

SAVING  
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LIVES



# Madagascar Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In July 2019, WFP Madagascar began the implementation of its Country Strategy Plan (CSP) 2019–2024. WFP worked with the Government, the United Nations (UN), the Humanitarian Country Team, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local communities and the private sector to devise the plan and propose solutions to the deep-rooted food insecurity and malnutrition plaguing the south of the country. The CSP covers five strategic outcomes: crisis response, access to food for school children, nutrition, support to smallholders affected by climate shocks and emergency preparedness.

WFP reached more than 440,000 food insecure people through activities implemented under these broad strategic outcomes. It also reinforced partnerships with the Government and local communities on food distributions, cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening.

WFP continued to expand beneficiary registrations through SCOPE, its digital beneficiary management system supporting the full cycle of beneficiary data and transfer management. Community-based participatory techniques to identify the most vulnerable people, areas and communities were also improved, boosting project efficiency. WFP supported the Government in expanding its national social safety net system to additional drought-affected areas. These enhanced collaborations with the Government resulted in more streamlined interventions. In particular, through SCOPE and existing national platforms, beneficiary targeting and distributions became more economical and effective, ensuring support to the most vulnerable populations.

Together with the Government, WFP created *communes de resilience*, integrating humanitarian, nutrition, school meals and livelihood activities to ensure maximum local impact. Schools were linked to agriculture projects. Malnutrition prevention included home and school gardens to promote more diverse diets. Humanitarian interventions were complemented by longer-term activities to increase resilience and reduce humanitarian needs. 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.

Partnerships were crucial to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP worked closely with the Government, the United States Agency for International Development-Food for Peace, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Principality of Monaco, the African Development Bank and others. WFP also received timely support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Overall, it secured 96 percent of the funding required, although most of the in-kind food committed will only arrive in 2020. That resulted in pipeline breaks in 2019 and a revision of plans for all major CSP activities.

WFP stepped up engagement with UN agencies to advance policies and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This included continuing school feeding projects with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), and supporting farmers together with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Moreover, WFP initiated new partnerships with the private sector on evidence-based programming and school feeding, and strengthened efforts with it to prevent and treat malnutrition.

# 440,527



51% female

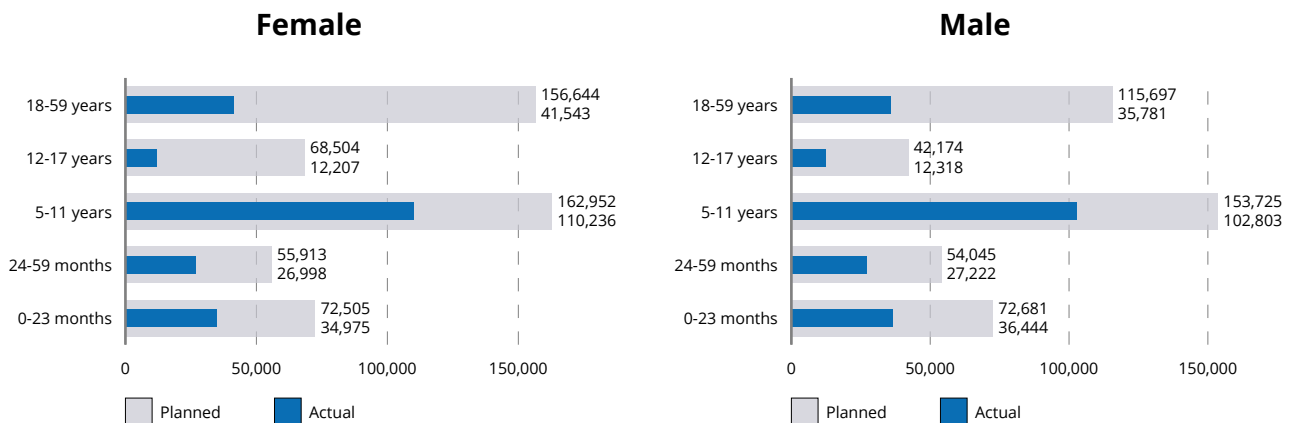


49% male

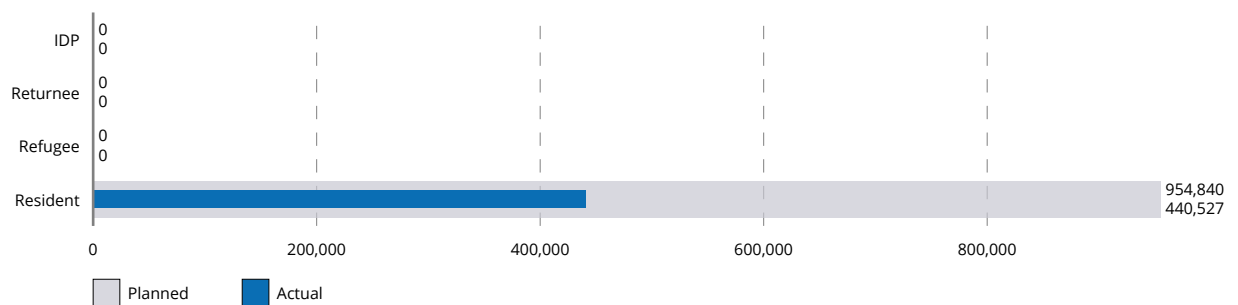
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 1,540 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (798 Female, 742 Male)

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



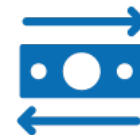
## Total Food and CBT



4,879 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 14,266 mt total planned

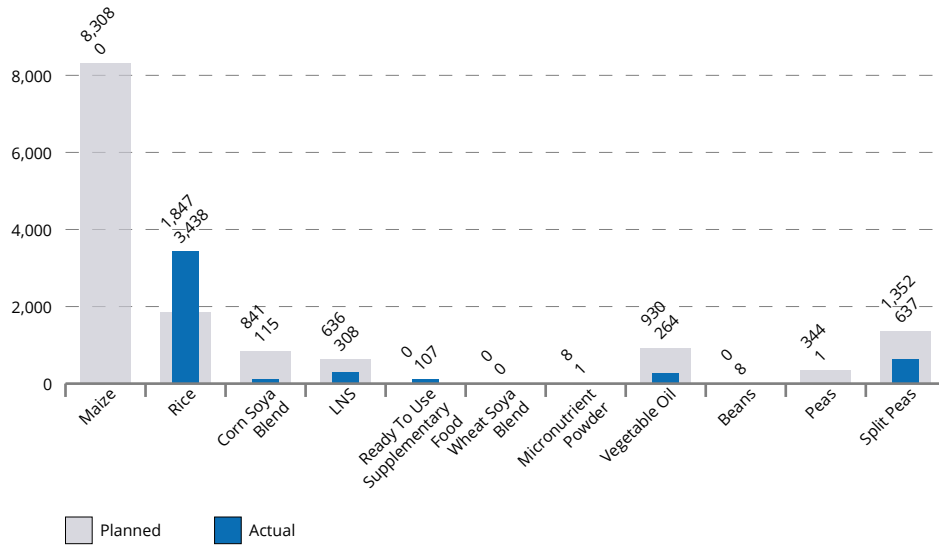


US\$ 0

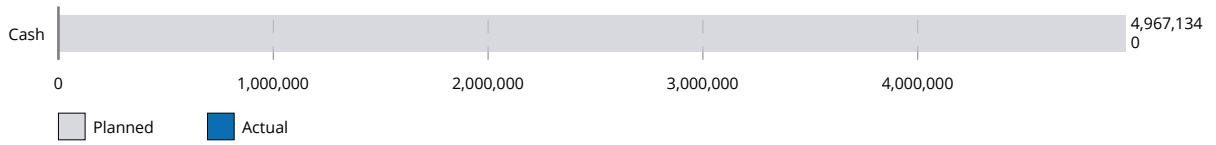
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 4,967,134 total planned

### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





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 October 2019, an estimated 500,000 people were categorised as facing “crisis” or “emergency” levels of food insecurity, based on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). To address this, Strategic Outcome 1 of WFP’s Country Strategy Plan (CSP)’s 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 malnutrition.

An estimated 1.4 million children dropped out of primary school in 2012[3]. Literacy rates are among the lowest in Africa. Through Strategic Outcome 2 of the CSP, and as part of a Government-led social protection strategy, WFP seeks to ensure that school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food throughout the school year.

Madagascar has the world’s tenth highest rate of chronic malnutrition, with 42 percent of children under five afflicted by stunting [2]. A 2016 Cost of Hunger in Africa study estimated that the country loses 14.5 percent of annual Gross Domestic Product due to undernutrition. 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 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

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. Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP is working to increase the access of smallholder producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks to profitable markets, and to establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round.

Agriculture – including livestock production, fisheries and forestry – is the mainstay of the economy, and the source of livelihoods – 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 Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supports the Government and humanitarian partners through effective emergency preparedness and response activities before, during and after crises.

# CSP financial overview

In July, the new Country Strategy Plan (CSP) 2019–2024 replaced the Transitional Interim Country Strategy Plan (T-ICSP) January 2018–June 2019. The CSP required USD 30 million from July to December. USD 27 million was secured (including commodities valued at USD 10 million to be received in 2020), 96 percent of the funding required for the period under review.

The resourcing was significantly higher than for the T-ICSP (35 percent), mainly due to most 2019 contributions being registered under the CSP even if received before July. This was necessary considering the long lead time for food procurement. Prior funding trends persisted, with assistance to populations affected by natural disasters (Strategic Outcome 1) and support to school children (Strategic Outcome 2) receiving most of the contributions (59 percent). From July to December 2019, flexible funding represented 14 percent of all contributions received.

For the second half of 2019, the United States Agency for International Development was the most significant donor (USD 8 million), with generous support also provided by Russia, Germany, France, Japan and Norway.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$14,080,786	\$12,742,096	\$16,833,578	\$8,092,888

For over a decade, WFP has worked with the *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes* (BNGRC), *Office National de Nutrition* (ONN), United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to deliver food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable people in Madagascar. Strategic Outcome 1 activities from July to December focused on a drought-induced lean season response. This outcome was funded at 56 percent by the end of 2019.

According to an October 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the proportion of severely food-insecure people decreased from more than 25 percent to less than 14 percent in areas where WFP and its partners were operating. Even so, the food security and nutrition situation remained poor, and community vulnerability was high. Even minor shocks led to a decline in food security, nutritional status and livelihoods.

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

Informed by a 2019 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) and the October IPC results, WFP planned emergency cash and in-kind food assistance to vulnerable people experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity in drought-affected districts. Funding enabled WFP to plan assistance for over 170,000 people through general food distributions (GFD) from November 2019 to January 2020, and early recovery support from February to March 2020. This support covered 22 percent of people in IPC 3 (crisis) and IPC 4 (emergency).

In December 2019, almost 168,000 people received unconditional emergency in-kind food assistance in the south and south-eastern parts of the country, while more than 7,400 people in the south-east received early recovery support through asset-creation activities.

Activities were implemented with the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster to ensure geographical coordination and synergy with other humanitarian clusters (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Education; Nutrition; and Health). The aim was to provide a multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance package that enhanced household food security, livelihoods and early recovery. WFP assisted the Ministry of Population, together with the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and *Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement* (FID), a government safety nets provider, to expand the national Shock-Responsive Social Protection System. Starting in 2020, WFP will top up the cash amount provided by the Government for recipients not originally covered by the safety net programme.

The food consumption of WFP-assisted households improved. The proportion of households with poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS) declined and that of households with acceptable FCS increased. However, consumption of nutritious foods decreased, as did dietary diversity. This underscores a need to focus on the promotion of nutritious foods to improve dietary quality. The Coping Strategy Index score improved, showing less negative food habits. However, improved coordination among humanitarian actors is vital. Capacity to endure shocks remained low, as evidenced by the increased livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index (CSI) and a higher percentage of households spending above 65 percent of income on food.

To ensure the sustainability of its interventions, WFP involved the BNGRC and local authorities to discuss project objectives, procedures and monitoring. A range of community representatives were selected to participate in targeting exercises, and in complaints and feedback committees. A gender-sensitive approach was used to ensure that women were involved in decision-making, activity implementation and monitoring. WFP prioritised households headed by women, as well as households with people living with disabilities and chronic illness.

At each distribution site, WFP's cooperating partners established specific arrangements for the most vulnerable. Sensitisation and complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) were used to ensure that targeting and distribution processes were understood by those being served. CFMs also provided channels for recipients to report any issues or concerns related to their assistance.

### *Activity 1.2: Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment*

In the south, WFP supported ONN in implementing the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) according to national guidelines. Children aged 6–59 months enrolled in MAM treatment received ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSFs). Due to funding constraints, WFP supported MAM treatment in only four of eight intended districts. Of the 48,979 children treated, 52 percent were girls, 68 percent were aged 6–23 months and 32 percent aged 24–59 months. Likewise due to funding shortages, lean season rations planned for households with malnourished children could not

be distributed.

The recovery rate following MAM treatment was 84 percent, higher than the national target of 70 percent. All performance indicators were within the Sphere standards. A Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SLEAC) was conducted by *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) and WFP in two districts in November to assess the coverage of MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment and identify key barriers and boosters. The coverage of MAM treatment was found to be 20 percent (moderate) in one district and 10 percent (weak) in the second, indicating that only a small proportion of malnourished children were being assisted. Barriers included low geographical coverage and misconceptions about the programme. Quarterly supervision of 49 SCOPE Conditional On-Demand Assistance (Coda) solution sites was undertaken jointly with government officials.

A lessons learned workshop was held in December with ONN, the Ministry of Health and NGOs to build on achievements and develop an action plan based on the results of the SLEAC survey and regular supervision of the activities. A workplan for 2020 was developed to improve the coverage and quality of MAM treatment. In collaboration with UNICEF and supported by the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network secretariat, WFP helped ONN map nutrition interventions in the 22 regions of the country. Results were expected in the first quarter of 2020. The mapping will serve as an advocacy tool for the Government and partners, and as a coordination and orientation system for all stakeholders.

#### *Activity 1.3: Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) for TB patients*

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, supported the Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) programme for patients with tuberculosis (TB), in line with national protocols. Although WFP was unable to provide cash-based transfers to families of TB patients due to funding constraints, TB patients enrolled in the NACS programme received Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil in 23 diagnosis and treatment centres. All targeted TB clients were on the directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS). Performance rates were within Sphere standards, with a recovery rate of 82 percent. About 70 percent of admitted patients were adults, 20 percent adolescents, and 9 percent under 5 years. More than half of the patients (52 percent) were men.

As part of the implementation of the 2019 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), WFP supported the National Tuberculosis and HIV Programme of the Ministry of Health and ONN in developing an integrated TB-HIV and nutrition communications strategy. That followed a qualitative assessment of the implementation of the National Protocol for the nutritional management of TB/HIV patients developed and implemented since 2016. The strategy will contribute to the achievement of the country's 95-95-95 HIV response goals and has been validated by WFP, the Ministry of Health, ONN, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO) and all civil society stakeholders working on TB-HIV and nutrition programmes. Communications materials were developed and pre-tested in the national language and local dialect of the south as the strategy was being developed.

#### *Activity 1.4: Prevention of acute malnutrition*

The general food distribution (GFD) response in the south during the lean season was implemented together with activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months. This included the distribution of specialised nutritious foods to 4,868 children and 3,849 women, as well as nutrition education and malnutrition screening at distribution sites.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises (category 1, modalities: food, CS and CBT)	3

### **Strategic outcome 02**

Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy

<b>Needs-based plan</b>	<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Available resources</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
\$3,760,274	\$2,915,704	\$4,519,842	\$2,494,079

This Strategic Outcome 2 is aligned with the Government's National Development Plan for education and its 2018-22 education policy. School meals are also a priority in other national programmes, including those providing social protection and supporting better emergency preparedness and response.

From July to December, WFP supported 195,836 children in 801 schools (54 percent of them girls). Most of the schools were in food insecure districts of the rural south.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MEN) and the *Office National de Nutrition* (ONN) by identifying national experts and sponsoring the finalisation of the *Plan National de Nutrition et d'Alimentation Scolaire III* (PNNAS) 2020–2024. This affirms the Government's commitment to prioritising school feeding and is a reference for programme stakeholders as well as an advocacy tool for resource mobilisation. 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.

WFP commissioned an evaluation in 2019 to assess the contribution of the school feeding programme to education outcomes in the south. The results, to be available in 2020, will be used to inform decision-making under WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2019–2024).

Efforts continued to secure long-term funding for school feeding and to combine it with other educational programmes to maximize the impact on attendance, enrolment, retention and learning.

In 2019, the retention rate was higher than the corporate target of 85 percent. 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. School attendance increased – albeit by less than anticipated – during the peak of the food shortage in drought-prone areas.

During the annual review of the school feeding programme, stakeholders proposed new and innovative ways to involve communities and private actors to reduce costs and increase efficiency. 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.

As part of the process of handing over the school feeding programme to the Government, WFP worked to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of MEN, ensuring programme management and technical monitoring assistance by officials at central and local level. A manual for the monitoring of school feeding was produced with the ministry in late 2019. To enhance the nutritional impact of the programme, WFP supported government deworming and community sensitisation campaigns.

To increase the nutritional value of school meals and local participation, WFP worked to expand school gardening. Fresh food from parents increased the availability of community produce for school meals and gave 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.

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. The missions led to a government decision to give even more priority to school feeding.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy (category 4, modalities: food, CS, CBT)	4

### Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,498,852	\$1,693,251	\$1,850,578	\$1,220,133

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

WFP worked 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 were aligned with national plans and policies. All were implemented and coordinated with *Office National de Nutrition* (ONN) and the Ministry of Health at both central and local levels. WFP also worked hand-in-hand with the local Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network, a business grouping.

While this strategic outcome was funded at 55 percent for the second half of 2019, WFP benefited from a multi-year contribution (2019–2021) that brought available resources for this outcome to 74 percent.

*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 July and December almost 20,000 children aged 6–23 months benefitted from the *Miaro* intervention. Due to pipeline breaks (funding constraints and the suspension of deliveries by one supplier) distribution of specialised nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women was suspended in June 2019. It was to resume in January 2020.

WFP worked with Action Contre la Faim (ACF), a French NGO, to establish women care groups and community gardens to promote better nutrition practices in Amboasary district. Due to lack of resources, the post distribution monitoring (PDM) planned for this activity was not conducted. However, a WFP-commissioned study in October 2019 by the *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* (IRD) of France showed an increased number of children aged 6–23 months with a minimum acceptable diet. There was also an increase in the number of women with a minimum dietary diversity. Recommendations to improve the diets of these groups from a December lessons learned workshop were to be acted on in 2020.

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. SBCC were deployed to promote improved dietary practices in *Miaro* areas as well as in schools in the Analamanga region. Together with the Ministry of Education and *Office National de Nutrition* (ONN), WFP implemented nutrition education in 31 schools in Analamanga region. With the support of a graphic expert, a cartoon was created to raise students' awareness of food diversity and hygiene. It was circulated in schools and a nutrition contest that included poetry, songs, theatre and dance was organized.

To increase access to locally-produced nutritious foods in food-insecure rural areas, WFP has been 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.

The project will continue to provide input for discussions in national fortification fora such as the National Food Fortification Alliance (ANFA) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN). It will also be used as a source of recommendations for small-scale food fortification as part of developing a national food fortification strategy. WFP contracted a specialised breadfruit company to build a processing factory in the south-east.

WFP supported the Ministry of Health through the Agency for Sanitary Control and Food Quality (ACSQDA) to develop a National Strategic Plan for Health Security and Food Quality (PSNSSQDA) by providing technical expertise, sharing best practices and coordinating other partners, including private sector entities, in the enterprise. WFP also worked with the National Food Fortification Alliance to help it draft an 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.

WFP has coordinated the SUN Business Network (SBN) since early 2018. The SBN's objective is to engage the private sector in improving nutrition outcomes in the country. WFP worked with the SBN network to develop an annual action plan and define its priorities. These are attracting of new members, developing a five-year strategy and increasing awareness of the network and its actions. In September WFP recruited an Executive Secretary for the SBN to promote the network and initiate the elaboration of the five-year strategy.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition (activity category 6; modalities: food, cash-based transfer, capacity strengthening)	4

### Strategic outcome 04

Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,461,291	\$1,980,297	\$2,070,381	\$595,968

Activities carried out under Strategic Objective 4 aimed to strengthen the capacity of smallholders to access productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, and use these resources to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climate shocks.

Three new communes were designated *communes de resilience* – districts where WFP is implementing a multi-sector and multi-partner (UN agencies, the Government and civil society) strategy encompassing production support, access to markets, education and nutrition, and seeks synergies with actors in other sectors. WFP has collaborated with the Government on the implementation of this strategy for the past five years. There are now six *communes de resilience* in the regions of Atsimo Andrefana (4), Androy (1) and Atsimo Atsinanana (1).

In the two new communes, Androka and Itampolo, an access-to-water project was initiated with TRANSMAD, a non-governmental organization operating in the south, targeting 7,000 recipients for one year – partly under the CSP. It centred on the supply of drinking water, sanitation, and irrigation for market gardens and food crops. Activities included water collection by drilling, water storage in reservoirs, water distribution at standpipes, irrigation of crop perimeters at plot level, as well as awareness-raising activities, training on farming techniques and asset management. To date, 50 percent of the infrastructure has been completed and the identification of areas to be irrigated is underway.

In the other four *communes de resilience*, assets were prioritised and planned by the local communities within the framework of the next Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programme. This kind of participatory planning involves all ages, sexes and livelihood groups in identifying and prioritising needs. Assets created include dams and irrigation canals, dikes to protect rice perimeters, and feeder roads. Work was commence in April 2020 and support 14,700 households.

To advance disaster risk reduction, four weather stations were installed in four communes, including three *communes de resilience*, in collaboration with the *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes* (BNGRC) and *Direction Générale de la Météorologie* (DGM). The data from these four stations are processed at the Weather Directorate and the subject of a monthly agrometeorological bulletin.

#### Post-Harvest Loss (PHL)

In the first year of implementation, 2,500 farmers from the municipalities of Sampona, Berano, Tanandava and Amboasary-South were targeted. They received support under the WFP Madagascar Purchase-for-Progress programme to improve their access to markets.

The Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) project is a gender-inclusive one, with women constituting some 50 percent of the 2,500 beneficiary heads of household.

WFP identified the types of crops and types of traditional storage to be used. Two kinds of training curricula were developed to improve household storage: one for farmers and another for the training of trainers.

A total of 92 schools were identified to ensure that the PHL project aligned with the Home-Grown School Feeding approach. They were to benefit from the installation of hermetic silos, trainings, and capacity building on food storage.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	4

### Strategic outcome 05

Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,657,000	\$208,186	\$127,762	\$29,699

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP works to ensure that government institutions and the humanitarian community are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of crisis response.

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 technical expertise.

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 closely with the BNGRC and committed to strengthening the alliance by providing financial contributions and technical assistance to improve the preparation, design, implementation and reporting of assessments and analysis.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP carried out a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) with the Food and Agriculture Organization. It considered the performance of the crop year and its impact on food security and was used to inform lean season response planning by the Government and others, including WFP.

WFP supported the Integrated Context Analysis process through BNGRC and university collaboration. ICA is a resilience analysis which helps stakeholders, especially the Government, manage long-term interventions. WFP also continued to assist the Government in the use of early warning systems in collaboration with BNGRC, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme.

#### *Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners (CPA1)*

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. These included fleet and stock management, partnership agreements to strengthen coordination, the setting up of a web-based stock and asset management platform, and the organization of several workshops to update Regional Action Plans.

#### *Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners (CPA2)*

WFP also provided the 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.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	0
Provide support to the Government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response, including air services (activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening, service delivery)	0
Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners (activity category 10; modality: service delivery)	1

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Madagascar is among the poorest countries in the world, with women facing disproportionate challenges. Only 17 percent of women in Madagascar participate in economic decision-making, so the majority are disenfranchised, their access to opportunity compromised.

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 recipients 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. It also 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.

WFP strengthened collaboration with the Government to screen for environmental and social risks of all new activities identified under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The screening tool developed by WFP reflects current environmental, human rights, gender equality, health, safety and security standards, including accountability to beneficiaries. The tool was tested through the community based participatory planning (CBPP) process in one commune, and adjusted to take account of concerns expressed.

## Context and operations

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

[2] Madagascar 2018 MICS, July 2019, INSTAT

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

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

## Strategic outcome 01

Notes to Tables

-Activity 01, Output A, A.1: FFA was not planned under Strategic Outcome 1 during this period.

-Activity 01, Output A, A.1 and A.3: No beneficiaries were reached with cash-based transfers due to lack of funding and the choice to invest in the national Shock-Responsive Social Protection to reach more beneficiaries in January 2020.

## Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables

-Activity 02, Output A, A.1 and A.3: No beneficiaries reached with cash-based transfers due to lack of funding.

-Outcome Results: SABER not conducted in 2019.

## Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables

-Activity 03, Output A, A.1 and A.3: No beneficiaries reached with cash-based transfers due to lack of funding.

-Outcome Results: A PDM was planned to collect data on coverage and adherence but could not be implemented due to funding constraints.

## Strategic outcome 04

Notes to Tables

-Activity 04, Output A, A.1 and A.3: No beneficiaries reached with cash-based transfers due to lack of funding and change in duration of assistance. FFA activities will commence in April 2020.

## Strategic outcome 05

Outcome Results: The user satisfaction survey was not conducted for IT services. WFP is putting plans in place for such a survey.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
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 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			27,497	
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			57,696	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	438,322	214,568	49%
	female	516,518	225,959	44%
	total	954,840	440,527	46%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	72,681	36,444	50%
	female	72,505	34,975	48%
	total	145,186	71,419	49%
24-59 months	male	54,045	27,222	50%
	female	55,913	26,998	48%
	total	109,958	54,220	49%
5-11 years	male	153,725	102,803	67%
	female	162,952	110,236	68%
	total	316,677	213,039	67%
12-17 years	male	42,174	12,318	29%
	female	68,504	12,207	18%
	total	110,678	24,525	22%
18-59 years	male	115,697	35,781	31%
	female	156,644	41,543	27%
	total	272,341	77,324	28%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	954,840	440,527	46%
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	5,899	0	0%
Rice	611	1,637	268%
Corn Soya Blend	301	115	38%
LNS	528	176	33%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	102	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	600	153	26%
Peas	315	1	0%
Split Peas	662	259	39%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	1,690	0	0%
Rice	996	1,801	181%
Micronutrient Powder	8	1	11%
Vegetable Oil	192	111	58%
Beans	0	8	-
Split Peas	575	378	66%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	540	0	0%
LNS	108	132	123%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	5	-
Vegetable Oil	54	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	720	0	0%
Rice	240	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	84	0	0%
Peas	29	0	0%
Split Peas	115	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,639,060	0	0%
Cash	92,074	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	540,000	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	696,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises						
		- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted communities receive adequate, timely, food and cash assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
Output A	Crisis-affected women and men in targeted communities receive conditional food and cash assistance to protect and recover their livelihoods							
Output A	Children enrolled in primary schools in crisis-affected areas receive a take-home ration that supports their food and nutrition needs, and promotes attendance in schools							
Output A	Vulnerable and crisis-affected children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and HIV and tuberculosis patients receive adequate, timely, specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent and treat acute malnutrition							
Output C	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in the south benefit from enhanced Government capacity to support an integrated, shock and gender responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their basic food and nutrition needs							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	184,452 177,218 361,670	70,520 67,755 138,275		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>		14,096 13,544 27,640		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	24,100 25,900 50,000	23,607 25,372 48,979		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	16,616 18,218 34,834	2,322 2,546 4,868		
		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&t reatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,575 2,425 4,000	2,324 3,578 5,902		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	17,417 0 17,417	3,849 0 3,849		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	88,826 85,344 174,170			

			HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,200 9,800 20,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	8,916	2,442		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	3,639,060			
C.7*	<b>Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		General Distribution	<b>Number</b>	3	3		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children under 2 of age; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>		33.90	≥70	≥33.90	44.80
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>		73.50	≥75	≥73.50	93.20
Malnourished Children; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>		83	≥75	≥83	84
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>		0.40	<3	<1	0.60
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>		12	<15	<12	9.60

<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.60	<15	<4.60	5.80
TB/HIV affected people; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food							
<b>TB Nutritional Recovery rate</b>							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	<b>Overall</b>	74	≥85	≥74	80
Vulnerable households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food							
<b>Food Consumption Score - Nutrition</b>							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	1.60	≥50.85	≥1.60	0
			<b>Male</b>	2.80	≥51.40	≥2.80	0.20
			<b>Overall</b>	2.30	≥51.15	≥2.30	0.10
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	24.60	≥62.30	≥24.60	13.40
			<b>Male</b>	32.40	≥66.20	≥32.40	17.60
			<b>Overall</b>	29.20	≥64.60	≥29.20	15.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	20.50	≥60.25	≥20.50	8.30
			<b>Male</b>	20.60	≥60.30	≥20.60	10.60
			<b>Overall</b>	20.60	≥60.30	≥20.60	9.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	80.70	≤40.35	<80.70	85
			<b>Male</b>	78.80	≤39.40	<78.80	84.50
			<b>Overall</b>	79.60	≤39.80	<79.60	84.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	29.10	≤14.55	<29.10	43.50
			<b>Male</b>	26.80	≤13.40	<26.80	36.80
			<b>Overall</b>	27.70	≤13.85	<27.70	40



Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50.40 52.80 51.80	≤25.20 ≤26.40 ≤25.90	<50.40 <52.80 <51.80	63.70 56.90 59.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	17.60 18.40 18.10	≤8.80 ≤9.20 ≤9.05	≥17.60 ≥18.40 ≥18.10	15 15.30 15.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	46.30 40.80 43.10	≤23.15 ≤20.40 ≤21.55	≥46.30 ≥40.80 ≥43.10	43.10 45.60 44.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	29.10 26.60 27.60	≤14.55 ≤13.30 ≤13.80	≥29.10 ≥26.60 ≥27.60	28 32.50 30.40

#### Vulnerable Households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food

#### Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	26.60 17.10 19.50	≥63.30 ≥58.55 ≥59.75	≥26.60 ≥17.10 ≥19.50	22 27.40 24.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	42.90 42.20 42.40	≤21.45 ≤21.10 ≤21.20	≥42.90 ≥42.20 ≥42.40	39.40 42.50 41
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	30.50 40.70 38.10	≤15.25 ≤20.35 ≤19.05	<30.50 <40.70 <38.10	38.70 30.10 34.10

#### Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22.02 22.72 22.43	≤11.01 ≤11.36 ≤11.22	<22.02 <22.72 <22.43	17 15.40 16.10
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3.08 3.75 3.48	≤1.54 ≤1.88 ≤1.74	<3.08 <3.75 <3.48	4.30 4.60 4.50
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	91.20 86.80 89	≤45.60 ≤43.40 ≤44.50	<91.20 <86.80 <89	94.40 93.90 94.10
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.40 4.70 4.60	≥4 ≥4 ≥4	≥4 ≥4 ≥4	3.30 3.60 3.50

<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>		<b>Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy</b>						
		<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 02	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Children enrolled in targeted primary schools in food insecure areas receive a nutritious, daily school meal and benefit from complementary nutrition sensitive services to improve their access to nutritious food and education							
Output C	Primary school children in targeted areas benefit from the enhanced capacities of Government institutions to implement home-grown school meals, as part of a comprehensive shock and gender responsive social protection strategy that supports access to nutritious foods and education.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	133,212 122,965 256,177	101,835 94,001 195,836		
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,786 2,697 13,483	6,914 1,729 8,643		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,120 3,803 7,923			

		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	334 83 417			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	3,461	2,299		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	92,074			
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>unit</b>	3	3		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Pre and Primary School aged children; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food								
<b>Retention rate</b>								
	Act 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85 85 85	≥85	≥85	95.23 94.75 95.02	
<b>Attendance rate (new)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	82	≥90	≥90	82	
<b>SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥3	≥2		

<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 03	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Children aged 6–23 months and targeted pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls receive an integrated package of nutrition services, including adequate, timely, specialized nutrition products, that help to prevent undernutrition							
Output C	Women, men, girls and boys benefit from the enhanced capacity of community groups, the Government and private sector actors to process and provide high-quality fortified foods							
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from enhanced Government capacity to provide and coordinate gender-responsive nutrition services and platforms at the national and local levels							

Output C		Targeted populations benefit from integrated SBCC that help to improve nutrition, health and reproductive health practices						
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,540 10,460 20,000	13,116 14,381 27,497		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	15,000 0 15,000			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	30,000 0 30,000			
		Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 0			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 0			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	702	137		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	540,000			
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Prevention of stunting	<b>unit</b>	2	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children under 2 of age; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female Male Overall</b>	83.40	≥80	≥70		
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female Male Overall</b>	66	≥66	≥66		
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	=1		

Children under 2 of Age; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5.80	≥50	≥5.80	18.82	
Children under 2 of age; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	3.80	≥50	≥3.80	12.03	

Strategic Outcome 04	Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Women and men in targeted households receive adequate, timely and nutrition-sensitive FFA and FFT support that enables them to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving livelihood opportunities.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,400 19,600 40,000			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,400 19,600 40,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	1,188	0		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	696,000			
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	12	0		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	30	2		
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	2	0		

	Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	15.50	<7.75	<15.50	11.70	
			<b>Male</b>	17.10	<8.55	<17.10	9.40	
			<b>Overall</b>	16.30	<8.15	<16.30	9.90	
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	2.52	≤1.26	≤2.52	3.10	
			<b>Male</b>	2.61	≤1.31	≤2.61	3.30	
			<b>Overall</b>	2.60	≤1.30	≤2.60	3.30	
<b>Food expenditure share</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	91.20	≤45.60	≤91.20		
			<b>Male</b>	86.80	≤43.40	≤86.80		
			<b>Overall</b>	89	≤44.50	≤89		
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	60	≥80	≥60		
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks</b>								
	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥30	10	
Smallholder Farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	32.20 25.20 26.30	≥66.10 ≥62.60 ≥63.13	≥32.20 ≥25.20 ≥26.30	31.90 41.10 38.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	35.50 37.10 36.87	≥17.75 ≥18.55 ≥18.44	≥35.50 ≥37.10 ≥36.87	54.90 49.60 50.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	32.30 37.70 36.87	<16.15 <18.85 <18.44	<32.30 <37.70 <36.87	13.20 9.30 10.20

Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food

#### Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	76	≥80	≥76	76
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#### Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Value (USD)	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	648879	≥980000	≥648879	494566
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1140	≥1710	≥1140	869

#### Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	3.80	≥50	≥3.80	12.03
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Strategic Outcome 05	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	- Crisis Response						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IT Services users; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>User satisfaction rate</b>								
	Act 07: Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥80		



## 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 receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
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 for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100		
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.80		
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.90		

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, Food	Act 04: Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	≥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
School aged children; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening	Act 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	Individual capacity strengthening activities		Overall	65	≥50	≥50	66	

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 for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≤20	≥43	62.81	

		Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	29.10	<10	<29.10	13.85
		Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	27.90	≥70	≥27.90	23.34

**Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity**

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
Cookers and Schools managers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening	Act 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	Individual capacity strengthening activities		<b>Female</b>	55	=50	=50	80	
				<b>Male</b>	45	=50	=50	20	
				<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	
School Aged Children; Madagascar; Food	Act 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	School feeding (on-site)		<b>Female</b>	55	≥50	≥50	52	
				<b>Male</b>	45	≥50	≥50	48	
				<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100	≥100	100	

**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 for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	Female	<b>61</b>	≥90	≥61	87.30	
			Male	<b>67</b>	≥90	≥67	90.60	
			Overall	<b>66</b>	≥90	≥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
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Vulnerable households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food			Overall	<b>80</b>	≥95	≥90	90
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## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

Moumini Ouedraogo  
moumini.ouedraogo@wfp.org

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A recipient in Beloha, Androy region, southern Madagascar, receives food assistance from WFP.

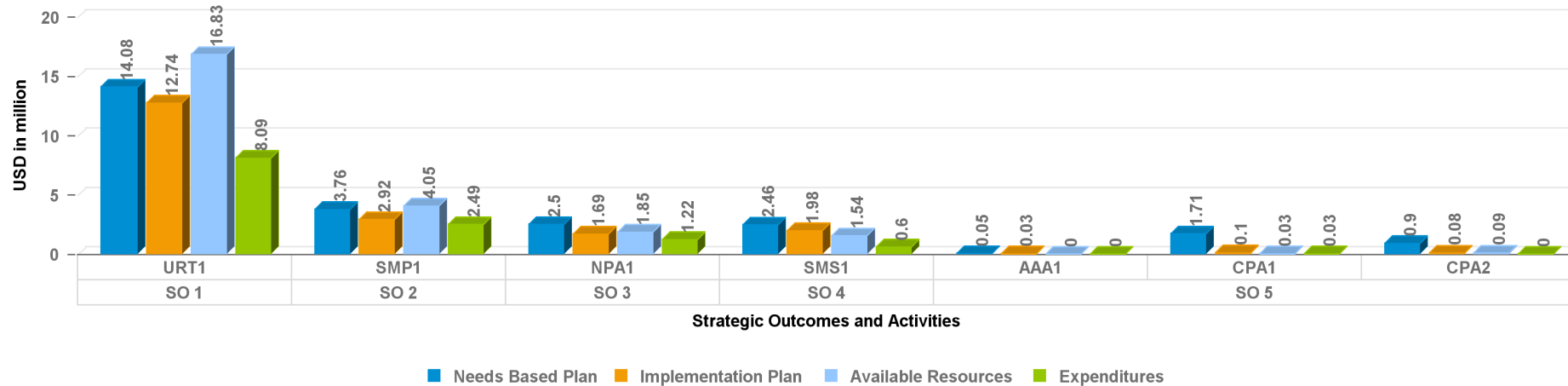
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/madagascar>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises
SO 2	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status
SO 4	Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round
SO 5	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services
CPA1	Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners
CPA2	Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners
NPA1	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition
SMP1	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy
SMS1	Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	14,080,786	12,742,096	16,827,304	8,092,888
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,274	0
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	3,760,274	2,915,704	4,054,310	2,494,079
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	465,532	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	33	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>17,841,060</b>	<b>15,657,800</b>	<b>21,353,453</b>	<b>10,586,967</b>
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	2,498,852	1,693,251	1,850,578	1,220,133
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,498,852</b>	<b>1,693,251</b>	<b>1,850,578</b>	<b>1,220,133</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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
4	Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round	Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	2,461,291	1,980,297	1,541,063	595,968
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	529,318	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,461,291</b>	<b>1,980,297</b>	<b>2,070,380</b>	<b>595,968</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	48,500	26,073	0	0
		Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	1,708,500	97,373	33,906	26,574
		Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners	900,000	84,740	93,856	3,125
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,657,000</b>	<b>208,186</b>	<b>127,762</b>	<b>29,699</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	49,835	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,835</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>25,458,203</b>	<b>19,539,534</b>	<b>25,452,009</b>	<b>12,432,767</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,573,595</b>	<b>1,570,610</b>	<b>1,614,225</b>	<b>656,270</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>28,031,798</b>	<b>21,110,144</b>	<b>27,066,235</b>	<b>13,089,037</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,822,067</b>	<b>1,372,159</b>	<b>1,570,456</b>	<b>1,570,456</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>29,853,865</b>	<b>22,482,303</b>	<b>28,636,691</b>	<b>14,659,493</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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

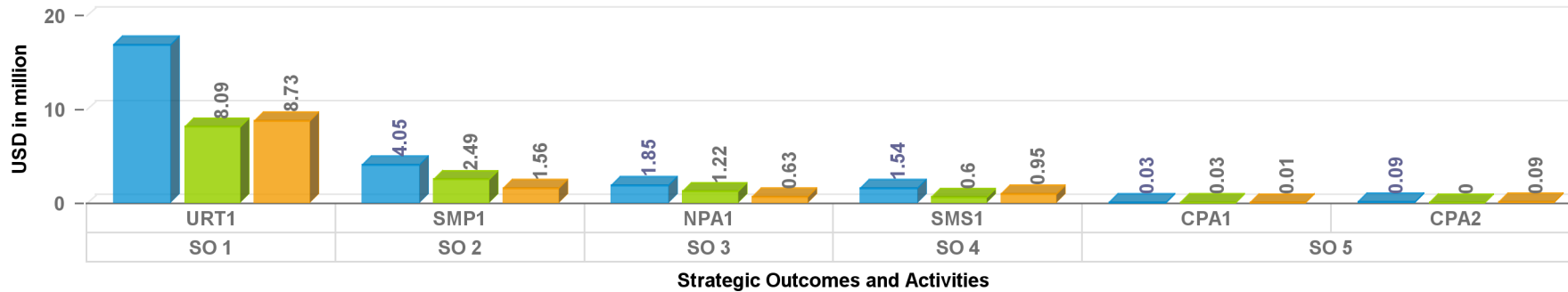
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises
SO 2	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status
SO 4	Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round
SO 5	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners
CPA2	Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners
NPA1	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition
SMP1	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy
SMS1	Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	14,080,786	16,827,304	0	16,827,304	8,092,888	8,734,417
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,274	0	6,274	0	6,274
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	3,760,274	4,054,310	0	4,054,310	2,494,079	1,560,231
		Non Activity Specific	0	465,532	0	465,532	0	465,532
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	33	0	33	0	33
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>17,841,060</b>	<b>21,353,453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,353,453</b>	<b>10,586,967</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	2,498,852	1,850,578	0	1,850,578	1,220,133	630,445
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,498,852</b>	<b>1,850,578</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,850,578</b>	<b>1,220,133</b>	<b>630,445</b>
4	Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round	Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	2,461,291	1,541,063	0	1,541,063	595,968	945,095
		Non Activity Specific	0	529,318	0	529,318	0	529,318
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,461,291</b>	<b>2,070,380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,070,380</b>	<b>595,968</b>	<b>1,474,412</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	48,500	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	1,708,500	33,906	0	33,906	26,574	7,332
		Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners	900,000	93,856	0	93,856	3,125	90,731
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,657,000</b>	<b>127,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,762</b>	<b>29,699</b>	<b>98,063</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	49,835	0	49,835	0	49,835
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>49,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,835</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>25,458,203</b>	<b>25,452,009</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,452,009</b>	<b>12,432,767</b>	<b>13,019,242</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,573,595</b>	<b>1,614,225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,614,225</b>	<b>656,270</b>	<b>957,956</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### 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
			28,031,798	27,066,235	0	27,066,235	13,089,037	13,977,198
			1,822,067	1,570,456		1,570,456	1,570,456	0
			29,853,865	28,636,691	0	28,636,691	14,659,493	13,977,198

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

10/02/2020 17:55:06

## Columns Definition

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### 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