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Madagascar

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2021, WFP continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Madagascar, which was launched in 2019 to address the deep-rooted food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. Contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the CSP covers five strategic outcomes: **crisis response, school feeding, nutrition, support to smallholder farmers facing climate shocks, and emergency preparedness.**

WFP reached over 1.7 million food-insecure people through activities implemented under these broad strategic outcomes in 2021. WFP assisted over **1.2 million people** in ten drought-affected districts in southern Madagascar with **food assistance** and **cash-based transfers**. WFP also treated more than **154,000 beneficiaries for malnutrition** in 2021, scaling up its moderate acute malnutrition programme from four to eight districts and increasing the number of treatment sites from 385 to 842. Furthermore, WFP was the **largest provider of school meals** in southern Madagascar in 2021, supporting more than **245,000 children** in 818 rural public schools, including with **home-grown school feeding** and by providing cash to purchase fresh food from local markets.

Madagascar continued to confront an unprecedented food crisis in 2021, driven by persistent drought and the combination of multiple shocks including sandstorms, locust invasions, Rift Valley Fever outbreaks, logistics challenges, and the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Recognizing the deteriorating situation and faced by inadequate resources, WFP activated a **Level 2 Emergency Response for Madagascar** in June 2021 to improve its response, deploy staff, and allocate additional resources. Since the emergency was activated, WFP scaled up to reach around **700,000 people per month** through **general food distributions** and **supplementary feeding programmes.**

Food assistance played a key role in averting catastrophe in 2021. According to the December 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report, thanks to the assistance provided by WFP and partners, there are no longer any people experiencing famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5), and emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) have not increased further. However, humanitarian assistance has not been adequate to reverse deteriorating hunger levels and further investments in long-term resilience and development programmes are required to provide lasting solutions to recurrent hunger. **The number of people requiring emergency food and nutrition assistance remains high**, with 1.64 million people in the Grand South and Grand South-East regions experiencing high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse) between November 2021-April 2022. Nearly 309,000 children aged 6 to 59 months are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition from October 2021-September 2022.^[1] With the peak of the lean season (March-April 2022) still ahead, **this level of food insecurity is cause for concern.**

In 2021, WFP **strengthened its partnerships** with the Government, local communities, and other UN agencies on food distributions, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, and emergency response, helping to **advance policies and progress towards the SDGs.** This included working with the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide support to the Government as it scaled up the **safety net programme** in the south in 2021. Through the national social protection programme, WFP provided cash-based transfers to **180,000 acutely food insecure people** in the Grand South of Madagascar. WFP also launched the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** in August 2021, further cementing its role as the service provider of choice for the humanitarian community.

Partnerships were crucial to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. Thanks to the generous support of its partners, **WFP tripled the funds mobilized in 2021 compared to 2020**, to serve its planned beneficiaries. WFP worked closely with the Government, as well as the United States, Germany, European Commission, and many others. WFP also received timely support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), along with support from private donors, foundations, and the private sector. Advance financing, WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) also all played critical roles in enabling WFP's operations in Madagascar.

1,700,768

Total beneficiaries in 2021



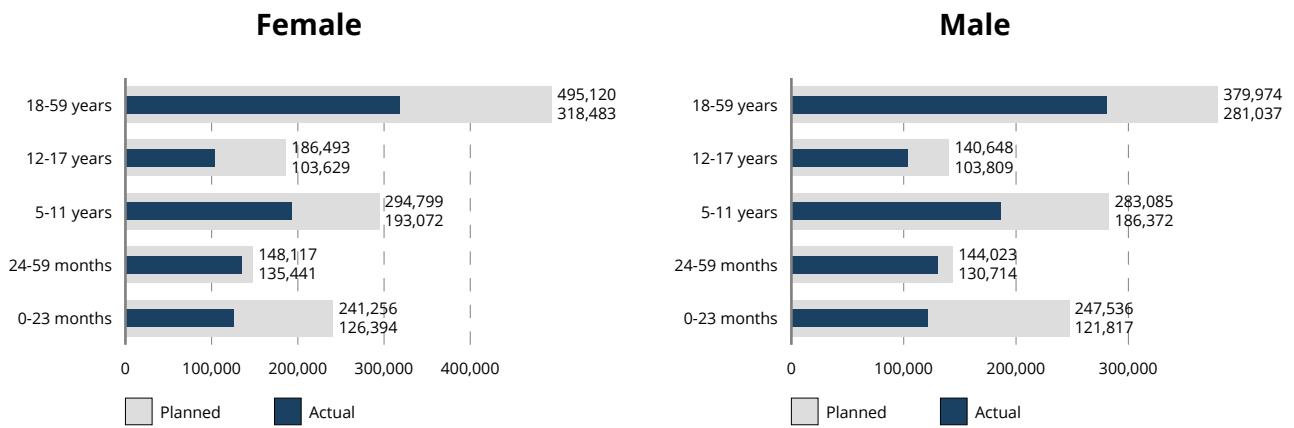
52% female



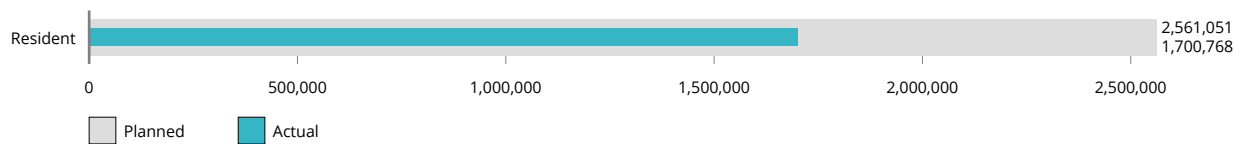
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 253,886 (52% Female, 48% Male)

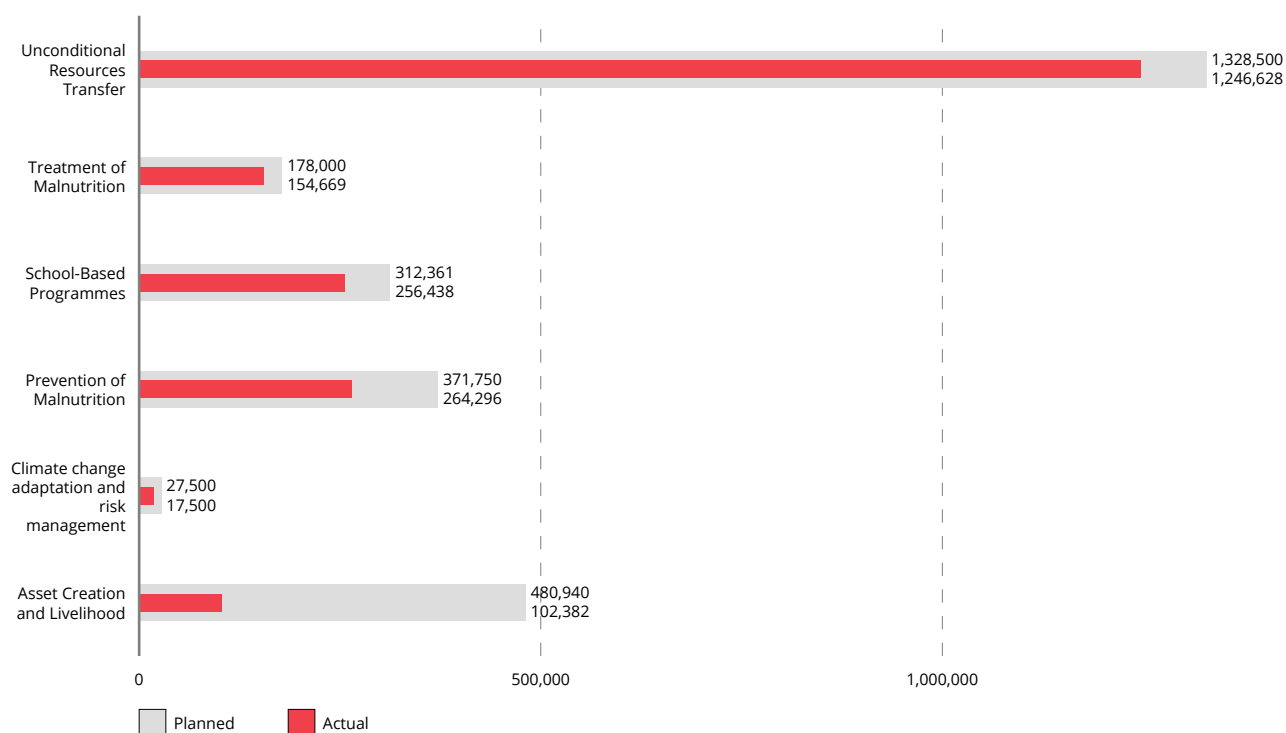
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



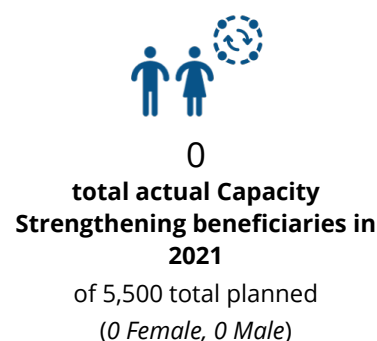
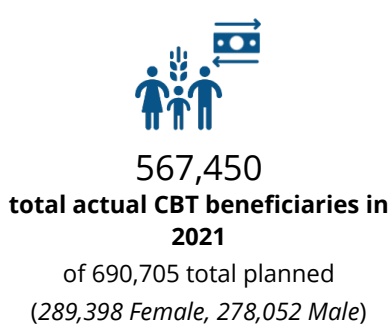
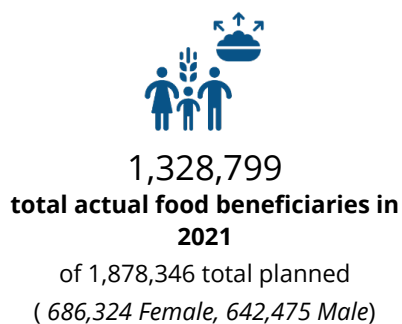
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



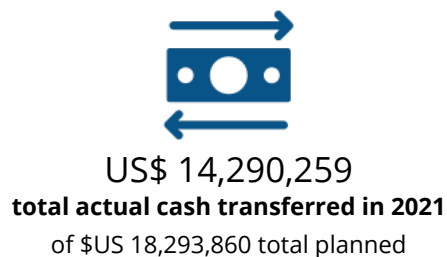
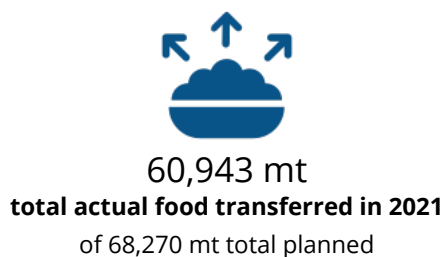
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



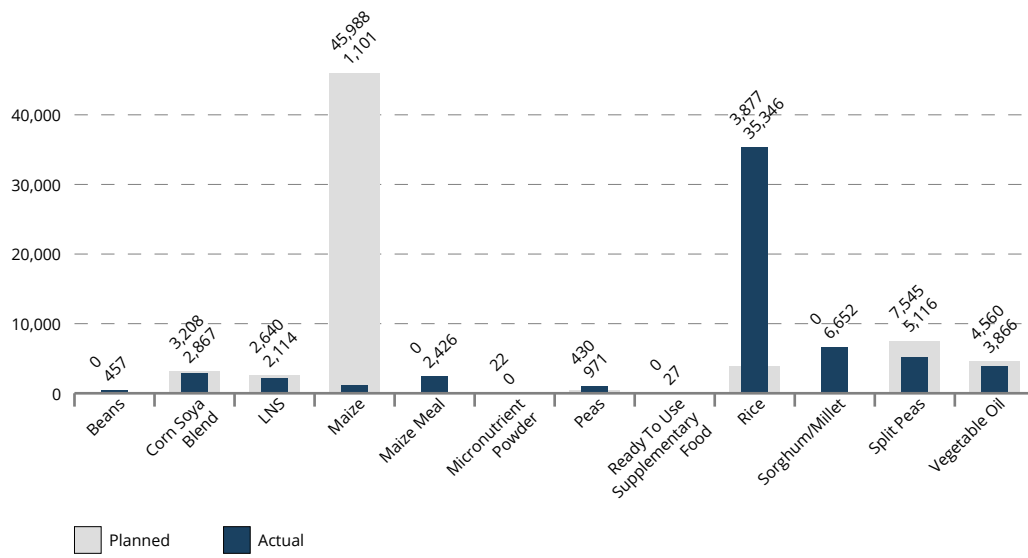
Beneficiaries by Modality



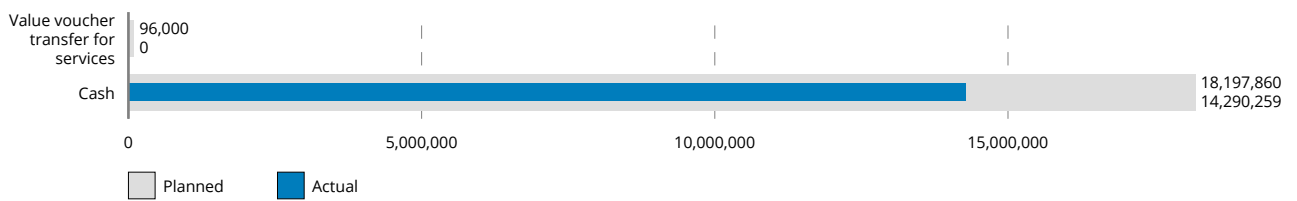
Total Food and CBT



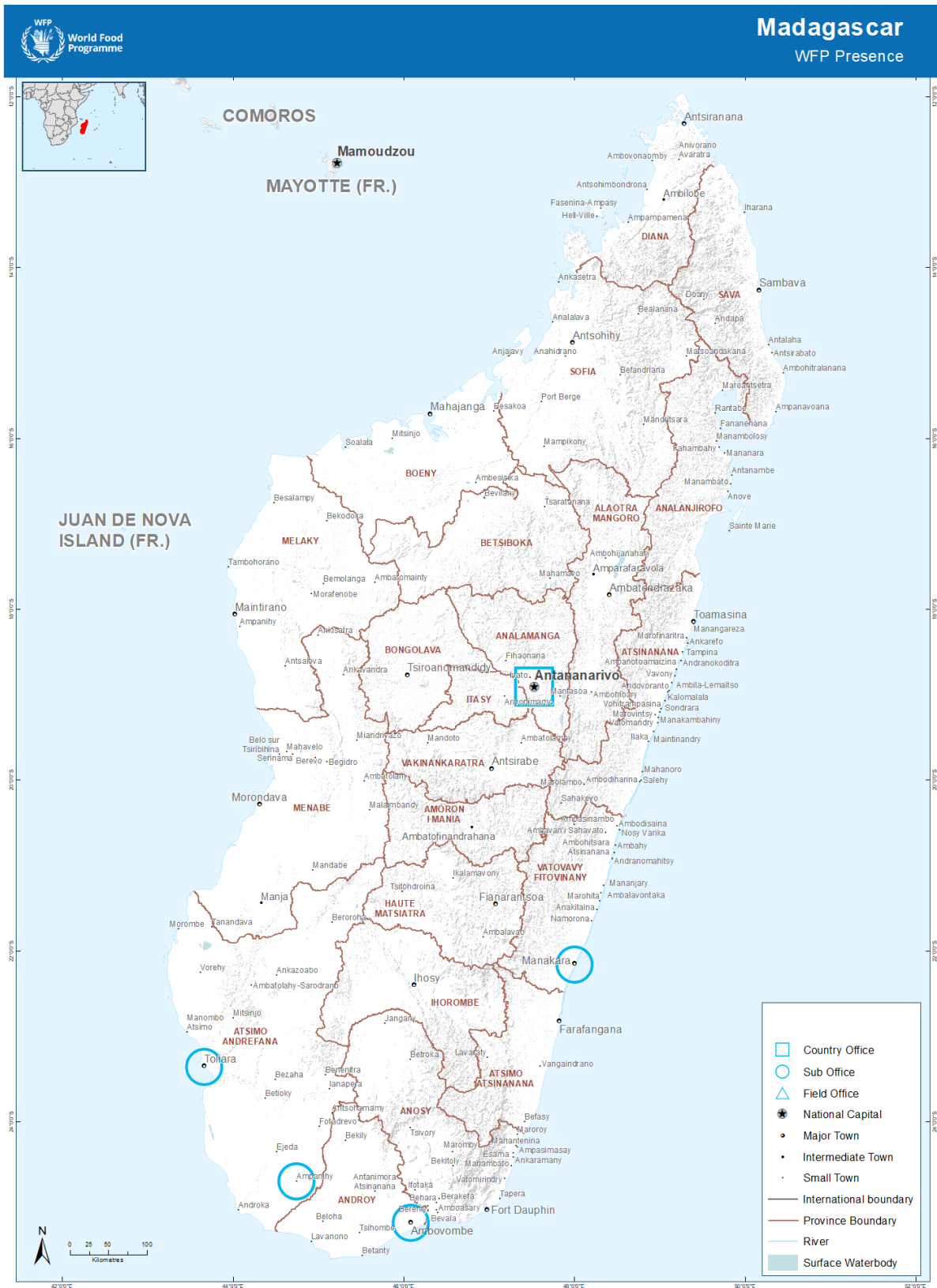
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Date Created: 18 Feb 2022 - Contact: example@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit
 Map Reference: MCO_PRES_WFPpresence_AFP_20220218

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries; UNMap - Populated places; GeoNames

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In 2021, **prolonged drought, poor crop production, and restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic** have continued to drive food insecurity in Madagascar. Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with a poverty rate of 78.8 percent.^[1] The country ranked near the bottom of the 2020 Human Development Index, listed 164 out of 189 countries.^[2] The 2021 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report estimated that 11.7 million

people (43.2 percent of the population) were undernourished between 2018 and 2020.^[3] Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health issue in Madagascar, with an estimated incidence rate of more than 230 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, and 70 percent of TB patients are malnourished.^[4]

Madagascar is experiencing its most severe drought since 1981.^[5] By April 2021, 70 percent of land in the Grand South was affected.^[6] This has resulted in a **severe humanitarian crisis**, with at least one in ten families resorting to emergency coping strategies to survive, including begging, selling possessions, or leaving their homes in search of food.^[7] Overall food production in 2021 was two-thirds of the country's previous five-year average, compromised by poor rainfall, persistent sandstorms, infestations of locust and other crop pests, and livestock disease outbreaks such as the Rift Valley Fever. The rainy season, which usually begins in October, began instead in December 2021 at below-average levels, which could negatively affect next year's harvest.

Meanwhile, the **COVID-19 pandemic** continued to affect both international and national supply chains and markets, driving up prices and reducing the amount of food and goods available locally. Madagascar's currency, the Ariary, further depreciated, affecting purchasing power. As a result, the price of basic food items has risen in the south compared to the same period in 2020 (+62 percent for cowpeas, +34 percent for cassava, +27 percent for imported oil, +8 percent for local rice, +7 percent for imported rice).^[8] COVID-19-related global trade disruptions and lockdown measures have also slowed economic growth from 4.4 percent between 2015-2019 to 3.5 percent in 2021.^[9] Border closures between March 2020 to October 2021 along with domestic movement restrictions limited migratory work and employment opportunities, particularly in the tourism industry.

WFP provided humanitarian assistance in the south under **strategic outcome 1**, focused on ensuring that **crisis-affected populations can meet their basic food and nutrition needs**. In the lean season, WFP focused on the most urgent life-saving and life-sustaining needs of communities in the south, providing either food or cash assistance. Cash-based transfers, which cover the multisectoral needs of households, were provided where markets were properly functioning and major security concerns did not pose a risk. TB and HIV patients were provided with specialized nutritious products to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. In support of the national social protection strategy, WFP, along with the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also provided support to the Government as it scaled up the safety net programme in the south in 2021, helping to improve the responsiveness of the system.

Between 751,000 and 921,000 children were not in primary school in early 2021. School dropout rates are high, with only 33 percent of children reaching the final grade.^[10] Through **strategic outcome 2** which focuses on **improving children's access to education and adequate, healthy, and nutritious food** WFP has been a main partner of the government-led school feeding programme for more than 30 years. WFP was the largest provider of school meals in southern Madagascar in 2021, covering 818 public schools in rural southern districts. WFP also provided technical and financial support in making cash transfers to schools to run canteens, including the purchase of nutritious food, after the Ministry of National Education prioritized budget allocations for the National School Canteen Programme.

According to the Demographic Health Survey 2020, Madagascar has one of the highest rates (40 percent) of chronic malnutrition (stunting) in the world.^[11] 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 in food-insecure areas**, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW-G). This included projects to prevent stunting and malnutrition, as well as to conserve, transform, and fortify basic food items to improve the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable populations.

The south has the highest concentration of poverty in the country, and its dependence on subsistence agriculture renders its population vulnerable to weather variations. To tackle the root causes of the humanitarian crisis, WFP implemented resilience activities under **strategic outcome 4**, which aim to **improve access to resources that support smallholder farmers to build absorptive and adaptive capacities to mitigate the impact of shocks**. These include access to water, seeds, markets, and financial services like insurance, credit and savings that protect their assets during shocks and promote investments in climate-resilient agricultural practices and livelihoods. WFP also promoted the empowerment of women through supporting women's groups' access to land and economic activities, such as planting and processing cassava for garri flour.

Madagascar is prone to natural disasters, such as drought and cyclones. To **strengthen the Government's capacity in disaster risk management**, under **strategic outcome 5**, WFP has a three-year (2020-2022) work plan signed with the National Office for Disaster and Risk Management (BNGRC). In 2021, WFP facilitated a Capacity Needs Mapping exercise with the BNGRC to identify supply chain gaps that could hinder the provision of timely, reliable, and equitable delivery of quality emergency services to crisis-affected populations. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was also activated in August 2021, connecting the capital Antananarivo to the Grand South to enable humanitarian workers and lifesaving cargo to reach areas facing alarming levels of food insecurity.

Risk Management

WFP continued to face a wide range of risks in Madagascar in 2021. Persistent **climate risks** included drought, rainfall deficits, cyclones, flooding, and landslides, which compounded with other factors to increase the number of beneficiaries in need of food assistance. **Security risks** included a gradual deterioration of the security situation, particularly in the south, increasing risks for the local population and humanitarian actors, as well as an increase in banditry and attacks by cattle rustlers, particularly in the Amboasary region. The **COVID-19 pandemic** continued to have socioeconomic effects, delaying the start of WFP's food assistance for assets activities due to restrictions on public gatherings, and resulting in delivery delays due to supply chain disruptions and movement restrictions. Other risks included deteriorating roads and inaccessible routes; the diversion of nutritious products and food in school canteens; weak management capacity among partners; a high degree of staff turnover; and large funding shortfalls.

To mitigate these risks, WFP identified strategies and mitigation measures and continuously monitored them throughout the year. These included the **recruitment of a dedicated risk and compliance officer**. WFP recruited new transporters, prepositioned food stocks, and planned for longer lead times for delivering commodities. WFP conducted **fraud and corruption sensitization sessions** for heads of offices, accompanied by an analysis and evaluation of fraud risks, and for implementing partners involved in nutrition, including reminders of WFP's values and expectations. WFP communicated committee membership and assignments to staff. WFP conducted **spot check, performance evaluations, and capacity building exercises** for new partners and existing partners with identified weaknesses. Finally, WFP recruited **74 new staff members (64 national, 10 international)** to strengthen capacity during the emergency response, mostly to supply chain (46 percent) and programme teams (36 percent); and WFP staff undertook 25 deployment missions.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP's dynamic collaboration with a wide array of partners in Madagascar, including the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector continued to shape the implementation of its 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2023. Through reinforced dialogue and coordination with ministries and national agencies, WFP is actively engaged in **supporting the Government's responses** to rising food insecurity in the Grand South and the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP leadership held high-level meetings with the Prime Minister and several ministers to ensure its activities are aligned with the short- and long-term national priorities in the Grand South.

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP continued to provide support to the National Office for Disaster and Risk Management (BNGRC) according to the work plan signed the previous year (2020-2023), supporting national assessments such as the Crops and Food Security Mission, Household Economy Analysis and Extended Multisectoral Assessment. Technical support was also extended to the Madagascar Vulnerability Assessment Committee, BNGRC's branch in charge of coordinating Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses. WFP established partnerships with financial services providers, MVOLA and AIRTEL, to increase the capacity of its cash-based assistance. WFP continued to partner with BNGRC, the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Promotion (MPPSPF), and members of the Cash Working Group, including the World Bank and UNICEF to support the Government in implementing an inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system in the drought-affected south.

Since its first school meals programme in 1990, WFP has been the Government's primary operational and technical assistance partner for school feeding. This partnership remained central to WFP's **strategic outcome 2** for school years 2020/2021 and 2021/2022. The Ministry of National Education continued to follow the National School Feeding and Nutrition Plan 2020-24 developed with the support of WFP, recognizing that school meals are one of the most effective means of supporting school enrolment and attendance. WFP also supported the engagement of the Government with the global School Meals Coalition, resulting in Madagascar signing the Declaration of Commitment with more than 120 states and partners to ensure every child can receive a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030.

Under **strategic outcome 3**, WFP collaborated with the National Nutrition Office, supporting the development and refinement of national policy documents including the National Nutrition Policy, National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan, and national food fortification strategy. WFP signed a partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) research platform in Madagascar, MIKASA, to produce a recipe book on breadfruit flour and gari. Another partnership was sealed with the Office of National Mines and Strategic Industries to validate quality standards for the Inox (stainless steel) used in local food fortification equipment built by WFP service providers. WFP also partnered with Action Against Hunger, *Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières*, GRET (an international development NGO), and the Government to implement the *Tambatra* project, aiming to prevent malnutrition by building 12 new school canteens, developing a social and behaviour change communication strategy, and piloting local rice fortification.

Under **strategic outcome 4**, WFP partnered with UNICEF and the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene to implement a package of rehabilitation activities in Tamehantsoa. Activities carried out through this partnership included the rehabilitation and creation of dikes and the restoration of a water canal. In addition, WFP carried on its collaboration with the Office for Prevention and Emergency Management for the underwriting of an insurance scheme as part of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) project. The negotiations taking place in this regard led to the signature of a tripartite agreement between the Government, WFP, and ARC.

Under **strategic outcome 5**, WFP continued to reinforce its partnership with the BNGRC to strengthen its capacity to effectively deliver timely, reliable, and equitable emergency services and supplies to affected populations. To this end, WFP conducted capacity needs mapping to analyze structural gaps in areas such as policy, legislation and institutional effectiveness. Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP helped operationalize a national pre-positioning strategy by jointly creating with the BNGRC a gap analysis procedure that will benefit the agency's pre-positioning needs. Finally, WFP supported the BNGRC's transition to a leadership role in the response to the emergency in the Grand South.

CSP Financial Overview

From the beginning of the Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) until the end of 2021, **WFP's needs-based plan was funded at 113 percent**. Fifteen percent was received through WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), amounting to USD 27 million that is still to be repaid by the country office.

Two budget revisions in 2021 increased WFP's needs-based plan for the year to USD 99.3 million. The budget revisions enabled WFP's emergency response to deteriorating conditions in the Grand South, including the scale-up of unconditional food and cash assistance, nutrition interventions, and on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners, including the activation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

WFP's 2021 implementation plan was funded at 166 percent. Considering the funds carried over into 2022, estimated at USD 68.5 million (including cash balance and food stocks from 2020 and 2021), coverage is 95 percent. Two revisions to the implementation plan were undertaken in 2021 to support the lean season response, reflecting the large increase in targeted beneficiaries, increase in available funding, and IRA advances received over the course of 2021.

Overall, **resources were available to cover 162 percent of the 2021 needs-based plan**, drawing on new contributions, cash balances carried forward from 2020, and internal resource allocation. However, not all available resources were spent in 2021 to ensure operations could continue in 2022, considering that the lean season spans from September to April, peaking in January. Prior funding trends persisted, with **crisis response** (strategic outcome 1 - USD 121.5 million/198 percent) and **school feeding** (strategic outcome 2 - USD 11.2 million/118 percent) receiving the most contributions. They were followed by **resilience** (strategic outcome 4 - USD 5.5 million/56 percent), **nutrition** (strategic outcome 3 - USD 4.3 million/56 percent), and **emergency preparedness** (strategic outcome 5 - USD 1.7 million/90 percent).

















New directed contributions totalling USD 95 million were sourced from traditional donors. The most significant donor was the United States (USD 43.5 million). Generous support was also provided by the African Development Bank, Canada, European Union (ECHO), France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea (KOICA), LDS Church, Lichtenstein, Mauritius, Monaco, Norway, Switzerland, UNAIDS Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), UN Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF), UNICEF, UN Peace Building Fund, United Kingdom, WPD Japan, private donors, and the ShareTheMeal app.

Multilateral funds accounted for 9 percent of total resources received (USD 16 million) and were mostly channelled to crisis response, school feeding, and resilience. Those were particularly helpful in mitigating critical pipeline breaks thanks to their more flexible nature. Internal project lending totalling USD 16.5 million, as well as two advance financing allocations totalling USD 16.2 million through the IRA, were used to purchase food items from the Global Commodity Management Facility. The GCMF allowed WFP to shorten lead times and stabilize the food pipeline by prepositioning commodities directly in-country or in the region. Funds drawn from the IRA continue to be critical in enabling WFP to provide immediate lifesaving assistance in life-threatening situations, especially in 2021 as southern Madagascar continued to experience its worst drought in 40 years.

Most contributions to WFP in Madagascar were earmarked for crisis response, which represented a challenge in terms of implementation due to the limited flexibility of funds. As such, WFP continued advocating for flexible, multi-year contributions, which allow for more visibility in planning and enable more sustainable activities. Allocations of flexible funding by WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) were received from Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden, and private donors. **Multi-year resources received for 2022 total about USD 11 million**.

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	61,206,653.0	26,340,953.0	121,445,566.0	81,752,767.0
02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	9,456,469.0	5,925,792.0	11,160,881.0	6,310,006.0
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	7,553,764.0	2,712,387.0	4,263,413.0	2,673,999.0
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	9,642,874.0	1,739,372.0	5,460,045.0	1,491,451.0
05: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	1,850,917.0	47,200.0	1,658,395.0	645,715.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	204,017.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	2,628,480.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	89,710,677.0	36,765,704.0	146,820,797.0	92,873,938.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 3,576,585.0	 2,286,248.0	 7,442,427.0	 2,569,339.0
Total Direct Costs	 93,287,262.0	 39,051,952.0	 154,263,224.0	 95,443,277.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 6,048,502.0	 2,538,377.0	 6,528,312.0	 6,528,312.0
Grand Total	 99,335,764.0	 41,590,328.0	 160,791,537.0	 101,971,589.0

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



1.2 million drought-affected people in Southern Madagascar were supported through **food** and **cash**.



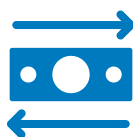
233,635 beneficiaries were assisted with **specialized nutritious foods** and **nutrition messaging** each month.



11,306 tuberculosis patients were supported with **food, cash, nutrition assessment counselling, and support**.



135,171 children were admitted to WFP's **moderate and acute malnutrition prevention programme** in 2021.



180,000 acutely food insecure people in the Grand South received **cash-based transfers** through the national **social protection** programme in 2021.



110,000 poor urban households economically affected by **COVID-19 lockdowns** received **cash-based transfers** over the course of the pandemic.

Under strategic outcome 1, in 2021, WFP provided food assistance to crisis-affected households, moderate and acute malnutrition treatment and prevention, shock-responsive social protection programming, emergency school feeding, counselling and support for TB/HIV patients, early recovery support through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, and cash transfers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in urban areas.

While the needs-based budgetary requirement of strategic outcome 1 was 198 percent covered, 2021 expenditures fell below the resources available. This is primarily because funding was carried over to ensure operations could continue in 2022, considering that the lean season spans from September to April, peaking in January.

Food Assistance to Crisis-Affected Households

In 2021, WFP assisted 1,246,628 people in the ten districts in the southern part of Madagascar with in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers.

Led by the Government and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the National Humanitarian Response Plan and Flash Appeal for the drought in the south were launched in January 2021 and updated in July 2021.^[1] At the same time, WFP activated a Level 2 emergency response in the south. Linked to these plans, WFP mobilized USD 102 million three times more than 2020 to serve its planned beneficiaries. Thanks to advance financing, the internal loan system, and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), critical pipeline breaks were avoided. In addition, WFP's Supply Chain unit made outstanding efforts to surge logistic capacity in terms of storage, transportation, and human resources to ensure continuous delivery. Capacity was also enhanced across WFP's other units, including Programme. WFP undertook a budget revision to the Madagascar Country Strategic Plan to adjust to the volume of needs.

Despite its efforts, WFP could not reach corporate outcome indicators such as the food consumption score and the livelihood coping strategy index due to the extent and the magnitude of the food and nutrition crisis. The main reason was the crop failure observed from February 2021: most households simply did not have food sources apart from food assistance, highlighting the gravity of the food security crisis. Complementary assistance from other sectors was insufficient or absent. While food assistance was provided, other forms of assistance and basic needs (health, education, nutrition, and agriculture) were not covered. For example, many households could not grow crops due to the unavailability and lack of access to quality seeds or other agricultural inputs. Households continued to apply

negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs, having significantly decapitalized and lost their livelihoods. Households' purchasing power was reduced due to the increase in food prices linked to the low availability of local food and market effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on imported goods, as well as the lack of income linked to poor harvest and advanced decapitalization.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster and member of the Cash Working Group, WFP worked to design the emergency response plan for the drought in the south under the leadership of the Government and OCHA. Regular coordination meetings and joint needs assessments and analysis allowed the humanitarian community to develop a joint Humanitarian Response Plan and a Flash Appeal endorsed by the Government, facilitating resource mobilization. In 2021, there was a significant improvement in humanitarian coordination at the national and field level, leading to the harmonization of in-kind food assistance, cash, and geographical and household targeting criteria.

In 2021, under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided technical and financial support to the National Office for Disaster and Risk Management (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 near real-time food security monitoring 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.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment

In 2021, WFP provided financial, technical, and logistical support for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in over 800 community sites in eight districts in the three regions in the southern part of Madagascar. The food and nutrition situation deteriorated in the three southern regions in 2021, resulting in a significant increase of children with MAM: 135,171 children were admitted to WFP's MAM treatment programme in 2021. The programme was scaled up from four to eight districts in 2021, increasing the number of sites from 385 to 842. Despite supply chain challenges for ready-to-use supplementary food and the difficulty in reaching children in the hard-to-reach areas, WFP's MAM treatment performance indicators reached Sphere standards: an 80 percent recovery rate, 0.3 percent death rate and a dropout rate of 1 percent.

Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) for TB/HIV patients

In 2021, WFP assisted 11,306 TB patients with a combination of food, cash, nutrition assessment counselling, and support, 60 percent of whom were men and 40 percent women. Thanks to a collaboration with the National Tuberculosis Programme and financial support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), WFP conducted a vulnerability study of TB/HIV patients, showing that 80 percent of TB patients were malnourished. The TB nutritional recovery rate was 90 percent, confirming the effectiveness of the programme.

The National Tuberculosis Programme effectively integrated nutrition indicators in its monitoring and evaluation plan. WFP provided support with anthropometric equipment to measure different parts of the body such as muscle, bones, tissue, and body fat. The equipment has been deployed in all TB diagnostic and treatment centres in the three southern regions to monitor the nutritional status of people living with TB/HIV.

WFP also carried out a pilot to provide cash transfers and nutrition assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, supporting more than 180 people in the three southern regions. The cash transfers were initially planned for six months (July-December). However, to ensure confidentiality was respected and avoid discrimination, WFP, the Ministry of Health and the Association of People Living with HIV had to set up a secure system. This caused a delay in the start of cash distributions, so only one distribution was made in December 2021.

The transfer was unconditional, but beneficiaries were encouraged to attend nutritional education sessions. After the first cash distribution, 10 percent of beneficiaries lost to follow-up resumed their HIV treatment. As the deadline for the use of the funds expired in December 2021, the country office is waiting for approval to continue this intervention and carry out post-distribution monitoring. Results of the pilot will inform a national strategy that will be developed by the National Tuberculosis Programme in 2022.

Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

As part of the general food distribution response during the lean season in southern Madagascar, WFP implemented a programme to prevent acute malnutrition with the support of national and international NGOs in areas affected by acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification IPC 3 and 4). Its aim was to prevent the deterioration of nutrition that usually occurs during the critical lean season period for young children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

In 2021, WFP widened the age range of targeted beneficiaries to 6-59 months. Some 233,635 beneficiaries were assisted with specialized nutritious foods (Lipid Nutrient Supplement, SuperCereal, fortified oil) and nutrition messaging each month during the lean season at a community level through the general food assistance platform. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, regular screening of children was suspended during the first six months of the year, which affected the capacity of service providers to identify and refer children with acute malnutrition. A consumption monitoring strategy was established using community health workers to ensure that specialized nutritious foods were properly consumed by children and PLW.

Results of regular post-distribution monitoring showed that percentage of children under 2 achieving the WHO feeding indicator for minimum acceptable diet was 0.5 percent and the percentage of PLW achieving the minimum dietary diversity indicator was 28.8 percent. In 2022, WFP will extend its malnutrition prevention efforts, especially in linking the nutrition emergency response with resilience activities implemented across the Country Strategic Plan. The average coverage of malnutrition prevention activities is 73 percent.

Social Protection

In southern Madagascar, years of continuous drought have worsened an already difficult food security situation and exhausted livelihood coping strategies.

To respond rapidly to the food security crisis in southern Madagascar, WFP, in partnership with BNGRC, the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Promotion (MPPSPF), and members of the Cash Working Group, supported the Government by contributing to the implementation of an inclusive and shock responsive social protection system.

With funding from various donors (USAID, ECHO, CERF, and UKAID), WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers to 180,000 acutely food insecure people (IPC 3 and above) in the Grand South of Madagascar (Atsimo Andrefana, Androy, and Anosy regions) through the national social protection programme in 2021. Transfers were worth MGA 80,000 (USD 20) from January-April 2021, increasing to MGA 100,000 (USD 25) from May-December 2021. The cash-based transfers through this programme supported vulnerable food-insecure people to absorb the impacts of shocks and stressors by meeting their immediate food needs.

COVID-19 Response

Supporting the national social protection strategy, WFP continued to provide MGA 100,000 (USD 25) in cash assistance to poor urban households economically affected by the COVID-19 lockdown measures for two months in 2021. This assistance was also implemented by BNGRC and the MPPSPF with the support of the Cash Working Group.

Having started in March 2020, the last payments took place in February 2021, after which the immediate cash transfer response to the COVID-19 pandemic ended. Over the course of the social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Madagascar, WFP reached 110,000 households or 550,000 people in Antananarivo, Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, as well as the regions of Alaotra Mangoro (Moramanga and Ambatondrazaka), Analanjirofo (Fénérive Est), Vatovavy Fitovinany (Manakara), Atsimo Andrefana (Tuléar), Anosy (Fort Dauphin) and Boeny (Mahajanga).

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



818 schools were assisted through food distribution, 32 of them in IPC 4 zones.



245,723 schoolchildren were supported with **school meals** by WFP in 2021 (52 percent girls, **48** percent boys).

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP's school feeding programming supported 245,723 children, of whom 52 percent were girls and 48 percent boys. WFP provided assistance in 818 public schools in rural southern districts in 2021, 32 of which were located in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 4 communes, contributing to the emergency response to the drought. Strategic outcome 2 was well-funded, with available resources sufficient to cover 118 percent of the needs-based requirement. As a result, WFP was able to reach more children in 2021 (245,723 children) than in 2020 (243,808 children).

WFP's school feeding programming is aligned with the long-term goals set by the Government. The Madagascar National School Feeding Policy 2017-21, developed by the Ministry of National Education with technical assistance from WFP, was adopted in Parliament in November 2017, articulating an integrated, multi-sector approach to school feeding. The School Feeding Policy and subsequent National School Feeding and Nutrition Plan 2020-24 confirm the Government's commitment to school feeding as a key component of education policy. Madagascar's school feeding policy framework is also aligned with WFP's Global School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030, seeking to establish the foundation for the transition of school health and nutrition activities to the Government in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, building on a system strengthening approach. The policy is aligned with Madagascar's 2018-2022 Education Sector Plan, reaffirming the Government's commitment to the right to education for all.

WFP has been the Government's main direct operational partner for school feeding for over 30 years. With a formal partnership agreement with the Ministry of National Education, WFP is also its primary provider of technical assistance for the development and implementation of a national school feeding programme. For school canteens directly managed by the Ministry of National Education, WFP provides capacity strengthening support and shares tools and procedures for commodity procurement, supply chain management, canteen management, and monitoring and evaluation, directly through WFP's field presence. At a decentralized level, WFP works with the school districts and Pedagogical Administration Areas. At the school level, WFP works with the local management committee, made up of elected volunteers, for the daily canteen management (cooking and serving) as well as food storage and safety, water, and wood fuel.

WFP's continued collaboration with the Ministry of National Education has been crucial in achieving strategic outcome 2. The Government's education priorities include increasing school enrolment and retention rates, which WFP is helping to attain by providing daily meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure districts during the school year. However, programme attendance rates in 2021 (64 percent) were significantly lower than 2020 (92 percent) due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the drought. In 2020, schools were closed between April-July; however, WFP organized take-home rations, resulting in a high attendance rate. In 2021, schools were closed between April-June, but no take-home rations were organized, reducing attendance rates. Many households in southern Madagascar were displaced north during the drought period in 2021, notably from Amboasary, Tsihombe, and Ambovombe, further decreasing attendance rates. WFP was unable to follow up on the retention rates in 2020 or 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the closure of schools and travel restrictions.

This year, the Ministry of National Education prioritized budget allocations for the National School Canteen Programme, recognizing that little learning occurs on an empty stomach and that school meals improve nutrition and attendance and reduce drop-out rates. Under this model, schools receive cash transfers to run their canteens, including purchasing nutritious food. WFP is providing technical and financial support in the rollout of this approach.

From challenges to opportunities

To overcome potential funding gaps, WFP continued to seek new opportunities and alternative strategies. One of the conclusions was that WFP's school feeding programme should continue exploring private funding opportunities, as well as innovative approaches that enable the programme to be more efficient and effective. For example, WFP's ShareTheMeal platform allows individuals to donate to WFP's school meal programmes directly through a mobile

application. Meanwhile, WFP has continued to digitize manual school records and monitoring, increasing opportunities for evidence-based decision-making and adjustments to improve programme quality.

In 2021, WFP multiplied the modalities such as food or cash that it uses for its school feeding programme in Madagascar to ensure resources and sustainability. For example, WFP provided school meals in three regions in drought-affected areas of the south, where WFP is covering 23 percent of the primary schools. Meanwhile, in agricultural communes in the Atsimo Andrefana, Haut Plateaux, and south-east regions, WFP is developing a hybrid modality, planning to provide schools with food (rice and vegetable oil) as well as cash to purchase fresh products from local markets. To reduce adverse health and environmental impacts, WFP also provided 50 improved cookstoves to 13 schools within the *Tambatra* project.

WFP is searching to link with existing Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects and leveraging gains made under a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) project to produce fresh food and vegetables for school canteens from community and school gardening. WFP is also looking to work with farmers' organizations and schools that have been approved as potential candidates for the home-grown school feeding programme to identify linkages and establish production value chains, as home-grown school feeding is a key part of WFP's strategy, aligned with the regional implementation plan. Meanwhile, WFP is already collaborating with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide complimentary water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in schools.

WFP's collaboration with UN agencies such as UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) was extended to 2022 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, resulting in improved school attendance and access to quality education. As a result of WFP's partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO in 2018, school communities continued to provide 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 schools through financial support for three years.

Monitoring activities for the 2021 school year were reinforced by increasing school visits and follow-ups after they were limited in 2019-2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This aligned with the recommendations of WFP's 2020 decentralized evaluation of its school feeding programmes in southern Madagascar. WFP is working to implement other recommendations from the evaluation, including reviewing the monitoring of the school feeding programme at a community level, establishing an alternative monitoring system, and improving accurate reporting of beneficiary figures.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce equitable school meals policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy (category 4, modalities: food, CS, CBT)	4

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



12,064 children aged 6-59 months and **18,597 pregnant and lactating women and girls** were supported through **stunting prevention activities**.



12 12 new **school canteens** are being built to help **prevent malnutrition**.



17 gari and **2 breadfruit flour** production units have been built to improve the **transformation and the preservation** of these staple foods.



391 farmers' organizations were reached through a WFP project to **preserve, transform, and fortify** basic food items.

Malnutrition is a major public health and development concern in Madagascar. Global acute malnutrition affects 8.2 percent of children aged 6-59 months, while anaemia affects 35 percent of women and girls aged 15-49 years and 50 percent of children aged 6-59 months.^[1] Two out of five children (40 percent) aged 6-59 months suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting), making Madagascar one of the countries most affected by chronic malnutrition in the world.^[2] The causes of malnutrition are multidimensional and complex, and addressing them requires multisectoral approaches and interventions.

WFP, through strategic outcome 3, seeks to provide a comprehensive set of nutrition services to nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas affected by food insecurity and undernutrition, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW-G). While WFP planned a scale-up of nutrition services in 2021, available resources only covered 56 percent of the needs-based requirement.

As part of strategic outcome 3, WFP implements a national stunting prevention approach called *Miaro*, aimed at preventing stunting by providing a package of activities prioritizing the first 1,000 days of life. It contributes directly to one of the objectives of the Government's third National Action Plan for Nutrition (PNAN III 2017-2021). Activities include the distribution of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to children aged 6-23 months and PLW-G, the implementation of community, school, and home gardens, and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities.

In 2021, WFP implemented the *Miaro* approach in four communes of southern Madagascar and reached 12,064 children aged 6-23 months and 18,597 PLW-G. All beneficiaries were digitalized through WFP's SCOPE digital beneficiary management platform. WFP distributed full rations of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS) for children aged 6-23 months, and rations of 200 grams a day of Super Cereal and 20 grams of oil a day for PLW-G throughout the year. Despite the drought in southern Madagascar, WFP facilitated an increase in fresh vegetable production by distributing agricultural inputs and training farmers.

Additionally, in 2021, WFP collaborated with the Institute of Research for Development to conduct a feasibility study on cash transfers for the prevention of malnutrition. This study included three parts: a quantitative study of households and adult women, a qualitative study focused on adolescent girls, and a market study. The study was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with results available at the end of 2021. The study will serve as a basis for the development of a strategy for replacing the distribution of SNFs with cash transfers for the prevention of malnutrition among children, and PLW-G in the southern regions of the country, which will be piloted in 2022.

Moreover, the *Tambatra* project that aims at preventing malnutrition in two communes of the Analamanga region has been implemented by four consortium partners WFP, Action Against Hunger (ACF), *Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* (AVSF) and GRET (an international development NGO) and the Government. As part of this project, WFP has started building 12 new school canteens and has developed an SBCC strategy in collaboration with partners, government entities and communities. Under the same project, WFP is also piloting local rice fortification, which will be

distributed in the school feeding programmes in 2022. This will allow WFP to examine the feasibility, affordability and acceptability of the fortified rice supply chain and its implementation in social protection programmes in-country.

With funding from the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, WFP is implementing another malnutrition prevention project jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Amoron'i Mania region. WFP has started building seven new school canteens and has developed an SBCC and home-grown school feeding strategy in collaboration with partners, government entities and communities. Under the same project, WFP will lead a regional Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis and regional rice fortification landscape analysis. WFP also imported fortified rice for the first time globally since 2016, which will be distributed in the school feeding programmes in 2022. This will allow WFP to examine the feasibility of imported fortified rice's supply chain.

Furthermore, a project to preserve, transform, and fortify basic food items is being implemented in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Atsinanana regions of Madagascar. This project aims at improving the food security and nutritional status of vulnerable populations. To date, 17 gari and two breadfruit flour production units have been built to improve the transformation and the preservation of these staple foods. A semi-industrial breadfruit flour production unit is also being finalized and will allow larger production in 2022. The project reached around 391 farmers' organizations, mostly comprised of women, with production support and seeds. The project aims at increasing the availability and accessibility of food during the lean season and is a source of additional income, with a positive impact on nutrition, food security, livelihoods, and resilience.

As part of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, WFP has been a key financial and technical partner to the National Nutrition Office to review and produce key high-level national documents, such as the Multisector National Nutrition Action Plan, the National Nutrition Policy, the National Nutrition Budget Analysis (2017-2021), and the first National Food Fortification Strategy. The launch of the Global Action Plan for wasting, the positioning of Nutrition for Growth global engagements, the Food System Summit and the National Cartography for main actors and their interventions in nutrition were also directly supported through this mechanism.

Finally, under the umbrella of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, and in collaboration with the Government, WFP has been catalyzing efforts to further private sector engagements in nutrition. WFP has continued advocating for the strengthening and expansion of a private sector platform for nutrition (SUN Business Network, or SBN) which reached 30 members in 2021 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. SBN has finalized its five-year strategic plan to be presented to stakeholders next year. SBN member companies produce nutritious foods for local populations, and advocacy to buy these local foods is in progress, for WFP to promote the local economy through local purchases. WFP, UNICEF and SBN members also advocated the Government for tax exemptions on inputs and pre-mix used in SNFs and fortified foods. The first food fortification exhibition carried out in collaboration with the SUN researcher's platform and the SBN helped raise awareness on food fortification and on locally produced nutritious food.

Looking forward, WFP will focus on the development of nutrition-sensitive value chains initiatives, mainly on producing a range selection of smart food at the community level that will help to improve the nutrition intake of vulnerable populations. Attention will be also be given to combining SBCC activities with household asset creation interventions to support food diversity.

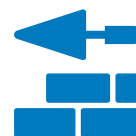
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition (activity category 6; modalities: food, cash-based transfer, capacity strengthening)	4

Strategic outcome 04: Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round



3,500 smallholder farmers were supported with **insurance, savings,** and **climate-adapted agriculture practices training.**



25,925 people benefitted from the **rehabilitation and construction** of productive assets like **irrigation canals, drains, and dikes.**



40 women's groups were supported with the processing of cassava into gari, cactus into jam, the smoking of fish, and soapmaking.



7,277 smallholder farmers were trained in **post-harvest loss reduction** to strengthen agricultural livelihoods.

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP implements a range of activities, some of which target the same beneficiaries, to provide integrated support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the Grand South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks. Resources received were insufficient to fully operationalize all activities, with available resources only covering 56 percent of the needs-based requirement.

Food Assistance for Assets

In 2021, WFP conducted food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in the communes of Fotadrevo and Tameantsoa in the Atsimo-Andrefana region in the south of Madagascar. Both are designated as *communes de resilience* where WFP is implementing a multi-sector and multi-partner (UN agencies, the Government and civil society) strategy encompassing production support, access to markets, education and nutrition, and seeking synergies with actors in other sectors.

In the two communes, WFP built productive assets such as irrigation canals, nurseries, drains, and dikes, increasing agricultural production from 375 mt to 770 mt a year, and cultivable areas from 217 ha to 328 ha. The assets allowed for off-season production, improved water control for rice cultivation, helped to protect against sand dunes and reduce the risk of flooding.

The total number of WFP's FFA beneficiaries is significantly lower than planned because of restrictions on public gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, activities could only start once restrictions were lifted in October 2021 and a planned water supply project for eight sites was delayed to 2022. However, WFP still constructed or rehabilitated more kilometers or m² of canals, dikes, and nurseries than planned in 2021.

WFP involved local communities in the construction of these assets, providing 5,185 households, 2,339 of them women, with cash transfers to offset the opportunity cost of engaging in the activities. Overall, the rehabilitation and construction of these assets benefitted 25,925 people, helping to improve food security and build resilience capacities in Fotadrevo and Tameantsoa.

Insurance

WFP continued agricultural insurance activities under the joint social protection programme in nine communes in the districts of Ambovombe and Amboasary. This project, implemented with UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aimed to provide an integrated package of services to vulnerable communities, including safety nets, health and financial protection, gender-based violence prevention, and a unique registration system. An integrated risk management approach targeted 3,500 smallholder farmers, 75 percent women, with insurance, savings, and climate-adapted agriculture practices training. Thanks to the insurance protection, smallholder farmers received a USD 350,000 payout during the rainy season and will receive a USD 157,500 payout for the off-season. Premiums were paid in 2020, however, beneficiaries remain covered against yield losses during the 2021 campaign. The premium covering the 3,500 smallholder farmers and an additional 2,000 new members will be paid in 2022.

WFP also launched a sovereign insurance partnership with the Government under the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme in 2021. The operational and strategic partnership is designing vulnerability and weather index insurance for the eight most vulnerable districts of southern Madagascar. This macroinsurance protection is meant to provide rapid response resources in case of drought, as well as to build early recovery actions supporting longer-term resilience capacities for the targeted population.

Forecast-Based Financing

To institutionalize anticipatory actions in Madagascar, WFP is supporting the definition of a national strategic framework under the leadership of the National Office for Disaster and Risk Management (BNGR). WFP and partners are defining the national contingency plan for drought to inform the national operational framework for forecast-based financing.

In 2020, WFP hired the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University as a technical service provider to support the Directorate General of Meteorology to build a seasonal forecast system and forecast-based financing map room as a decision-making tool for anticipatory action. In 2021, IRI trained national and regional staff to use and develop historical databases and a climate forecast model. All major stakeholders participating under the Vulnerability Assessment Committee were trained to define forecast-based financing drought triggers. The seasonal forecast system was operational for the 2021 rainy season but did not trigger anticipatory actions as it forecasted normal and above normal rainfall levels.

WFP is also strengthening the capacity of the Directorate General of Meteorology under the terms of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the procurement of weather stations. As part of WFP's three-pronged programming approach (3PA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) workshops for two districts (Betioky-Ampanihy and Amboasary-Tolagnaro) were organized to identify the anticipatory actions informing standard operating procedures that are currently under finalization. These workshops complement the first level Integrated Context Analysis published in 2020, which will be revised in 2022. At the third level of 3PA, community-based participatory planning has been initiated in three communes of the Amboasary District, with more planned for 2022.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support

WFP purchased food from 17 smallholder farmer organizations, representing 13,500 smallholder farmers, of which half are women. WFP is also supporting 40 women's groups with a combined membership of 800 people that are involved with the processing of cassava into gari, cactus into jam, the smoking of fish, and making of soap.

WFP is providing support to eight women's groups to produce, process, and market cassava products, allowing them to supply eight school canteens with nutritious food. With seed funding from WFP's COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, the project will leverage South-South and Triangular Cooperation for knowledge exchanges and funding with and from China and Mauritius. Benefiting districts of the project include Ambovombe, Amboasary, Bekily and Betioky. Support is being provided to groups of women, reaching approximately 1,000 people, to rehabilitate fish smoking sites in Farafangana and Ambovombe thanks to a collaboration between WFP and ILO. The project is strengthening the financial and management capacities of the group by providing savings and credit activities, along with financial education.

WFP is also designing related women's empowerment activities, such as beekeeping, the farming of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and the production of ecological charcoal as part of the Brickaville reforestation operation in partnership with Madagascar's National Alliance for Food Fortification (AFA).

Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) Reduction

As part of its efforts to support smallholder farmers and agricultural markets, WFP has implemented a post-harvest loss (PHL) reduction programme along the cassava and maize value chain since 2019. In 2021, WFP's PHL programme reached 7,277 smallholder farmers, 52 percent of whom were women. The municipalities of Sampona, Tanandava Sud, Amboasary and Berano Ville in the district of Amboasary Atsimo of the Anosy region were the first municipalities selected for the project. The project was integrated into agricultural insurance, adding new locations such as Maroalopoty, Maroalomainty and Ambovombe, and adding support to the beans value chain. All these areas are known for producing cereals and vegetables. Providing more efficient storage techniques can significantly strengthen agricultural livelihoods threatened by climate change and weather fluctuations.

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

VAM



25,480 mobile surveys were completed in 2021 to monitor the impact of the **COVID-19 pandemic** on **national food security**.

WFP conducted a **capacity needs mapping exercise** to strengthen the government's capacity to deliver emergency services and supplies.



WFP, BNGRC, and MNDPT established **clusters for ICT coordination in emergencies**, along with a **drone sub-cluster**.



644 passengers were transported by the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** to remote locations in southern Madagascar.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP supported humanitarian actors in Madagascar, including government institutions, in improving their effectiveness and efficiency in crisis preparedness and response. Strategic outcome 5 was well-funded, with available resources sufficient to cover 90 percent of the needs-based requirement, mostly due to the addition of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) activity.

Provide support to government and partners for assessment, analysis, and monitoring

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.

Through the first pillar, WFP contributed to a drought hotspot analysis, helping in providing estimates of vulnerable populations. WFP began to support the design of an urban preparedness targeting strategy by carrying out a literature review and contacting key informants. WFP conducted an urban integrated context analysis, aimed at gaining a better understanding of urban vulnerabilities in relation to the recurrence of major shocks and links between vulnerabilities. WFP also led and participated in a household economy outcome analysis conducted in southern Madagascar.

Under the second pillar, WFP continued collecting prices on a bi-monthly basis in 35 markets in the southern and south-eastern regions. Regular bulletins were produced and made available online on WFP's data visualization platform.^[1] The Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) division continued monitoring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security using near-real-time food security monitoring through remote phone surveys, completing 25,480 in 2021. Results are made available online through HungerMapLIVE and the Madagascar country dashboard, as well as weekly shared internal notes.^[2] Moreover, RAM assisted the Monitoring and Evaluation unit in setting up an impact assessment of the distribution of full rations in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 5 areas in November 2021. WFP began producing an early warning bulletin in December 2021 to guide and alert its operations, providing information about the food security situation, nutrition, climatic conditions (rainfall, vegetation, and drought), agro-silvopastoral campaign, and assistance.

Under the third pillar, WFP contributed to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in April and December 2021. The latter provided a contextual overview of the prolonged drought in southern Madagascar and projected how the situation will evolve over the next eight months. Due to the need for the IPC analysis, some major assessments, such as the Assessment of the Beginning of Agricultural Campaign and Food Security (EDCASA) and the post-harvest food security analysis that is part of the 2021 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) were conducted respectively in February 2021 and in October 2021. WFP supported the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in integrating food security into the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted in October/November 2021. Food security actors, through the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, the Cash Working Group, and the Madagascar Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC), also conducted a market assessment. The assessment evaluated the capacity of community and intra-community markets to respond to

additional needs (food and non-food) and the functionality of the main markets through WFP's Market Functional Index (MFI) in June 2021. The exercise helped WFP and its partners to determine the type of assistance best suited for certain locations at specific times.

Within the fourth pillar, WFP worked closely with the Madagascar VAC, hosted by the National Office for Disaster and Risk Management (BNGRC). WFP committed to strengthening its strategic alliance with BNGRC by providing financial and technical assistance in the preparation, design, implementation, and reporting of assessments and analysis. For example, a call centre is about to be placed inside the BNGRC via the support of WFP. 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. A partnership agreement is also in progress between WFP and the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) of Madagascar to facilitate the sharing of data, strengthen capacities, produce solid in-depth analysis, and consider proxy indicators of food security in large national assessments. Finally, WFP is working with the Government of Androy region to develop a digital platform to monitor humanitarian and development activities. The platform, financed by WFP, aims to strengthen collaboration, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making among UN entities, partner organizations, and the Government.

Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners

In 2021, WFP continued to reinforce its partnership with BNGRC, aiming to strengthen its capacity to effectively deliver timely, reliable, and equitable emergency services and supplies to affected populations. As part of this partnership, WFP conducted a capacity needs mapping exercise to analyze structural gaps in policy and legislation, as well as institutional effectiveness.

Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP supported a national pre-positioning strategy by developing a gap analysis procedure with the BNGRC to identify their pre-positioning operational needs. WFP collaborated with the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy (ESUPS) Steering Group to support the BNGRC to have a better overview of the stock available at the national level for better decision-making during preparedness activities. WFP initiated a collaboration with the University of Antananarivo to ensure institutional knowledge is retained within the BNGRC, which will continue in 2022.

WFP also provided support to the BNGRC in their transition period while taking the lead in the response to the emergency in the south in identifying logistics needs for their operation. Further, WFP continued providing bilateral on-demand supply chain services with storage locations in Toliara, Tamatave and Amboassary, supporting the wider humanitarian community, including UNICEF and *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF), to receive cargo required for the emergency response in the south.

Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners

To support the Government to improve emergency preparedness and response, as the lead agency of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP has continued to strengthen its partnership with the BNGRC in 2021 and reinforce its collaboration with different ministries, such as the Ministry of Telecommunication and the Ministry of Public Work.

Coordination and collaboration between local, governmental, and international partners are essential factors to avoid duplication and optimize efforts to better anticipate, prepare, and respond to complex crises. Through the ETC, WFP and the BNGRC organized and ran a workshop with stakeholders from the UN, NGOs, telecommunications operators, the national regulator, and various ministries to assess their capacity, input, contribution and needs. WFP also helped to run an emergency telecommunications preparedness simulation exercise to improve preparedness and response.

In 2021, clusters for ICT coordination in emergencies were established with WFP, the BNGRC, and the Ministry of Telecommunications. A drone sub-cluster was also established to enable the use of drones before, during and after emergencies. Finally, through the ETC, WFP conducted an IT needs assessment of partners for the emergency response in the south.

Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight services

In 2021, WFP made a budget revision to the Madagascar Country Strategic Plan to add a new UNHAS activity to strategic outcome 5. Recognizing that needs are rapidly rising and that humanitarian access is hampered by poor road networks, the intention of the revision was to ensure rapid access of humanitarian personnel to the most affected regions in the south and the delivery of essential lifesaving cargo to remote areas.

Since flight services launched on 09 August through December 2021, UNHAS transported 644 passengers and 1,448 kg of light cargo from 24 registered users (10 NGOs, nine UN agencies, four diplomatic missions and the Red Cross) to remote locations in southern Madagascar. UNHAS registers an overall satisfaction rate of 93.75 percent through a passenger satisfaction survey performed in December 2021.

Since the launch of the operation, UNHAS has also been working to improve the infrastructure of the airfields by performing marking refreshments, installing windsocks, rehabilitating runways, and is planning new rehabilitation interventions in 2022. UNHAS began operating flights to the Grand South of Madagascar in August 2021 with one dedicated 12-seater Cessna Grand Caravan aircraft, offering one weekly connection from the capital Antananarivo to four southern locations (Ambovombe, Fort Dauphin, Toliara, and Ampanihy) as well as ad-hoc flights. Given a growing demand from the humanitarian community, UNHAS launched a new schedule offering two additional regular destinations and an increased weekly flight frequency as of November 2021 to provide a second weekly rotation and add two new destinations, Bekily and Betroka.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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)	4
Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	0
Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners (activity category 10; modality: service delivery)	0

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Women face unequal challenges in Madagascar and are disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination, exploitation. They also face economic and political exclusion and can be exposed to gender-based violence (GBV). While gender inequality remains pronounced where social norms limit women's decision-making power and access to productive resources; progress was made through the enactment of the 27 August 2021 law (3003-029) which established the equal rights of men and women in the country.

Guided by the corporate Gender Action Plan, WFP is committed to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all its work and activities in Madagascar. In 2021, WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes were designed to empower women, with working conditions and hours scheduled to avoid overburdening women. WFP developed income-generating activities to empower groups of women and GBV survivors, focused on the processing of food products such as cassava, fish, and cacti.

Approximately one in three Malagasy women experience violence in her lifetime.^[1] Recognizing the gravity of the GBV situation in Madagascar, in 2021, WFP organized training on gender and GBV for staff, together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA). WFP also worked with UNFPA, the regional directorate for women's promotion, the non-governmental organization Bel Avenir Association, and local authorities in the region to celebrate the annual 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign. WFP also promoted gender equality and women's empowerment through various other events (International Women's Day, Rural Women's Day, African Women's Day, and People's Day) including exhibitions, women's products' trade fairs, and the awarding of prizes to the best women's groups.

In 2021, WFP worked to ensure that partners, local authorities, community leaders and beneficiaries were made aware of the gender component of WFP assistance. In its emergency response programming, WFP took measures to engage both women and men in beneficiary identification and selection, food distributions, cash transfers, and monitoring. WFP's nutrition and school meals programmes, skills training, and asset creation projects all also aimed to address the specific needs of women and girls. WFP collaborated with UNFPA to use mobile clinics for prenatal consultations and reproductive health during WFP's general food distributions in Tulear in the Atsimo-Andrefana region. WFP also provided sanitary napkin kits at distribution sites and public primary schools, helping to sensitize the community to menstrual health management.

WFP is 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. In 2021, WFP organized training sessions and the exchange of best practices in the south, involving women's cooperatives from different parts of the country.

Finally, in 2021, WFP's Regional Bureau for Southern Africa commissioned an evaluation of WFP's contribution to market development and food systems in six countries in Southern Africa, including Madagascar. The evaluation indicated a low level of involvement of women in the retail business in Madagascar and recommended that WFP take a transformative approach and identify strategies to strengthen women's engagement.

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

In 2021, WFP continued to implement and strengthen its protection actions to place the population, communities, and affected individuals at the heart of its activities in Madagascar. To reach this vulnerable population, WFP applies a targeting approach that uses different socio-economic criteria for households. Compared to 2020, in 2021 there was a marked improvement in the application of these criteria for targeting households receiving assistance from WFP, avoiding or minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors as much as possible. According to the results of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) from March 2021, half of the people surveyed were satisfied with how beneficiaries were selected. Dissatisfaction was primarily surveyed among non-beneficiaries, relating to being excluded from the list.

In the process of authenticating targeted beneficiaries, WFP continued to expand beneficiary registration via SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary management system. As some households were absent from the registration sessions, a catch-up registration session has been planned to ensure full registration.

Community feedback mechanism (CFM) options in Madagascar include a feedback hotline and a neutral complaints and reconciliation committee to provide beneficiaries with tools and options to express their opinions, complaints, and feedback. Some 1,092 cases were reported through the hotline in 2021, 11 percent from women. Complaints and feedback were mostly focused on the targeting method, requesting assistance, requesting information on distribution dates, and expressing gratitude. Twelve percent of men and 11 percent of women interviewed in the PDM had already provided feedback through the hotline, and 89 percent of men and 84 percent of women were satisfied with the way it was managed. The proportion of surveyed beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries who were aware of the hotline improved from 62 percent in February to 79 percent in August.

Apart from WFP's feedback hotline, community members can also express their opinions, complaints, and feedback to a neutral complaints and reconciliation committee. However, the March 2021 PDM revealed that more than a third of both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries surveyed were not aware that the committee existed. The roles of the committee have not yet been emphasized and remain misunderstood by community and committee members.

To increase integration, community participation and further involve beneficiaries, WFP is working to raise awareness of its CFM options. Posters of the toll-free hotline number were designed and distributed to all WFP offices to be displayed during distributions. Partners and monitoring staff worked to raise awareness about the use of the toll-free number before, during and after distributions. Poster designs will be shared with implementing partners so they can be used at all distribution points. WFP is also working with committee members to improve awareness of their roles and the proper procedures for handling and reconciling complaints. In addition, a complaints book has been set up at each distribution point so people can express their grievances, which are regularly monitored by WFP and cooperating partners to redirect or resolve problems.

In September 2021, WFP, with the support of the implementing partners, conducted an assessment of the distances travelled by beneficiaries to their respective food distribution points. As a result, new distribution points were created to reduce the distance travelled to a maximum of 5 to 7 km, and to prevent beneficiaries from encountering security issues when returning home. To ensure safety (before, during and after the distribution) and to respect social distancing due to the COVID-19 pandemic, beneficiaries were organized in waves, and by time or commune. During cash or food distributions, protection measures such as shelter, shade, drinking water, toilets, as well as COVID-19 related prevention measures such as handwashing were also observed.

Protection concerns were reported in some communities, including harassment and/or violence, disrespect for the vulnerable, evidence of cheating or disrespect for the local population by some implementing partners, and concerns around respecting social distancing and mask-wearing due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To address these problems, WFP participates in distributions as much as possible to monitor and provide beneficiaries with more information about the activities being implemented. WFP ran capacity-building sessions for cooperating partners, focusing on WFP's values and the general principles of humanitarian work. Sessions were also organized with cooperating partners following each PDM to share key results and identify lessons learned and recommendations. Each cooperating partner developed an action plan based on these sessions, which was then assessed for the next PDM.

Cooperating partners are also required to provide information as part of their field agreements. Beneficiaries are informed at least one week in advance of distributions, and the rations to be distributed are communicated verbally to households. In most communes, the ration is also indicated on posters.

Due to the extreme vulnerability of the local population, beneficiaries particularly women and girls are exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in exchange for food or other financial resources received from humanitarian actors. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points were trained on WFP's PSEA reporting mechanism to be able to monitor the situation in WFP intervention areas. Awareness-raising activities on PSEA will be carried out in the field with communities so that they are aware of their rights. Awareness posters were designed by UNFPA and UNICEF, reviewed and validated by the sector group and tested with beneficiaries by OCHA and UNFPA in Ambovombe.

During the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, WFP and UNFPA set up mobile clinics during WFP distributions to facilitate access to prenatal/post-natal consultations, family planning, and ultrasounds. At the same time, WFP and UNFPA passed on awareness messages about the protection of young girls/women against sexual exploitation and abuse, the intimate health of young girls in schools supported by WFP, and distributed sanitary napkin kits.

Environment

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

Madagascar faces a range of environmental challenges that affect the country's ability to ensure stable and sustainable food systems. Southern Madagascar is the region most affected, with a food crisis driven by the compounded effects of low, erratic, and delayed rainfall, vulnerable conditions in communities dependent on subsistence agriculture, and the economic impact of COVID-19. Other environmental challenges include sandstorms, desertification, recurrent cyclones, widespread flooding, and damaging landslides. Many households are therefore forced to adopt negative coping strategies in the face of such shocks and stressors, such as decapitalizing livelihood and selling household utensils to survive through various food crises.

In Madagascar, WFP is implementing food assistance for asset (FFA) projects and climate adaptation programmes that help communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate shocks. To ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations, WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards. In this context, in 2021, WFP conducted an environmental and social risk screening for its FFA projects to examine their potential environmental impact on the ground, water, fauna, flora, and human environment. As the FFA activities carried out in 2021 remain small in scale and do not generate major environmental risks, WFP conducted a simplified screening, aiming to identify if there would be any environmental impacts as the FFA projects are prepared, constructed, operated, and maintained. WFP's analysis and observations in the field, as well as discussions with the communities where the projects are being implemented, found that the projects will result in negligible environmental impacts. As such, the screening concluded that no major adverse environmental and social impacts were expected from the FFA activities in 2021.

Greening WFP operations in Madagascar

WFP started a water irrigation project for the drought-affected population in the Androy and Anosy regions of southern Madagascar in 2021. Irrigation and drinking water systems will be installed at eight sites in the districts of Ambovombe and Amboasary, providing water through boreholes equipped with submerged solar-powered pumps, along with elevated reinforced concrete reservoirs, standpipes, handwashing devices and water points for irrigation. The detailed studies for these sites and tender have been concluded and construction at three sites is now starting.

In addition, in 2021, WFP installed small solar-power water systems in three WFP field offices in Ampanihy, Bekily and Tsihombe to provide stable access to water for WFP staff. These systems are composed of a borehole, a solar pumping system, a reservoir, and a water distribution network. WFP also conducted an audit of the energy needs at its offices and launched a tender to procure solar energy systems for three offices in Ampanihy, Bekily and Ambovombe. The project will also improve the offices' current electrical systems to make them safer and more reliable and install LED lighting systems in warehouses to reduce energy consumption. The systems will be installed in 2022. Solar energy will allow offices to have a reliable and clean supply of electricity, reducing diesel consumption and CO₂ emissions while also promoting renewable energy technologies.

Ranobolee's story

Dune-fixing in Madagascar: A line in the sand for extreme weather

Fifty-four-year-old Ranobolee lives in Faux Cap, a picturesque village on the southernmost coast of Madagascar with her three grandchildren. Her only son has left the village with his wife.

Ranobolee is a fisherwoman. I used to fish very close to the coast a few years ago and there was a lot of fish. Now I need to go further to catch a few fish.

For Ranobolee, the sea is an important part of life it's long been her only source of income. However, she doesn't own a boat and the one she borrows is small, so she can't go very far out to sea where the fish are.

When the fishing is good, I can sustain the family needs for a week. Otherwise, I need to borrow money from my siblings and pay them back on the next good fishing days, she explains.

Most of her fishing is for selling but she keeps a small part for her family to eat. With the money she earns, she buys food and other essentials.

But climate shocks and especially drought is making Ranobolee's life hard.

I was living very close to the sea before, she says. Then the sand dunes emerged: I had to move. Swept in from dry areas inland, sand has invaded everything: fields, houses, schools, burying what were once lush, green stretches of land. It has engulfed entire villages forcing hundreds of people like Ranobolee to move away from the sea or risk having their homes subsumed.

WFP is working with people in Ranobolee's community on a sand dune-fixing project as part of a Food Assistance for Assets programming. This involves planting three kinds of flora adapted to sand and drought, whose roots sink into the sand and stop dunes from moving.

Ranobolee participated in the project. I was planting sisal to stop the progression of dunes on houses. Now, I feel protected, Ranobolee says.

But the sand and wind movements are not the only symptoms of extreme weather worsened by climate change in this part of the world. The sea itself is changing and fishing conditions have deteriorated. People like Ranobolee, whose livelihoods once relied on fishing, have had to switch to agriculture. However, cassava and maize fields are no longer as productive as before due to a lack of rainfall. The effects of these climate shocks put her at risk of food insecurity.

Ranobolee's situation started to change when she received WFP-donated rations of rice, pulses and oil. WFP assistance enabled her to meet her own immediate food needs, as well as her family's, while enabling the community to implement activities that build resilience capacities to shocks and stressors.

Since 2017, WFP has helped communities to fix 36,200 hectares of sand dunes in southern Madagascar. WFP is currently considering the possibility of extending this project to other coastal areas in the country.

Data Notes

Overview

The estimated number of persons with disabilities among WFP's total beneficiaries in Madagascar in 2021 was calculated using the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average.

The data source for the SDG Indicators is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in Madagascar in 2018: <https://weshare.unicef.org/Folder/2AM408PU06GQ>

The SDG-related indicator "Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes" was calculated by combining the number of children and pregnant and lactating women who were treated through WFP's prevention of stunting programmes in 2021. The indicator "Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)" was calculated by combining the number of children and pregnant and lactating women who were treated through WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programmes in 2021. The indicator "Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)" was calculated based on the number of children treated for moderate acute malnutrition by WFP in 2021.

The actual number of Asset Creation and Livelihood beneficiaries is significantly lower than planned because of restrictions on public gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, activities could only start once restrictions were lifted in October 2021.

[1] IPC, Madagascar Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, April-December 2021.

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Food_Insecurity_2021AprDec_Report_English.pdf

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank, Poverty & Equity Data Portal, Madagascar. <https://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/mdg>

[2] UNDP, Human Development Index 2020. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/latest-human-development-index-ranking>

[3] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb4474en/online/cb4474en.html>

[4] World Bank, Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) – Madagascar, 2020. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.TBS.INCD?locations=MG>

[5] OCHA, Global Humanitarian Overview 2022. <https://gho.unocha.org/madagascar>

[6] WFP, Climate magnifies hunger in Madagascar, 2 November 2021.

<https://www.wfp.org/news/climate-magnifies-hunger-madagascar-forecasted-poor-rains-bring-dread-and-despair>

[7] IPC, Madagascar Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, April-December 2021.

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Food_Insecurity_2021AprDec_Report_English.pdf

[8] WFP, Madagascar Price Tracking Bulletin, December 2021. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000136083/download/>

[9] African Development Bank Group, Madagascar Economic Outlook 2021. <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/madagascar/madagascar-economic-outlook>

[10] UNESCO Madagascar, Analysis of Out-of-School Children Data and the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Madagascar, 4 March 2021.

<https://en.unesco.org/news/school-exclusion-madagascar-during-covid-19>

[11] INSTAT Madagascar, Cinquième Enquête Démographique et de Santé (EDSMD-V), November 2021.

<https://www.instat.mg/p/cinquieme-enquete-demographique-et-de-sante-edsmd-v-indicateurs-cles-novembre-2021>

Strategic outcome 01

Gender and Age Marker: Gender and Age considerations were fully implemented into the preparation and implementation of all activities under Strategic Objective 1, reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Equitable participation was required both in focus group discussions and during household surveys, which were systematically analyzed by gender and age. Cooperating partners integrated gender into community awareness sessions, integrating masculinity positive, behavioral change, and issues of gender-based violence. Through strategic outcome 1 activities, women are actively making decisions at local, household and school levels, managing the food and cash that WFP distributes to purchase fresh food at local markets.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (food assistance for assets) has zero actual beneficiaries because food assistance for assets activities under strategic outcome 1 were implemented through food transfers instead of cash-based transfers in 2021 due to limited resources.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based/food transfers (HIV/TB care & treatment): The total number of beneficiaries assisted under HIV/TB Care and Treatment is lower than planned because of a lack of funding. WFP planned to expand TB/HIV interventions in the South East region of the country, planning to reach 40,000 beneficiaries. Due to lack of funding, this expansion was not possible, and actual 2021 beneficiaries correspond to the achievements in three southern regions only.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - Students (primary schools) (School feeding (on-site) has zero actual beneficiaries because WFP is currently revising its school feeding for emergencies intervention in the south, particularly in Atsimo Andrefana region, after a request from the Government. A programmatic model has been developed which is currently being revised for potential implementation from February 2022.

[1] OCHA, Madagascar - Grand Sud Flash Appeal, January 2021 - May 2022 (Revised in June 2021).

<https://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/madagascar-grand-sud-flash-appeal-january-2021-may-2022-revised-june-2021>

Strategic outcome 02

Gender and Age Marker: With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) coding of 4, strategic outcome 2 activities aim to improve gender equality, including across age groups. School performance and enrolment data were disaggregated by gender and age, systematically used to target gender and age-specific problems in the event of a decline in performance or attendance rates. To address gender inequalities, WFP sought to support girls' access to education. WFP facilitated access to services for and raised awareness about the protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including information on safe and healthy sexual practices. WFP raised awareness of child marriage through campaigns and information sessions that engaged and sensitized school cooks, school feeding committees and local authorities. In collaboration with UNFPA, WFP raised awareness about the intimate health of young girls in schools and provided kits of sanitary napkins. WFP's school feeding programmes also worked to improve the place of women in society. According to the 2021 inventory exercise, 56 percent of local committee management are women, 38 percent of committee presidents are women, and 98 percent of cooks are women.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers and A.3: Cash-based transfers have zero beneficiaries because the distribution of cash has been delayed to February 2022 due to staff turnover at WFP and the Ministry of National Education. Cash-based transfer programming for school feeding started in November 2021 using a hybrid model programme (cash and food) in Atsimo Andrefana, Haut Plateaux, and south-east regions. To date, jointly with the Government, WFP has: (i) identified schools suitable for the programme, (ii) sensitized schools to home-grown school feeding, (iii) trained staff from the Ministry of Education and school management on home-grown school feeding, and (iv) trained schools on the management of school feeding programme.

Retention rate: WFP was unable to follow up on the retention rate outcome indicator in 2020 or 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the closure of schools and travel restrictions.

Strategic outcome 03

Gender and Age Marker: The nutrition services delivered through strategic outcome 3 target women (PLW-G and women's group associations) and children (aged 6-23 months and schoolchildren). Gender and age considerations were well reflected in the strategy and delivery of nutrition services, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Strategic outcome 3 activities mobilized women as cooks to prepare the school meals; helped to keep girls in school through the provision of school meals; engaged both parents in SBCC activities, helping to promote gender equality and addressing gender gaps; and trained women farmers in vegetable preservation techniques.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (prevention of stunting) has zero actual beneficiaries because prevention of stunting activities were implemented with food transfers instead of cash-based transfers in 2021. The cash for nutrition feasibility study, which will lead to the implementation of stunting prevention activities through cash-based transfers, encountered delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Study results became available at the end of 2021; the corresponding cash for nutrition strategy is now being drafted and a pilot using cash-based transfers will be carried out in 2022. The total number of actual prevention of stunting beneficiaries is lower than planned because funding discussions took most of 2021. Distributions in five communes in Amboasary district started in early 2022, so numbers are expected to increase next year.

The proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet outcome is zero because the frequency of meals and diet diversity was not met in 2021 due to the drought and socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The last post-distribution monitoring in December 2021 indicated that most children consume between one and two food categories (instead of 5), mostly breast milk (55 percent), cereals and tubers (89 percent) and flesh food (protein and specialized nutritious foods) (36 percent).

Gender-disaggregated data is unavailable for the targets for the outcome indicator "Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)" because the baseline is based on non-disaggregated data from the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD).

[1] World Bank, Prevalence of anemia among children (% of children ages 6-59 months) – Madagascar, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ANM.CHLD.ZS?locations=MG>,

[2] INSTAT Madagascar, Cinquième Enquête Démographique et de Santé (EDSMD-V), November 2021.

<https://www.instat.mg/p/cinquieme-enquete-demographique-et-de-sante-edsmd-v-indicateurs-cles-novembre-2021>

Strategic outcome 04

Gender and Age Marker: With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) coding of 4, strategic outcome 4 activities focused on promoting gender equality and paid attention to age groups. Gender and age analyses were conducted and integrated into the results-based documents (through post-distribution monitoring, surveys, and other assessments). Under strategic outcome 4, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Population and UNFPA to empower women through income-generating activities, as well as in the psychological, legal and reintegration follow-up of GBV victims and survivors.

The Output "A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (Food assistance for asset)" had zero actual beneficiaries because food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under strategic outcome 4 were implemented through cash-based transfers instead of food transfers in 2021 due to limited resources. However, 46 mt of food transfers were made through WFP's social protection response to support smallholder agricultural market activities, integrated into a FFA project to construct a dam and secondary canals in the south of Madagascar, recorded under strategic outcome 1. The total actual number of food assistance for asset beneficiaries is significantly lower than planned because of restrictions on public gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, activities could only start once restrictions were lifted in October 2021.

The Output "G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP - G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)" is appearing as 0 because premiums were paid in November 2020 at the beginning of the lean season to cover against yield losses in 2021. The November 2021 premium payment was delayed to 2022.

The Outcome "Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks" is showing as blank because data is unavailable for 2021. WFP has begun to implement the climate insurance activity that aims to improve communities' capacity to manage climate shocks and risks, and data will be collected following the harvest season in April 2022.

Strategic outcome 05

Gender and Age Marker: WFP improved gender integration into Activity 5 (provide support to government and partners for assessment, analysis, and monitoring). Gender and age analysis was done and was integrated into evidence documents. WFP provided a guide for cooperating partners to make activities gender sensitive, trying to respond to and address inequalities related to social standards, gender-based violence, child marriage, early pregnancy, access to economic opportunities, and women's disproportionate work burden. Activities 6 (provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners) 7 (provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners), and 8 (provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight services) all received a Gender and Age Marker score of 0, as gender and age analysis was not taken into account. WFP is firmly committed to integrate gender and age analysis for these activities over the next year.

[1] WFP DataViz, <https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org>.

[2] HungerMapLIVE, <https://hungermap.wfp.org>.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNFPA Madagascar, Human rights and gender equality. <https://madagascar.unfpa.org/en/topics/human-rights-gender-equality-1>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	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	24,352	6,309	30,661	
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	215,284	153,522	368,806	
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 (micronutrient programmes)	Number	65,153	70,018	135,171	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,195,266	823,749	69%
	female	1,365,785	877,019	64%
	total	2,561,051	1,700,768	66%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	247,536	121,817	49%
	female	241,256	126,394	52%
	total	488,792	248,211	51%
24-59 months	male	144,023	130,714	91%
	female	148,117	135,441	91%
	total	292,140	266,155	91%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	283,085	186,372	66%
	female	294,799	193,072	65%
	total	577,884	379,444	66%
12-17 years	male	140,648	103,809	74%
	female	186,493	103,629	56%
	total	327,141	207,438	63%
18-59 years	male	379,974	281,037	74%
	female	495,120	318,483	64%
	total	875,094	599,520	69%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,561,051	1,700,768	66%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	480,940	102,382	21%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	27,500	17,500	63%
Prevention of Malnutrition	371,750	264,296	71%
School-Based Programmes	312,361	256,438	82%
Treatment of Malnutrition	178,000	154,669	86%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,328,500	1,246,628	93%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	451	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,867	2,441	131%
LNS	2,344	2,049	87%
Maize	35,955	1,101	3%
Maize Meal	0	2,426	-
Peas	315	971	308%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	27	-
Rice	2,417	30,613	1,266%
Sorghum/Millet	0	6,652	-
Split Peas	5,444	4,142	76%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	3,543	3,485	98%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	7,153	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	22	0	2%
Rice	500	4,693	939%
Split Peas	1,640	974	59%
Vegetable Oil	547	338	62%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,341	426	32%
LNS	296	65	22%
Vegetable Oil	134	43	32%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	0	6	-
Maize	2,880	0	0%
Peas	115	0	0%
Rice	960	40	4%
Split Peas	461	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	336	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	11,829,280	13,578,609	115%
Cash	934,080	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	2,784,000	711,650	26%
Value voucher transfer for services	96,000	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	2,650,500	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 emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	81,840	0
			Male	78,630	0
			Total	160,470	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	146,114	262,030
			Male	140,386	251,755
			Total	286,500	513,785
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	20,400	5,222
			Male	19,600	5,018
			Total	40,000	10,240
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	81,840	38,994
			Male	78,630	37,463
			Total	160,470	76,457
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	531,420	457,276
			Male	510,580	439,347
			Total	1,042,000	896,623
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	96,116	76,160
			Male	105,384	83,504
			Total	201,500	159,664
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	66,516	65,153
			Male	71,484	70,018
			Total	138,000	135,171
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	65,250	73,971
			Total	65,250	73,971
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,200	0
			Male	4,800	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	3,150	4,454
			Male	4,850	6,852
			Total	8,000	11,306
A.2: Food transfers			MT	51,886	54,358
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,829,280	13,578,609

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in the south benefit from enhanced Government capacity to support an integrated, shock and gender responsive social protection system that identifies and meets their basic food and nutrition needs					
General Distribution					
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	4	8	
D: Crisis-affected communities benefit from the creation and early recovery of assets to restore their livelihoods					
Food assistance for asset					

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	59	118
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	4.76	9.52
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	1	2

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 2 of age - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	33.9	≥70	≥70	73.1	55.64	44.8	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	73.5	≥75	≥75	53.4	41	93.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Malnourished Children - Location: Androy - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	4.6	<15	<15	2.7	4	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.4	<3	<3	0.1	0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	12	<15	<15	11.1	8	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	83	≥75	≥75	86	87	84	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TB/HIV affected people - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	74	≥85	≥75	93	90.9	80	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Androy - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	22.02	≤11.01	<17.62	16	20.08	17	WFP survey
	Male	22.72	≤11.36	<18.18	15	19.57	15.4	WFP survey
	Overall	22.43	≤11.22	<17.94	15	19.79	16.1	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.4	≥4	≥4	4	3	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≥4	≥4	4	3	3.6	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≥4	≥4	4	3	3.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	≥63.3	≥41.28	20	26.48	22	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	≥58.55	≥33.68	21	26.52	27.4	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥59.75	≥35.6	20.7	26.5	24.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42.9	≤21.45	≥34.32	49.2	34.99	39.4	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≤21.1	≥33.76	25	37.73	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	42.4	≤21.2	≥33.92	52.1	36.57	41	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.5	≤15.25	<24.4	30.6	38.53	38.7	WFP survey
	Male	40.7	≤20.35	<32.56	54	35.75	30.1	WFP survey
	Overall	38.1	≤19.05	<30.48	27.2	36.93	34.1	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	91.2	≤45.6	<72.96	84.1	11	94.4	WFP survey
	Male	86.8	≤43.4	<69.44	85.1	11	93.9	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≤44.5	<71.2	84.7	11	94.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.08	≤1.54	<2.46	3.29	4	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	3.75	≤1.88	<3	3.7	4	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.48	≤1.74	<2.78	3.53	4	4.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Androy - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	≥50.85	≥21.36	0.5	11	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.8	≥51.4	≥22.24	0.4	11	0.2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≥51.15	≥21.84	0.4	9	0.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.5	≥60.25	≥36.4	0.2	0.14	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	20.6	≥60.3	≥36.48	0.5	0.42	10.6	WFP survey
	Overall	20.6	≥60.3	≥36.48	0.4	0.31	9.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.6	≥62.3	≥39.68	2.3	5.55	13.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.4	≥66.2	≥45.92	3.6	7.3	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≥64.6	≥43.36	3.1	6.55	15.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.7	≤40.35	<64.56	88.8	82.61	85	WFP survey
	Male	78.8	≤39.4	<63.04	84.3	78.58	84.5	WFP survey
	Overall	79.6	≤39.8	<63.68	86.1	80.3	84.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	≤14.55	<23.28	81.2	78.28	43.5	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	≤13.4	<21.44	77.2	73	36.8	WFP survey
	Overall	27.7	≤13.85	<22.16	78.9	75.25	40	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.4	≤25.2	<40.32	99.5	99.2	63.7	WFP survey
	Male	52.8	≤26.4	<42.24	98.7	98.2	56.9	WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≤25.9	<41.44	99	98.6	59.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.6	≤8.8	≥14.08	10.7	16.66	15	WFP survey
	Male	18.4	≤9.2	≥14.72	15.3	20.34	15.3	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	≤9.05	≥14.48	13.4	18.77	15.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.3	≤23.15	≥37.04	16.5	16.16	43.1	WFP survey
	Male	40.8	≤20.4	≥32.64	19.1	19.69	45.6	WFP survey
	Overall	43.1	≤21.55	≥34.48	18.1	18.19	44.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	≤14.55	≥23.28	0.2	0.6	28	WFP survey
	Male	26.6	≤13.3	≥21.28	0.8	1.3	32.5	WFP survey
	Overall	27.6	≤13.8	≥22.08	0.6	1.04	30.4	WFP survey

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 effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,334	0
			Male	334	0
			Total	1,668	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	16,480	0
			Male	15,212	0
			Total	31,692	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,160	8,572
			Male	2,790	2,143
			Total	13,950	10,715
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	137,827	127,776
			Male	127,224	117,947
			Total	265,051	245,723
A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,861	6,005
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	934,080	0

Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
School feeding (on-site)					
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	2	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Pre and Primary School aged children - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	67	91.48	82	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Overall	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				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	46,000 46,000	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,963 6,537 12,500	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	4,375 4,375	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	11,210 12,290 23,500	5,755 6,309 12,064
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	18,625 18,625	18,597 18,597
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,771	534
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,650,500	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Targeted populations benefit from integrated SBCC that help to improve nutrition, health and reproductive health practices				
Prevention of stunting				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	428	856

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 2 of Age - Location: Atsimo Andrefana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	5.8	≥50	≥30.02	0	8	18.82	WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 2 of age - Location: Atsimo Andrefana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	83.4	≥80	≥70	81	91.9		WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female				100			WFP survey
	Male				94.5			WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	95	80.5		WFP survey

Target Group: Children under 2 of age - Location: Atsimo Andrefana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	3.8	≥50	≥22.3	10.8	16.4	12.03 WFP survey

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 **Resilience Building**

Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	2,805	2,805
		Insurance	Male	2,695	2,695
		Climate Actions	Total	5,500	5,500
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	40,800	13,222
			Male	39,200	12,703
			Total	80,000	25,925
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	14,024	8,924
		Insurance	Male	13,476	8,576
		Climate Actions	Total	27,500	17,500
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	40,800	0
			Male	39,200	0
			Total	80,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,752	46
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,784,000	711,650
			US\$	96,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	33.8	67.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	356	508
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	2,750	4,960
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	50	100
G: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit from insurance services and skills				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	67
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	0
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	17,500	17,500
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	471,000	350,000
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	17,500	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Resilience communes - Location: Atsimo Atsinanana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	63.9	≥80	≥68	33.3			WFP survey
	Male	75.9	≥80	≥77	34.6			WFP survey
	Overall	72.7	≥80	≥75	34			WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.2	≥66.1	≥34.63	20.3	39.3	31.9	WFP survey
	Male	25.2	≥62.6	≥40.16	23.8	31.8	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	≥63.13	≥41.01	22.2	33.8	38.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.5	≥17.75	≥39.53	52.1	57.4	54.9	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	≥18.55	≥29.68	50	63.5	49.6	WFP survey
	Overall	36.87	≥18.44	≥29.5	51	61.9	50.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	<16.15	<25.84	27.6	3.3	13.2	WFP survey
	Male	37.7	<18.85	<30.16	26.2	4.7	9.3	WFP survey
	Overall	36.87	<18.44	<29.5	26.8	4.3	10.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥80	≥50			10	Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food expenditure share	Female	91.2	≤45.6	≤72.96	47.9	93.4		WFP survey
	Male	86.8	≤43.4	≤69.44	45.3	91.2		WFP survey
	Overall	89	≤44.5	≤71.2	46.6	91.8		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.52	≤1.26	≤2.02	5	1	3.1	WFP survey
	Male	2.61	≤1.31	≤2.09	5	2	3.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2.6	≤1.3	≤2.08	5	2	3.3	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	60	≥80	≥70	87	96		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.5	<7.75	<12.4	19	13	11.7	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<8.55	<13.68	20	14	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	<8.15	<13.04	20	14	9.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	3.8	≥50	≥22.3	12.3	55.6	12.03	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	76	≥80	≥80	54	9	76	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	648,879	≥980,000	≥649,107	99,211.63	100,300	494,566	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,140	≥1,710	≥1,368	122.5	120	869	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.9	≥70	≥60	17	15	23.34	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	29.1	<10	≤20	18	16	13.85	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≤20	≥20	64	69	62.81	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Cookers and Schools managers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	55	=50	=50	57	73	80	WFP
	Male	45	=50	=50	43	27	20	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Aged Children - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	55	≥50	≥50	56	45	52	WFP
	Male	45	≥50	≥50	44	55	48	programme
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School aged children - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	65	≥50	≥50	56.69		66	WFP programme monitoring
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Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100		100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		99.8	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98	99.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable population - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	77	≥90	≥77	95			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥90	≥77	95			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥90	≥77	95			WFP programme monitoring

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

Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	80	≥95	≥90	78	88	90	Secondary data
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	61	≥90	≥90	80		87.3	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥90	≥90	82		90.6	WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥90	≥90	81	84	89.1	WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	≥70	75	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Tsiory Ny Aina Andriantsoarana

A WFP-assisted smallholder farmer watering a vegetable garden in drought-affected southern Madagascar.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

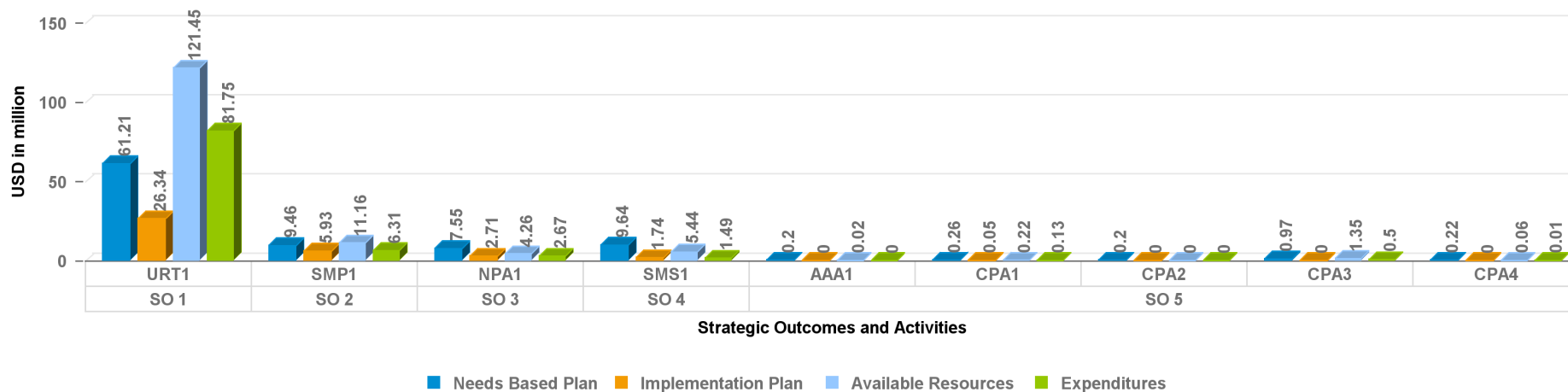
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
CPA2	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
CPA3	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA4	Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian 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 effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy
SMS1	Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks
URT1	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	61,206,653	26,340,953	121,445,566	81,752,767
	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 effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	9,456,469	5,925,792	11,160,881	6,310,006
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			33	
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			70,663,123	32,266,745	132,606,480	88,062,773
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	7,553,764	2,712,387	4,263,413	2,673,999
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	203,984	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,553,764	2,712,387	4,467,397	2,673,999

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks	9,642,874	1,739,372	5,440,045	1,491,451
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	20,000	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			9,642,874	1,739,372	5,460,045	1,491,451
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	204,870	0	24,022	0
		Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	256,262	47,200	221,475	130,628

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	200,000	0	0	0
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	965,351	0	1,348,567	502,774
		Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	224,433	0	64,331	12,314
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,850,917	47,200	1,658,395	645,715
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,628,480	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,628,480	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,710,677	36,765,704	146,820,797	92,873,938
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,576,585	2,286,248	7,442,427	2,569,339
Total Direct Costs			93,287,262	39,051,951	154,263,224	95,443,277
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,048,502	2,538,377	6,528,312	6,528,312
Grand Total			99,335,764	41,590,328	160,791,537	101,971,589



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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

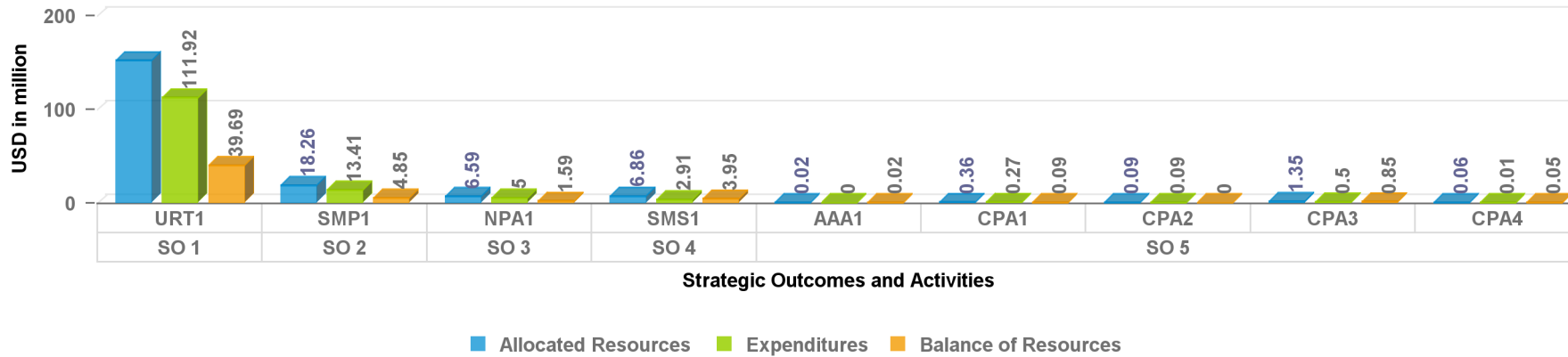
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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
AAA1	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services
CPA1	Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
CPA2	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
CPA3	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA4	Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian 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 effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy
SMS1	Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks
URT1	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	103,764,309	125,375,333	26,235,188	151,610,521	111,917,722	39,692,799
	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 effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	21,737,781	18,258,882	0	18,258,882	13,408,007	4,850,875
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	33	0	33	0	33
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			125,502,090	143,634,248	26,235,188	169,869,436	125,325,730	44,543,707

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	16,100,087	6,593,036	0	6,593,036	5,003,621	1,589,414
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	203,984	0	203,984	0	203,984
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			16,100,087	6,797,020	0	6,797,020	5,003,621	1,793,398

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	Provide support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks	16,769,545	6,856,865	0	6,856,865	2,908,270	3,948,594
		Non Activity Specific	0	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			16,769,545	6,876,865	0	6,876,865	2,908,270	3,968,594
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	2,102,412	360,504	0	360,504	269,657	90,847

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	1,300,000	92,572	0	92,572	92,572	0
		Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	224,433	64,331	0	64,331	12,314	52,018
		Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	447,930	24,022	0	24,022	0	24,022

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	965,351	1,348,567	0	1,348,567	502,774	845,793
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)			5,040,127	1,889,997	0	1,889,997	877,317	1,012,680
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,628,480	0	2,628,480	0	2,628,480
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,628,480	0	2,628,480	0	2,628,480
Total Direct Operational Cost			163,411,849	161,826,609	26,235,188	188,061,797	134,114,938	53,946,859
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,557,998	9,391,690	853,779	10,245,469	5,372,381	4,873,088
Total Direct Costs			172,969,846	171,218,300	27,088,967	198,307,267	139,487,319	58,819,947
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			11,227,870	9,958,251		9,958,251	9,958,251	0
Grand Total			184,197,716	181,176,551	27,088,967	208,265,518	149,445,570	58,819,947

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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