

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Madagascar Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In the first half of 2019, within the framework of its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), WFP Madagascar reached nearly one million food insecure people with food and cash assistance and integrated resilience projects, while strengthening partnerships with the Government and local communities.

WFP introduced a new way to register and target assistance recipients – SCOPE, its digital beneficiary management system – and stepped up use of participatory techniques to identify the most vulnerable people and communities. This facilitated significant efficiency gains. WFP supported the Government in extending its national social safety net system to shock-affected areas, mainly those hit by drought. This helped make WFP interventions more efficient, not least because it minimised the likelihood of non-vulnerable families being included in programmes.

Resilience-building was a priority focus. Together with the Government, WFP created *communes de resilience*, where nutritional support, school feeding and livelihood activities were integrated to deliver maximum impact. Schools were linked to agricultural projects, home and school gardens helped the push for more diverse diets and better nutrition, and longer-term activities to reduce chronic food insecurity complemented humanitarian interventions. As a result, WFP attracted more partners to the *communes*, generating mutually reinforcing initiatives for best practice involving other UN agencies, the private sector and NGOs.

WFP and the Government designed and implemented joint plans to strengthen the capacities of a number of ministries, thereby improving collaboration on the management of emergencies, the fight against malnutrition and support to vulnerable school children. Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC), the National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management, was able to open 'crisis centers' in new locations with a view to responding better to shocks, including via improved management of emergency stocks.

Key to that progress was the forging of complementary partnerships with donors and others to generate meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP worked with the Government, USAID Food for Peace, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Monaco, the African Development Bank, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and others. Nonetheless, it secured only 35 percent of the funding required for January-June. The shortfall imposed a downsizing of plans, particularly in the areas of emergency preparedness and response, school feeding, nutritional support and resilience building.

WFP stepped up partner engagement, including with other UN agencies, with a view to accelerating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key features were continued collaboration with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on school feeding, with IFAD and FAO in support of smallholder farmers, and with the private sector on evidence-based programming, school meals and the treatment and prevention of malnutrition.

1,244,519

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 7,700 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (3,985 Female, 3,715 Male)

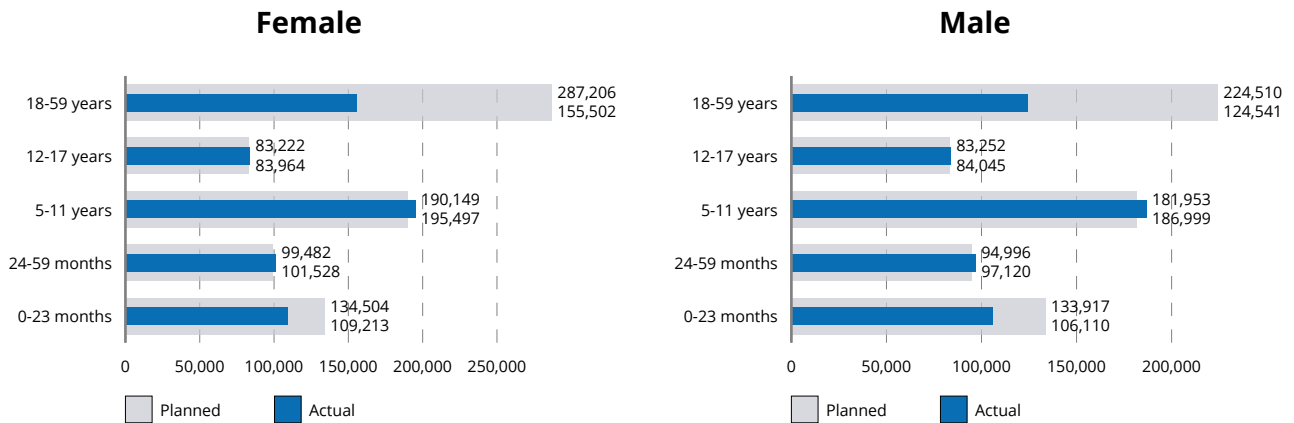


52% female

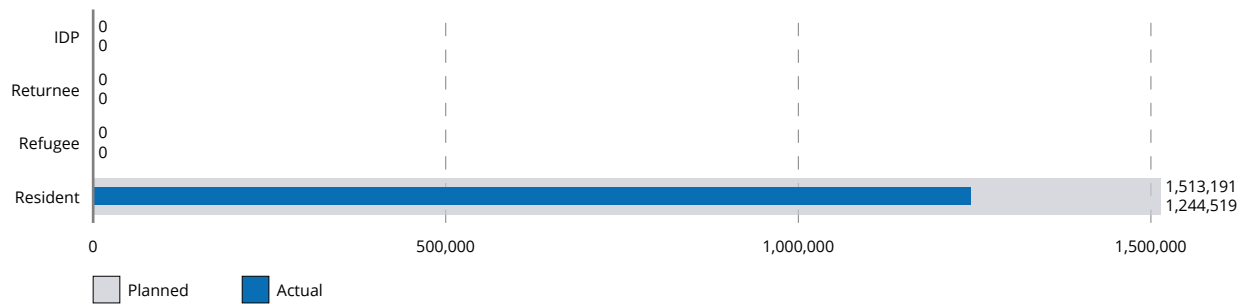


48% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



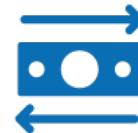
Total Food and CBT



14,232 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 24,880 mt total planned

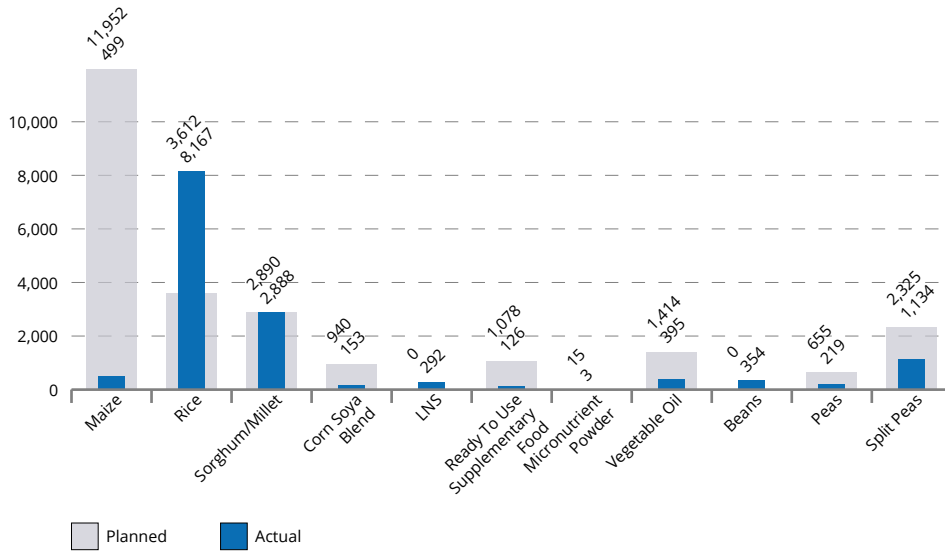


US\$ 4,955,803

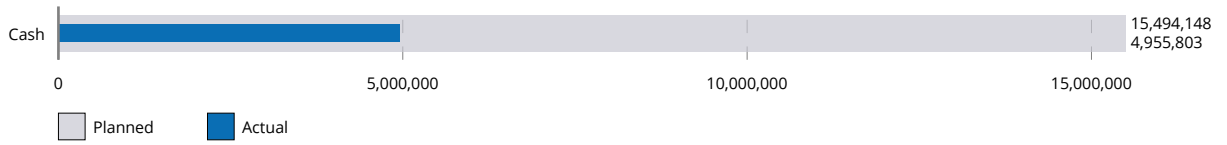
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 15,494,148 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 162nd out of 189 on the 2019 Human Development Index. Three-quarters of the population live on less than USD 1.90 a day. The Human Capital Index, a World Bank measure of how well countries harness their citizens' potential, ranked Madagascar 140th out of 157 countries.

In the first half of 2019, economic activity slowed as a result of declining external demand and reduced public expenditure by a new Government. Nevertheless, for the year as a whole, growth was projected at some 4.7 percent, equivalent to a two percent increase in income per capita, far surpassing the Sub-Sahara African average of 0.3 percent[1].



The 2019 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report estimated that 11.4 million people – 44 percent of the population – were undernourished in 2016-18. While HIV prevalence is below 1 percent, tuberculosis is a major public health concern with an incidence of 233 cases per 100,000 people. Some 80 percent of tuberculosis patients are malnourished.

In June some 700,000 people were classified as acutely food insecure – in Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) 3 ("crisis") and 4 ("emergency"). To address this issue, Strategic Objective 1 focused on support to populations affected by natural disasters to try to ensure their access to adequate food and nutrition during, and in the aftermath of crises, as well as on the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition.

School dropout and absenteeism rates are high, [2] and literacy rates among the lowest in Africa: 81 percent for those aged 15-24. Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP worked to ensure that school children in southern and central regions received nutritious food throughout the academic year.

Madagascar has the world's tenth highest rate of chronic malnutrition, with 42 percent of children under five afflicted by stunting[3]. A 2016 Cost of Hunger in Africa study estimated that the country loses 14.5 percent of annual GDP due to under-nutrition. The main drivers of malnutrition are sub-optimal feeding and hygiene practices, poor diets and lack of access to water and basic services. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aimed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in line with national targets.

The country is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, with climate shocks a major risk. One-quarter of the population lives in areas highly prone to cyclones, flooding or drought – shocks that are increasing in frequency and severity and whose impacts are being compounded by progressive environmental degradation, notably the loss of forest cover. Eighteen of the country's 22 regions are classified as at medium or high risk of land erosion[6].

Drought-prone southern regions have not recovered from the 2016 El Niño emergency. Limited government and private sector investment impede access to social services, financial services and jobs, undermining efforts to build resilience.

Agriculture – including livestock production, fisheries and forestry – is the mainstay of the economy, and the source of livelihood – mostly subsistence farming – for 80 percent of the active population. Agricultural productivity remains low due to limited access to productive assets, aging and obsolete infrastructure, lack of credit services and poor post-harvest loss management.

Gender inequality remains pronounced, especially in rural areas, with social norms limiting opportunity for women – not least their ability to make decisions about the use of money and land. Through the Strategic Outcome 4, WFP works to boost the resilience to shocks of vulnerable smallholders and communities in crisis-prone areas, with a focus on empowering women.

Through Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6, WFP helps government institutions and the humanitarian community improve the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster prevention and response regimes. WFP also leads the humanitarian logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters during sudden onset emergencies.

CSP financial overview

WFP required USD 46 million to implement its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) from January to June. Of that, only USD 16 million, or 35 percent, was mobilized (compared to 54 percent of 2018 needs), significantly limiting the impact WFP was able to have on vulnerable families in the south of the country.

No less than 82 percent of the value of contributions was for Strategic Outcome 1 (support to people affected by natural disasters) and Strategic Outcome 2 (assisting school children in southern and central regions). The comparative proportion was 75 percent in 2018, when total funding secured by WFP Madagascar had been significantly higher.

The other 18 percent was devoted to nutritional support for malnourished people (Strategic Outcome 3), enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities and smallholders (Strategic Outcome 4), strengthening the capacities of Government institutions and the humanitarian community (Strategic Outcome 5), and on-demand emergency support from the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (Strategic Outcome 6).

In 2019, flexible funding represented 76 percent of the directed multilateral contributions, compared to only 51 percent in 2018. Unlike the previous year, no contributions were received from Internal Project Lending or the Immediate Response Account.

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was the most significant donor. WFP also used carry-over stock from a USAID-Food for Peace in-kind contribution confirmed in June 2018, with the commodities received in-country January-March 2019.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$29,811,971	\$9,869,218	\$12,043,905	\$12,043,905

For over a decade, WFP has worked closely with the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC – the National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management), the National Nutrition Office (ONN), UN agencies and NGOs to deliver food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people in Madagascar.

With Strategic Outcome 1 just 47 percent funded, WFP reduced the duration of assistance so it could assist more people: 75 percent of those in need. A June 2019 IPC analysis indicated that the proportion of severely food insecure people fell by more than half, to less than 25 percent, in places where WFP and its partners intervened. The improvement was also attributable to above-average rainfall, which helped crop production. Still, the food security and nutrition situation remained alarming.

Sub Activity 1.1: provide food assistance to increase household access during crises

Informed by October 2018 IPC results, in 2019 WFP provided emergency cash and in-kind food assistance to vulnerable people experiencing “crisis” or “emergency” levels of food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in districts badly affected by drought. Around 577,000 people received critical support in the south and south-eastern parts of the country. In January and February WFP delivered emergency food rations, and then transitioned to supporting early recovery activities, including road repair, land rehabilitation, the reconstruction of irrigation canals and reforestation.

These activities were implemented with Food Security and Livelihood Cluster partners with a view to ensuring coordination and synergy with other clusters, including those responsible for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Nutrition and Health. The overarching aim was to provide a multi-sectoral assistance package to enhance household food security and livelihoods. Together with the World Bank, UNICEF and Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement, a government safety net provider, WFP assisted the Ministry of Population to expand the national Shock Responsive Social Protection System.

To help foster ownership and sustainability, WFP involved the BNGRC and local authorities in project planning, while beneficiary communities selected their own representatives to sit on committees helping to target assistance and provide feedback. Efforts were made to ensure that women were involved in decision-making, project implementation and monitoring. WFP also prioritized women-headed households, and those with members suffering from chronic illnesses or disability.

According to the results of May-June post-distribution monitoring, the situation had worsened compared to the baseline. More households had poor or borderline food consumption, even if those headed by women registered better food security compared to the previous year.

Intake of three monitored nutrients – Vitamin A, Heme iron and protein – remained low among supported households, underscoring the need for a more nutrition-sensitive food basket for General Food Distribution and Food Assistance for Assets rations. Reinforcing nutrition messaging so that vulnerable families would adopt best practices for health and well-being was also deemed to be critical. The Coping Strategy Index increased compared to the baseline, indicated a deteriorating situation, with some families embracing negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing meal portions. Delays in the delivery of food and cash, due in part to the late arrival in-country of in-kind contributions and to poor roads, aggravated an already fragile food security situation.

The household dietary diversity score remained unchanged from the baseline. As most WFP recipients could not afford to buy food, their intake typically consisted of cereals or tubers, pulses, legumes and oil/fats. While over half of those given cash assistance reportedly consumed more than the four food groups, only one-third of people who received in-kind support were able to do so.

More than 95 percent of those supported expressed satisfaction with the quantity and quality of WFP assistance. In areas where markets were accessible, cash was preferred to in-kind food, as it empowered recipients with choice, facilitated a more diverse diet and allowed coverage of families' basic needs. Enabled by SCOPE, its digital beneficiary registration and management system, WFP provided cash in remote locations.

At distribution sites, cooperating partners made special arrangements for the most vulnerable, including convening information sessions to try to ensure recipients understood targeting and other processes. The availability of complaints and feedback mechanisms also enabled them to register any issues or concerns. Still, 20 percent of recipients said they were not sufficiently aware of the details of distribution regimes. With partners, WFP encouraged



stronger community ownership of the programme so as to minimise misuse and ensure greater protection.

Thanks in part to WFP's solid relationships with local communities and authorities, no security or protection issues were reported, while more than three-quarters of those surveyed expressed satisfaction with targeting processes, which prioritised the most vulnerable. Those not identified for assistance, on the other hand, tended to express frustration.

Sub Activity 1.2: MAM treatment

WFP worked with the ONN to ensure treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in the south, in line with government priorities and guidance. Children aged 6-59 months identified for treatment received Ready-to-Use Supplementary Foods (RUSFs). Of nearly 60,000 children thus supported, 61 percent were aged 6-23 months and 39 percent 24-59 months. However, because of funding constraints, lean season family rations intended for households with malnourished children could not be distributed.

The recovery rate following MAM treatment was 83 percent, higher than the national target of 70 percent. All performance indicators were within Sphere standards [1], the internationally accepted measure, thanks to community-led sensitization on child health for mothers and the speedier delivery of RUSFs to treatment centres.

To improve the efficiency of its nutrition operations, WFP rolled out SCOPE CODA, a cloud-based system that uses real-time data to manage programmes. From May, SCOPE CODA was available at 49 sites in two districts selected on the basis of security conditions and network coverage. With support from its HQ, WFP organized a training of trainers on the use of SCOPE CODA for 28 government officials, who then trained 49 community workers.

WFP also trained 556 community workers and 124 ONN staff in the south of the country on the updated Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition protocol, enabling them to apply its revised 2018 standards.

Sub Activity 1.3: Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support (NACS) for TB patients

WFP supported the Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support (NACS) programme for patients with tuberculosis (TB), in line with national protocols and in support of the Ministry of Health, in 23 diagnosis and treatment centers. TB patients enrolled in the NACS programme received Super Cereal and vegetable oil. All targeted TB patients were supported through the Directly Observed Treatment Short-course, a TB containment strategy recommended by the World Health Organization. Recovery rates were consistent with the national standard: a minimum of 75 percent. Three quarters of admitted patients were adults, 20 percent adolescents and 6 percent children under 5. More than half were male. Due to a lack of resources, WFP was unable to make planned cash transfers to the families of TB patients.

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$5,733,000	\$1,096,893	\$1,163,464	\$934,627

This Strategic Outcome is aligned with the government's national development plan for education and its 2018-2022 education policy. School meals are also a priority of other national programmes, including those providing social protection and supporting better emergency preparedness and response.

In 2019, WFP supported some 227,000 children in 840 schools (51 percent of them girls). Most of the schools were in food insecure districts of the rural south.

Funding needs for the period were USD 5.7 million, but available resources amounted to just USD 1.2 million and expenditures to almost USD 1 million. While WFP only secured 21 percent of the requisite funding, it reached 74 percent of the number of planned children, thanks in part to carryover stocks in school stores, increased contributions from local communities and more private sector support.

To further develop the school meals programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MEN) and the ONN by contributing to the elaboration of a *Plan National de Nutrition et de l'Alimentation Scolaire III* (PNNAS), 2020-2024. This affirmed the Government's commitment to prioritising school feeding, and serves as an important reference for all programme stakeholders as well as an advocacy tool for resource mobilization. There is an accompanying home-grown school feeding strategy that takes stock of all pilot projects and experiences to date, and proposes a more sustainable model.

With high rates of food insecurity and low rates of school attendance, the MEN/WFP school feeding programme is particularly crucial in the south, where only seven percent of children receive a meal at school. A cost-benefit analysis of the programme conducted by MEN and WFP with private sector support showed that each dollar invested in school

meals generates USD 6.1 in return. Attendance at supported schools rose by an average of 14 percent and the number of children dropping out halved.

Outcome indicators, confirmed by field observations and school inventory-taking, likewise showed that school meals significantly boost enrolment and attendance. However, funding constraints obliged WFP to skip some feeding days in the latter months of the school year, which ended in July. Efforts continued to secure long-term funding and to combine it with other educational programmes to maximize the impact on attendance, enrolment, retention and learning.

Monitoring data reported an average attendance rate in supported schools of 82 percent, compared to a target of 90 percent. A three percent increase in enrolment in supported schools likewise fell short of the yearly target of six percent – and was also lower than that achieved the previous year. The reasons for limited enrolment included extreme poverty – parents unable to afford fees and other costs – the retention of children at home to perform household and other work, and scepticism about the quality of education available.

Data consistently show that children spend more time at school when meals are available, and are better able to concentrate in class.

School meals are the most important social safety net in the south of the country. They free up precious household resources for spending on other essentials. In the case of home-grown school feeding, food procurement boosts the earnings of local smallholders and their families.

Targets for the numbers of recipients and schools served could not be met for funding reasons, encouraging a search for alternative ways to help resource the programme. One proposal was to have parents provide food for one meal a week. WFP also launched an online fundraising campaign via its Share the Meal mobile app for school feeding in Madagascar.

WFP’s school meals programme is implemented in close collaboration with MEN. As part of the transition to full government control – which began in 2018 with the handover of responsibility for catering at 20 schools in poor urban areas – WFP continued working to strengthen the MEN’s institutional and operational capacities.

To enhance the nutritional impact of the programme, WFP supported government deworming and community sensitization campaigns. It also worked to expand school gardening. Fresh food from parents has increased the availability of community produce for school meals and given families another source of earnings.

While WFP’s daily hot meals are fortified with micronutrient powder, not all parents and pupils are in favour as it alters the colour and taste of the food. With the help of volunteers from Sodexo, a food services company, WFP organised awareness-raising sessions for school cooks and communities on the nutritional value of the powder and how to prepare food with it.

Leveraging the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) action plan, WFP continued to work with the MEN to strengthen education institutions and policies. There is now a dedicated budget line in the national accounts for the purchase and delivery of food to some 200 targeted schools.

WFP facilitated the Government’s participation in a number of international fora on school feeding. These included the 21st Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) in Cambodia and the fourth yearly celebration, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, of the African Day of School Feeding.

Strategic outcome 03

Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$999,899	\$805,851	\$285,456	\$225,962

At 42 percent, Madagascar’s stunting rate is one of the highest in the world, underscoring the imperative of meaningfully combatting malnutrition. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP works to improve the nutritional status of malnourished people in targeted districts with stunting prevention activities. All such interventions have a nutrition-sensitive approach.

WFP works with government entities, UN agencies including the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organisation, and with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to address malnutrition, while ensuring its activities are aligned with national plans and policies. All are implemented and coordinated with *Office National de Nutrition* (ONN) and the Ministry of Health at both central and local levels. WFP also works hand-in-hand with the local Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network, a business grouping.



Miaro, which means “protection” in Malagasy, is an integrated approach for the prevention of chronic malnutrition deployed in nine communes across two districts of southern Madagascar. Focusing on the first 1,000 days of life, activities include the distribution of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), education and awareness-raising, cooking demonstrations and the promotion of community, school and household gardens. Between January and June WFP gave nutritional support to nearly 48,000 people: children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Children were given a Lipid Nutrient Supplement (LNS), a fortified peanut paste, while women received fortified vegetable oil and Super Cereal. However, from June, funding constraints forced the suspension of the assistance to PLW.

A baseline study was conducted in 2018 by *Institut de Recherche et de Developpement* on behalf of ONN and WFP in communes benefitting from *Miaro*-inspired resilience-building activities. The prevalence of stunting in WFP-supported areas remained high – above 30 percent. At the beginning of the programme, the proportion of women with Minimum Dietary Diversity was just 3-5 percent, and the proportion of children aged 6 to 23 months enjoying a Minimum Acceptable Diet only 14-17 percent. Given those poor numbers, WFP promoted multi-sectoral initiatives to improve them. The results of follow-up surveys are awaited.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) are crucial to boosting the adoption of valuable nutrition interventions. These include consumers embracing more nutritious foods, producers cultivating a wider range of crops, and more household and school gardens. Research conducted by WFP in early 2019 into barriers to positive behaviour change gave rise to a new strategy designed to boost the impact of SBCC, not least in remote areas.

To increase access to locally-produced nutritious foods in food-insecure rural areas, WFP is implementing a project to enable the processing, preservation and fortification of staple commodities at community level. It is centred on the value chains of cassava and breadfruit, with the aim of extending their shelf-life through processing and boosting their nutritional value through fortification. Since 2018, WFP has supported 26 community groups with technologies to improve processing. In April, it conducted an evaluation to identify lessons learned, which in turn led to a revised project action plan.

In 2019, WFP launched a new project called *Tambatra* (“together” in Malagasy) with ONN and three French NGOs. As an integrated, three-year stunting prevention initiative funded by the Principality of Monaco, its objectives are the prevention of undernutrition in children under five; more emphasis on nutrition in schools; and support to smallholder farmers. WFP is overall project coordinator and lead on the pursuit of home-grown school meals, SBCC activities and the introduction of fortified rice into school meals. WFP conducted an assessment of the feasibility of fortifying rice in Madagascar. Its findings and recommendations are awaited.

The distribution of LNS to prevent acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 23 months had to be confined to a single district owing to funding constraints and delivery delays.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,579,929	\$1,588,016	\$1,110,040	\$994,430

Strategic Outcome 4 covers a range of schemes that support smallholder farmers, provide food-for-work opportunities to vulnerable households, safeguard social safety nets, protect the environment and encourage the cultivation of alternative crops.

WFP focused on three communes in the southern regions of Atsimo Andrefana and Androy: Faux Cap, Fotadrevo and Tameantsoa. Activities are planned and prioritized by local communities.

Over 15,500 households received a total of 1,400 metric tons (mt) of food, enabling farmers and their communities to build or rehabilitate assets such as dams, roads and bridges in exchange for food and on-the-job skills training. WFP also provided agricultural inputs and tools. Fifty-five percent of FFA participants were women.

WFP coordinated its FFA interventions with the Ministry of Population, which leads on social protection, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

Community participation is key to building local ownership of WFP programmes. Each beneficiary village has a committee, which is responsible for identifying the assets to be built or restored. Community-led assemblies determine working hours and other conditions of service, including break times for breastfeeding mothers.

WFP studies and monitoring in 2018 and early 2019 showed that assets directly contributed to higher yields, and to the expansion of land under cultivation. For example, for the first time in many years, off-season harvests are again a feature of life in the commune of Fotadrevo in Ampanihy district, allowing vulnerable families a broader diet and boosting their modest earnings.

WFP worked to ensure a high proportion of women FFA participants to help them gain access to land and bolster their decision-making power within the household. In the design of activities, particular attention was paid to women's needs, capacities and schedules.

Members of communal bodies such as local management committees or the water users' associations were trained in the management, upkeep, repair and sustainability of assets generated.

Surveys pointed to the improved food security of households participating in asset-building activities. The proportion of them with poor food consumption scores declined from 37 percent to 10 percent, while the proportion with borderline food consumption rose from 37 percent to 51 percent.

WFP and its partners helped smallholders cut post-harvest losses. Nearly 7,500 in Sampona, South Tanandava, Amboasary and Berano communes in Amboasary district, Anosy region – half of them women – participated in this dimension of FFA activity. Its aim is to reduce losses by at least 5 percent, improve storage so as to keep harvested food safe for at least four months, connect farmers to markets, grow their incomes and increase their food security. To date, WFP has purchased nearly 1,000 mt of cereals from 17 farmer associations for WFP school feeding and FFA programmes.

The Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) worked together to design, implement and monitor capacity-strengthening activities for selected farmers, most of them women. The Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and WFP supported community production of *gari*, a cassava flour. As well as empowering women to run their own businesses, this initiative improved nutrition outcomes – *gari* can be fortified and stored – and boosted earnings.

WFP initiated a disaster risk reduction project with the *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes* and the *Direction Générale de la Météorologie*. This involved the development of a portfolio of climate services for farmers, including rainfall forecasts, in four communes.

Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$53,350	\$38,259	\$62,039	\$13,965

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP focused on two activities: analysis and assessment support to the Government and partners; and on-request supply chain service provision.

WFP's Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) unit helped the Government implement preparedness and early response actions across four pillars: advanced analytics and evidence generation; monitoring and early warning; assessment and programme support; and partnership, capacity building and data diplomacy.

Under the first pillar, WFP contributed to the finalization of the so-called Household Economy Approach, which analyses livelihoods and forecasts possible future food gaps. Data collected in December 2018, for example, enabled WFP to provide an in-depth analysis of food insecurity in three zones in the south.

In collaboration with the *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes* (BNGRC), *Institut National de la Statistique* (INSTAT), *Office National de Nutrition* (ONN), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and Food Security and Livelihood Cluster partners, WFP contributed to a multi-sectoral analysis of food security in the south and south-east. This explored cross-links with factors such as demographics, economic volatility, and the impact of shocks and humanitarian interventions, illuminating the nature of food insecurity in vulnerable locations.

VAM staff participated in an Acute Food Insecurity Integrated Phase Classification exercise, facilitated by the BNGRC-led IPC Technical Working Group. This resulting analysis pulls data, information, indicators and knowledge from several sources to assess food security in 13 districts in the south and south-east. It was used to inform decision-making, facilitating as it did determination of the causes of existing and potential future food insecurity.

WFP worked with INSTAT to produce a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, which examined food security indicators to assess vulnerability and established a baseline for actions by the Government, WFP and others to influence food security at the national level.

WFP continued to support analysis of resilience, contributing to the production of maps and a country profile of chronic vulnerability. The Integrated Context Analysis derived from cross analysis of chronic food security, shock history and other factors.

Under Pillar 2, WFP collaborated with BNGRC to set-up a mobile data collection system – mVAM – to address gaps in food security information, including the routine lack of timely market price data and information from remote areas of the country. mVAM data was also fed into national early warning systems.

WFP continued to help the Government and BNGRC operate a drought early warning system in collaboration with the United Nations’ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme. This facilitated the issuance of alerts based on indicators collected in the south. A first bulletin was released in June 2019, constituting a baseline.

Under Pillar 3, WFP worked with BNGRC to assess market functionality in the country’s 13 most vulnerable districts, considering a range of factors including vendor constraints, inflation risks and the elasticity of demand and supply. The collaboration helped WFP and its partners determine the type of assistance – in-kind or cash – best suited for particular locations at specific times.

At the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was undertaken with FAO and BNGRC. It considered the crop year performance and its impact on food security, thereby helping to inform the design of lean season response plans.

With Pillar 4, WFP contributed to strengthening national food security analysis capacity via numerous platforms, including IPC, CFSAM, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and data collection using mVAM and drones.

In collaboration with BNGRC and the Southern African Development Community, WFP supported the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme, which seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Madagascar Vulnerability Assessment Committee specialists to gauge vulnerability for policy formulation.

Given that sudden onset emergencies can quickly overwhelm national response capabilities and cause coordination challenges for humanitarian actors, some on-demand supply chain services were provided to the BNGRC and the broader logistics community, even though funding for the purpose was limited:

- the organization of a Logistics Response Training – a rigorous, 7-day simulation of an emergency surge situation – for 24 government, UN and NGO personnel;
- five regional logistics working groups set up at the end of 2018 to help fill coordination gaps identified during the response to 2017’s Cyclone Enawo devised action plans to address logistical bottlenecks, with the pre-positioning of food stocks and the assessment of port capacities prominent features;
- regional workshops allowing government personnel to discuss how to build up logistics capacities and coordination mechanisms for emergencies were convened; and
- the recruitment of an information management specialist for BNGRC, to help enhance its emergency preparedness capacities.

Strategic outcome 06

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$0	\$0	\$4,935	\$4,935

Strategic Outcome 6 was designed to facilitate rapid emergency response in the event of a sudden onset disaster requiring the support of the Global Logistics Cluster. While no such emergency occurred between January and June, WFP supported partners such as the United Nations Children’s Fund by providing bilateral services, including the chartering of aircraft.

WFP also provided the *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes* (BNGRC) with equipment for a call centre, and with it organized a training on how to operate Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for 71 government, UN, NGO and private sector personnel. Following the training, three UAVs were donated to BNGRC. WFP also recruited a



local drone specialist to support the humanitarian community.

WFP supported the BNGRC in risk mapping the south, with the newly-acquired information used to assess the impact of Cyclone Belna, which struck in December 2019.

In line with the mandate of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, a Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) strategy was devised, and was slated to be rolled out in 2020.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Only 17 percent of women in Madagascar participate in economic decision-making, so the majority are disenfranchised – and potentially exposed to gender-based violence.

In the south, 25 percent of households are headed by women.

To help break the cycle of discrimination against women and adolescent girls, WFP integrated women's empowerment into all its activities, guided by the corporate Gender Action Plan. While the challenges were considerable owing to established norms of behaviour, there were some successes.

Around the delivery of WFP assistance, partners, local authorities, community leaders and recipients were sensitized to gender-related issues. Food Assistance for Assets schemes were designed to empower women – from the choice of activities to be pursued, to the selection of participants through to execution. Working conditions and hours were set with a view to minimal disruption of women's household responsibilities, including childcare.

Drought risk reduction and mitigation plans and activities took due account of the needs of women. WFP and cooperating partner staff attended awareness-raising sessions on gender, protection and accountability issues, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Women held 62 percent of leadership positions on school meals programme management committees, reflecting a growing decision-making role more broadly within their communities. A recent evaluation of school feeding activities highlighted that cooks, almost all of them women, reported that their role enabled them to play more significant parts in their communities and have their voices heard.

WFP worked to promote women in agriculture and food processing with a view to improving food and nutrition security and better adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. WFP organised training sessions and exchanges of best practices in the south, involving women cooperatives from different parts of the country.

Socio-cultural norms impede proper feeding practices, negatively affecting the nutritional status of children. In collaboration with *Office National de Nutrition* and the Ministry of Health, WFP developed Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities to promote improved dietary diversity, and better cooking, feeding and care practices. SBCC also sought to counter social norms perpetuating malnutrition, negative coping strategies, gender inequality and sexual and gender-based violence. Pregnant and lactating women, with the active involvement of men and influential community members, were included in awareness-raising activities and thematic discussions at household and community level.

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 challenges in Madagascar are insecurity, gender-based violence, sexual abuse of girls, early marriage, child labour and parent-child separation caused by migration.

WFP worked to ensure its activities were consistent with protection and accountability principles and considered country-specific factors. Specific mitigation measures were taken to minimize risks for programme participants. A special focus was put on emergency activities that target the most vulnerable and those most at-risk in settings where their protection can be compromised. For example, WFP and its partners systematically ensured that distribution sites were never located more than an hour's walk from recipients' homes.

That no security incidents around food distributions were reported by recipient in the first half of 2019 suggested that more vigorous protection efforts were paying off. However, it is possible that such incidents did occur but were not reported to WFP or its partners given cultural taboos against speaking up on these issues.

WFP embraced the UN action plan for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, stepping up trainings for its staff and those of cooperating partners, as well as for other stakeholders.

Across all activities, WFP and its partners worked to ensure that recipients were well-informed about targeting processes, entitlements and feedback mechanisms. When and where possible, working conditions for cooks, school managers, volunteers and others involved in WFP programmes were improved, rendering them less vulnerable to abuse or harm. Actions included clearer reporting mechanisms for abuse, more flexible and appropriate working hours and clearer communication of other working conditions.

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

In order to ensure recipients had sufficient and timely information about their entitlements, community meetings were organized to discuss WFP programmes and objectives, who was to be given assistance, the form it would take (food or cash) and the duration of it. WFP also established committees composed of men and women of differing degrees of vulnerability – including the elderly and people with disabilities – to identify those most in need of assistance.

Community leaders and cooperating partners conducted pre-distribution information sessions related to this targeting process. As a result, most recipients reported being well aware of the details of the programmes.

Transparency and a strong understanding of the overall process helped minimise disputes and strengthen social cohesion. Sound knowledge of selection criteria, distribution mechanisms, working conditions, the type and quantity of rations and the location and timing of distributions, were key. As illiteracy rates are high, WFP sought to ensure that messages were shared in accessible ways, including by being displayed at distribution and Food Assistance for Assets sites, and broadcast by local and community radio stations.

WFP collected feedback from recipients, community members and other stakeholders during monitoring exercises and via a toll-free hotline established in 2018. Sixty percent of the calls received on the hotline related to distribution schedules, and the balance to concerns about the chosen distribution modality and food types, and about lack of inclusion in the programme. There were no allegations of fraud or misuse of assistance. Only 17 percent of the 190 calls received were from women. WFP is trying to better understand why so few used the hotline. Other challenges included poor connectivity and lack of access to a phone.

Environment

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

Over the past decade much of Madagascar has suffered serious environmental degradation: deforestation, the destruction of natural habitats, bushfires, soil erosion and over-exploitation of natural resources. Cyclones, drought and other disasters compound the problem, especially in the south and south-east where the risk of climate shocks is highest.

Because chronic hunger is so pervasive, even minor climate shocks push food insecure people into negative coping, including the sale of firewood and the production of charcoal, aggravating deforestation and environmental degradation. The scope for building stable, shock-resistant food systems is very limited.

To mitigate risks and promote environmental protection, WFP encouraged reforestation and watershed protection as part of its Food Assistance for Assets activities. Asset creation and rehabilitation between January and June saw 57 hectares of land reforested with local tree species, 10 hectares of dunes stabilized, and six hectares of market gardens created. WFP also helped 160 households in so-called *communes of resilience* start using environmentally cooking stoves and composters, and also ensured the use of improved stoves by schools participating in the school meals programme.

Furthermore, WFP put in place safeguards to prevent its operations causing unintended harm to the environment or populations. Such precautions were the product of consultations with local communities and authorities.

Data notes

Context and operations

[1] Madagascar Overview Update, October 2019, World Bank

[3] CFSAM 2019, July 2019, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, WFP

[4] Madagascar Overview Update, October 2019, World Bank

[6] Madagascar Integrated Context Analysis, November 2019, University of Antananarivo

Strategic outcome 01

[1] <https://spherestandards.org/>

Notes to tables:

Output A.1 "Prevention of acute malnutrition" : no beneficiaries were reached during the period because the activity was not conducted

Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables

- Coverage and adherence were not collected during this period. Data on MAD and MDD-W will be collected in October 2019

- Output A.1 "Beneficiaries receiving food transfers" (Prevention of acute malnutrition), and "Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers" (Prevention of stunting) are missing because those activities were not conducted due to lack of funding

Strategic outcome 04


Notes to Tables

- Outcome results : Data on MDD-W will be collected in October 2019.

- Outcome results : Food expenditure share was not collected during this period.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight			1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number			59,314	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number			59,314	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			42	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number			28,747	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	718,628	598,815	83%
	female	794,563	645,704	81%
	total	1,513,191	1,244,519	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	133,917	106,110	79%
	female	134,504	109,213	81%
	total	268,421	215,323	80%
24-59 months	male	94,996	97,120	102%
	female	99,482	101,528	102%
	total	194,478	198,648	102%
5-11 years	male	181,953	186,999	103%
	female	190,149	195,497	103%
	total	372,102	382,496	103%
12-17 years	male	83,252	84,045	101%
	female	83,222	83,964	101%
	total	166,474	168,009	101%
18-59 years	male	224,510	124,541	55%
	female	287,206	155,502	54%
	total	511,716	280,043	55%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,513,191	1,244,519	82%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	6,192	132	2%
Rice	2,872	4,908	171%
Sorghum/Millet	2,890	2,888	100%
Corn Soya Blend	839	32	4%
LNS	0	267	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	927	59	6%
Vegetable Oil	1,088	242	22%
Beans	0	135	-
Peas	405	219	54%
Split Peas	1,316	658	50%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	4,320	0	0%
Rice	99	2,399	2419%
Micronutrient Powder	13	3	23%
Vegetable Oil	316	147	47%
Beans	0	111	-
Peas	250	0	0%
Split Peas	697	401	58%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	101	121	120%
LNS	0	26	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	151	67	44%
Micronutrient Powder	3	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	10	6	61%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	1,440	368	26%
Rice	640	860	134%
Beans	0	109	-
Split Peas	312	75	24%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	12,765,600	4,865,316	38%
Cash	856,548	52,351	6%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	1,872,000	38,136	2%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis							
Output A	TB - patients on DOTS treatment receive adequate food and nutritional supplements to ensure that they meet nutrient intake requirement during and after crises.							
Output A	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.							
Output A	Disaster affected-populations receive food-based transfers in a timely manner in line with the National Contingency and Humanitarian Response Plan in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&t reatment;	Female Male Total	945 1,455 2,400	1,755 2,702 4,457		
		All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	177,652 170,688 348,340	271,038 260,407 531,445		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	216,648 208,152 424,800	89,660 86,142 175,802		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	39,318 42,255 81,573	28,590 30,724 59,314		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	23,802 26,098 49,900			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	41,800 0 41,800			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	177,652 170,688 348,340	23,138 22,232 45,370		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	216,648 208,152 424,800	180,398 173,322 353,720		

A.2	Food transfers			MT	16,527	9,540		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,765,600	4,865,315		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	23	23		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	35	35		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	315	315		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	75	75		
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	81	81		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Malnourished children; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.90	<2.90	<2.90	4.60	
			Male	2.90	<2.90	<2.90	4.60	
			Overall	2.90	<2.90	<2.90	4.60	
Malnourished Children; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female					
			Male					
			Overall	60	≥70	≥70	73.50	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female					
			Male					
			Overall	73.70	≥75	≥75	83	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.40	≤3	≤3	0.40	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	17.20	≤15	≤15	12	
Malnourished PLW and Children; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	63	≥70	≥70	33.90	
Shock affected households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.50 17.10 16.60	<15.50 <17.10 <16.60	<15.50 <17.10 <16.60	22.02 22.72 22.43	
Shock affected Households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30.50 40.70 38.10	≥30.50 ≥40.70 ≥38.10	≥30.50 ≥40.70 ≥38.10	33.40 37.40 35.70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.90 42.20 42.40	≥42.90 ≥42.20 ≥42.40	≥42.90 ≥42.20 ≥42.40	38.70 38.30 38.50	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	26.60 17.10 19.50	<26.60 <17.10 <19.50	<26.60 <17.10 <19.50	27.90 24.30 25.80	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.52 2.61 2.58			3.08 3.75 3.48
Vulnerable Households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.20 3.70 3.30	≥2.20 ≥3.70 ≥3.30	≥2.20 ≥3.70 ≥3.30	1.60 2.80 2.30
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.50 19.50 14.80	≥11.50 ≥15.90 ≥14.80	≥11.50 ≥15.90 ≥14.80	24.60 32.40 29.20
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	49.40 54.60 53.30	≥49.40 ≥54.60 ≥53.30	≥49.40 ≥54.60 ≥53.30	20.50 20.60 20.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.30 48 50.60	<58.30 <48 <50.60	<58.30 <48 <50.60	80.70 78.80 79.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	37.20 24.20 27.40	<37.20 <24.20 <27.40	<37.20 <24.20 <27.40	29.10 26.80 27.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14.40 9.60 10.80	<14.40 <9.60 <10.80	<14.40 <9.60 <10.80	50.40 52.80 51.80

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.40 48.30 46.10	<39.40 <48.30 <46.10	<39.40 <48.30 <46.10	17.60 18.40 18.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51.30 59.90 57.80	≥51.30 ≥59.90 ≥57.80	≥51.30 ≥59.90 ≥57.80	46.30 40.80 43.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.20 35.80 35.90	≤36.20 ≤35.80 ≤35.90	≤36.20 ≤35.80 ≤35.90	29.10 26.60 27.60

Strategic Outcome 02	School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	- Root Causes						
Activity 02	Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	11,559 2,890 14,449	7,184 1,796 8,980		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	142,756 131,774 274,530	115,027 106,178 221,205		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,077 519 2,596	196 49 245		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	25,644 23,672 49,316	3,175 2,930 6,105		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	5,695	3,061		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	856,548	52,352		

A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	786	840		
	Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	school	20	20		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Pre and primary school aged children; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food

Retention rate

	Act 02: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	School feeding (on-site)	Female	85	≥85	≥85	95.23
			Male	85	≥85	≥85	94.75
			Overall	85	≥85	≥85	95.02

Attendance rate (new)

	Act 02: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	School feeding (on-site)	Female				
			Male				
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	82

Pre and Primary School aged children; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food

Enrolment rate

	Act 02: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3.50	≥3.50	≥3.50	7.36
			Male	5.76	≥5.76	≥5.76	7.02
			Overall	3.55	≥3.55	≥3.55	7.10

Strategic Outcome 03	Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	- Root Causes						
Activity 03	Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Children under 5 years of age and PLW in southern parts of the country receive food and nutrition supplements to ensure that required nutrient intake is met in particular during the lean season							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	27,189	13,070		
				Male	29,811	14,331		
				Total	57,000	27,401		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	16,075	3,734		
				Male	17,625	4,094		
				Total	33,700	7,828		

		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	17,800 0 17,800	20,511 0 20,511		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	11,800 0 11,800			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	0 0 0			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	265	220		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under 2 of age; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		84.30	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 03: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		66	≥66	≥66	
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 03: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		16.70	≥16.70	≥16.70	
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women								
	Act 03: Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Overall		3.80	≥3.80	≥3.80	

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.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, 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.							

Output A		Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge in post-harvest activities and increased market access in order to improve their incomes and livelihoods.						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	40,800 39,200 80,000	39,630 38,075 77,705		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	61,200 58,800 120,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,392	1,412		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,872,000	38,136		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built		Food assistance for asset	meter	182	182		
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	11	7		
	Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	8	10		
	Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	567	493		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	0.50	1		
	Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	84	132		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	7	7		
	Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	18	26		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	214	214		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	96	56		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								

	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	100	=100	=100	76
			Male	100	=100	=100	76
			Overall	100	=100	=100	76

Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening

Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems

	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	36.80
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Smallholder Farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1140	≥1140	≥1140	868.89
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Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Value (USD)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	648879	≥648879	≥648879	494,566.35
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1141	≥1141	≥1141	868.89

Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.20	≥32.20	≥32.20	31.90
			Male	25.20	≥25.20	≥25.20	41.10
			Overall	26.30	≥26.30	≥26.30	38.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	35.50	≥35.50	≥35.50	54.90
			Male	37.10	≥37.10	≥37.10	49.60
			Overall	36.87	≥36.87	≥36.87	50.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.30	<32.30	<32.30	13.20
			Male	37.70	<37.70	<37.70	9.30
			Overall	36.87	<36.87	<36.87	10.20

Smallholder Farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥0	≥0	2.30	
			Male	0.60	≥0.60	≥0.60	4	
			Overall	0.40	≥0.40	≥0.40	3.10	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	8.90	≥8.90	≥8.90	19.20	
			Male	8.60	≥8.60	≥8.60	23.60	
			Overall	8.70	≥8.70	≥8.70	21.40	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	40.70	≥40.70	≥40.70	46.30	
			Male	48	≥48	≥48	49.30	
			Overall	45.80	≥45.80	≥45.80	47.80	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	74.10	<74.10	<74.10	66.20	
			Male	72	<72	<72	52.80	
			Overall	72.70	<72.70	<72.70	59.50	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	52.70	<52.70	<52.70	16.50	
			Male	51.20	<51.20	<51.20	12.80	
			Overall	51.70	<51.70	<51.70	14.70	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	38	<38	<38	2.10	
			Male	32.20	<32.20	<32.20	2.90	
			Overall	34	<34	<34	2.50	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female	25.90	≥25.90	≥25.90	31.50	
			Male	27.40	≥27.40	≥27.40	43.20	
			Overall	26.90	≥26.90	≥26.90	37.40	

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	38.40 40.20 39.60	≥38.40 ≥40.20 ≥39.60	≥38.40 ≥40.20 ≥39.60	64.30 63.50 63.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	21.30 19.80 20.30	≥21.30 ≥19.80 ≥20.30	≥21.30 ≥19.80 ≥20.30	51.60 47.80 49.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	15.50 17.10 16.30	≥15.50 ≥17.10 ≥16.30	≥15.50 ≥17.10 ≥16.30	11.70 9.40 9.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2.52 2.61 2.60	≤2.52 ≤2.61 ≤2.60	≤2.52 ≤2.61 ≤2.60	3.10 3.30 3.30
Food expenditure share							
	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	91.20 86.80 89	≥91.20 ≥86.80 ≥89	≥91.20 ≥86.80 ≥89	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base							
	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	100
Smallholder Farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Prevention of stunting	Overall	3.80	≥3.80	≥3.80	

Strategic Outcome 05	Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response	- Resilience Building
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Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government Institutions; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening								
Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review)								
	Act 05: Provide analysis and assessment activities to the government and partners	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	4	≥2	≥2	3	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable Households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 04: Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=50	=50	50	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity - committees, boards, teams, etc. - members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Schools at Vulnerable Communities; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar	Individual capacity strengthening activities		Overall	65	≥65	≥65	55	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable Households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31	≥31	≥31	43	

		Decisions made by men	Overall	4.80	<4.80	<4.80	29.10
		Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	64.20	≥64.20	≥64.20	27.90

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable Households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	General Distribution	Female	61	≥61	≥61	87.30	
			Male	67	≥67	≥67	90.60	
			Overall	66	≥66	≥66	89.10	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable Households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food			Overall	80	≥80	≥80	90	

World Food Programme

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WFP-supported farmer in Itampolo, Atsimo-Andrefana region

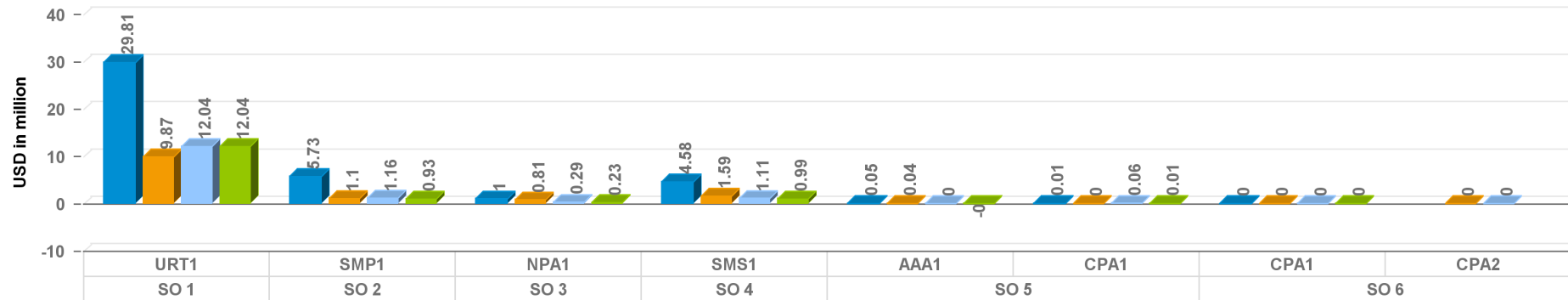
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/madagascar>

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 3	Malnourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.
SO 5	Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response
SO 6	During emergencies, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster are supported to provide services to the humanitarian community in Madagascar.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide analysis and assessment activities to the government and partners
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to partners
CPA1	Support the Logistics Cluster on service provision and information sharing for the humanitarian community in Madagascar
NPA1	Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition
SMP1	Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar
SMS1	Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	29,811,971	9,869,218	12,043,905	12,043,905
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	5,733,000	1,096,893	1,163,464	934,627
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			35,544,971	10,966,112	13,207,369	12,978,532
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	999,899	805,851	285,456	225,962
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			999,899	805,851	285,456	225,962

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Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	4,579,929	1,588,016	1,110,040	994,430
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,579,929	1,588,016	1,110,040	994,430
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	0	0	4,935	4,935
		Provide analysis and assessment activities to the government and partners	45,011	38,259	1	-24
	Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response	Provide on-demand services to partners	8,339	0	62,038	13,989
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)			53,349	38,259	66,973	18,900

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,189	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	15,189	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			41,178,149	13,398,237	14,685,028	14,217,824
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,963,799	720,000	1,238,539	1,041,884
Total Direct Costs			43,141,948	14,118,237	15,923,568	15,259,709
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,804,227	917,685	263,079	263,079
Grand Total			45,946,174	15,035,923	16,186,646	15,522,787



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

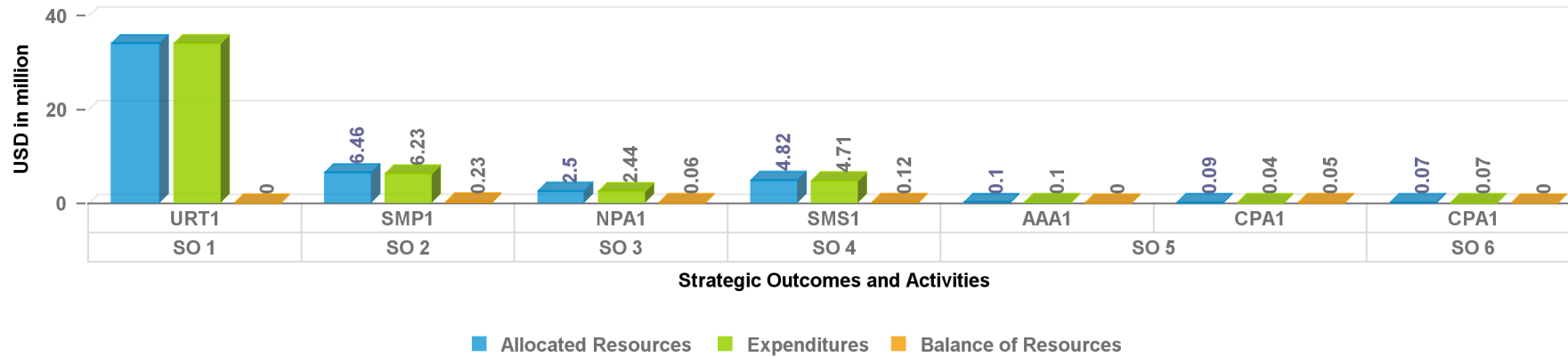
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations affected by natural disasters have access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	School children in southern and central regions receive safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 3	Mainourished populations in targeted districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Vulnerable communities, smallholder farmers in crisis-prone areas have increased resilience to shocks and benefit from enhanced in-country emergency preparedness capacities.
SO 5	Government institutions and the humanitarian community in Madagascar are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response
SO 6	During emergencies, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster are supported to provide services to the humanitarian community in Madagascar.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide analysis and assessment activities to the government and partners
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to partners
CPA1	Support the Logistics Cluster on service provision and information sharing for the humanitarian community in Madagascar
NPA1	Provide undernutrition prevention in districts with high rates of undernutrition
SMP1	Provide school meals in the central and southern regions of Madagascar
SMS1	Provide support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in market access, resilience, and disaster preparedness
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	67,795,634	33,976,226	0	33,976,226	33,976,226	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	14,579,575	6,456,592	0	6,456,592	6,227,755	228,837
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			82,375,209	40,432,818	0	40,432,818	40,203,981	228,837
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	4,335,659	2,495,134	0	2,495,134	2,435,640	59,494
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,335,659	2,495,134	0	2,495,134	2,435,640	59,494

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Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	15,049,080	4,823,812	0	4,823,812	4,708,201	115,611
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			15,049,080	4,823,812	0	4,823,812	4,708,201	115,611

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	71,953	0	71,953	71,953	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	168,672	101,000	0	101,000	100,976	25
		Provide on-demand services to partners	20,663	87,217	0	87,217	39,168	48,049
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)			1,263,651	260,170	0	260,170	212,096	48,073

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,189	0	15,189	0	15,189
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	15,189	0	15,189	0	15,189
Total Direct Operational Cost			103,023,599	48,027,124	0	48,027,124	47,559,919	467,204
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,382,169	3,109,951	0	3,109,951	2,913,296	196,655
Total Direct Costs			107,405,769	51,137,074	0	51,137,074	50,473,216	663,859
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,981,375	2,600,603		2,600,603	2,600,603	0
Grand Total			114,387,144	53,737,678	0	53,737,678	53,073,819	663,859

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures