergencies, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster are supported to provide services to the humanitarian community in Madagascar.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster is supported during emergencies to provide services to the humanitarian community in Madagascar. Emergency Preparedness activities, capacity strengthening and coordination with external Supply Chain counterparts were all key areas of success.

In 2018, there was an extension of the Emergency Preparedness Working Group in five at-risk regions of Madagascar and in Comoros, in partnership with BNGRC. Workshops were used as starting points for five regional logistics working groups. This intended to improve internal coordination, to reduce risk and to

improve emergency preparedness. All working groups established and implemented a work plan which WFP will follow and facilitate. Humanitarian, governmental and private partners were convened for a workshop focusing on supply chains bottlenecks, and action plans were developed to address challenges identified. WFP supported the recruitment of a national staff for the BNGRC to assist and follow-up in establishing and managing a logistics management system, as well as managing logistics preparedness activities.

In terms of emergency response activities, service provision was conducted during the cyclone responses this year. Resources were mobilized through emergency cash grant applications in order to increase storage capacity in Maroantsetra and to provide common transport service by boat in Maroantsetra between Tamatave and Maroantsetra, Antalaha, Mananara Nord. The Logistics Working Group, Government and Humanitarian Communities were fully supported in coordination, information management and operation.

As part of capacity strengthening and innovation, WFP provided training to the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in coordination with BNGRC. UAV are used to produce rapidly electronic assessment mapping in an emergency context.

WFP supported the government to build and establish the Telecommunication Coordination and Operation Center to improve coordination between humanitarian responders. The site is equipped with the latest generation of independent Ongrid Power and an independent Humanitarian Telecommunication Tower.

For the use of drones, a coordination workshop was conducted at the national level and involved 71 participants from the government, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, and the private sector. During the workshop, a national drone deployment protocol was developed. This was followed by two international workshops conducted for Unmanned Aerial Systems activity and included emergency simulations.

WFP used SCOPE, a beneficiary digitization platform, to manage registration and distributions through different modalities (cash and/or food) with the government and partners. Overall, 116,546 households (571,198 beneficiaries) were registered through the innovative platform.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

To break the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination against women and adolescent girls, WFP integrated gender equality and women's empowerment into all its activities guided by WFP's Gender Action Plan.

Some 17 percent of women in Madagascar participate in economic decision-making, exposing them to potential violence. In the south, 25 percent of households are headed by women. Socio-cultural practices impede proper feeding practices, negatively affecting the nutritional status of children.

Activities aimed to promote gender equality, to overcome the food insecurity cycle and to quickly recover from natural disasters. Beneficiaries were sensitized to gender-related issues at food and cash distribution points. FFA schemes contributed to women's empowerment throughout the activity cycle – from participatory targeting of beneficiaries to adapted typology and timing of activities to ensure the most vulnerable groups' participation. Women representatives were involved in asset prioritization and activity design to help appropriately respond to their needs and capacities. Working hours and conditions for women were set in order not to disturb domestic tasks and childcare. Drought risk reduction and mitigation plans took into account the needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys.

WFP and partners were trained on gender, protection and accountability, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Special attention was given to gender roles and gaps in agricultural production as well as improving women's farmer organization membership, access to land and participation in decision-making. Targeting committees were set up with communities' involvement and composed of men and women representing different groups of vulnerability including people living with disabilities.

In the school meals programme, the proportion of women holding leadership positions in local management committees was higher than expected, with 56 percent playing a leadership role. The number of women leaders in management increased compared to last year due to community awareness and sensitization and the inclusion of gender issues in the local committee management training held each year.

Social behaviour change communication also aimed at reducing inequality between women and men. Community sensitization sessions for men and women raised awareness on adequate nutrition and healthcare practices for women and children.

Following recommendations and training provided to cooperating partners to sensitize community members on gender and protection challenges, a key output was the increased involvement of women in decision-making processes on the use of the food or cash received from WFP at household level. FFA interventions demonstrated that the proportion of women making decisions about the use of food or cash was 31 percent; for men it was 4 percent, and 69 percent for households in which men and women jointly took decisions – the latter reflected successful sensitization on gender issues during distribution sessions.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The main protection issues in Madagascar include security, gender-based violence, sexual abuse among girls, child marriage, child labor, and parent-child separation that is linked to migration.

WFP ensured that activities were consistent with protection and accountability principles and considered country-specific factors. Specific mitigation measures were taken to minimize risks for beneficiaries and resulted in food distribution sites never being located more than an hour's walk from villages. With regards to FFA conducted during the last quarter of 2018, no security incidents were reported by beneficiaries when receiving WFP food assistance. To protect young girls from sexual abuse related to food insecurity, cooperating partners were trained on gender-based violence and sexual abuse. These topics were also discussed with communities and parents in order to prevent sexual abuse.

For the joint stunting prevention project in the south, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured beneficiaries were informed during meetings about the targeting process, entitlements and feedback mechanisms.

Protection and accountability were also mainstreamed into the school meals programme. To foster ownership and sustainability, WFP encouraged local communities to participate in school facilities' renovation and maintenance. Working conditions for cooks, most of them women, were improved following the use of environmentally friendly stoves with chimneys. In the context of the school meals programme, the community learned good hygiene practices.

## Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences





Community meetings were organized to discuss WFP's programmes, its objectives, targeted beneficiaries, modalities, procedures, types of assistance, entitlements and expected results. Targeting committees were established with communities' involvement and were composed of men and women representing different vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities. Transparency and a strong understanding of the overall process of selection criteria, listing beneficiaries, distribution mechanisms, work conditions, work norms, rations, nutrition products, days and time of distribution and distribution sites, contributed to reduce conflict and to strengthen social cohesion. Information was displayed and broadcast in villages at FFA and distribution sites. Distribution sites were selected with the community to ensure beneficiary safety and security and as much as possible were located within five kilometers from villages.

Community leaders, in collaboration with cooperating partners, conducted pre-distribution information sessions related to the targeting process and protection issues. Despite this initiative, only 66 percent of beneficiaries were aware of food/cash entitlements and targeting criteria, which is lower than the expected result of 90 percent. To avoid inclusion and exclusion errors for beneficiaries during the targeting process, cooperating partner's capacities in targeting were reinforced. Additional efforts such as improved communication and more community and focus group meetings were also used to address this issue.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms were diversified to provide beneficiaries with tools and options. A hotline was also put in place. WFP signed an agreement with the University of Ambovombe, Centre Universitaire Régional d'Androy, to sensitize populations on feedback mechanisms.

Feedback from communities, stakeholders and beneficiaries was also collected during WFP monitoring activities.

The hotline received a total of 119 calls, of which 18 percent were from women. A total of 41 percent of calls were inquiries related to distribution logistics; 19 percent of calls were related to beneficiary selection and registration processes. Six percent of calls related to issues with shops, retailers, markets or cash agents; and only one percent were related to fraud or misuse.

## Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Madagascar is prone to recurrent weather-related disasters, including cyclones, droughts, and flooding. Five million people live in areas highly vulnerable to

frequent natural disasters. Climate change and environmental degradation exacerbate these risks. There is an increasing fragility of the ecosystem due to deforestation and poor land management, which intensifies vulnerability to shocks and related food insecurity and malnutrition.

These have a significant effect on the development of stable food systems, especially as there is limited access to credit and in recent years due to the recurring drought, most families have sold their productive assets.

FFA activities aim at alleviating some of the effects of this burden including the planting of water-resistant plants to prevent dunes from overtaking villages and the digging of trenches to prevent over flooding of roads.

WFP also provided schools with clean cooking assets under the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy initiative to reduce adverse health and environmental impacts.



# The difference we make

Early in the morning, the sun is burning in Itampolo, in the Ampanihy district of southern Madagascar. Lalaotiana leaves home to go to the field. She owns a 1ha of land for gardening and is a member of the women's farmer association in her village, Matanga. This is one of the 75 farmers associations that were created in Itampolo in 2018 with support from WFP. It is part of the joint stunting prevention project *MIARO* implemented in the districts of Ampanihy and Amboasary in collaboration with the National Office for Nutrition, the UN Food and agriculture organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Fund for Population (UNFPA) and NGOs. "In 2018, our association produced 2.9 tons of vegetables which can supply the Ampanihy market and the surrounding school canteens" [FS1] Lalaotiana explains proudly. "Most women here are single mothers left alone by their husbands who have migrated because of drought. Women are highly vulnerable to the effects of drought, food insecurity and malnutrition. This project helps them make additional earnings and buy diversified food for their children" she concludes.

Linking local farmers to the school feeding programme helps them find market opportunities while providing primary school children with fresh locally-produced food. This is made possible through the Home-Grown School Feeding model in collaboration with FAO and IFAD. The RBA collaboration benefits children like 12-year-old Josela from Ambovombe: "food is scarce because there is no harvest. During the lean season, if we have one meal made of cassava for the day, we are happy" Josela's mother says. Josela attends primary education in the Beabo school. She dreams of becoming a midwife to help women give birth. Josela receives daily fortified school meals provided by WFP in support to the Ministry of National education through the national school feeding programme. In Beabo, parents' associations cultivate vegetables, plant fruit trees and run small scale livestock farms on the school land. These activities enable them to supply the school canteen with fresh foods, which complement the WFP-provided meals. The Beabo primary school is one of 20 pilot schools in Ambovombe where the project is implemented. It is being extended to 20 new schools this school year. "I cherish each moment at the school canteen. We eat vegetables, fruits and even meat. Eating well is an incentive to work well at school" Josela says.

RBA collaboration in southern Madagascar is enhanced through the WFP Purchase for Progress programme, which includes a cassava transformation project currently benefiting 1,500 households in the Anosy and Androy regions. WFP and its partners encourage farmers to work in associations and provide them with the necessary equipment and training to improve the quality, storage, handling of food products. Farmers associations are then trained on food processing. "We have been trained on the transformation of cassava into flour called *gari*. Processing cassava prevents us from losing cassava crops. Most

importantly, cassava can be stored for months, fortified and used during the lean season," Vola explains. She is the president of the *Mitambatrasoa* farmers association in the Bevala *gari* production site, in Amboasary. "We are 20 association members working in Bevala. With one zebu cart of cassava crop, we can produce 50kg of *gari* and make tasty cakes and biscuits which we sell to churches and local religious associations...We save money to buy cassava for future productions. When we will be able to sell more *gari*, we will hopefully increase our incomes and improve our daily lives." The project empowers women while helping ensure food availability.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Jules Bosco Bezaka  
School kids taking part in a celebration at a WFP school in the south of Madagascar

In the Needs Based Plan for T-ICSP- MG01, the Country Office planned to distributed Peas or Yellow Split Peas only. But through local purchase, beans were purchased and distributed with the same ration as peas under SR1 (URT1 and SMP1)

### Programme performance

Please note numbers in narrative reflect the latest budget revision.

#### Strategic outcome 01

Outcome indicator notes :

MAM Treatment: Follow up value not available as SQUEAC survey planned but not conducted - M&E; Nutrition Data management challenging in 2018.

EPCI: EPCI National workshop not conducted - Methodology fine tuned.

#### Strategic outcome 02

Outcome indicator notes: SABER not conducted for 2018, postponed for 2019.

#### Strategic outcome 03

Follow-up value not available as M&E; Nutrition Data management was challenging in 2018. No data collected in 2018. Improvement of M&E; for nutrition activities will be one of the priorities of the nutrition unit in 2019.

Outcome indicator note : Nutrition Coverage Survey not conducted for 2018.

#### Strategic outcome 04

There aren't available follow-up values for the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base. However, to provide additional information, four additional follow-up values have been added to the output indicators to show that progress has been made even if not completed as of the end of 2018.

Output indicator notes : The missing planned output reflect outputs which cannot be completed in 2018 as their achievement overlaps into 2019. Both the planned and actual outputs will be reflected in 2019, but for 2018 the indicators will appear without targets and actuals. In future outputs requiring multiple years to complete will report targets in the first year.

Outcome indicator notes : MDD-W: Data not collected as women questionnaires not developed during the survey design.

## Strategic outcome 05

User satisfaction survey not conducted.

## Strategic outcome 06

Outcome indicator notes: Data not available as satisfaction survey tool still to be designed.

## Progress towards gender equality

Cross-cutting indicator notes: Data missing as household surveys not conducted for nutrition activities.

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	826,335	802,059	97.1%
	female	866,274	965,297	111.4%
	total	1,692,609	1,767,356	104.4%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	205,770	323,830	157.4%
	female	284,682	425,520	149.5%
	total	490,452	749,350	152.8%
Children (5-18 years)	male	347,126	314,676	90.7%
	female	312,496	360,014	115.2%
	total	659,622	674,690	102.3%
Children (under 5 years)	male	273,439	163,553	59.8%
	female	269,096	179,763	66.8%
	total	542,535	343,316	63.3%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,692,609	1,767,357	104.4%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises			
Maize	18,226	4,976	27.3%
Rice	3,581	8,770	244.9%
Sorghum/Millet	0	2	-
Corn Soya Blend	724	617	85.3%
LNS	0	63	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	948	610	64.3%
Vegetable Oil	1,980	1,248	63.0%
Beans	0	509	-
Peas	825	154	18.7%
Split Peas	2,446	1,319	53.9%
<b>Strategic Outcome: School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year</b>			
Maize	6,667	6	0.1%
Rice	318	3,905	1,228.3%
Micronutrient Powder	20	8	40.2%
Vegetable Oil	499	287	57.5%
Beans	0	166	-
Peas	250	0	-
Split Peas	1,247	649	52.1%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.			
Corn Soya Blend	690	1,084	157.1%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	610	230	37.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	4	-
Micronutrient Powder	4	0	-
Vegetable Oil	69	83	120.6%
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.			
Maize	2,880	774	26.9%
Rice	960	954	99.3%
Split Peas	576	0	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises			
Cash	11,944,800	1,577,714	13.2%
Value Voucher	0	738,690	-
Strategic Outcome: School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year			
Cash	991,142	0	-
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.			
Cash	4,992,000	486,641	9.7%
Value Voucher	0	15,807	-

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises				
Output D: Disaster affected-populations benefit from rehabilitated and enhanced community assets in order to improve their capacity to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	150.0	150.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest protected	Ha	70.0	70.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	161.0	161.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	630.0	630.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	46.0	46.0	100.0
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	1046.0	1046.0	100.0
Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	10.0	10.0	100.0
Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	19.0	19.0	100.0
Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of social infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	180.0	180.0	100.0
Output E: Targeted children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods and benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition in order to improve their nutritional status.				
Act 01. Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	150000.0	150000.0	100.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year				
Output A: School children in 13 CISCOS receive nutritious meals every school day in order to meet their basic food needs and improve school retention rates				
Act 02. Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	17.0	17.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1099.0	1099.0	100.0
Output C: School children in Madagascar benefit from the improved capacity of national authorities to manage the school feeding program in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 02. Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar				
Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities	individual	20.0	20.0	100.0
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for School Feeding.	individual	200.0	200.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	4.0	4.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.				
Output C: Vulnerable populations benefit from increased capacity of national nutrition institutions to deliver nutrition services and improve their nutrition status				
Act 03. Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	4.0	4.0	100.0
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	coordination mechanisms	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	300.0	300.0	100.0
Output E: Vulnerable households benefit from mothers and caregivers improved knowledge in IYCF and hygiene practices in order to prevent malnutrition				
Act 03. Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition				
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	140000.0	140000.0	100.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.				
Output D: Smallholder farmers and the local community benefit from the construction or rehabilitation of productive assets in order to improve their livelihoods and mitigate climate-change impact.				
Act 04. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness				



Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	-	-	0.0
Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	27.0	8.9	33.0
Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha	10.0	2.0	20.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	106.0	10.0	9.4
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	8.4	1.0	11.9
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	-	-	0.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	-	-	0.0
Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	-	-	0.0
Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	-	-	0.0
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	-	-	0.0
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge in post-harvest activities and increased market access in order to improve their incomes and livelihoods.				
Act 04. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness				
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	60.0	60.0	100.0
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	60.0	60.0	100.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	15.32	9.50	<15.32	<15.32	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	15.32	12.30	<15.32	<15.32	
			overall	15.32	10.20	<15.32	<15.32	
Outcome Indicator: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1	-	>1	>1	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	24.00	3.70	≥24.00	>24.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	24.00	2.20	≥24.00	>24.00	
			overall	24.00	3.30	≥24.00	>24.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	21.00	15.90	≥21.00	>21.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	21.00	11.50	≥21.00	>21.00	
			overall	21.00	14.80	≥21.00	>21.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	30.00	54.60	≥30.00	>30.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	30.00	49.40	≥30.00	>30.00	
			overall	30.00	53.30	≥30.00	>30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	10.00	48.00	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	10.00	58.30	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	10.00	50.60	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	10.00	24.20	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	10.00	37.20	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	10.00	27.40	<10.00	<10.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	10.00	9.60	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	10.00	14.40	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	10.00	10.80	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	45.00	48.30	≥66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	45.00	39.40	≥66.00	>66.00	
			overall	45.00	46.10	≥66.00	>66.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	24.00	59.90	≥69.00	>69.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	24.00	51.30	≥69.00	>69.00	
			overall	24.00	57.80	≥69.00	>69.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	60.00	35.80	≥60.00	>60.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, CFSAM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	60.00	36.20	≥60.00	>60.00	
			overall	60.00	35.90	≥60.00	>60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	22.20	17.10	≤22.20	<22.20	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	27.80	26.60	≤27.80	<27.80	
			overall	23.90	19.50	≤23.90	<23.90	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	2.57	2.20	<2.57	<2.57	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CFSAM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	2.57	2.30	<2.57	<2.57	
			overall	2.57	2.20	<2.57	<2.57	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	6.30	2.90	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	6.30	2.90	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	6.30	2.90	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	0	0.40	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0.40	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0.40	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	16.60	17.20	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	16.60	17.20	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	16.60	17.20	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	77.10	73.70	≥77.10	≥77.10	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	77.10	73.70	≥77.10	≥77.10	
			overall	77.10	73.70	≥77.10	≥77.10	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	82.40	-	≥70.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	82.40	-	≥70.00	≥70.00	
			overall	82.40	-	≥70.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	34.00	-	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	34.00	-	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	34.00	-	≥66.00	≥66.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								
Shock affected zones	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	>75.00	>75.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Southern Regions	SMP: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	91.12	94.68	≥91.00	≥91.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	91.24	94.73	≥91.00	≥91.00	
			overall	91.02	94.71	≥91.00	≥91.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Southern Regions	SMP: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	19.50	5.76	>6	>6	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	20.90	3.50	>6	>6	
			overall	20.30	3.55	>6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Southern Regions	SMP: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	99.00	90.06	>85.00	>85.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	99.00	90.42	>85.00	>85.00	
			overall	98.70	90.26	>85.00	>85.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.								
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Southern Regions	NPA: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.90	-	>40.90	>40.90	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Southern Regions	NPA: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	28.50	-	>28.50	>28.50	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	28.50	-	>28.50	>28.50	
			overall	28.50	-	>28.50	>28.50	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Southern Regions	NPA: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	84.30	-	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	84.30	-	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	84.30	-	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Southern Regions	NPA: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	95.30	-	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	95.30	-	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	95.30	-	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	15.32	17.10	<15.32	<15.32	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	15.32	15.50	<15.32	<15.32	
			overall	15.32	16.60	<15.32	<15.32	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	5	0.60	≥5	≥5	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	5	0	≥5	≥5	
			overall	5	0.40	≥5	≥5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	10.00	8.60	≥10.00	≥10.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	10.00	8.90	≥10.00	≥10.00	
			overall	10.00	8.70	≥10.00	≥10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	20.00	48.00	≥20.00	≥20.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	20.00	40.70	≥20.00	≥20.00	
			overall	20.00	45.80	≥20.00	≥20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	80.00	72.00	<80.00	<80.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	80.00	74.10	<80.00	<80.00	
			overall	80.00	72.70	<80.00	<80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	60.00	51.20	<60.00	<60.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	60.00	52.70	<60.00	<60.00	
			overall	60.00	51.70	<60.00	<60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	50.00	32.20	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	50.00	38.00	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	50.00	34.00	<50.00	<50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	15.00	27.40	≥15.00	≥15.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	15.00	25.90	≥15.00	≥15.00	
			overall	15.00	26.49	≥15.00	≥15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	30.00	40.20	≥30.00	≥30.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	30.00	38.40	≥30.00	≥30.00	
			overall	30.00	39.60	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	30.00	19.80	≥30.00	≥30.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	30.00	21.30	≥30.00	≥30.00	
			overall	30.00	20.30	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	25.20	13.18	≥25.20	≥25.20	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	32.20	15.75	≥32.20	≥32.20	
			overall	26.26	10.57	≥26.30	≥26.30	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	37.10	29.53	≥37.10	≥37.10	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	35.50	25.91	≥35.50	≥35.50	
			overall	36.87	35.87	≥36.87	≥36.87	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	37.70	57.29	<37.70	<37.70	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	32.30	58.34	<32.30	<32.30	
			overall	36.87	53.56	<36.87	<36.87	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	85.00	86.80	≤85.00	≤85.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	85.00	91.20	≤85.00	≤85.00	
			overall	85.00	88.20	≤85.00	≤85.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	23.00	2.60	≤23.00	≤23.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	23.00	2.50	≤23.00	≤23.00	
			overall	23.00	2.50	≤23.00	≤23.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	5	-	≥5	≥5	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
Southern Regions	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	36.00	100.00	>60.00	>60.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	36.00	100.00	>60.00	>60.00	
			overall	36.00	100.00	>60.00	>60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	0	0	≥50.00	≥50.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	≥50.00	≥50.00	
			overall	0	0	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Southern Regions	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	36.00	21.00	>36.00	>36.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
Resilience zones	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Southern Regions	SMS: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1200.00	1140.00	≥1440.00	≥1440.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 05: Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review)								
Shock affected zones	AAA: Provide analysis and assessment activities to the government and partners	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Shock affected zones	CPA: Provide on-demand services to partners	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 06: During emergencies, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster are supported to provide services to the humanitarian community in Madagascar.								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Shock affected zones	CPA: Support the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster on ICT services provision for the humanitarian community in Madagascar	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	0	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Southern Regions	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMP: 2. Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	45.00	65.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	23.70	64.20	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Southern Regions	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 3. Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	18.00	-	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	4.80	<20.00	<20.00	
Southern Regions	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 3. Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	26.00	-	<20.00	<20.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	64.30	31.00	≥20.00	≥20.00	
Southern Regions	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 3. Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	56.00	-	>20.00	>20.00	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Shock affected zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness , URT: 1. Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	male	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	male	76.00	67.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	76.00	61.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	76.00	66.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	NPA: 3. Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition, SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness , URT: 1. Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	95.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
<b>Environment</b>								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Resilience zones	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	SMS: 4. Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness , URT: 1. Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥0	≥90.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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### **Country director**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Jules Bosco Bezaka  
School kids taking part in a celebration at a WFP school in the south of Madagascar

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/madagascar>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	20,287,251	27,548,451	4,338,247	31,886,698	21,932,321	9,954,376
		Non Activity Specific	0	3	0	3	0	3
	School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	8,881,383	6,519,460	0	6,519,460	5,293,128	1,226,332
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>29,168,634</b>	<b>34,067,913</b>	<b>4,338,247</b>	<b>38,406,160</b>	<b>27,225,449</b>	<b>11,180,711</b>
2	Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	3,078,202	2,948,890	0	2,948,890	2,209,678	739,212
		Non Activity Specific	0	872	0	872	0	872
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,078,202</b>	<b>2,949,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,949,762</b>	<b>2,209,678</b>	<b>740,083</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.	Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	10,381,331	5,331,226	0	5,331,226	3,713,772	1,617,454
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>10,381,331</b>	<b>5,331,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,331,226</b>	<b>3,713,772</b>	<b>1,617,454</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	During emergencies, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster are supported to provide services to the humanitarian community in Madagascar.	Support the Logistics Cluster on service provision and information sharing for the humanitarian community in Madagascar	712,364	67,018	0	67,018	67,018	0
		Support the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster on ICT services provision for the humanitarian community in Madagascar	361,951	0	0	0	0	0
	Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response	Provide analysis and assessment activities to the government and partners	123,662	102,118	0	102,118	100,999	1,119
		Provide on-demand services to partners	12,324	87,217	0	87,217	25,179	62,038
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,210,301</b>	<b>256,353</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>256,353</b>	<b>193,196</b>	<b>63,157</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	470,407	0	470,407	0	470,407
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>470,407</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470,407</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470,407</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			43,838,468	43,075,661	4,338,247	47,413,907	33,342,095	14,071,812
			2,226,370	1,950,522	260,723	2,211,245	1,871,412	339,833
			46,064,838	45,026,182	4,598,970	49,625,152	35,213,507	14,411,645
			2,994,214	2,337,525		2,337,525	2,337,525	0
			49,059,053	47,363,707	4,598,970	51,962,677	37,551,032	14,411,645

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Madagascar	49,059,053	23,115,804	36,776,368
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			