

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Madagascar Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>2020 Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations &amp; COVID-19 response</b>	<b>7</b>
Risk Management	9
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	20
Strategic outcome 05	23
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>26</b>
Progress towards gender equality	26
Protection and accountability to affected populations	27
Environment	28
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>31</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	31
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	31
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	32
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	32
Annual Food Transfer	32
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	33
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	34
Cross-cutting Indicators	43

## 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP Madagascar continued the implementation of its Country Strategy Plan (CSP), which was launched in 2019 and aimed at proposing solutions to the deep-rooted food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. Contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), 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 over 1.8 million food-insecure people through activities implemented under these broad strategic outcomes. WFP also strengthened partnerships with the Government and local communities on food distributions, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, and emergency response.

During the year, WFP faced various crises such as widespread flooding and landslides caused by a tropical disturbance in January, the impacts of three consecutive years of drought, and a sharp recession triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The heavy rainfall and flooding at the start of the year affected 168,000 people, including 45,000 people displaced, in five regions (Analanjirifo, Boeny, Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia, Betsiboka). The Government declared a State of Emergency and a humanitarian response ensued.

Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a double impact on the country in terms of food security: on the one hand, it has affected urban poor households due to the restriction measures and loss of livelihood opportunities. In response, WFP provided cash assistance to poor urban households that were economically affected by the COVID-19-related lockdown in support of the national social protection strategy and under the leadership of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, and the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC), in collaboration with the Cash Working Group (World Bank, other United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations).

On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the consequences of three consecutive years of drought by drying up seasonal employment opportunities. Many families relied on this income to get through the lean season, which peaks between January and April. This situation has hit hard southern Madagascar where some 1.35 million people are projected to be highly food insecure between January and April 2021 (680,500 women and 661,500 men).

Based on available resources, WFP contributed significantly to the national humanitarian response to the consequences of the floods, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the prolonged drought, as well as continued to mobilise its partners with a view to supporting more people. WFP also enabled Madagascar to produce credible, robust and timely evidence to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition through its vulnerability analysis and mapping expertise.

WFP stepped up its engagement with other UN agencies to advance policies and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This included a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey conducted jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which served as a basis for the Humanitarian Country Team response plan and WFP emergency response plan for 2020–2021. In collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP supported farmers through the distribution of drip irrigation systems and provision of vegetable seeds to smallholder producers.

Partnerships were crucial to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP worked closely with the Government, the United States, the European Union, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Monaco, the African Development Bank, and many others. WFP also received support from its internal life-saving funding facility, the Immediate Response Account, in late December 2020, allowing WFP to swiftly respond to the drought-induced emergency in the south.



# 1,800,521

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,566 (52% Female, 48% Male)

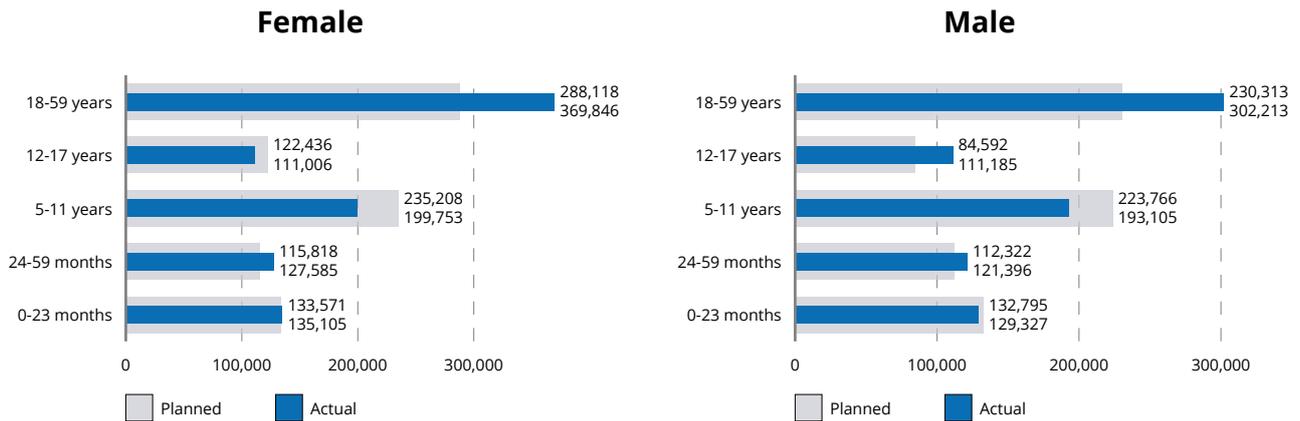


52%  
female

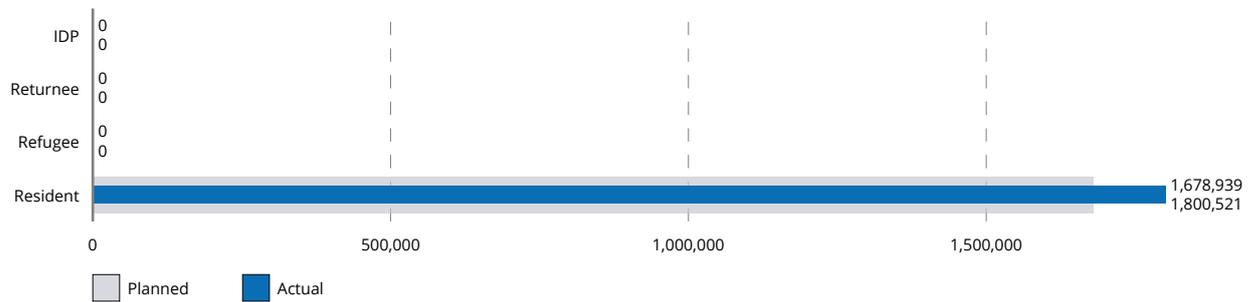


48%  
male

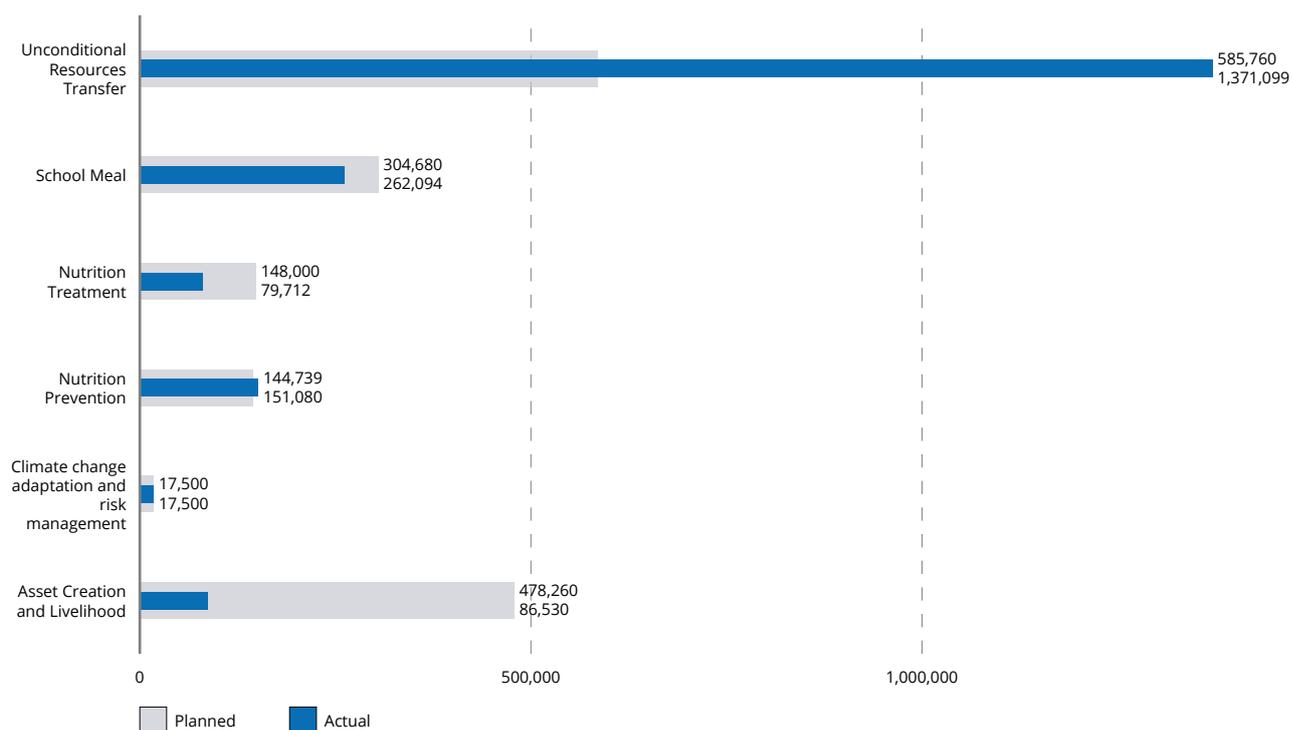
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

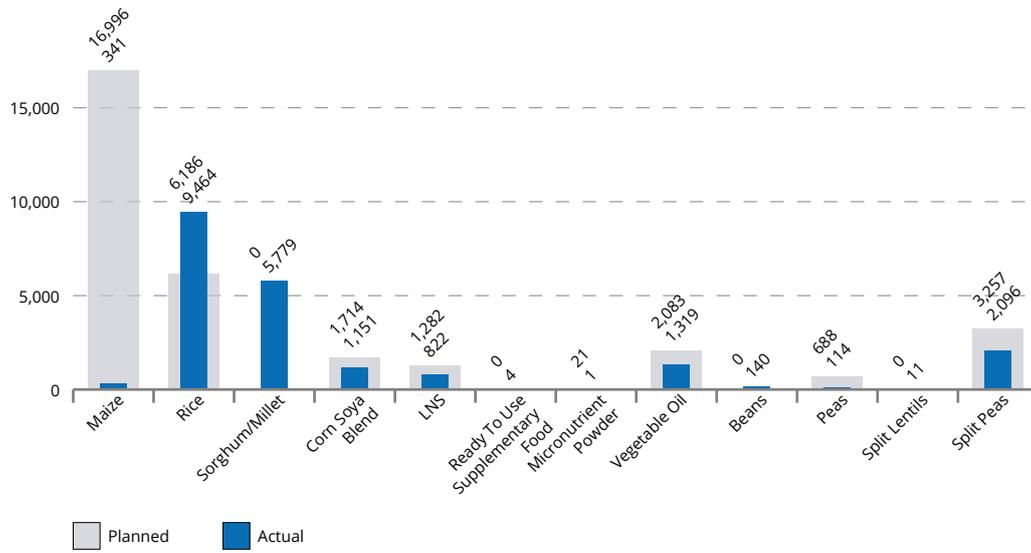


**21,241 mt**  
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
 of 32,227 mt total planned

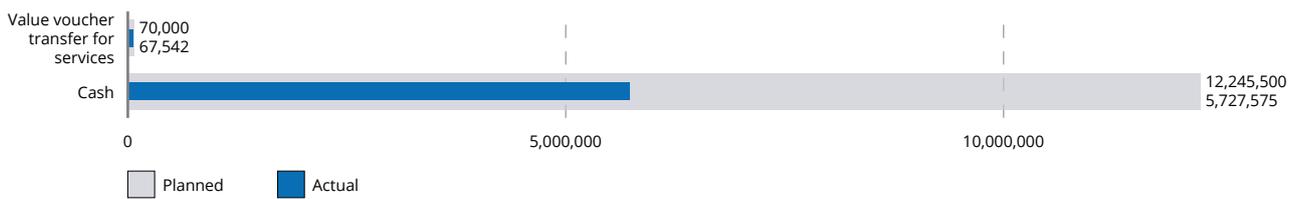


**US\$ 5,795,117**  
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
 of \$US 12,315,500 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





Madagascar has a very high poverty rate; 77.4 percent of population lived on USD 1.9 a day in 2020, compared with 74.3 percent in 2019, indicating 1.38 million more people are living below the poverty line in one year only. The country's economic growth has witnessed an upward trend between 2015 and 2019, reaching 4.4 percent in 2019 — its fastest pace in over a decade. However, the COVID-19-related global trade disruptions and the domestic lockdown measures have dramatically slowed down economic activities. As a result, the number of people falling into extreme poverty has increased, particularly in urban areas (due to job losses in the manufacturing and services sectors), and to a lesser extent, in rural areas (as a result of disruptions in intra-regional trade flows and reduction in demand from urban and peri-urban areas).

Madagascar is among the countries with the lowest human capital index worldwide[2] which reflects the country's low investment in its people through nutrition, healthcare, quality education, jobs, and skills enhancement. An estimated 1.4 million children dropped out of primary school in 2012.[3] Through the Strategic Outcome 2 of WFP Madagascar's Country Strategic Plan, WFP's school feeding activity supported the national school feeding programme in contributing to increasing attendance and reducing drop-out rates in regions where food insecurity and education indicators are weak. Moreover, within the scope of the Government-led social protection strategy, WFP seeks to ensure access to adequate, healthy, and nutritious food throughout the school year to school children in targeted areas.

The rate of chronic malnutrition (stunting) is 42 percent[4], ranking Madagascar as the 10th country with the highest stunting prevalence globally. The main drivers of chronic malnutrition are poor dietary and hygiene practices, and lack of access to safe water and basic social services. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aimed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

Madagascar is a country prone to natural disasters (cyclones, drought, locust infestation) and to climate change impacts. Since the beginning of 2020, the southern regions have been suffering from very below-average rainfall pattern. The successive years of rainfall deficit have resulted in protracted poor harvests and low pasture conditions, with accumulated the negative impacts on livelihoods, income sources, and living conditions of most households, and consequently on their food security and nutritional situation. Findings from the April 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that nearly 554,000 people are facing acute food insecurity in the southern regions of Madagascar.

The 2020/2021 lean season set in earlier, with a more severe intensity because of the adverse impact of crop failure and the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19-related restrictions. This situation severely impacted the livelihoods and the living conditions of many households. It disrupted food availability in most markets in the southern districts, as well as households' food access. The deterioration in food security and nutritional situation has reached critical levels. According to the December 2020 IPC analysis, an estimated 1.35 million people (35 percent of southern region's population) are projected to face "crisis" or "emergency" food insecurity between January and April 2021. The figure is nearly double what it was over the same period last year. About 135,000 children aged 6–59 months have also been categorised as acutely malnourished. To address the situation, Strategic Outcome 1 focused on supporting populations affected by natural disasters to ensure their access to adequate food and nutrition, as well as on prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Furthermore, while HIV prevalence is below 1 percent, tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health issue in Madagascar. Some 80 percent of TB patients are malnourished. WFP provided food assistance to TB patients in some food-insecure areas.

Since 2015, the Government, with support from WFP, the World Bank, and the United Nations Children's Fund, has been implementing its national social protection strategy. As part of the strategy, the safety net programme in the south of Madagascar was scaled up in 2020.

In support of the national social protection strategy, WFP provided cash assistance to poor urban households economically affected by the COVID-19 lockdown measures. This assistance was implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, and the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC). During the lockdown, WFP's monitoring system was updated to optimise protection measures and minimise the exposure of beneficiaries, WFP, and partners' staff to the pandemic. Process and outcome monitoring were adapted by replacing beneficiary contact monitoring with a remote monitoring system. The latter was employed for the post-distribution monitoring conducted using phones for data collection during the COVID-19 response in urban areas.

Agriculture (including livestock, fisheries and forestry) is the mainstay of the economy, and the basis of livelihoods for 80 percent of the population, although it is mostly subsistence farming. Agricultural productivity remained low due to limited access to quality productive assets, lack of credit services, and poor post-harvest management. Limited government and private sector investments restrain access to extension services, financial services, and job opportunities, undermining efforts to build resilience. Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aimed to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets, and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems in targeted communities facing climate shocks.



Gender inequality remained 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 supported the Government and humanitarian partners through effective emergency preparedness and response activities before, during, and after crises.

## Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic has become a compounding factor for existing risks as well as new ones. WFP continued facing significant risks such as insufficient funding and delays in food deliveries due to poor road and weather conditions, as well as other external factors such as the inaccessibility of roads near the project sites. On top of that, in 2020, WFP faced supply chain disruptions to distribution sites due to the increased lead time for food delivery. The increased level of insecurity in some WFP intervention areas also forced WFP to adapt its implementation plan and move activities to less risky zones.

To manage key risks, WFP conducted reviews and assessments, and took mitigation measures across its activities. Risk mitigation actions were defined in the annual performance plan and were assessed during the mid-year and end-year review sessions. The undertaken mitigation measures included: resource mobilisation for the humanitarian response; re-adaptation of standard operating procedures for the cooperating partners in line with the COVID-19 safety measures; raising awareness of beneficiaries on protective measures; repositioning of food commodities in remote areas; and strengthening the coordination among stakeholders on humanitarian responses (regular high-level coordination meetings with the Government, partners, World Bank, other UN agencies). To coordinate risk management activities effectively, WFP established a risk register, which was adopted corporately as the common tool for all the units. Additionally, seeking to improve follow-up and analysis activities for a better strategy elaboration, as well as digitalising the reporting process to mitigate school feeding mismanagement risks, WFP Madagascar developed a dashboard.

Early in 2020, WFP conducted spot check missions among sampled cooperating partners to assess their capacity on project management and to enhance their performance. According to the 2020 External Audit's initial observations, strengthening the capacity of partners represents one of the key areas for improvement.

# Partnerships

In 2020, WFP and partners supported the Government of Madagascar's efforts towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Based on a memorandum of understanding, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) worked together to support: the Government in developing food security and livelihood strategy and policy; smallholder farmers in vulnerable communes to increase food production and access to market; women organization to develop income-generating activities through value chain development; and the home-grown school feeding programme to improve school nutrition.

A three-year workplan (2020–2023) was established and signed with the National Office for Disaster and Risk Management (BNGRC), which encompasses WFP's areas of expertise: emergency preparedness and response; early warning systems; vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM); supply chain; emergency communication; and South-South cooperation. In 2020, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided technical and financial support to BNGRC and the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster to conduct food security assessments, market analysis, price monitoring, and Household Economy Approach to support the Government and the humanitarian actors in designing humanitarian response plans. Due to the pandemic-related restrictions, a mobile VAM system was set up to collect data remotely, allowing humanitarian actors to have timely data on the socio-economic impact of the pandemic and other crises, including food security and nutrition indicators, market prices, and access to education and health.

Throughout the COVID-19 response, WFP supported the National Cash Working Group (NCWG) members, mainly the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), CARE, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Red Cross, and other actors in implementing and coordinating harmonised responses under the leadership of the Government through BNGRC and the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and of the Promotion of Women (MPPSPF). Leveraging its expertise, WFP supported the beneficiary targeting process for the social cash transfer programme "Tosika Famenon" in support of the NCWG and the remote post-distribution monitoring of the programme.

WFP worked with BNGRC to strengthen its capacity to effectively deliver timely, reliable and equitable emergency services and supplies to the affected populations. Through its supply chain expertise, WFP supported the flood response in January by putting in place logistic hubs in affected areas. WFP also assisted BNGRC with developing a national prepositioning strategy and a knowledge centre, and improving the coordination and information management during the pandemic.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education to support the national education system performance.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and the National Nutrition Office (ONN) and its field offices in improving coordination by developing a nutrition stakeholder mapping, implementing the protocol for the moderate acute malnutrition treatment through training of trainers, and strengthening the capacity of nutritional community workers in warehouse and stock management.

Furthermore, a range of partnerships were established around food fortification. Through collaboration between WFP, UNICEF, and GRET (an international development non-governmental organization), the draft for the first National Food Fortification Alliance (ANFA) strategy is well underway. WFP, together with ONN and UNICEF, also developed the protocol for the first National Micronutrient Survey (ENCM) in Madagascar. Moreover, the SUN Business Network platform hosted by WFP enabled collaboration with partners from the private sector.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP lent its expertise on R4 Rural Resilience Initiative with the Government, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture and MPPSPF, together with other UN agencies under the SDG joint programme. This enabled the pioneering of an innovative index-based microinsurance to protect smallholder farmers from risks affecting their harvests. WFP is also strengthening government capacity to build an early action financing system linked to the early warning system and social protection systems.

Compared with the previous year, WFP received more contributions from private donors in 2020 (USD 2.05 million versus USD 1.2 million in 2019), mainly for Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 5.

Following a call for interest and proposal, the list of cooperating partners was updated, adding two new partners to the list. Selected partners received training on capacity strengthening for food and nutrition assistance. Through its cooperating partners network, WFP managed to increase capacity in scaling up its activities.



# CSP Financial Overview

Over the course of 2020, the needs-based plan was funded at 108 percent, whereas the implementation plan was resourced at 123 percent. The gap between these plans, the excess resources, as well as the lower-than-planned expenditures (60 percent of the needs-based plan and 68 percent of the implementation plan), are attributed to a large portion of in-kind contribution that was not received at the end of the year and an internal loan of USD 10 million from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) that has to be repaid. The latter was approved in late December 2020, but funds will be used for covering the needs in 2021. For the entire Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2020, 86 percent of the needs-based plan was covered, indicating that the funding situation in 2020 — the second implementation year of the CSP — has improved.

A closer look at the overall trend in pipeline submissions for 2020 shows that some strategic outcomes had to scale down their activities due to lack of resources. This has been especially notable for Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition activities) and 4 (resilience activities). On a more detailed level, there has been a slight increase in funding for emergency activities (mainly Strategic Outcome 1), whereas contributions to all other activities have significantly decreased. For instance, the actual implementation of school feeding activities was reduced by a quarter, nutrition activities decreased by a third, and resilience efforts almost halved. Similar to funding trends in 2019, in 2020, Strategic Outcome 1 remained the best funded, followed by Strategic Outcome 2, then Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4.

Multilateral allocations were particularly helpful for mitigating pipeline breaks, while on the other hand, WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks prepositioned in Madagascar contributed to shortening lead times.

During the year, WFP received four advance financing allocations through the IRA for emergency and school feeding activities. Those have been particularly beneficial towards the end of the year. With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting needs, WFP had to resort to its internal advance financing facility funds, which were made readily available for the pandemic response. Moreover, given significant pipeline breaks and no immediate contributions available, advance financing enabled the continuation of WFP's response to the drought-induced emergency.

WFP's funding in 2020 consisted mostly of direct multilateral contributions (62 percent), specifically to the CSP, whereas only a small proportion of allocated resources stemmed from multilateral funds (contributed to WFP as organisation without specifying the recipient country). This proportion mirrors previous years' trends; cumulative figures as at 31 December 2020 indicated that only 17 percent of all allocated resources came from multilateral funds. These allocations were mainly channelled into emergency and school feeding activities. One of the most notable joint financing mechanisms was received from Norway through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for school feeding projects. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grant of USD 1.1 million and the IRA allocation of USD 10 million have also greatly and positively impacted WFP's financing landscape.

All contributions to WFP Madagascar were earmarked at activity level, which represented a challenge in terms of implementation due to the limited flexibility of funds. Multi-year contributions have been mostly allocated for nutrition activities (under Strategic Outcome 3) and school feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 2). Multi-year funding for resilience initiatives (Strategic Outcome 4) would be a turning point for WFP, as this would allow more visibility in planning and would enable WFP to increase its portfolio of sustainable activities.



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 28,476,869	 25,462,185	 41,260,424	 22,072,067
02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	 8,521,037	 8,265,114	 6,196,565	 4,603,921
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	 6,047,471	 4,035,944	 2,143,974	 1,109,490
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	 4,665,380	 4,152,336	 2,253,006	 820,851
05: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	 532,210	 398,545	 346,691	 201,902
<b>Total:</b>	 48,242,967	 42,314,124	 52,200,660	 28,808,231

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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**



## Food Assistance to Crisis-Affected Households

In 2020, Madagascar encountered various humanitarian crises. In January, widespread flooding and landslides triggered by a tropical disturbance affected 168,000 people (85,680 females, 82,320 males), including 45,000 people displaced (22,950 females, 22,050 males) in the regions of Analanjirofo, Boeny, Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia, and Betsiboka).

The COVID-19 pandemic that unfolded during the first quarter of the year affected poor urban households due to restriction measures and loss of livelihoods. Being reliant on the informal sector and with no stable incomes, the households were entirely dependent on food purchased from the local markets. Movement restrictions affected their ability to work and provide food for their families.

Due to the combined effects of the pandemic and the protracted drought, the food security and nutrition situation in the south of Madagascar have culminated into a crisis, driving more than 1.3 million to acute food insecurity. The most affected people were food-insecure households without assets that rely on daily labour, and poor agricultural households living on small plots of land without livestock. Without assistance, they engage in coping strategies that seriously deteriorate their food security and nutrition status, and damage their livelihoods and the environment.

Based on available resources, WFP significantly contributed to the national humanitarian response to floods, drought and the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, through general food distribution, WFP assisted nearly 1.4 million people (51 percent females, 49 percent males), combining in-kind food assistance (reaching 760,134 people) and cash-based transfers (610,965 people). Given WFP's commitment to address the needs of the most vulnerable, WFP prioritised households headed by women and households with members living with disabilities and chronic illnesses.

WFP's flood response targeted displaced people whose goods, food stocks and houses were severely damaged by the flooding. Emergency food assistance (in-kind and cash) was directly implemented by WFP in collaboration with the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) and local authorities, who were strongly involved in beneficiary targeting, and food and cash distributions. In the north-western regions, early recovery activities were conducted through food assistance to communities involved in the restoration of houses that were destroyed by floods and heavy rains, and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation canals and land crops. Smallholder farmers in the eastern regions were supported through cassava plantation farming using the basket composting approach.

The pandemic response complemented the national social protection programme "*Tosika Fameno*" led by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, BNGRC and the Cash Working Group. Through this programme, WFP assisted 20,000 people (10,200 females, 9,800 males) with in-kind assistance and 536,795 people (273,765 females, 263,030 males) with cash. Following government request, in-kind assistance was provided to hospitalised patients, people in quarantine, homeless children, and economically vulnerable households within social

centres in Antananarivo and Toamasina. Local authorities were involved in beneficiary targeting and in complaint and feedback mechanism management. Establishing contracts with banks, post office, and Western Union allowed WFP to multiply the distribution points and avoid crowding during distribution.

WFP's drought response supported 814,263 people (740,093 people with in-kind and 74,170 people with cash). Despite the needs and due to the lack of resources, WFP halted support in July and resumed in end-September.

In order to support the national social protection programme and to quickly respond to the needs by using the system in place, including the Government agency FID (a social fund for development), WFP implemented a shock-responsive social protection approach in three communes: Beloha, Ikopoky and Ambovombe. With support from WFP, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Government's social welfare and nutrition project called FIAVOTA (which means assistance in the southern local dialect) was extended into these communes through topping up the transfer value and targeting additional beneficiaries.

Overall, 75,305 people (38,406 females, 36,899 males) in the east and south-east received early recovery support through food-assistance-for-assets activities such as road repairs, land rehabilitation, reconstruction of irrigation canals and reforestation. These projects were designed to help communities restore critical productive infrastructure and minimise their risk to food insecurity when returning to normal life.

Two post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were held in February and July. The results revealed that acceptable food consumption score of assisted people showed a positive increase from baseline. Additionally, the number of beneficiaries adopting negative coping mechanisms was lower than the target: the average score for consumption-based coping mechanisms reduced from the baseline of 22.43 to 19.79 percent. As households headed by women were considered to be more vulnerable than their counterparts, this criterion was incorporated into the targeting process. Moreover, nutritional status was taken into account when providing food assistance to the most vulnerable. As more than 80 percent of the households rarely consume Vitamin A and protein-rich food, appropriate modality selection and commodity diversification approaches were undertaken to increase food dietary diversity.

### **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment**

In 2020, WFP treated 70,490 acutely malnourished children, 75 percent of whom aged 6–23 months, and 25 percent aged 24–59 months. Of these, 48 percent were girls and 52 percent boys. This activity was implemented in four prioritised districts in the south in partnership with three Regional Nutrition Offices (ORN) as well as several non-governmental organizations with a view of leveraging synergies and expanding coverage. All MAM treatment performance indicators were within the Sphere standards. With support from WFP and the ORNs, a workshop was organized at the end of the year to solidify learnings and harmonise approaches. To mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP developed a manual for partners, which was validated by the Nutrition Cluster and rolled out in three districts in the south. Additionally, all the treatment centres and distribution sites were provided with personal protective equipment. To reduce contact and exposure among beneficiaries, distributions of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) were spaced out over four weeks rather than two weeks. This adaptation, however, had an unintended effect as caregivers reported increased intra-household sharing of RUSFs and selling practices. Finally, WFP and partners assisted the National Nutrition Office (ONN) in a mapping exercise of nutrition interventions in 22 regions across the country to re-assess nutrition priorities and identify gaps.

### **Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support for TB Patients**

In 2020, WFP assisted 9,222 tuberculosis (TB) patients in 2020, 61 percent of whom were males and 39 percent females. The TB nutritional recovery rate was more than 91 percent, confirming the effectiveness of the programme. In addition, WFP supported the National Tuberculosis Programme in developing a national integrated TB, HIV, and nutrition social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. During the year, the document was validated, disseminated, and complemented by communications tools in the local southern dialect. Due to COVID-19-related restrictions, some activities, including the implementation of cash-based transfers, were delayed and postponed to the first semester of 2021. To prevent the spread of the virus within the assisted communities, a COVID-19 guidance note was developed, and programme adaptations measures were adopted. Preparations for the cash transfer activity for TB/HIV patients started in 2020. This included the development of standard operating procedures, the updating of beneficiary lists and registries, and beneficiary registration through WFP's corporate tool for mobile operational data acquisition.

### **Prevention of Acute Malnutrition**

As part of the general food distribution response during the lean season in the south, WFP implemented a blanket supplementary feeding programme to prevent acute malnutrition in young children, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). A total of 76,729 people received assistance, of whom 41,837 were children aged 6–23 months (52 percent girls and 48 percent boys) and 34,892 PLW. Due to COVID-19, nutrition assessments and regular screening of children was suspended in April, affecting the capacity of the service providers to identify acutely malnourished children and children in need of further assistance/referral.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises (category 1, modalities: food, CS and CBT)	4

## 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



According to the Government's National Development Plan 4.2 for education, and the sectorial education policy 2018-2022, school children in southern and central regions of Madagascar are entitled to have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. WFP's school feeding programme contributed to the achievement of the national objectives. Moreover, school feeding contributed to increasing households' financial resources as parents tend to spend less money on their children's meals. In addition, through local purchase, the school feeding programme supported local food growers.

In 2020, funding for Strategic Outcome 2 activities was 40 percent lower than 2019 funding level. Nevertheless, despite this gap, and thanks to contributions from the communities and the private sector, as well as carryover stocks from the previous year, WFP Madagascar was able to assist 100 percent of the targeted beneficiaries in 2020.

During the year, WFP initiated activities intended to ensure the continuous improvement of the school feeding programme. WFP and the Ministry of Education (MoE) responded to school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, implementing take-home rations for school children. Take-home rations served as a safety net to keep supporting these children for whom the daily school canteen meal is often their only meal of the day.

With support from the WFP Regional Bureau in Johannesburg and Headquarters, WFP Madagascar developed a dashboard, as it sought to improve follow-up of activities and analysis for a better strategy elaboration, as well as to mitigate school feeding mismanagement risk by digitalising the reporting process.

Training of partners at MoE central level was conducted in November, while a decentralised training for MoE staff at district/commune levels will take place in January 2021. A capitalisation workshop was held in December, with support from the Cash Working Group. Best practices and lessons learned from this workshop recommended the extension of the cash-based transfer modality.

In 2020, WFP supported 243,808 children (compared with 211,897 children in 2019), of whom 52 percent were girls and 48 percent boys, in 808 public schools in rural southern districts. During the closure of the schools and restriction measures due to COVID-19, WFP supported 168,994 children from 632 schools with take-home rations to lower the risk of food insecurity. As part of WFP's contribution to the sanitary measures, masks and soaps were distributed to the Androy Regional Education Direction staff. To prepare and secure the food delivery to schools' warehouse for the 2020-2021 school year, inventories of school canteen infrastructure were carried out, and as a result, the number and the state of canteen infrastructures was mapped.

### From challenges to opportunities

In 2020, WFP did not meet the target number of students and covered schools due to resource constraints. However, this situation encouraged the exploration of new opportunities and alternative strategies. One of the conclusions drawn from the situation is that WFP's school feeding programme has more potential funding opportunities directly from communities and the private sector, and through innovations to support school canteens. These include: a hybrid model of a programme that encourages parents to provide school canteens with a meal for one day; and the "Share the

Meal” platform that allows individuals to make specific contribution to school meal beneficiaries directly through a mobile application.

WFP’s school meals programme has operated in collaboration with MoE, which is crucial to the achievement of the strategic outcome. The Government’s priorities in education included the increase in school enrolment and retention rates, which WFP worked to help attain by supporting parents in the schooling of their children and helping school children to be more focused on their education. This was done through the provision of daily meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure districts during the school year.

WFP’s support to vulnerable households in southern Madagascar resulted in increased school enrolment, attendance and retention rates. With positive trends in school enrolment rates over three consecutive years, this signifies the effectiveness of school feeding in terms of keeping children at school. Due to the high level of food insecurity in the southern regions, parents prefer to send their children to schools, which makes school feeding an essential social safety net.

WFP provided daily hot meals fortified with micronutrient powder (MNP). Furthermore, in certain areas, WFP provided schools with cash, allowing them to purchase fresh products from the local markets. To reduce adverse health and environmental impacts, WFP also provided schools with clean cooking assets within the framework of the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy initiative.

WFP’s collaboration with UN agencies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) has been extended to bolster the ability of children to learn through support for school feeding in food-insecure and vulnerable areas, improvement of nutritional intake and health, thereby resulting in improved school attendance and access to quality basic education. As a result of WFP’s partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2018, school communities continued the provision of fresh foods grown by smallholder farmer associations to 21 schools. Also, the private sector company ABC Domino partnered with WFP to implement school meals in six private primary school through financial support for three years.

Monitoring activities for the 2020 school year were limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the school closure starting from the second quarter of the school year. To avoid any close contact between school children, only school graders involved in the official examination were provided with the usual cooked meals. MoE’s statistics on retention rate were also limited due to difficulty in applying the standard methodology during the few months of schools. However, the evaluation found that despite the institutional capacity-strengthening provided by WFP, there is a lack of regular and effective monitoring of the school meals programme at the local and regional levels due to scarcity of resources. The evaluation recommended the review of the monitoring of the school feeding programme at community level and establish an alternative monitoring system, and to improve accurate reporting of beneficiary figures. Nonetheless, programme monitoring also showed high attendance rate during the first quarter, confirming the positive impact of the school feeding programme. Parents were more motivated to send their children to school for them to receive at least some food during the lean season. The increase in the number of school children enrolled at the beginning of the year was also confirmed by a focus group discussion with the local school feeding committee. The Government has decided to incentivise these positive results by exempting education fees.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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



Malnutrition is a major public health and development concern in Madagascar. Global acute malnutrition affects 8.2 percent of children under five, while anaemia affects 35 percent of women and girls aged 15–49 years, and 50 percent of children under 5. Furthermore, 42 percent of children under five are stunted, making Madagascar the 10th most affected country by chronic malnutrition in the world. The causes of malnutrition are multidimensional and complex, and addressing them requires multisectoral approaches. Hence, through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP implements a comprehensive set of interventions for the prevention of malnutrition in Madagascar.

In 2020, WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health and the National Nutrition Office (ONN) through a national stunting prevention approach called the Miaro. The Miaro approach aims to prevent stunting by providing a package of activities prioritising the first 1,000 days of life, mainly through: the distribution of specialised nutritional foods (SNFs) to children aged 6–23 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW-G); the establishment of community, school and home gardens; and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. It contributes directly to one of the objectives of the Government’s third National Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAN III 2017–2021). To integrate protection and gender into nutrition activities, WFP engaged both parents in SBCC activities, which will also help address gender gaps. In 2020, the Miaro approach was implemented in nine communes in two districts in southern Madagascar and reached 31,099 children aged 6–23 months and 43,252 PLW-G.

Due to funding constraints, SNF rations for children aged 6–23 months and PLW-G were halved for most of 2020, resulting in 15-day rations instead of 30 for children aged 6–23 months, and reduced rations of 100g of Super Cereal and 10g of oil a day for PLW-G. In order to evaluate the feasibility of replacing SNF distribution with cash-based transfers (CBT) for the stunting prevention using the Miaro approach, a cash-for-nutrition study was planned in 2020 with WFP funding, but was postponed to early 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. The CBT component for this activity will only be possible once the feasibility is assessed.

WFP continued its work on the Tambatra project, which aims to prevent malnutrition in two communes of the Analamanga region and was launched by four consortium partners — WFP, Action Against Hunger (ACF), *Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* (AVSF) and GRET (an international development NGO) — and the Malagasy government in 2019. As part of this project, WFP has started building 11 new school canteens and has developed an SBCC strategy with partners, government entities and communities. Under the same project, WFP is also piloting rice fortification, which will be distributed during the school feeding programmes in 2021. This will allow WFP to examine the feasibility, affordability and acceptability of a fortified rice supply chain and its integration with social protection programmes.

To promote good nutrition, hygiene and health practices, a message dissemination campaign was rolled out in 31 primary public schools in Analamanga in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MEN) and ONN. School gardens and communications tools adapted to school children (picture boxes, clips, cartoons, cooking demonstrations, educational videos) enabled children to understand how the plants grow, and participate first-hand in their upkeep. The campaign culminated in a contest, for which the winning school received in-kind prizes.

Furthermore, the conservation, transformation and fortification of basic food items (COTFOA) project was implemented in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Atsinanana regions. To date, 17 gari and 2 breadfruit flour production units have been

built to improve the transformation and the conservation of these staple foods. A semi-industrial breadfruit flour production unit is also being finalised and will allow larger production. The project reached around 392 farmers organizations, mainly comprised of women. The project aims to increase the availability and accessibility of food during the lean season and is a source of additional income, which has an impact on nutrition, food security and livelihoods.

As part of its technical assistance, WFP, together with ONN and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), developed the protocol for the first National Micronutrient Survey (ENCM) in Madagascar. WFP has also been supporting the National Food Fortification Alliance (ANFA), and discussions are underway for the country’s first food fortification strategy. Furthermore, as part of the COTFOA project, WFP worked closely with Madagascar’s Standards Bureau (BNM) to produce national standards for breadfruit and gari flour, which are now validated and available.

Finally, under the umbrella of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, and in collaboration with the Malagasy government, WFP has been catalysing efforts to strengthen private sector engagement on nutrition. WFP has continued advocating for the strengthening and expansion of a private sector platform for nutrition (SUN Business Network, or SBN), which reached 19 members in 2020 and benefitted from the leadership of a dedicated national SBN coordinator. In addition, through the SBN, WFP has been supporting the Government in the design and implementation of workforce nutrition by leveraging the reach of the SBN members. In July, a "nutrition at work" guidance note for private sector companies was developed and disseminated. A consultant was also hired to work with member companies for the identification of more favourable conditions for the nutrition and well-being of workers and employees. Collaboration with mayors and governors started to involve various state officials in raising awareness around the importance of nutrition at work. In addition, information, education and communication materials were produced and disseminated to raise the importance of healthy diets among employees.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, two rounds of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were conducted for the stunting prevention through the Miaro project in Amboasary and Ampanihy districts. Special attention was paid to sampling target beneficiaries to ensure its representativeness in line with the anthropometric data that was planned to be collected.

For the nutrition programme, the coverage rate met the 2020 target, with 92 percent of the entire eligible beneficiaries assisted — 89 percent for the Amboasary district and 97 percent for Ampanihy. Efforts made by the community nutrition workers to ensure sensitisation on the activities and mothers’ participation led to an increased participation rate as well. The initiative to put in place community gardens with several mother care groups in these districts increased mothers’ adherence to the programme through enhanced knowledge perceived on mother and child health and nutrition aspects.

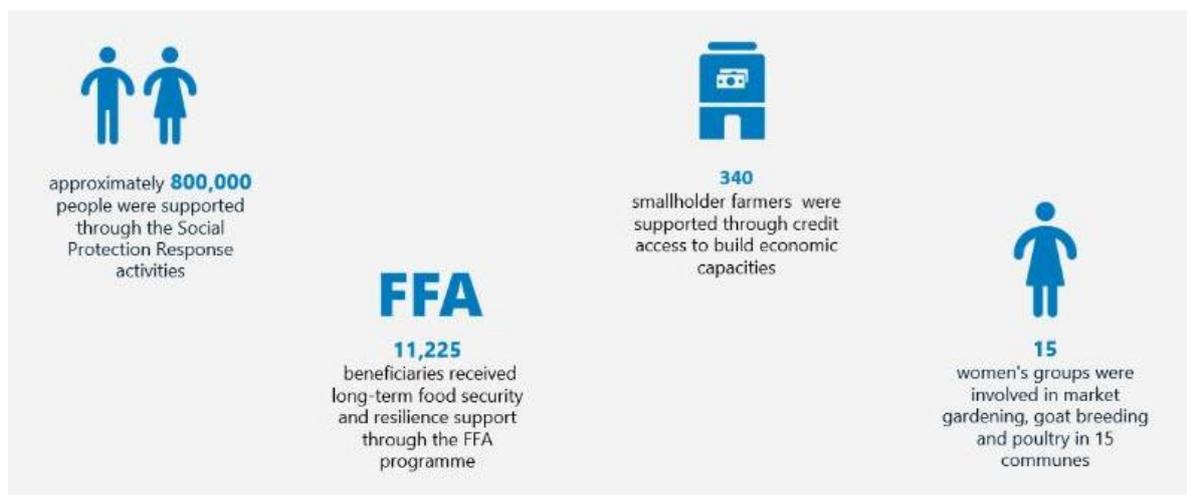
However, the proportion of children enrolled in the stunting prevention programme who consumed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) was lower than expected (8 percent). In the drought-affected areas, the consumption of nutritious and high-density food was low due to limited food availability coupled with an intensified food insecurity at the household level. The PDM revealed that the child dietary diversity was very low, with only 5 percent of children aged 6–23 months having consumed four food groups during the day preceding the survey and none having consumed more than four food groups. Two-thirds of children (66 percent) consumed only one or two food groups. The minimum meal frequency of children under the age of 2 months was significantly better for the children in the Ampanihy district (82 percent) compared with children of the same age in Amboasary (33 percent).

The most consumed products by children aged 6–23 months and PLW are tubers and fruits and vegetables, which is directly related to the presence of community, school and home gardens, contributing to the women’s minimum dietary diversity, exceeding the 2020 target. The main contributing factor to low MAD in children aged 6–23 months is that most children only consume one or two food groups every day, with the less consumed food groups being eggs and dairy products. Going forward, targeted SBCC strategies will aim to improve education, behaviour, infant and young child feeding practices, and other nutrition outcomes.

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)	3



## 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



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

### Social Protection

WFP, in partnership with the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) and the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Promotion (MPPSPF), and the Cash Working Group, supported the Government by contributing to the implementation of the inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system. With sufficient funding, approximately 800,000 people were supported by WFP through the social protection response activities.

In line with the national social protection programme, WFP provided cash-based transfers (80,000 ariary or USD 21) to acutely food-insecure people (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Phase 3 and above) in the Grand Sud Region (Atsimo Andrefana Region, Androy Region, Anosy Region), or to population affected by the economic crisis following the COVID-19 lockdown (100,000 ariary or USD 27) in the urban communes of Antananarivo, Moramanga, Ambatondrazaka, Fenerive Est, Mahajanga, Manakara, Toliara and Taolagnaro, covering nearly 160,000 households in 2020.

### Food For Assets Assistance

Through the food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme, WFP improved long-term food security and resilience of the population of the communes of Vohilava (Mananjary district) and Fotadrevo (Ampanihy district) by building irrigation canals for rice fields and improving rural tracks to facilitate market access. A total of 2,165 households benefited from the rehabilitation of the irrigation fields, 445 direct participants joined the construction of dams, 590 participated in the rehabilitation of 257m drainage and irrigation canals. In addition, 1,210 households from the commune of Faux-Cap benefited from the restoration of 4-hectare sand dune and reforestation activities. In the commune of Itampolo (Ampanihy district), the FFA programme enabled the construction of an irrigation system for 10 hectares of community gardens. The programme also reduced the risks and impact of climate shocks through its reforestation component in the commune of Faux-Cap (Tsihombe district). These assets were created providing cash-based transfers to 2,225 and food to 9,000 beneficiaries.

### Insurance

In 2020, WFP started agricultural insurance activities within the "FAGNAVOTSE" joint, integrated and inclusive social protection programme funded by the SDG Fund under the leadership of MPPSPF and in coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Madagascar. The joint programme is being implemented in three pilot communes in Amboasary Atsimo district: Behara, Tanandava and Ifotaka. The insurance component was extended into six other communes (Berano, Amboasary, Sampona, Maroalopoty, Maroalomainty, Ambovombe).

Through this programme, 3,500 R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) beneficiaries (73 percent women) received trainings in managing risks related to agricultural activity and in insurance as a risk management tool. In order to build prudent risk-taking approach, each selected beneficiary is a member of a village savings and credit association (VSLA). The programme is also linked with DEFIS, an inclusive agriculture transformation programme funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as part of a large-scale support for strategic value chains and financial inclusion.

### **Forecast-Based Financing**

WFP and partners are finalising the draft national operational framework for Forecast-based Financing (FbF) led by BNGRC. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) from Columbia University was hired as a technical service provider to prepare the Directorate General of Meteorology (DGM) to improve seasonal forecast system, including training of staff in the use of the historical database and development of climate forecast model using Nextgen tools. Stakeholders were also mobilised to define drought triggers and thresholds.

WFP is strengthening the capacity of the DGM under the terms of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) currently under development. As part of the three-pronged approach (3PA), seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) consultations are planned in January and February 2021 to identify the anticipatory actions and come up with related plans for activation.

### **Smallholder Agriculture Market Support**

WFP supported the selection and coaching of 340 smallholder farmers who benefited from the FIHARIANA programme, an initiative from the President to support credit access to build economic capacities of Malagasy farmers. In addition, cooperation frameworks were established with private sector companies Bovima and Sodexo. Together with the Madagascar Food Bank, WFP co-developed and managed a response to the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in the southern region by starting a partnership with Sodexo to purchase food from small producers (80mt of rice, maize, and vegetables) at the community level and within the home-grown school feeding programme. An MoU was signed with the Food Bank and Bovima to distribute 400mt of food. Furthermore, an order of 22mt of gari was made under the Food Bank-Sodexo partnership.

WFP supported 15 women's groups involved in market gardening, goat breeding and poultry in 15 communes by identifying income-generating activities, providing training in herding and planting techniques, and developing marketing and transformation skills. Additional 25 women's groups were trained and supported in processing cactus into jam, smoking fish and making soap. In partnership with DEFIS, 16 gari processing units were installed in eight districts, and nine new others are under construction in partnership with the Canadian Local Initiatives Fund and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

### **Post-Harvest Loss**

Despite the challenges caused by COVID-19 on implementing post-harvest loss reduction activities, WFP managed to reach 3,777 people through awareness-raising and training in the use of hermetic storage bags and other post-harvest loss prevention techniques, exceeding targets.

To increase smallholders' market access, it has been defined that the number of communes enrolled in the resilience projects should be increased annually and integrated with Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. Moreover, the monitoring, review, and evaluation plan has been updated to include appropriate indicators to measure changes in household food security and resilience.

Various resilience-related activities were carried out including R4 but within dispersed communities. To measure resilience, WFP conducted a baseline survey in 2018 within three communes in Tulear, Ampanihy, Tsihombe districts and in a newly assisted commune in Manakara district in 2020. Post-harvest loss reduction activities were implemented alongside the agricultural insurance approach, which started in 2020. However, the mechanisms to measure related indicators were still lacking. Support for smallholder farmers increased, but the volume of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems were low due to a restricted volume of local purchase in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 context. Nevertheless, 17 assisted groups were able to sell a significant quantity of commodity (120mt) composed mainly of cereals and tubers through the food bank. The PDM conducted in the Vohilava commune revealed that the level of household's resilience measured through the Resilience Capacity Index varied between household's socio-economic activities and their wealth status on the one hand, and access to basic social services on the other hand. In fact, access to basic services including access to water was observed as part of the main component that impacted household resilience. Also, access to water affects the production capacities of farmers at 75 percent. As a result, the resilience in the Volotara and Tombatafika districts, with more people having difficulty accessing water, was lower compared with other districts where access to water was easier. The same applies for basic health services and access to schools.

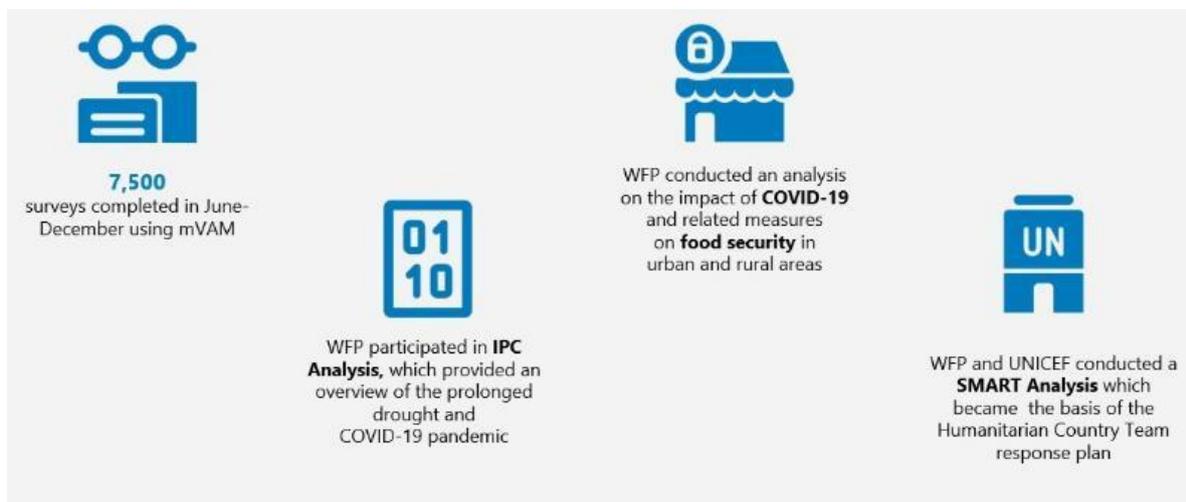


The Asset Benefit Index (ABI) measured through the corporate questionnaire showed that the more access to basic infrastructure was facilitated, the more the resilience of households was positively impacted. In the Vohilava commune, inter-communal and community road rehabilitation and canal irrigation rehabilitation activities were implemented. Almost 80 percent of surveyed households reported benefits related to the seven predefined axes for the ABI, including enhanced adaptive capacities of households to withstand natural shocks, increased agricultural production, and better access to services.

Due to COVID-19, a number of agricultural associations or aggregation systems were able to produce enough food, reducing the local purchase quantity provided. Additionally, while WFP's local procurement was reduced due to restrictions to local transports. These factors influenced WFP's capacity to fully achieve planned outcomes.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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	3

## Strategic outcome 05: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises



Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supported humanitarian actors in Madagascar, including government institutions, in improving their effectiveness and efficiency in crisis preparedness and response.

In line with WFP's Southern Africa Regional Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) strategy, WFP enabled Madagascar to produce credible, robust and timely evidence to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition. The implementation of analysis and assessment activities was guided by four strategic pillars: i) advanced analytics and evidence generation; ii) monitoring and early warning; iii) assessment and programme support; and iv) partnerships, capacity building, and data diplomacy. In addition, a drought hotspot analysis helped in providing estimates of vulnerable population before the main assessment results.

Through the first pillar (advanced analytics and evidence generation), WFP contributed to the completion of the updates to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in April and December. The latter provided a global overview of the context of prolonged drought and the spread of COVID-19 in southern Madagascar. WFP supported the design of the urban targeting strategy by carrying out a literature review that provided profiling information on the urban vulnerable people. Moreover, WFP conducted an analysis focusing on how COVID-19 and related measures threaten food security in urban and rural areas through the disruption to food chain. The analysis was used as the basis for a COVID-19-related advocacy paper. A rapid Household Economy Analysis approach and outcome analysis were also conducted in urban areas affected by the pandemic.

Due to the COVID-19 containment measures, some planned assessment missions, such as the March 2020 multi-sector food security assessment mission and the food security analysis that is part of the 2020 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), were cancelled.

WFP joined the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in conducting a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in October/November. Results of the SMART survey and IPC analysis in December became the basis for the Humanitarian Country Team response plan and of WFP's emergency response plan for the 2020/2021 lean season, which severely affected 10 districts in southern Madagascar.

The pandemic has triggered unprecedented economic, social and environmental changes worldwide. Madagascar is no exception. In this context, in collaboration with WFP Headquarters and WFP Regional Bureau Johannesburg, and in partnership with the University of Antananarivo and the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC), WFP Madagascar conducted an urban Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), aimed at gaining a better understanding of urban vulnerabilities in relation to the recurrence of major shocks and the links between these vulnerabilities.

Under the second pillar (monitoring and early warning), since March 2020, WFP has been collecting prices on a bi-monthly basis in 35 markets in the southern and south-eastern regions. Regular bulletins were produced and made available on WFP Dataviz platform on a monthly basis.

The COVID-19 restrictions prompted WFP to adapt its way of gathering information. The VAM unit established and rolled out a remote food security monitoring system using mobile (mVAM) in June. This included questionnaire and

sampling design, training of call centre operators, and dashboard creation. From June to December, about 7,500 surveys were completed. Results are made available online through the Hunger Map and country-specific dashboard, as well as weekly shared bulletins. Moreover, the VAM unit assisted the Monitoring and Evaluation unit in setting up a remote monitoring system to follow up on cash-based transfers in Antananarivo.

Under the third pillar (assessment and programme support), food security actors, through the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, the Cash Working Group, and the Madagascar Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC), conducted a rapid assessment of the markets in eight of ten southern districts affected by drought in order to respond to the acute food and nutrition insecurity in the area. The mission evaluated not only the capacity of community and intra-community markets to respond to additional needs (food and non-food) but also functionality of the main markets through WFP's Market Functional Index (MFI). The exercise helped WFP and its partners to determine the type of assistance best suited for particular locations at specific times.

Within the fourth pillar (partnerships, capacity building, and data diplomacy), WFP worked closely with the Madagascar VAC, hosted by BNGRC. WFP committed to strengthening its strategic alliance with BNGRC through the provision of financial contributions and technical assistance in the preparation, design, implementation and reporting of assessments and analysis. For example, a mobile connected truck (with VSAT and local internet) equipped with SCOPE — WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform — was donated to BNGRC. The truck is set to be deployed in the south in response to a crisis. Moreover, WFP continued its efforts towards strengthening the national food security analysis and mapping capacity through platforms such as IPC, Cash Working Group, CFSAM, and data collection using mobile technology.

### **Providing Shared Logistics Services and Platforms to Partners**

In January, WFP obtained an emergency grant of USD 96,850 for service delivery in response to the floods in northern Madagascar. With these funds, WFP set up four logistics hubs that offered storage capacity, and organized last mile delivery by boat, carts and tractors. A total of 186mt (319 cubic metres) were delivered by WFP on behalf of partners including UNICEF, CARE, Medair, ADRA, Caritas, and government entities. A user satisfaction survey was conducted, with 86.7 percent of respondents rating the services as 'good' or 'very good', while the rest rated the services as average. Nine out of ten respondents felt the services offered high or very high value, and that the response was an improvement compared with earlier responses led by WFP.

When the COVID-19 crisis hit, WFP provided technical logistics support to the Government's response centre. WFP also assisted the World Health Organization (WHO) with warehouse management and commodity accounting. A website was set up to keep humanitarian partners updated on logistics operations.

WFP signed a Service Level Agreement with UNICEF for storage services at four locations. Under the UN's Business Operations Strategy scheme and under the leadership of WFP, a logistics sub-group was created with two objectives: (i) to further strengthen common storage and prepositioning, with WHO as a partner in 2021; and (ii) to conduct joint tenders for forwarding services.

Many of the activities planned for the first part of the year were postponed and realigned to technically support the national COVID-19 response. WFP obtained a grant of USD 100,000 for capacity-strengthening activities with the National Risk and Disaster Management (NDMA) agency. WFP worked with the NDMA to formalise a national prepositioning strategy and to put in place a knowledge management infrastructure using Office 365. Work on defining job profiles, training needs, best practices, and materials started during the year and will continue into 2021. WFP is also planning to collaborate with the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy (ESUPS) Steering Group to enhance the strategy. A capacity needs mapping was slated to be completed in 2020 but has been delayed due to the pandemic.

### **Providing Shared Emergency Telecommunications Services to Partners**

Due to lack of funding, WFP largely focused on support activities. During the COVID-19 response, WFP provided audio-visual conferencing platform to support the Humanitarian Team meetings co-led by BNGRC, and which were extended into the drought emergency meetings. A drone specialist also supported government efforts in managing the lockdown by assessing its application through drone footages. Furthermore, some equipment provided to the Ministry of Transport and Tourism helped track down COVID-infected people traveling by public transport.

The systemisation of the approach to strengthen national capacity in information technology and telecommunications is ongoing, but has been significantly slowed down by different emergencies. However, WFP continued to engage with the Ministry of Telecommunications and the National Emergency Telecommunications, with the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Working Group set to be formalised in 2021. The issue of funding continued to be pressing, and WFP is seeking more contributions for this activity.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners (activity category 10; modality: service delivery)	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)	3
Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	0

# Cross-cutting Results

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

Madagascar's gender development and inequalities index indicated marked differences between women and men in almost all social areas: empowerment, health, standard of living, knowledge, and labour market. Indeed, women are less empowered and are more likely to do unpaid work. Evident equality differences are also observed in decision-making, financial self-sufficiency, and reproductive freedoms (decisions on reproduction methods, prevention of pregnancy, or sexually transmitted diseases). Today, only 17 percent of women in Madagascar participate in economic decision-making, thus the majority are deprived of their rights and are potentially exposed to gender-based violence (GBV).

For WFP, the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment is essential to alleviating hunger, saving lives, and contributing to changing lives in the long term. To ensure food and nutrition security for all, effective, innovative and equitable food aid must create conditions that lead to gender equality and women's empowerment. These aspects have to be considered in all steps across WFP programming to promote equitable and sustainable changes in behaviour and intra-household relationships. Thus, WFP staff and partners were trained and are familiar with WFP's policy on gender equality, which is included in programme design. Campaigns against GBV were carried out, and WFP provided physical and psychological support to men and women victims of GBV. Since 2019, 800 women have been empowered through capacity-building sessions on the management of processing units and production of agricultural products such as cassava, maize or cactus.

WFP partners, local authorities, community leaders and beneficiaries worked together to take into consideration the gender component across all implemented activities. Food-assistance-for-assents (FFA) programmes were designed to empower women, from the choice of activities to the selection of participants. Conditions and working hours were set in a gender-sensitive way to minimise women's double-burden of working outside the households as well as taking care of household chores, including childcare.

Realising the gravity of the GBV situation in Madagascar, capacity building of WFP staff was focused on gender and GBV topics. Training on GBV sensitivity for staff was organized in joint collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), particularly during the occasion on the 16 days of activism against GBV. Moreover, WFP worked with the regional directorate for women's promotion, non-governmental organizations, and local authorities in the region to establish the GBV help line.

Gender equality and women empowerment were also promoted through various events (International Women's Day, Rural Women's Day, African Women's Day, and People's Day), including through an exhibition and sale of hand-made products and implementation of several food processing projects. WFP has been working to promote women in agriculture and food processing to improve food and nutrition security and better adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. WFP organized training sessions and exchange of best practice in the south, involving women's cooperatives from different parts of the country. Additionally, guidelines and training in development and implementation of the lean season response, taking into account gender component were developed and conducted.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP continued to employ protection and accountability lens in its programming to ensure that the activities respect the dignity, rights, and safety of the assisted populations

In some areas, especially communes in the district of Amboasary (epicentre of the humanitarian crisis in October 2020), security issues (mainly crimes and zebus thefts) were rising and making the access difficult for humanitarian assistance. WFP, in collaboration with United Nations agencies held discussions with the Government in order to secure a humanitarian corridor that allowed delivery of life-saving food assistance to about 100,000 severely food-insecure and malnourished people. Beneficiaries and local authorities were also involved in the identification of food and cash distribution points in order to prevent beneficiaries from encountering security issues when returning home. In 2020, no security issues were reported during and after distributions.

Due to the extreme vulnerability of the local population, girls and women are exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in exchange for food or other financial resources received from humanitarian actors. Early marriages also constitute a kind of coping strategy that some parents choose to avoid food insecurity. To help address this issue, WFP worked with the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in order to implement joint PSEA programming during humanitarian assistance. WFP and cooperating partners staff were also trained in GBV and PSEA, and were required to sensitise and train beneficiaries in these subjects and apply a zero-tolerance policy. To date, WFP has not received any complaints on PSEA; related specific questions would be added to the questionnaire for the next post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in order to assess beneficiary knowledge and appreciation of PSEA.

WFP also continued to prioritise households headed by women and women with girls for food assistance. PDM results showed an improvement in the level of satisfaction with the targeting process, from 57 percent in February to 61 percent in July. The dissatisfaction is linked to the exclusion of some beneficiaries from the list; however, generally, beneficiaries feel satisfied with the received amount. The majority are content with the quality of the food but feel that the “sorghum” food does not correspond to their preferences or their eating habits. They indicated that they prefer to be informed one week in advance on the distribution dates and on the food rations.

Protection measures such as shelter, shade, and availability of drinking water and toilets, as well as COVID-19-related prevention measures during distribution sessions were improved from February practices.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) were diversified to provide beneficiaries with tools and options. Apart from the hotline, community committee for complaints and feedback were also put in place in every village. In addition, local authorities can receive feedback and transmit it to WFP. Feedback from communities, stakeholders and beneficiaries were also collected during WFP monitoring activities.

Overall, the hotline received 372 calls, of which 18 percent were from women. A total of 50 percent of calls concerned requests to be included among the beneficiaries; 28 percent of calls were about the distribution process and logistics; 12 percent about the transaction error code; and 10 percent about partner’s staff salary. About 90 percent of complaints were resolved at the operator level. However, July results revealed more than 50 percent of beneficiaries are not aware of the existence of a neutral CFM. The limited use of the community-based CFM could be due to: (i) beneficiaries have no complaints and feedback because they were satisfied with the assistance and well-informed on it; or (ii) they were reluctant to complain because of social cohesion and the fear of retaliation by believing that the system does not guarantee confidentiality. WFP continued to work with its cooperating partners to sensitise beneficiaries on the CFM and to make them confident in using the system. In addition, in 2020, WFP launched a process to adopt a digital solution to complaint management through the Sugar customer relationship management (CRM) platform; the project is anticipated to be in full implementation in early 2021.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Madagascar, particularly the south of the country, faces two climatic phenomena that have a negative impact on agricultural production and food security. These are the repetitive droughts that have worsened since 2015 and which continue to persist. The consequences of these droughts include the scarcity of rains, a reduction of pasturelands, drastic drop in the level of the rivers, and unfavourability of water tables for agriculture. Moreover, communities are struggling to feed themselves because of climate change. Many households are therefore forced to adopt negative coping strategies in the face of such shocks and stressors, such as decapitalising livelihood and selling household utensils to survive through various food crises.

Food inaccessibility linked to these sudden climate changes has put the entire population on the road of exile, as people abandon their native villages to go to urban centres. A major consequence of drought is access to water. As the wells dry up, communities are forced to walk long distances to access water for basic needs. As the usual harvest period of March or April is no longer relevant, communities tend to change their cultural calendar and turn to short-cycle seedlings that are drought-resistant but rarely available.

Another new phenomenon currently observed in southern Madagascar (mainly Androy region) are sandstorms. As the wind carries sand from the seashore and deposit it far away, sand dunes resembling those in the desert form in corn and cassava fields. The sand colonises and suffocates the fields, degrading soil quality and making crops very rare. This phenomenon of accelerated desertification in the south is linked to human actions, mainly abusive deforestation for charcoal-making and shelter construction. Most of the ecosystems in the region have been destroyed, and further vegetation is very unlikely. Today, the land is parched and not fit for agricultural production.

Combined actions of climate change and human activities are closely linked to major consequences of food security. There has been no good harvest for more than three years in the south. Each year, WFP provides food assistance to households in the communes that can no longer be resilient to these recurrent shocks. To help them cope, WFP has implemented food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects such as reforestation of forests and fruit species, biological fixation of dunes in the commune of Faux Cap, and restoration of water access. Projects that involve restoration of degraded soils, planting of trees around the school canteens, and defending protected areas are underway and require funding.

Joint projects on climate change adaptation for groups of small producers are being conducted jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. In 2020, this was done through the distribution of drip system and provision of vegetable seeds to small producers, which helped restore agricultural capacities of small producers.

As the climate change effects become more pronounced in 2020/2021, WFP has observed that a real adaptative capacity will have to be put in place in the coming months to help communities gradually recover from shocks and build resilience.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

The big discrepancy between the needs-based and implementation funding figures are due to the confirmation of Immediate Response Account funds (USD 10 million) in December 2020 as well as the late arrival of in-kind donations.

WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned, while distributed less food tonnage and cash-based transfers, as the COVID-19 response (mainly cash-assistance) in urban areas was not initially planned and was added ah-hoc to the operational plan as the needs presented themselves.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UN World Population

[2] The Human Capital Index 2020 Update: Human Capital in the Time of COVID-19, World Bank Group, 2020

[3] Madagascar Overview Update, World Bank Group, July 2020

[4] The Madagascar 2018 Multiple Indicators Survey (MICS), INSTAT, UNICEF, 2018

## Strategic outcome 01

With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) coding of 4, Strategic Outcome 1 activities aimed to address inequalities with the necessary gender quality measures. The 2020 PDM lean season had a systematic gender and age analysis of the beneficiaries (decision making and nutrition of women and men).

Output Results Table

Output A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the FFA programme: No beneficiaries were reached with cash-based transfers due to lack of funding.

Output A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the HIV/TB care and treatment programme: Due to COVID-19-related restrictions, some activities, including the implementation of cash-based transfers, were delayed and postponed to the first semester of 2021.

Output A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers under the on-site school feeding programme: No beneficiaries were reached with cash-based transfers due to lack of funding.

## Strategic outcome 02

With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) coding of 4, the main programme purpose of Strategic Outcome 2 activities is to increase gender equality, including across age groups. The evaluation of the school feeding programme has a systematic gender and age analysis of girls and boys.

Output Results Table

Output A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the on-site school feeding programmes: No cash-based on-site school feeding was provided due to the lack of funding.

Output A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers under the on-site school feeding programmes: There were no prior plans for take-home rations, as this activity was implemented as an alternative solution due to the discontinuation of on-site school feeding during the COVID-19-related lockdown.

## Strategic outcome 03

With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) coding of 3, Strategic Outcome 3 activities principally focused on promoting gender equality, without attention to age groups. Although gender and age analysis were conducted, they were not systematically integrated into the results-based documents (through post-distribution monitoring, surveys, and other assessments).



## Strategic outcome 04

With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) coding of 3, Strategic Outcome 4 activities principally focused on promoting gender equality, without attention to age groups. Although gender and age analysis were conducted, they were not systematically integrated into the results-based documents (through post-distribution monitoring, surveys, and other assessments).

ECMEN: no target and follow-up value available for 2020, as the outcome is new, therefore only the baseline data was documented this year.

## Strategic outcome 05

SO5: code 3 - Gender and age analysis are done but not integrated systematically in evidence documents (PDM, surveys, assessments etc.)

## Progress towards gender equality

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity: Mostly this indicator relates decision made at community level in managing school feeding programme and was not available due to SMP interruption during COVID -19 Pandemic.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Outcome "Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified": no target and follow-up value available for 2020, as the outcome is new, therefore only the baseline data was documented this year.

# 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			42	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number			74,351	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6	2018	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			144,841	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			1	2018	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			70,490	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	783,788	857,226	109%
	female	895,151	943,295	105%
	total	1,678,939	1,800,521	107%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	132,795	129,327	97%
	female	133,571	135,105	101%
	total	266,366	264,432	99%
24-59 months	male	112,322	121,396	108%
	female	115,818	127,585	110%
	total	228,140	248,981	109%
5-11 years	male	223,766	193,105	86%
	female	235,208	199,753	85%
	total	458,974	392,858	86%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	84,592	111,185	131%
	female	122,436	111,006	91%
	total	207,028	222,191	107%
18-59 years	male	230,313	302,213	131%
	female	288,118	369,846	128%
	total	518,431	672,059	130%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,678,939	1,800,521	107%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	478,260	86,530	18%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	17,500	17,500	100%
Nutrition Prevention	144,739	151,080	104%
Nutrition Treatment	148,000	79,712	53%
School Meal	304,680	262,094	86%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	585,760	1,371,099	234%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	11,014	322	3%
Rice	3,029	6,415	212%
Sorghum/Millet	0	5,779	-
Corn Soya Blend	598	736	123%
LNS	1,055	661	63%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	3	-
Vegetable Oil	1,288	1,070	83%
Beans	0	129	-
Peas	630	114	18%
Split Peas	1,480	1,479	100%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	4,542	0	0%
Rice	2,678	2,808	105%
Micronutrient Powder	21	1	2%
Vegetable Oil	516	208	40%
Beans	0	0	0%
Split Lentils	0	11	-
Split Peas	1,547	590	38%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,116	415	37%
LNS	227	162	71%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	112	41	37%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	1,440	19	1%
Rice	480	240	50%
Vegetable Oil	168	0	0%
Beans	0	11	-
Peas	58	0	0%
Split Peas	230	28	12%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	8,244,460	5,693,677	69%
Cash	467,040	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,392,000	33,898	2%
Value voucher transfer for services	70,000	67,542	96%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	2,142,000	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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	101,556 97,574 199,130	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	101,556 97,574 199,130	311,592 299,373 610,965
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&reatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,400 19,600 40,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	101,556 97,574 199,130	38,406 36,899 75,305
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	197,182 189,448 386,630	387,669 372,465 760,134
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,997 20,829 39,826	19,956 21,881 41,837
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	48,200 51,800 100,000	33,976 36,514 70,490
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	19,913 19,913	34,892 34,892
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,200 4,800 10,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&reatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,150 4,850 8,000	3,631 5,591 9,222
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	19,093	16,708
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,244,460	5,693,677
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Crisis-affected communities benefit from the creation and early recovery of assets to restore their livelihoods	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	60	34

D: Crisis-affected communities benefit from the creation and early recovery of assets to restore their livelihoods	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,600	1,742
D: Crisis-affected communities benefit from the creation and early recovery of assets to restore their livelihoods	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	674	375
D: Crisis-affected communities benefit from the creation and early recovery of assets to restore their livelihoods	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	31,200	29,600

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children under 2 of age; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	33.9	≥70	≥70	55.64	44.8		WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	73.5	≥75	≥75	41	93.2		WFP survey
<b>Malnourished Children; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	4.6	<15	<15	4	5.8		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0.4	<3	<3	0	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	12	<15	<15	8	9.6		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	83	≥75	≥75	87	84		WFP programme monitoring
<b>TB/HIV affected people; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	<b>Overall</b>	74	≥85	≥75	90.9	80		WFP survey
<b>Vulnerable Households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	22.02	≤11.01	<19.82	20.08	17		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.72	≤11.36	<20.45	19.57	15.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	22.43	≤11.22	<20.19	19.79	16.1		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.4	≥4	≥4	3	3.3		WFP survey
		Male	4.7	≥4	≥4	3	3.6		
		<b>Overall</b>	4.6	≥4	≥4	3	3.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.6	≥63.3	≥33.94	26.48	22		WFP survey
		Male	17.1	≥58.55	≥25.39	26.52	27.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	19.5	≥59.75	≥27.55	26.5	24.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	42.9	≤21.45	≥38.61	34.99	39.4		WFP survey
		Male	42.2	≤21.1	≥37.98	37.73	42.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	42.4	≤21.2	≥38.16	36.57	41		

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.5	≤15.25	<27.45	38.53	38.7	WFP survey
		Male	40.7	≤20.35	<36.63	35.75	30.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	38.1	≤19.05	<27.55	36.93	34.1	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	91.2	≤45.6	<82.08	11	94.4	WFP survey
		Male	86.8	≤43.4	<78.12	11	93.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	89	≤44.5	<80.1	11	94.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	3.08	≤1.54	<2.77	4	4.3	WFP survey
		Male	3.75	≤1.88	<3.38	4	4.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.48	≤1.74	<3.13	4	4.5	
<b>Vulnerable households; Androy; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.6	≥50.85	≥11.53	11	0	WFP survey
		Male	2.8	≥51.4	≥12.52	11	0.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	2.3	≥51.15	≥12.07	9	0.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.5	≥60.25	≥28.45	0.14	8.3	WFP survey
		Male	20.6	≥60.3	≥28.54	0.42	10.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	20.6	≥60.3	≥28.54	0.31	9.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.6	≥62.3	≥32.14	5.55	13.4	WFP survey
		Male	32.4	≥66.2	≥39.16	7.3	17.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	29.2	≥64.6	≥36.28	6.55	15.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	80.7	≤40.35	<72.63	82.61	85	WFP survey
		Male	78.8	≤39.4	<70.92	78.58	84.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	79.6	≤39.8	<71.64	80.3	84.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.1	≤14.55	<26.19	78.28	43.5	WFP survey
		Male	26.8	≤13.4	<24.12	73	36.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	27.7	≤13.85	<24.93	75.25	40	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	50.4	≤25.2	<45.36	99.2	63.7	WFP survey
		Male	52.8	≤26.4	<47.52	98.2	56.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	51.8	≤25.9	<46.62	98.6	59.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.6	≤8.8	≥15.84	16.66	15	WFP survey
		Male	18.4	≤9.2	≥16.56	20.34	15.3	
		<b>Overall</b>	18.1	≤9.05	≥16.29	18.77	15.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.3	≤23.15	≥41.67	16.16	43.1	WFP survey
		Male	40.8	≤20.4	≥36.72	19.69	45.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	43.1	≤21.55	≥38.79	18.19	44.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.1	≤14.55	≥26.19	0.6	28	WFP survey
		Male	26.6	≤13.3	≥23.94	1.3	32.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	27.6	≤13.8	≥24.84	1.04	30.4	

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						- Resilience Building	
Output Results							
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							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	667 167 834		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,240 7,606 15,846		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	11,120 2,780 13,900	14,629 3,657 18,286	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	87,877 81,117 168,994	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	137,332 126,768 264,100	38,903 35,911 74,814	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,303	3,617	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	467,040	0	
	<b>C.6*: 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>						
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.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	3	3	

Outcome Results									
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									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Pre and Primary School aged children; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	82	≥90	≥90	91.48	82		WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	85	≥85	≥85		95.02		WFP programme monitoring
----------------	--------------------------	----------------	----	-----	-----	--	-------	--	--------------------------

### Strategic Outcome 03 : Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status

#### Output Results

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	38,000 38,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,770 5,230 10,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	3,500 3,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,586 9,414 18,000	15,239 15,860 31,099
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	15,500 15,500	43,252 43,252
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,454	619
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,142,000	0

#### Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children under 2 of Age; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	5.8	≥50	≥23.36	8	18.82		WFP survey
<b>Children under 2 of age; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	83.4	≥80	≥70	91.9			WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	66	≥66	≥66	80.5			WFP survey
<b>Children under 2 of age; Atsimo Andrefana; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≥50	≥13.1	16.4	12.03		WFP survey
-----------------------------------	------------------------	----------------	-----	-----	-------	------	-------	--	------------

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,924 8,576 17,500	8,924 8,576 17,500
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,400 19,600 40,000	1,134 1,091 2,225
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,400 19,600 40,000	4,590 4,410 9,000
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,376	298
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,462,000	101,440
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
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.	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	5.76	3.6
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.	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	174	174
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.	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	13.33	13.33
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.	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	15

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.	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	250	257
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.	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	30	17
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.	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	132	47.2
	<b>G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit from insurance services and skills	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	17,500	17,500
	<b>G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit from insurance services and skills	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	70,000	69,253
	<b>G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions</b>					
G: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit from insurance services and skills	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	1,015,000	1,015,000
	<b>G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action</b>					
G: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit from insurance services and skills	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%	100	25

## Outcome Results



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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Resilience communes; Atsimo Atsinanana; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Female	63.9	≥80					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75.9	≥80					
		<b>Overall</b>	72.7	≥80					
<b>Smallholder Farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.2	≥66.1	≥21.52	39.3	31.9		WFP survey
		Male	25.2	≥62.6	≥32.68	31.8	41.1		
		<b>Overall</b>	26.3	≥63.13	≥33.63	33.8	38.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	35.5	≥17.75	≥49.41	57.4	54.9		WFP survey
		Male	37.1	≥18.55	≥33.39	63.5	49.6		
		<b>Overall</b>	36.87	≥18.44	≥33.18	61.9	50.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.3	<16.15	<29.07	3.3	13.2		WFP survey
		Male	37.7	<18.85	<33.93	4.7	9.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	36.87	<18.44	<33.18	4.3	10.2		
<b>Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	15.5	<7.75	<13.95	13	11.7		WFP survey
		Male	17.1	<8.55	<15.39	14	9.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	16.3	<8.15	<14.67	14	9.9		
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	91.2	≤45.6	≤82.08	93.4			WFP survey
		Male	86.8	≤43.4	≤78.12	91.2			
		<b>Overall</b>	89	≤44.5	≤80.1	91.8			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	2.52	≤1.26	≤2.27	1	3.1		WFP survey
		Male	2.61	≤1.31	≤2.35	2	3.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	2.6	≤1.3	≤2.34	2	3.3		
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥40		10		Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	60	≥80	≥60	96			WFP survey
<b>Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Food</b>									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≥50	≥13	55.6	12.03		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	76	≥80	≥80	9	76		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	648,879	≥980,000	≥648,993	100,300	494,566		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1,140	≥1,710	≥1,254	120	869		Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
School aged children; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, 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	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥38.40	69	62.81
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.10	<10	≤25.28	16	13.85
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.90	≥70	≥36.32	15	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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		Female	55	=50	=50	73	80
				Male	45	=50	=50	27	20
				Overall	100	=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	45	52
			<b>Male</b>	45	≥50	≥50	55	48
			<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100	≥100	100	100

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	98	99.90
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable population; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	77	≥90			
			<b>Male</b>	77	≥90			
			<b>Overall</b>	77	≥90			

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations affected by crises	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	66	≥90	≥90	84	89.10
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable households; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food			<b>Overall</b>	80	≥95	≥90	88	90

## Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Smallholder farmers; Madagascar; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, 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	<b>Overall</b>		100	≥60	100	

**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

Moumini Ouedraogo  
moumini.ouedraogo@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP / Tsiory Andriantsoarana

A WFP-assisted woman at a food distribution in Ankariera-Taolagnaro district

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

# Financial Section

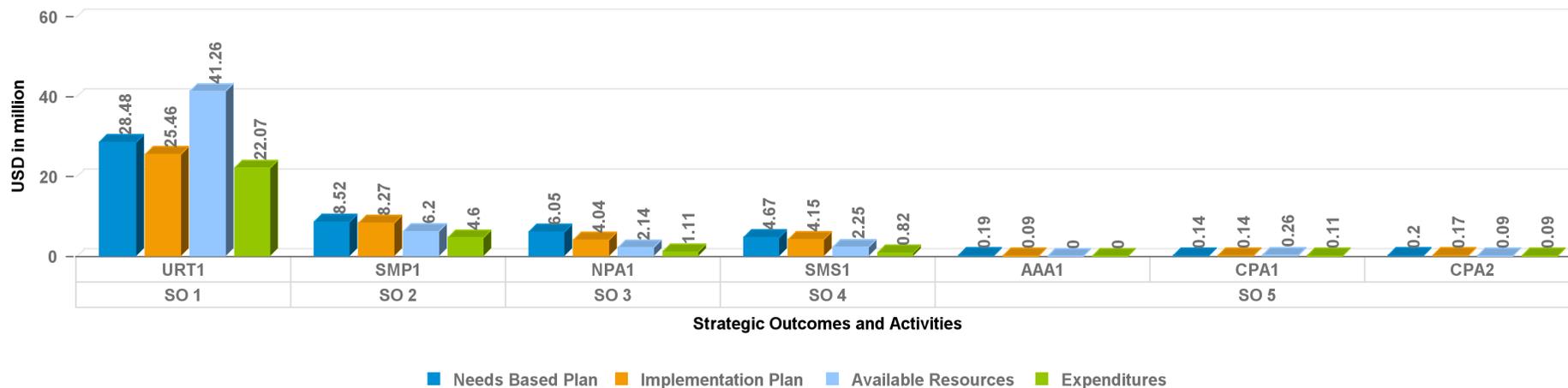
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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	8,521,038	8,265,114	6,196,565	4,603,921
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	28,476,870	25,462,186	41,260,425	22,072,068
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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>36,997,907</b>	<b>33,727,300</b>	<b>47,457,023</b>	<b>26,675,989</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	6,047,472	4,035,945	2,143,974	1,109,490
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>6,047,472</b>	<b>4,035,945</b>	<b>2,143,974</b>	<b>1,109,490</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	4,665,380	4,152,336	2,253,006	820,851
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,665,380</b>	<b>4,152,336</b>	<b>2,253,006</b>	<b>820,851</b>
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	194,560	92,576	0	0
		Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	137,650	137,650	257,245	112,456
		Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners	200,000	168,320	89,447	89,447
<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>532,210</b>	<b>398,546</b>	<b>346,692</b>	<b>201,903</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	99,355	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,355</b>	<b>0</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		48,242,969	42,314,126	52,300,051	28,808,233
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		3,407,817	3,406,221	3,937,447	2,146,772
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		51,650,787	45,720,347	56,237,498	30,955,006
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		3,357,301	2,971,823	1,859,482	1,859,482
	<b>Grand Total</b>		55,008,088	48,692,170	58,096,980	32,814,488



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

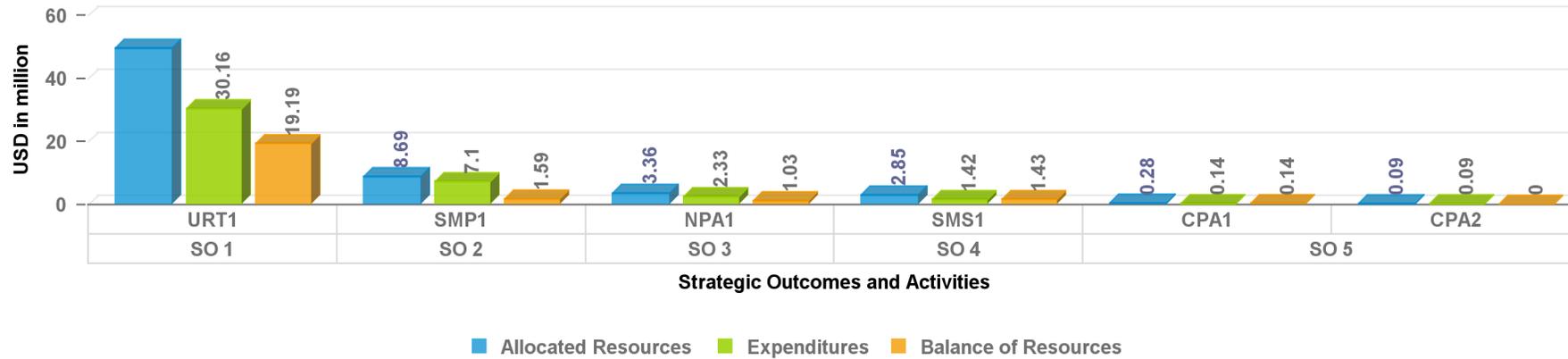
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative 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
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 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	42,557,656	38,796,168	10,557,145	49,353,313	30,164,956	19,188,357
	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	12,281,311	8,690,644	0	8,690,644	7,098,001	1,592,644
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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>54,838,967</b>	<b>47,486,846</b>	<b>10,557,145</b>	<b>58,043,990</b>	<b>37,262,956</b>	<b>20,781,034</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	8,546,324	3,364,107	0	3,364,107	2,329,623	1,034,484
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>8,546,324</b>	<b>3,364,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,364,107</b>	<b>2,329,623</b>	<b>1,034,484</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	7,126,671	2,848,975	0	2,848,975	1,416,819	1,432,155
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>7,126,671</b>	<b>2,848,975</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,848,975</b>	<b>1,416,819</b>	<b>1,432,155</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	243,060	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	1,846,150	283,819	0	283,819	139,029	144,789
		Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners	1,100,000	92,572	0	92,572	92,572	0
<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>3,189,210</b>	<b>376,391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>376,391</b>	<b>231,602</b>	<b>144,789</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	99,355	0	99,355	0	99,355
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>99,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,355</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>73,701,172</b>	<b>54,175,673</b>	<b>10,557,145</b>	<b>64,732,818</b>	<b>41,241,000</b>	<b>23,491,817</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,981,412</b>	<b>4,211,894</b>	<b>381,822</b>	<b>4,593,717</b>	<b>2,803,042</b>	<b>1,790,675</b>

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

01/02/2021 10:50:29

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			79,682,584	58,387,567	10,938,967	69,326,534	44,044,042	25,282,492
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			5,179,368	3,429,939		3,429,939	3,429,939	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			84,861,952	61,817,506	10,938,967	72,756,473	47,473,981	25,282,492



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures