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Madagascar

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In Madagascar, WFP seeks to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition through the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan. In 2022, WFP had a meaningful impact on the lives of 2.5 million food insecure people (51 percent female, 49 percent male), who benefited from an array of food assistance and nutrition activities implemented in support of the Government and in collaboration with a broad range of humanitarian and development stakeholders.

Madagascar continued to face an acute food crisis in 2022 as a result of a prolonged drought, two cyclones and two tropical storms in close succession, as well as the convergence of numerous shocks such as sandstorms, locust invasions, plant infestations, the socioeconomic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global food crisis. Recognizing the exacerbation of the situation, WFP maintained a strategic focus on Madagascar to sustain its response capacities through staff deployment and the allocation of additional resources for an expansion of activities.

Thanks to the assistance provided by WFP and partners, famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5) previously experienced in 2021 were averted, and emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) did not increase further [1]. WFP assisted 1.46 million people (51 percent females, 49 percent males) in ten drought-affected districts in Southern Madagascar with food assistance and cash-based transfers. In cyclone and flood-affected areas, WFP also assisted 589,000 beneficiaries (51 percent females, 49 percent males) through in-kind food assistance to 152,000 people and cash-based transfers to 436,000 people.

In 2022, WFP expanded its moderate acute malnutrition programme from 385 to 998 treatment centres, treating 161,000 children under the age of five for acute malnutrition, adopting an integrated approach to malnutrition prevention and integrating nutrition-specific treatments with food diversification activities [2].

WFP is the country's largest school meals provider, ensuring that 280,000 children in 990 public schools receive diversified and nutritious food for improved education, food security, nutritional status, and health outcomes. WFP laid the foundation for a strong national home-grown school feeding model to serve as a social security mechanism for children, garnering financial support from international financial institutions.

WFP enrolled 155,000 (51 percent females, 49 percent males) beneficiaries of food assistance in early recovery activities targeted at creating assets. This was to promote early livelihood recovery and support communities in strengthening their resilience to shocks.

WFP strengthened its partnerships with national and local governments, local communities, the private sector, and other UN agencies to ensure the distribution of unconditional resource transfers, strengthen national and local capacities and capabilities, and reinforce the application of early warning systems and anticipatory actions. This included rehabilitating the national operations centre and establishing a call center to manage emergency and crisis responses; provide food insecurity early warning data and information products; and establishing a common community feedback mechanism that allows anyone to provide feedback on the received assistance.

WFP activated the shock responsive social protection approach, in collaboration with the Ministry of Population and Social Protection, providing ration top-ups in the form of cash-based transfers or in-kind commodities. This assistance benefited 390,000 severely food insecure individuals in Madagascar's Great South and Great Southeast (51 percent female, 49 percent male).

WFP supported Government's actions in agricultural adaptation to climatic shocks. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to design and implement the Global Summit roadmap on food systems strengthening for an enhanced support to the National Strategy on Food Self-sufficiency. WFP also purchased local fortified food for the first time for its nutritional programmes.

The number of flights and destinations served by WFP-operated United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) were increased from nine to eleven, and its weekly flights from two to four to address the growing needs of the humanitarian community

Generous contributions from donors allowed WFP to serve beneficiaries quickly and effectively in response to drought and cyclones. WFP received timely support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and increased donations from private donors and foundations. Advanced financing, WFP's Immediate Response Account, and the Global Commodity Management Facility also played critical roles in enabling WFP's operations in Madagascar.

2,822,460

Total beneficiaries in 2022



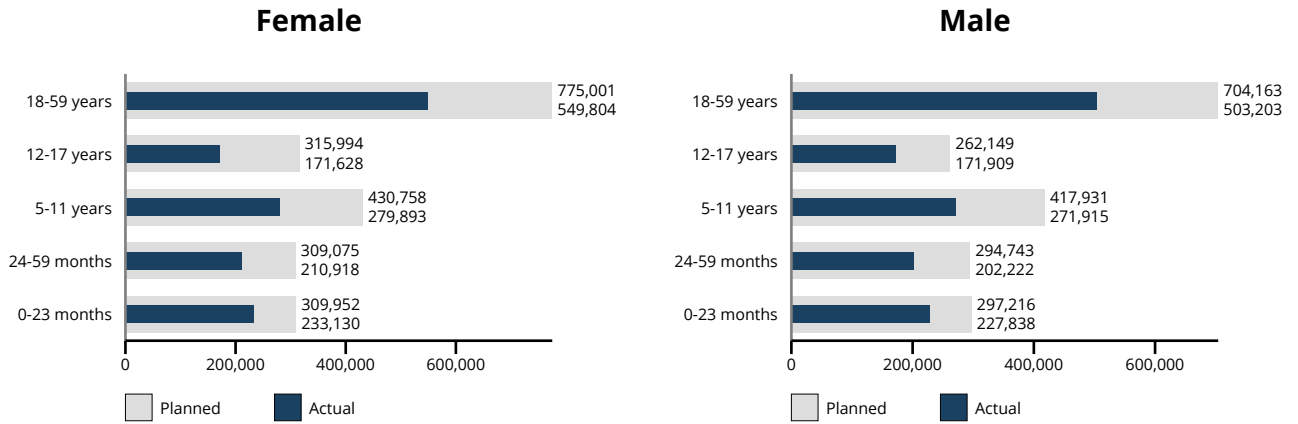
51% female



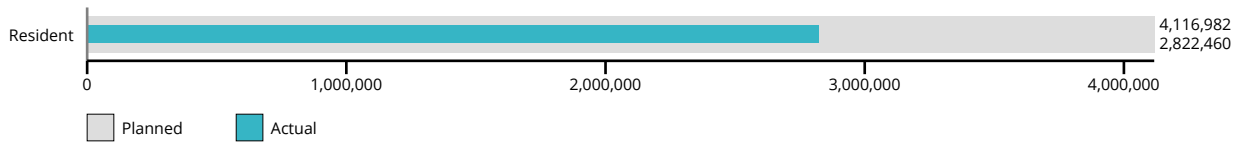
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 400,356 (52% Female, 48% Male)

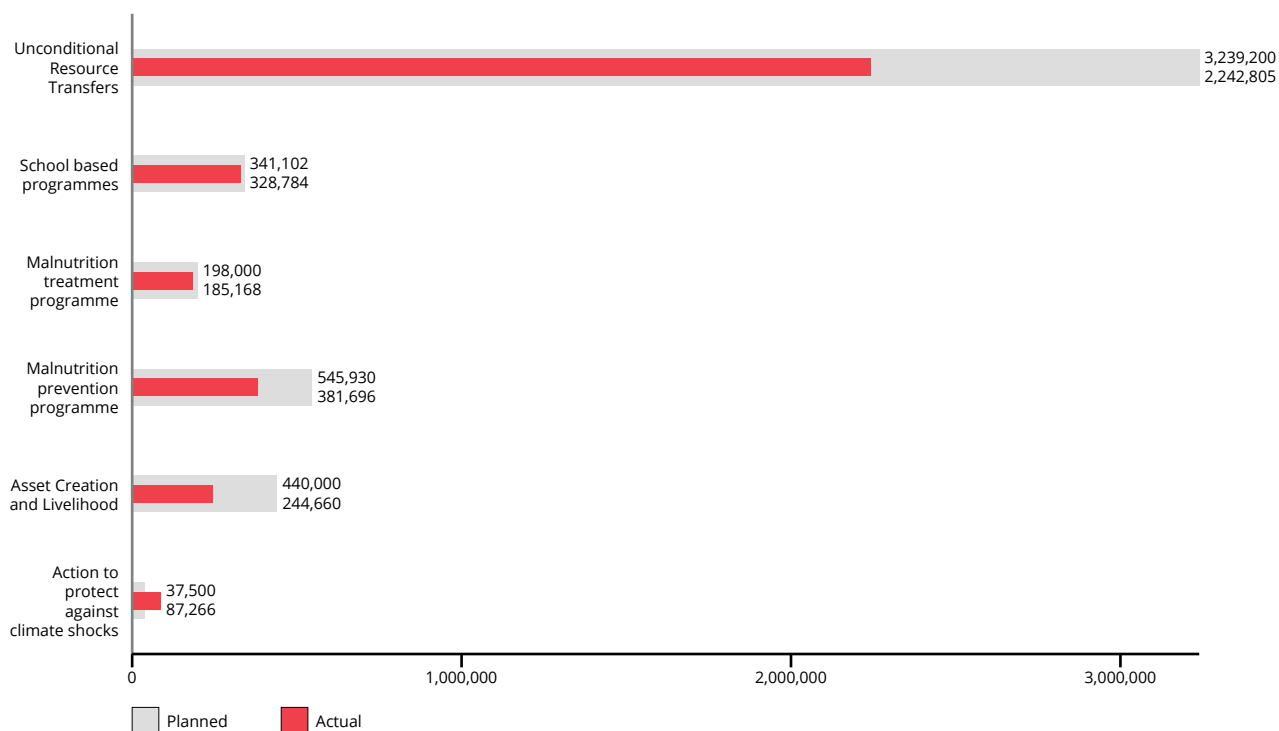
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



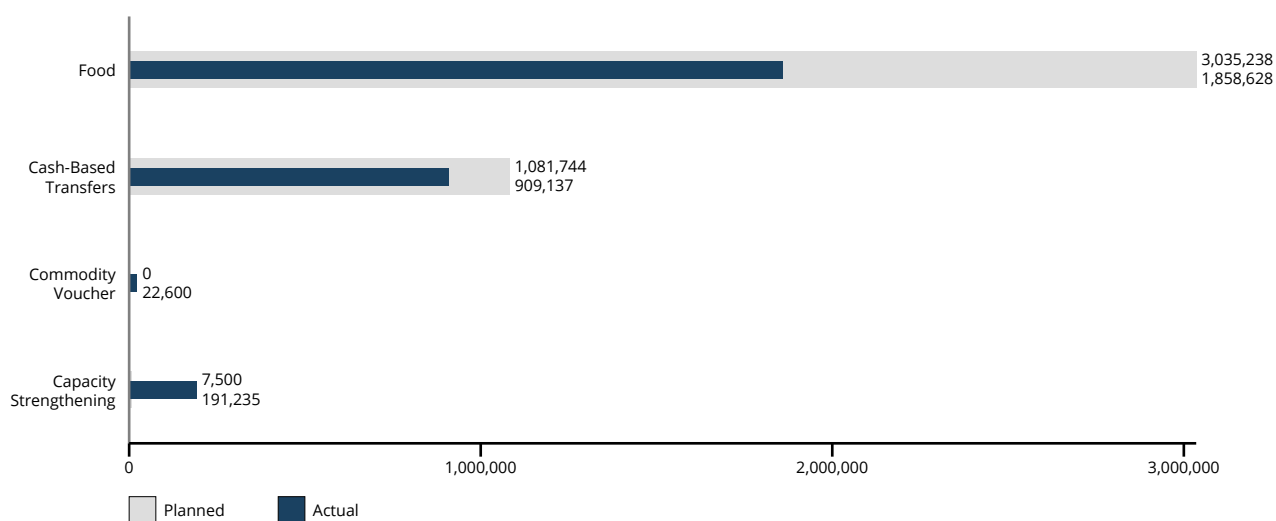
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



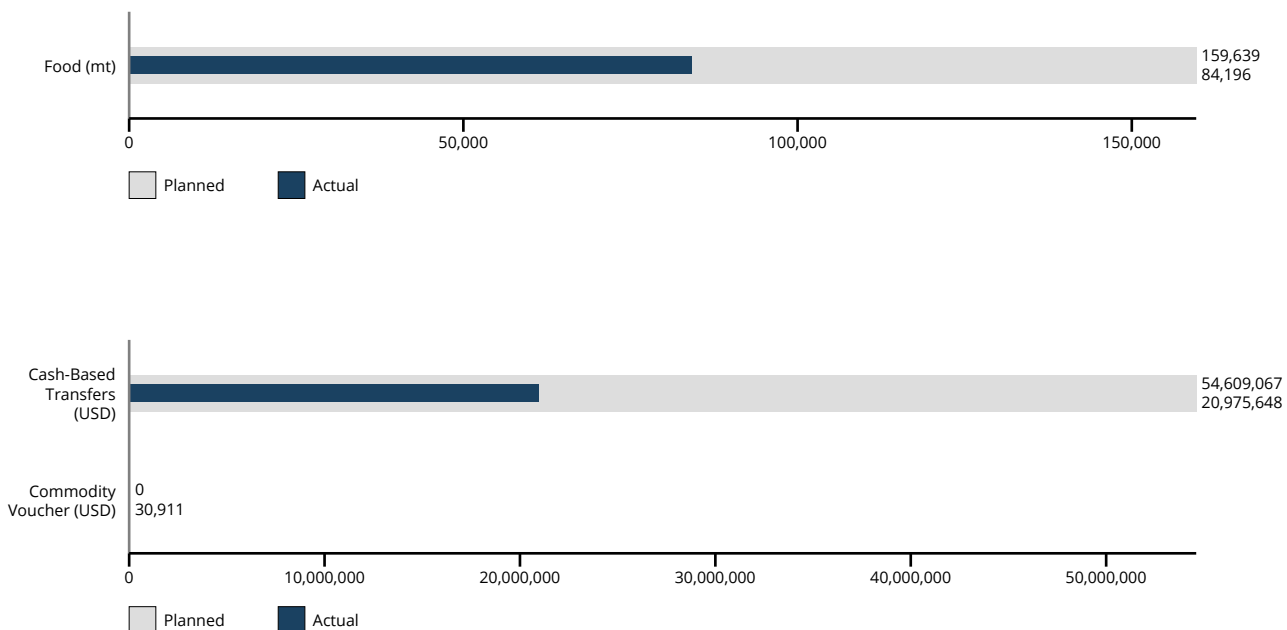
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



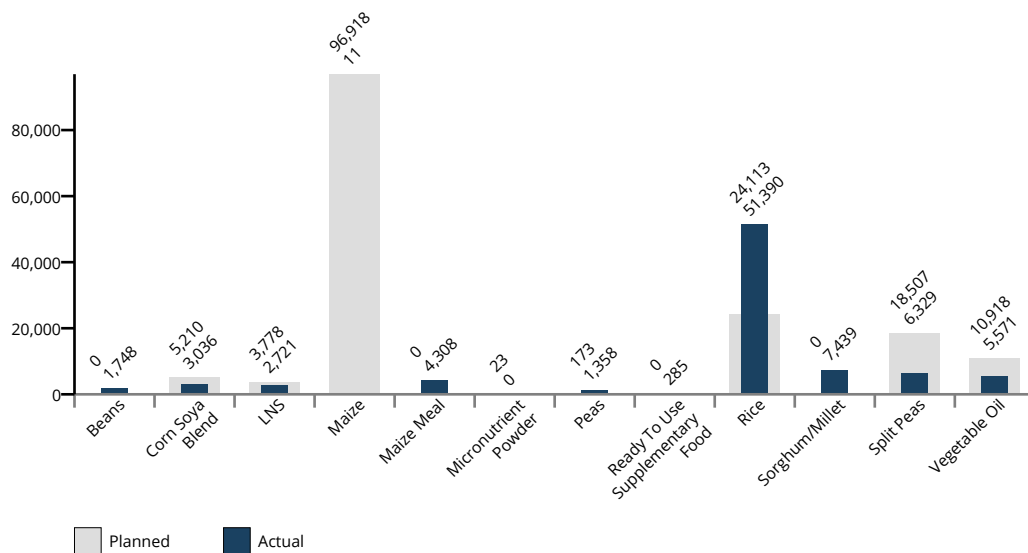
Beneficiaries by Modality



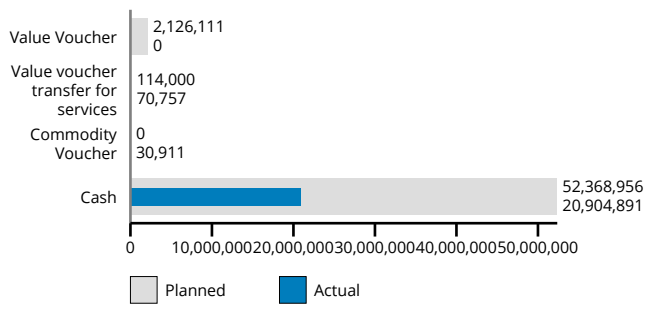
Total Transfers by Modality



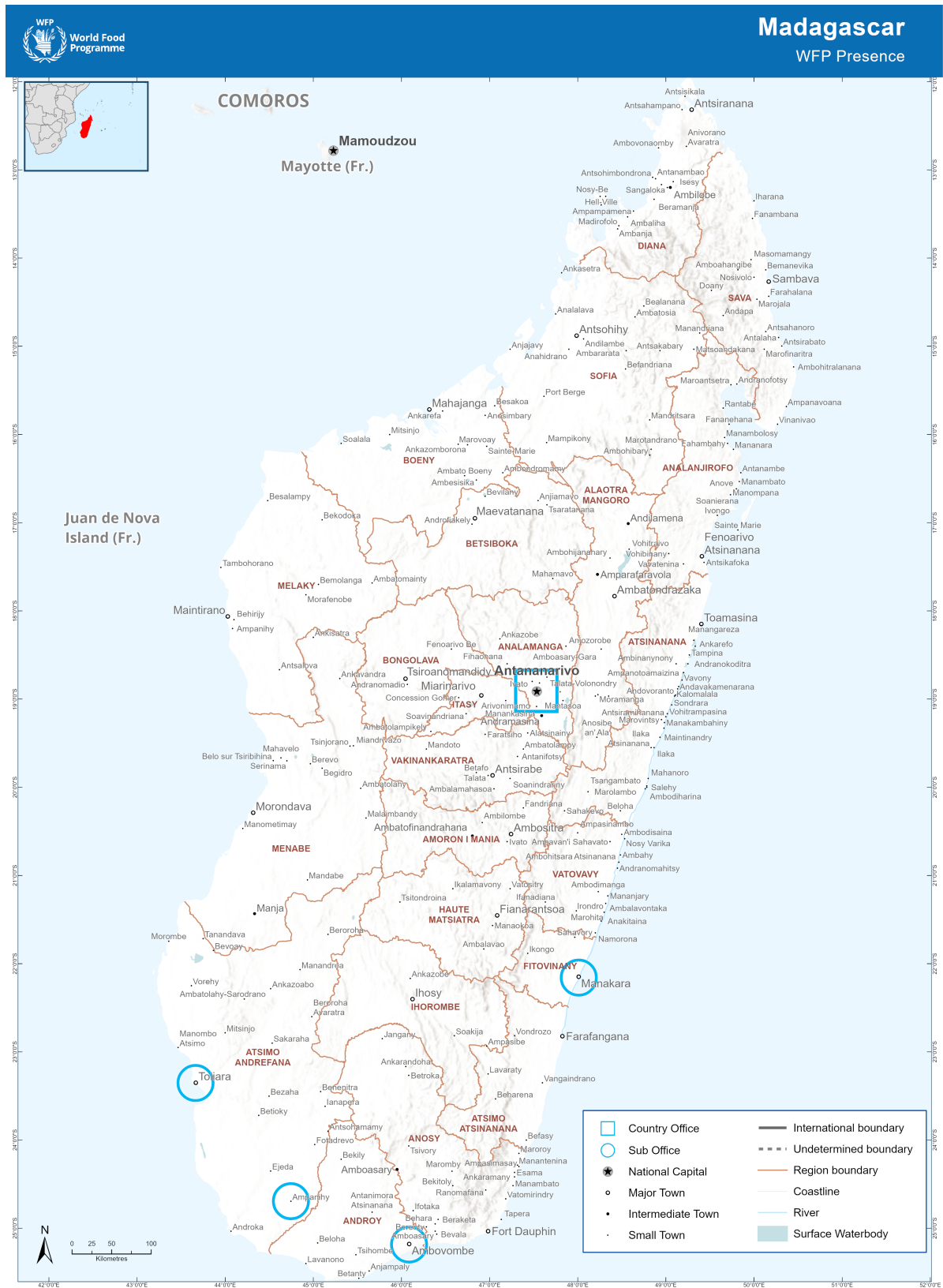
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



In 2022, prolonged drought, cyclones, and other natural hazards, coupled with poor crop production, continued to drive food insecurity in Madagascar. The country remains one of the poorest in the world, with a poverty rate at 76.5 percent [1]. Madagascar ranked near the bottom of the 2022 Human Development Index, listed 173 out of 191 countries [2]. The 2022 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report estimated that 48.5 percent of the

population was undernourished between 2019 and 2021 [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 [4].

Madagascar is experiencing its most severe prolonged drought since 1981. By May 2022, 67 percent of the Great South was affected, home to 2.8 million people [5]. This resulted in a severe humanitarian crisis, with around one in five families resorting to emergency coping strategies to survive, including begging, selling possessions, or leaving their homes in search of food [6].

In early 2022, the island was devastated by two severe and successive cyclones, Batsirai and Emnati, as well as two tropical storms, which destroyed livelihoods, infrastructures and schools, with a long-term impact on the lives of people. 829,000 persons were estimated as food insecure in the South (IPC Phase 3 and above) [7].

Overall food production increased in 2022, offsetting a poor 2021 harvest that brought barely two-thirds of the five-year average. Nonetheless, the price of basic food items rose by 11.7 percent [9], with the south particularly affected as communities living there remain fragile throughout the lean season, relying on imported rice or cassava of poor quality. Fuel prices rose by 40 percent between July and December 2022 and Madagascar's currency, the Ariary, continued to depreciated in 2022, affecting purchasing power.

WFP delivered humanitarian assistance in the south as part of strategic outcome 1, which aims to ensure that crisis-affected populations can meet their basic food and nutrition needs. During the lean season, WFP prioritized the most critical life-saving and life-sustaining needs of southern communities, providing either in-kind food or cash-based transfers. In cyclone-hit areas, WFP quickly responded by procuring food assistance to affected populations. TB and HIV patients were provided with specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. In support of the national social protection strategy, WFP supported the Government in scaling up its shock-responsive social protection.

Boys and adolescent girls in Madagascar face specific educational, social, and economic obstacles, such as a high dropout rate in primary school, early or forced marriage, and a large number of economically inactive youths as a result of drought and insecurity. Half of all children in the south have not completed lower secondary school, compared to one-quarter in the north. The proportion of young people not attending school in rural areas is double that in urban ones. Boys are more likely than girls to quit school and to engage in child labour.

Owing to inflation, more families struggle to purchase school supplies for their children, contributing to school dropout rates. Through strategic outcome 2, which focuses on improving children's access to education and adequate, healthy, and nutritious food, WFP provided school meals in southern Madagascar in 2022, covering 997 schools in rural districts. WFP also provided technical support to schools and transferred resources for canteens to purchase nutritious food. Strategic engagement was strengthened to move the home-grown school feeding model ahead and support the participation of Madagascar in the International Coalition on School Feeding.

In 2022, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition stood between 7 to 8 percent [10] and 479,000 malnourished children aged 6-59 months needed urgent access to treatment [11]. The main drivers of chronic malnutrition are poor dietary and hygiene practices, coupled with a lack of access to safe water and other 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 breastfeeding women and girls. This included interventions to prevent stunting and malnutrition, as well as to conserve, transform, and fortify basic food items.

The south has the highest concentration of poverty in the country, and its dependence on subsistence agriculture renders its population vulnerable to weather variations [12]. To tackle the root causes of food insecurity, WFP implemented resilience activities under strategic outcome 4, which aims 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.

Madagascar is prone to natural disasters, such as cyclones, requiring immediate relief actions. Under strategic outcome 5, WFP strengthened its collaborations with various government institutions and other humanitarian and development stakeholders and helped to establish instruments for early warning information and anticipatory actions. Services provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) activated in 2021 were scaled up, connecting the most vulnerable areas to enable humanitarian workers and lifesaving cargo to reach areas facing alarming levels of food insecurity.

Risk Management

Natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, and droughts continued to afflict the country and worsen the population's situation. In the south, cattle thieves caused insecurity and internal displacement of 90,000 people. Additional risks included deteriorating roads and inaccessible routes, theft and looting of commodities, the diversion of nutritious products and food in school canteens, weak management capacity among partners, and a high degree of staff turnover. At the same time, risks associated with delivery delays owing to supply chain disruptions and a lack of partner capability remain. These risks were monitored on a regular basis.

To alleviate these risks, WFP identified various mitigation measures and controls. These included training sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, and corruption that were held at each field office for cooperating partners staff, beneficiaries, and local authorities. WFP informed all local authorities' representatives on their respective roles in the fight against fraud and corruption, as well as how to use the various channels of reporting.

The global commodities management facility procurement plan ensured responsive capacities by minimizing the lead time for international procurement of commodities. In addition to food pre-positioning, WFP utilised UNHAS services to ensure food delivery in remote rural locations.

WFP annual assessment of cooperating partners showed mixed levels of performance and capacity. To address the risk of lack of cooperating partners capacity, WFP implemented spot check reviews, a performance evaluation, and partner trainings. WFP has planned more capacity-strengthening sessions for 2023 to enhance partners' technical and management capacities.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP's dynamic collaboration with a diverse range of partners in Madagascar, including the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector, continued to shape the implementation of its 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan, in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2023. Through reinforced dialogue and coordination with ministries and national agencies, WFP supported the Government's actions to tackle food insecurity in the Great South and provide support to those affected by cyclones.

In 2022, **WFP's collaboration with the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) [1] was sound and decisive in guaranteeing a rapid response**, and ensuring that preparatory activities and early warning bulletins were in place and operational. This partnership is based on a three-year work plan to strengthen the Government's capability in disaster risk management. WFP and BNGRC undertook a national logistic capacity assessment to analyze all critical logistics infrastructures in the country, with an emphasis on infrastructures in cyclone and drought-prone areas. WFP also supported a national pre-positioning strategy for the first time by developing a gap analysis procedure with BNGRC to identify pre-positioning operational needs. WFP rehabilitated the BNGRC operations centre, allowing for the establishment of the BNGRC call center, thus enabling the Government to efficiently manage emergency and crisis responses and deliver food insecurity early warning data and information products. Facilitated by WFP, a South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) was successfully established between BNGRC and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs of Malawi, allowing both entities to visit each other's activities on the ground and learn about respective early warning mechanisms and coordination procedures. This initiative will be continued in 2023, based on a clear action plan for the two countries' future partnership in risk management.

Thanks to a formal engagement agreement with the Ministry of National Education, **WFP is the primary provider of technical assistance for the development and implementation of a national school feeding programme**. At the local level, synergies were also secured with the Regional Directorate of National Education, the various educational administrative areas and the different school districts. Thanks to funding from the World Bank, WFP secured agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of National Education to ensure implementation of school feeding assistance and the home-grown school feeding model, as well as support the adaptation of agriculture to climate change.

WFP continued to work with and provide nutrition expertise to the Ministry of Health, the national nutrition office, and the several regional nutrition offices.

WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development was key for the implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and agricultural and environmental interventions.

WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Population and Social Protection and Promotion of Women to implement the shock-responsive social protection.

In addition, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Transport through a memorandum of understanding for the reconstruction of key infrastructures, the Ministry of Telecommunication for the establishment of a single registry of assisted population, as well as the Ministry of Public Work to rehabilitate bridges and roads.

WFP continued to assist the Directorate General of Meteorology in developing a seasonal forecast system for the prevention and reduction of the adverse effects of climate risks. A memorandum of understanding with the National Institute of Statistics enabled data sharing and capacity building to ensure the production of solid in-depth analyses.

Collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was valuable in developing early warning bulletins as well as implementing FFA interventions and nutrition programmes. Following the passage of cyclones Batsirai and Emnati, WFP notably assisted FAO in analysing food security data to identify damages in cyclone-affected areas and the number of people whose livelihoods were impacted, as well as calculating indicators that later informed the IPC analyses [2]. WFP cooperated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to offer free water, sanitation, and hygiene initiatives at schools. It also assisted UNICEF in evaluating Nutrition Surveillance System data. WFP collaborated with UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 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. Collaboration with UNFPA also enabled female health awareness and the provision of sanitary kits at distribution sites and schools. WFP worked together with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), to provide nutrition assistance to people living with HIV.

Thanks to support from the European Union, WFP formed the Pacte Vert consortium with FAO, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDO) to develop a five-year integrated resilience programme in the south starting in 2023.

WFP collaborated closely with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and humanitarian partners under the coordination mechanisms to guarantee cohesive responses, notably through the sharing of information and developing joint assessments and targeting methodology. Collaboration involved members of the WFP-led Food Security Cluster, the Nutrition Cluster, the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster, and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Sector Group.

WFP provided training and services to various NGOs, including cooperating partners. WFP continued providing bilateral on-demand supply chain services for the wider humanitarian community, including UNICEF and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). WFP established and lead a consortium with Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), and the Group For Research and Technology Exchanges (GRET), as well as the Government, to combat malnutrition.

WFP continued to collaborate with the BNGRC, the Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Women's Promotion, members of the Food Security Cluster, and the Cash Working Group to implement the shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) in communes covered by the National Social Protection programme.

Most importantly, **WFP established, in late 2022, the common community feedback mechanism (CFM)** in collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs, and BNGRC.

CSP Financial Overview

The needs-based plan for implementing the Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) was funded at 82 percent between 2019 and 2022. 15 percent was received through WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), totaling USD 48 million.

Two budget revisions in 2022 increased WFP's needs-based plan for the year to USD 238 million, allowing WFP to respond appropriately to deteriorating conditions in the Great South, particularly the destruction caused by cyclones. WFP was thus able to scale up its humanitarian and development operations, including unconditional resource transfers through in-kind food and cash-based transfers, nutrition programmes, and on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian partners, such as the activation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). This extension in operations represented a significant increase in funds compared to USD 99.3 million in 2021.

Taking into account the funds carried over into 2023, estimated at USD 63 million (including cash balance and food stocks), coverage is 95 percent. One revision to the implementation plan was undertaken in 2022 to support the lean season response, reflecting the significant increase in targeted beneficiaries, available funding, and WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) advances received during the year.

Overall, **resources were available to cover 82 percent of the needs-based plan for 2022**, thanks to new contributions, cash balances carried forward from 2021, and internal resource allocation. However, given that the lean season lasts from September to April, with a peak in January, not all available resources were expended in 2022 to ensure operations could continue in 2023. Prior funding trends continued, with the largest contributions going to crisis response (strategic objective 1 - USD 138 million), followed by school feeding (strategic outcome 2 - USD 15 million), resilience activities (strategic outcome 4 - USD 13 million), nutrition programmes (strategic outcome 3 - USD 8 million), and emergency preparedness (strategic outcome 5 - USD 6 million) [1].

Newly directed contributions of USD 98.6 million were sourced from partners. While most contributions were allocated to crisis response, WFP diversified its portfolio and secured funding for both emergency and resilience activities. Generous support was provided by Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Sweden, the UN Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and private donors. WFP also received critical contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of National Education thanks to funding allocations from the World Bank.

Multilateral funds accounted for 10 percent of total resources received (USD 14 million) and were mostly channeled to crisis response, school feeding, and resilience programmes. Given their greater flexibility, they were particularly helpful in minimizing critical pipeline breaks. Internal project funding of USD 14 million, as well as four advance financing allocations of USD 24 million through the IRA, were utilized to purchase food from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Funds pulled from the IRA were critical in enabling WFP to give prompt lifesaving assistance, as southern Madagascar continued to suffer from its worst drought in 40 years and was struck by two devastating cyclones.









Most contributions 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 Multilateral Budget Committee were received from Australia, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and private donors. Multi-year resources received for 2023 are USD 2.5 million.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	190,859,220	75,371,196	153,578,482	112,590,278
SO01: 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	179,353,787	66,007,737	138,234,044	104,696,503
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	179,353,787	66,007,737	137,232,421	104,696,503
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,001,622	0
SO02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	11,505,432	9,363,458	15,344,438	7,893,774
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	11,505,432	9,363,458	15,033,050	7,893,774
Non-activity specific	0	0	311,387	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	8,992,706	4,584,950	7,509,032	2,896,009

SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	8,992,706	4,584,950	7,509,032	2,896,009
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	8,992,706	4,584,950	5,632,099	2,896,009
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,876,933	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	13,422,768	2,975,287	12,942,227	2,433,470
SO04: 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	13,422,768	2,975,287	12,942,227	2,433,470
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	13,422,768	2,975,287	11,065,294	2,433,470
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,876,933	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	4,708,199	1,835,138	5,836,750	3,867,695
SO05: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	4,708,199	1,835,138	5,836,750	3,867,695

Activity 05: Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	216,109	0	80,939	79,479
Activity 06: Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	309,318	211,221	124,117	99,230
Activity 07: Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	306,461	0	640,223	130,511
Activity 08: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	3,645,852	1,623,917	4,518,448	3,151,891
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	230,458	0	473,021	406,582
Non-strategic result	0	0	47,387	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	217,982,894	84,766,572	179,866,492	121,787,453
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	5,987,619	4,576,863	10,711,857	4,210,589
Total Direct Costs	223,970,514	89,343,435	190,578,350	125,998,043

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 14,542,692	 5,807,323	 5,940,686	 5,940,686
Grand Total	 238,513,206	 95,150,759	 196,566,425	 131,938,730

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



1.52 million drought-affected people were supported through **food and cash**.



720,000 cyclone-affected people were supported through **food and cash**.



160,658 children aged from 6 to 59 months were admitted to WFP's **moderate acute malnutrition treatment** programme.



264,780 children and **75,420** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were assisted each month to **prevent acute malnutrition**.



14,482 tuberculosis patients were supported with **food, cash, nutrition assessment counselling, and support**.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected people through unconditional resource transfers, preventive and targeted supplementary feeding programmes, counselling and support for TB/HIV patients, and early recovery supports through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. In areas covered by the national social protection programme, emergency assistance was delivered through the shock responsive social protection (SRSP) approach.

In 2022, the implementation plan requirement of strategic outcome 1 was 120 percent covered.

Food assistance to crisis-affected households

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 Great South were launched in January 2022 to ensure a timely response to the populations affected by the drought. These plans were successively updated in June 2022 to reflect the increasing needs of the population affected by cyclones. Under these plans, WFP mobilized USD 138 million, a 34 percent increase in comparison to 2021 (USD 103 million).

In 2022, WFP assisted 1.5 million people (51 percent female, 49 percent male) in ten drought-affected districts in southern Madagascar with in-kind food and cash-based transfers. In cyclone- and flood- affected areas, WFP also assisted 720,000 beneficiaries (51 percent female, 49 percent male) with both in-kind food commodities to 195,000 people and cash-based transfers to 526,000 people. Leveraging on good market access, the use of cash-based transfers expanded by 40 percent compared to 2021.

To ensure an efficient response in cyclone-affected areas, a temporary WFP office and a warehouse hub were established in Mananjary, and fast unique transportation methods such as local barges along the Pangalan canal were used to reach people in need. This was achieved under strategic outcome 5. WFP also collaborated closely with local transporters to gain access to difficult-to-reach areas such as Midongy, which required many transshipments and special trucks due to a very challenging terrain.

WFP held regular coordination meetings and joint needs assessments and analysis as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster and member of the National Cash Working Group (NCWG), informing the humanitarian community to develop the joint Humanitarian Response Plan and a Flash Appeal endorsed by the Government, thus facilitating resource mobilization. WFP and the humanitarian community continued to collaborate at the national and local levels, allowing for the harmonization of in-kind food distribution and cash-based transfers, geographical and household targeting criteria, as well as improved coordination during cyclone response.

155,000 affected individuals (51 percent females, 49 percent males) receiving food assistance participated in activities to restore productive assets. This was critical to relaunching access to basic social services and promoting early livelihood recovery, thereby helping communities strengthen their shock-resilience.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) reported improvements in food consumption, a decrease in beneficiaries having poor food consumption scores (FCS) from 27 percent in February 2021 to 23 percent in August 2022, and an increase in beneficiaries with borderline and acceptable food consumption score from 53.7 percent to 73.4 percent, mainly for households headed by women with a high dependency ratio. The target of 80 percent having borderline and acceptable FCS was not reached due to the magnitude of the food and nutrition crisis, exacerbated by the COVID-19 and the global food crisis. In addition, while WFP supplied food assistance, additional multisectoral needs such as health, education and agricultural emerged and were not properly met. Thus, the most vulnerable households quickly reverted to engaging in negative coping strategies, severely affecting their livelihoods.

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 (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 breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

265,000 children aged 6 to 59 years and 75,420 PBWG were assisted monthly from January to December with a nutrition-integrated package delivered at community level. 3,400 mt of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) were distributed. Social and behavior change communication (SBCC) measures were integrated into the response, which enabled WFP to promote key nutrition family practices among communities targeted by the emergency food and nutrition assistance. Thanks to community workers guided by cooperating partners in the screening and monitoring of children's nutritional status, nutritional data were updated monthly at commune level.

PDM shows that while 41 percent of children under the age of two achieved a minimum meal frequency, only a small percentage (0.2 percent) met the diet diversity target, and only 0.5 percent met the feeding indicator for a minimum acceptable diet [1]. Only 5 percent of PBWG met the minimum dietary diversity (MDD) of five food types, and 16 percent of women surveyed ate at least four food types the day before the study [2].

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment

WFP provided financial, technical, and logistical support to the National Office for Nutrition and four Regional Offices for Nutrition for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 963 community sites in eight districts in south and south-east Madagascar. The food and nutrition situation continued to deteriorate in some districts in these parts of the country in 2022, resulting in a significant increase in the incidence of acute malnutrition: 161,000 children were admitted to the MAM treatment programme in 2022 and 1,500 mt of ready-to-use supplementary (RUSF) were distributed. The programme was scaled up from eight to 12 districts in 2022, increasing the number of sites from 842 to 963. WFP's MAM treatment programme performance indicators achieved Sphere standards: an 88 percent recovery rate, 0.1 percent death rate and a dropout rate of 4.2 percent. The increase in dropout rates in 2022 can be attributed to some families of MAM-treated children relocating to places with better employment opportunities, such as small-scale mining.

Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) for tuberculosis (TB) patients and PLHIV

WFP provided food and nutrition assessment counselling, and support to 14,000 TB patients. A surge in patient admission was observed in March-April (the height of the lean season) and in October (the beginning of the lean season), with a substantial proportion of children aged 0 to 23 months admitted to the programme in March (9 percent of all TB malnourished admissions).

SBCC tools such as culinary demonstration, radio spot and counselling cards were enhanced. Nutritional and TB/HIV sensitization messages were delivered and counselling services were offered at distribution sites. A 2023 calendar with illustrated food menus or nutritional information to promote food diversification consumption was circulated to maintain sensitization at home and throughout the year. SBCC actions reached 350 PLHIV.

During a pilot project supported by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers and nutrition assistance to around 300 beneficiaries over five months, including PBWG living with

HIV, TB/HIV co-infected patients, and orphans and children vulnerable to HIV. The project was expanded to include two more districts, bringing to six the total number of districts supported in the three southern regions.

Positive outcomes in WFP interventions were reported by the Ministry of Public Health and the Association of People Living with HIV: a 100 percent increase in beneficiaries' participation to nutrition education sessions, an improvement of prevalence of MDD among women (20 percent in 2022 versus 7 percent in 2021), the readmission of 25.5 percent (30 out of 85) of beneficiaries who previously dropped out the programme, and strong beneficiary retention (only 1.7 percent drop-out rate, in comparison to 21.2 percent at national level). HIV referral physicians' relationships with their patients also improved. As a result of improvements in national treatment protocols and follow up, patients had more trust in themselves. Some patients confided that they may disclose their HIV status to partners or family members.

Collaboration with other UN agencies is required to contribute to the scale-up of these interventions in other regions with high HIV prevalence.

Social Protection

WFP continued to collaborate with the BNGRC, the Ministry of Population and Social Protection and Promotion of Women, the FSC and the NCWG members to implement the SRSP in communes covered by the National Social Protection programme. WFP supports evidence-based decision making by providing technical and financial support multisectoral food security assessments, market analyses, and early warning system. With WFP's technical support, the manual on shock-responsive social protection was also revised to include best practices for cash-based transfers in emergency contexts.

In coordination with the Funds for Development [3], WFP topped up the transfer value for beneficiaries receiving assistance through the Government-led social protection with in-kind food rations or additional cash-based transfers to fill the food gap of severely food insecure people, and also targeted shock-affected persons not initially benefiting from a social protection scheme.

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



325,300 persons were supported through WFP **school meals** programmes



937 schools were assisted through in-kind food and cash-based transfers to purchase fresh produces.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP's school feeding programming supported 325,300 persons. WFP provided assistance in 937 public schools, of which 837 are in rural southern districts and 405 in IPC 4 areas, thus contributing to the emergency response to the drought. Available resources were sufficient to cover 131 percent of the needs-based requirement. As a result, WFP was able to reach 32 percent more beneficiaries than in 2021.

Supporting the Government in its strategic planning

WFP's school feeding programme is in line with the Government's long-term strategies. The School Feeding Policy, as well as the related National School Feeding and Nutrition Plan 2020-2024 reaffirm the Government's commitment to school feeding as an integral part of education policy. Madagascar's school feeding policy framework is also in line with WFP's Global School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030, which aims to establish the foundation for a comprehensive and sustainable transition of school health and nutrition activities to the Government, based on a system-strengthening approach. The policy is consistent with Madagascar's Education Sector Plan for 2018-2022, reiterating the Government's commitment to the right to education for everyone.

For over 30 years, WFP has been the Government's primary direct operational partner for school feeding. WFP is also the primary provider of technical assistance for the development and implementation of a national school feeding programme, thanks to a formal engagement agreement with the Ministry of National Education. WFP provides capacity strengthening support and transfers techniques and procedures for commodity procurement, supply chain management, canteen management, and monitoring and evaluation for school canteens in partnership with the Ministry of National Education. At district and commune levels, WFP works with the decentralized branches of the Ministry of National Education. At school level, WFP collaborates with the local management committee, which are composed of elected volunteers, to oversee the daily canteen management such as cooking, servings, food storage, security and safety, water, and wood fuel management.

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. Programme attendance rates in 2022 stood at 76 percent, higher than those of 2021 (67 percent), partly due to the end of the COVID-19 pandemic with schools reopening [1]. Retention rate for 2022 was extremely high, at 99 percent, indicating that interventions are helping to keep children at school.

The Ministry of National Education prioritized budget allocations increase for the National School Canteen Programme, recognizing that school meals improve nutrition and attendance and reduce drop-out rates. Since November 2022, WFP has been providing technical assistance and cash-based transfers to 170 schools to help them operate their canteens, particularly to purchase locally produced nutritious food. WFP funded the delivery of trainings of trainers on canteen and cash management, and reporting, to supervisors at national and local education entities, who subsequently led capacity-building workshops for school managers.

WFP also supported the canteen committees in the development of a nutritional menu with locally-available fresh food.

Delivering school meals in affected areas

WFP provided school meals in two regions in drought-affected areas in the south of Madagascar, where WFP is covering 24 percent of primary schools. Meanwhile, in communes with agricultural potential in Atsimo Andrefana, Haut Plateaux, and in the south-east regions, WFP developed a hybrid modality, providing schools with food, including rice and vegetable oil, as well as cash to purchase fresh produce from local markets. To reduce adverse health and environmental impacts, WFP also provided 50 improved cookstoves to 13 schools within the Tambahra project, and 13 cooking units with three improved stoves each for six schools in the Amoron'i Mania region.

Following the devastating passage of cyclones Batsirai and Emnati,, which destroyed assets and schools, several schools in impacted areas were forced to close for an extended period of time. WFP delivered take-home rations to households with children enrolled in affected schools participating in school feeding programmes.

Towards scale up of home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme

WFP implemented and scaled up the HGSF approach in the south and southeast after an earlier impact study conducted by the World Bank and in conjunction with the Ministry of National Education. WFP has promoted links between schools and existing resilience projects and leveraging gains made under a FAO project to produce fresh food and vegetables for school canteens from community and school gardening. WFP is expanding this work with farmers' organizations to link them with schools to support 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 also collaborating with UNICEF to provide complimentary water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in schools.

From 18 schools in 2021, the HGSF model was expanded to 123 in 2022, benefiting 35,000 children across six regions. A subsequent expansion in 2023 will treble the number of participating schools.

Ensuring collaborations

WFP collaborated with UNICEF, in charge of ensuring quality of education, and the International Labour Organization (ILO), in charge of school building projects, to help bolster schoolchildren's learning abilities, their nutritional intake and health improvement, and improve attendance and access to quality education.

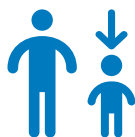
In 2022, resource mobilization activities focused on government collaboration for maximum gain and sustainability. WFP secured agreements worth USD 5 million with the Ministries of Agriculture and Education (financed by the World Bank) to support the implementation of the HGSF model.

After WFP trained government staff on monitoring and evaluation, WFP and the Ministry of National Education performed joint monitoring activities.

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)	3

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



20,574 children aged 6-59 months were supported through **stunting prevention activities**.



20,922 pregnant and lactating women and girls were supported through **stunting prevention activities**.



19 new school canteens were built to help **prevent malnutrition**.

Undernutrition, especially chronic malnutrition, remains worrisome in Madagascar with a national prevalence rate of 40 percent and 11 out of 23 regions with prevalence rates surpassing this national average [1]. The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study conducted in 2016 revealed that 96 percent of households in the southern regions do not have access to a nutritious diet, while optimal infant and young child feeding practices are not observed in a large part of the population, and only one in five children aged 6 to 23 months receives a minimum acceptable diet [2] [3]. As such, there is a need at national level to improve the availability, access, and utilization of nutrient dense foods through the optimization and promotion of local potential and the expertise of communities.

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, especially children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), with the aim of achieving sustainable improvements in their nutritional status. In 2022, strategic outcome 3 was funded at 84 percent of the need-based plan.

Stunting prevention

WFP implemented the *Miaro* national stunting prevention approach, which aims to prevent stunting by offering a package of activities that prioritise the first 1,000 days of life. It directly contributes to one of the objectives of the Government's fourth National Action Plan for Nutrition [4] [5]. Previously implemented in four communes in 2021, the *Miaro* approach was scaled up to nine target communes of the Great South, using a life-cycle approach with the goal of delivering preventive nutrition services while empowering communities with nutrition knowledge and supporting their long-term resilience to shocks. It combined nutrition supplementation through the delivery of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to children aged 6 to 23 months and PBWG, large-scale social and behavior change communication (SBCC) activities, and support to nutrition-sensitive assets for households and communities. In 2022, 21,000 children aged 6-23 months and 21,000 PBWG were assisted.

The interventions had a significant impact in the communes of the Ampanihy Region, with 19 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months achieving a minimum dietary diversity, compared to none in 2021. A good level of adherence to the programme has also been reported. However, access to a minimum acceptable diet among remains poor in some areas, with no children receiving a minimum acceptable diet in the commune of Androimpano, and only 18 percent of children in Fotadrevo.

Prevention of malnutrition

Nutrition assistance through the provision of SNFs has been crucial to improve the nutritional situation and to reduce the incidence of acute malnutrition, especially during the lean season.

The *Tambatra* project, which aims to prevent malnutrition in two communes of the Analamanga Region, was implemented by a consortium of four partners WFP, ACF, AVSF and GRET and the Government. As part of this project, WFP built twelve new school canteens and developed an SBCC strategy in collaboration with the consortium partners, governmental entities and local communities [6]. The objective is to assess fortified rice for production and consumption by children in an area where rice is the primary food source. Cost effectiveness and acceptability analyses are ongoing and will inform the overall results of the pilot early in 2023.

WFP also established seven new school canteens in 2022, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Agriculture, regional offices for nutrition, local NGOs and communities and developed an SBCC and home-grown school feeding (HGSF) strategies.

In Amoron'i Mania Region, WFP, FAO and UNICEF jointly implemented the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, which aims at establishing a framework for collaboration with African governments to accelerate the implementation of their food and nutrition security policies, particularly in rice fortification.

Food conservation and fortification

WFP led a regional FNG analysis and a regional rice fortification landscape analysis. Fortified rice was distributed under the school feeding programme in 2022, allowing WFP to generate evidence on the feasibility of rice fortification initiatives at the community level, in collaboration with farmer organizations and communities. This experience will inform project design and advocacy efforts around rice fortification.

In addition, a project to conserve, transform, and fortify basic food items is being conducted in Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Atsinanana Regions. The project's goal is to increase the availability and accessibility of locally produced nutrient-dense foods. During the first phase of the project, nineteen processing units were created. In the future, a greater emphasis will be placed on the social marketing component in order to ensure the demand for and consumption of processed products.

Support to Government and nutrition stakeholders

WFP provided technical assistance to the National Nutrition Office as part of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, in coordination with UNICEF and FAO, to strengthen nutrition governance at the national and regional levels. Technical support was provided for the formulation of key strategic documents such as the Multisector National Nutrition Action Plan, the National Nutrition Policy, and the National Food Fortification Strategy. Coordination among UN agencies and the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) platform was reinforced, as was joint advocacy for the government's commitment to the nutrition for growth and food systems summit [7].

Finally, under the umbrella of the SUN Movement and in collaboration with the Government, WFP continued to promote private sector nutrition engagement. The number of available locally produced fortified complementary foods is increasing, and its inclusion in the food baskets of social protection and nutrition programmes is being considered among SUN Business Network actors [8].

Collaboration with two national NGOs, technical partners (GRET, ACF and AVSF), the National Food Fortification Alliance, and the SUN Business Network was critical. Such partnerships enabled the continuous delivery of nutrition services and the preparatory work in anticipation of the launch of local production of nutrient-dense foods planned in 2023.

Looking forward, WFP will engage in an update of the 2016 FNG study to create further evidence on the obstacles and boosters of a healthy and nutritive diet, which will be used to inform the joint initiatives with UN agencies financed by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the European Union. A strong focus will be placed on scaling up the malnutrition prevention programme and nutrition sensitive value chain programme, which will assist in improving and increasing the supply and household demand for high nutrient dense food among vulnerable groups. Attention will also be paid to complementarity with other actors in order to ensure that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and social protection needs are met.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition (activity category 6; modalities: food, cash-based transfer, capacity strengthening)	3

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



27,500 smallholder farmers were supported with insurance, savings, and **climate-adapted agriculture practices** training.



115,962 people benefitted from the rehabilitation and **construction of productive assets** like irrigation canals, drains, and dikes.



9,737 smallholder farmers were trained in **post-harvest loss reduction** to strengthen agricultural livelihoods.



62,211 beneficiaries benefitted from **anticipatory actions**.

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP implements a set of activities, some of which target the same beneficiaries, to provide integrated support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities in the Great South to increase production, improve food processing and storage, create assets, and access markets in ways that improve their resilience to shocks. Resources received were insufficient to fully operationalize all activities, with available resources only covering 82 percent of the needs-based requirement.

Forecast-Based Financing/Anticipatory Action

To institutionalize anticipatory actions, WFP supported BNGRC in developing the anticipatory action framework document [1], which was recently finalized and endorsed by the Government and presented to stakeholders in disaster risk reduction. WFP is also a member of the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, which was formed to help with the implementation of anticipatory actions.

With support of the International Research Institute, WFP continued to assist the Director General of Meteorology (DGM) in developing a seasonal forecast system and forecast-based financing, Maproom, as a decision-making tool for drought anticipatory actions [2].

Anticipatory drought actions have been implemented in the districts of Amboasary and Betioky. These actions were triggered for two target windows, from October to December and then from December to February, and are based on DGM forecasts, with a forecast lead time of up to three months before the season begins in October. Drought anticipatory efforts were planned for 62,211 individuals living in the communes of Sakamasay and Masiaboay in Betioky and Amboasary Districts. Actions were centered on the dissemination of early warning information and advisory on forecasted drought risks [3]. Other anticipatory actions were implemented to improve water management and access, to support production and nutrition through drought-resistant seeds multiplication. Works for water access and land preparation were supported through FFA.

Insurance

WFP continued agriculture insurance activities in nine communes in Ambovombe and Amboasary Districts under the joint social protection programme through March 2022. This project, carried out in collaboration with UNICEF, ILO, and 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. 27,500 farmers benefitted from this initiative's integrated risk management approach, which combines insurance, savings, and climate-adapted agriculture practices training and equipment [4]. During the rainy season, 7,500 farmers among the targeted beneficiaries received USD 17 per person, plus an additional collective transfer of USD 7,200 to compensate their collective loss of cassava production.

WFP partnered with the Government and joined the Replica programme, an African Risk Capacity (ARC) initiative that helps African countries proactively manage climate-related risks through disaster risk insurance. In 2022, WFP bought drought and cyclone insurance coverage, thus allowing for the design of vulnerability and weather index insurance for

the eight most drought-exposed districts in southern Madagascar, as well as cyclone-prone areas.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support and Local Purchase

WFP continued to strengthen its assistance to smallholder farmers, supporting them with materials and techniques for transformation, storage, and market access for their products. WFP trained two farmers unions in Amboasary and Betroka Districts, Anosy Region, on procurement tendering process and standards for the supply of sorghum to formal markets. This is the first step of WFP's participation in the Rome-Based Agencies' support to the Ministry of Agriculture to promote sorghum as a climate-resilient value chain [5]. This effort will be expanded and extended in 2023. Five sorghum huskers were also provided to five farmers organizations in Anosy and Androy Regions to ease their efforts on sorghum and maize shelling. 226 farmers organizations (*organisations paysannes de base*), comprising 11,049 members, were allocated 92 plastic silos in the districts of Betroka, Amboasary Sud, Ambovombe, and Tsihombe to improve their post-harvest loss management, and 9,737 smallholder farmers were trained on post-harvest losses techniques in Atsimo Andrefana, Androy, and Anosy Regions. In 2022, WFP leveraged past experiences with women groups in the South to strengthen ties between cassava processing and the school feeding programme, creating a platform for expanded livelihoods and income for women while diversifying school meals.

Water-Energy-Food Nexus

As response to the drought crisis in the south, WFP invested in the integrated water-energy-food approach which creates a leveraging effect, enhancing the impact of each component and making it more sustainable and beneficial to the community. WFP facilitated a high-level study visit for Government representatives to Egypt to learn about innovative solutions to be adapted in Madagascar and raise awareness of the potentials of southern Madagascar for access and water management, irrigation system innovation, and water multi-usage, including recycling [6].

WFP installed solar irrigation systems, a clean technology that offers an environmentally friendly alternative to the harmful combustion of fossil fuels and allows users to lessen their vulnerability to international market fuel price volatility. WFP installed three water schemes in southern Madagascar in 2022 to supply potable water and irrigation water to 1,980 drought-affected beneficiaries in Antanimora commune, Namolora village, the communes of Andalatanosy, Ambasy, and Vohimbagnemba villages in the Androy Region. Each system contains water boreholes, submerged solar pumps, an elevated reinforced concrete reservoir, hand washing stations, water taps, and water irrigation points. In these vulnerable locations, drip irrigation systems for vegetables and lentils, together with efficient agriculture practices, were implemented to meet diversified nutritional requirements. Five additional water schemes and nutrition sensitive practices packages are being installed in Amboasary District, Anosy Region, and will be completed in 2023.

A rapid rural transformation (RRT) project began in four sites in southern Madagascar, two in the Androy Region's Ambovombe and Tsihombe Districts, and two in the Anosy Region's Amboasary District, with the goal of establishing a hub that provides remote communities with modularized and scalable services that can be used as a platform to drive adaptive growth and development for one village at a time through collaborative activities. The objective is to create a sustainable off-grid energy solution, a 25-kW solar hub, as a preliminary step for providing an ecosystem of integrated services required to enable rural transformation in remote locations. The project is expected to benefit 8,100 people in Ankako, Talaky Bas, Fenoaivo, and Anjahamavelo. The RRT concept was promoted in response to the drought situation and came to life in the second half of 2022, with modules now installed and fully operationalized.

Environmental activities

WFP is seeking to install institutional efficient stoves for 47 schools participating in the School Feeding Programme, with the goal of reducing both the time spent by cooks, who are mainly women, for cooking and wood consumption by at least 50 percent, for an estimated reduction in emissions of approximately 8,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year [7]. An impact study will be conducted in 2023 to determine the benefits and disadvantages of each stove model to determine the most suitable ones. Cooks will also benefit from reduced fumes, which are harmful to their health. In coordination with BNGRC, 100 cyclone-affected women in Mananjary and Manakara received improved biomass cookstoves for their households, as well as 100 solar home systems equipped with radios to improve their household health and budget. The distribution was accompanied by BNGRC promoting awareness of anticipatory actions and the importance of forest protection.

Multiple reforestation efforts were conducted in southern Madagascar in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development under the low-tech low risk food assistance for assets (FFA) activities [8].

FFA component

A total of 47,091 households participated in FFA activities in 37 communes in southern Madagascar during the post-lean season, from July to October, and during the lean season, in November and December. The following assets were created over six months:

- 847 km of rural track were rehabilitated, providing communities better access to their production, market access, and local connection to the different districts, fokontany, and communes.
 - 1,320 ha of land were reforested thanks to strategically-located tree nurseries, allowing communities to engage in environmental protection while reaping major benefits such as the production of firewood, charcoal, and animal feed, as well as dunes protection, thus improving their living conditions in a sustainable manner
 - 45.5 ha of vegetable gardening land were planted to meet the requirements of the community and give access to nutritious food.
 - 15 ponds were built to empower communities to collect rainwater and get water for livestock and cultivation during dry months.
 - 155 km of irrigation canal were built, allowing small farmers to resume irrigation and enhance agricultural production.
- Participants in FFA activities (51 percent women) also received technical training in agricultural, livestock management, beekeeping, and environmental techniques in order to improve their productive practices.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen smallholder farmers' skills and ability to access and use productive assets, climate information, financial services and markets, to improve their livelihoods and resilience to climatic shocks	4

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

VAM

22 regular early warning bulletins on the food security situation, nutrition, climatic conditions, and agro-silvopastoral campaign were circulated.



A joint **Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)** was established



Drones were used for assessments in cyclone-affected areas



3,500 passengers were transported by the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** to remote locations in southern Madagascar



87 mt of goods transported by the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** on behalf of 47 organizations



A helicopter of **19** passengers and a cargo capacity of **3 mt** was deployed to ensure dispatch of **relief items to landlocked cyclone-affected areas.**

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 124 percent of the needs-based requirement.

Support government and partners for assessment, analysis, and monitoring

WFP implemented a **multidimensional geographical targeting methodology** at the municipal level, in partnership with BNGRC and the Food Security, Nutrition and WASH Clusters. A drought hotspot analysis was notably conducted, helping in providing estimates of vulnerable populations.

An MoU with the INSTAT was signed, enabling data sharing, capacity building, the **production of solid in-depth analyses**, and the inclusion of proxy indicators of food security in major national assessments. INSTAT supported the FNG assessment in the Amoroni-Mania Region. The MoU with the DGM allowed for the prevention and reduction of the adverse effects of climate risks through the efficient use of climate services.

WFP provided technical and financial support to all key **food and nutrition insecurity, market, and vulnerability assessments** with the Madagascar Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), in particular the Comprehensive Multisectoral Assessment and Food Security in the south, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions in the south-east following the passage of the cyclones, Crop and Food Security Assessment [1] in October in the south and IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition. WFP supported the implementation of two Market functional index studies with the National Cash Working Group and MVAC. It also supported UNICEF in analyzing Nutrition Surveillance System data for three quarters. The majority of in-depth analyses included a gender dimension.

During the cyclone season, WFP collaborated with OCHA and MVAC to conduct **Rapid Multisectoral Assessments of the markets**. WFP also assisted FAO in the analysis of food security data from the Comprehensive Cyclone Damage Assessment. In conjunction with MVAC, WFP established the 72-hour Preparedness approach, which was applied during the cyclone season [2]. This entails preparing multiple GIS data sets on various indicators to determine the number and location of people at risk of being affected.

WFP established the **Regional Urban Preparedness Project** with the Urban Commune of Antananarivo (CUA) and the BNGRC to better understand urban vulnerability and prepare for shocks. This enabled the development of an urban contextual analysis that includes risk and disaster management, as well as social protection, defining the vulnerability profile of urban households, and developing a draft Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). To finalize these activities, a technical urban working group co-led by the CUA and the BNGRC has been formed.

In partnership with BNGRC, FAO, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), and the Nutrition Cluster, WFP produced **regular early warning bulletins** to monitor and alert humanitarian and development actors by providing timely information on the food security situation, nutrition, climatic conditions, and agro-silvopastoral campaign.

Finally, WFP collaborated with the Androy region's government to create a **digital platform for tracking humanitarian and development activities**. This WFP-funded platform intends to improve collaboration, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making among UN agencies, partner organizations, and the Government.

Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners

Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP supported for the first time a national pre-positioning strategy by developing a gap analysis procedure with BNGRC to identify their operational needs. WFP collaborated with the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy Steering Group to support BNGRC to have a better overview of the national stocks available for better decision-making during preparedness activities. The national logistic group, under the leadership of WFP and BNGRC, endorsed the national prepositioning strategy, agreeing on key risk areas where partners should focus their emergency preparedness activities [3].

WFP, in partnership with BNGRC, undertook a countrywide logistic capacity assessment to analyze all critical logistics infrastructures, with an emphasis on infrastructures in cyclone and drought-prone areas. The findings were published on the Logistics Cluster website and serve as a valuable resource for partners in their disaster preparedness efforts and in the event of an emergency.

WFP and the Ministry of Transport signed a memorandum of understanding to collaborate on the reconstruction of key infrastructures in order to ensure that life-saving assistance reaches isolated populations. WFP notably restored a bridge in the south-east that had been destroyed by cyclones in 2022.

WFP continued providing bilateral on-demand supply chain services with storage locations in Toliara, Tamatave and Amboassary, supporting the humanitarian community, including UNICEF, UNDP and MSF, to receive cargo required for the emergency response in the south.

In 2022, two additional logistics hubs were built: one in the Bekily hinterland and one at Fort Dauphin port for international and national cargo. Following an extensive assessment of the local transportation market capability, 30 transporters joined the WFP pool.

WFP signed a long-term agreement with local suppliers to manufacture locally-produced ready-to-use supplementary food. WFP is collaborating with two new suppliers to manufacture additional items that meet all WFP food safety and quality standards.

Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners

WFP has continued to deepen its engagement with BNGRC in 2022 and strengthen its collaboration with several ministries, including the Ministry of Telecommunication and the Ministry of Public Works.

Through the Information and communications technology (ICT) sector group, WFP supported humanitarian actors with their cyclones response. WFP notably deployed a telecommunication specialist to install satellite systems, ensuring improved communication for enhanced humanitarian activities implementation. A technical review of available telecommunication technologies was conducted, along with recommendations for suitable connectivity technologies to assist the ICT sector group in responding to future disasters [4].

A workshop on lessons learned from cyclones Batsirai and Emnati was held in July, bringing together UN agencies, NGOs, BNGRC, other state entities, telecom operators, ARTEC, and ACM Aviation Regulator. The ICT sector group's response and preparedness plan for 2022-2023 was also validated, and simulation exercises for ICT sector group members were held in December in Antananarivo and Morondava.

Drones have shown to be effective in emergency situations. During the cyclone response in early 2022, BNGRC and WFP deployed two drones to assess the situation rapidly, capturing pictures and videos of damage and displacements for a more accurate assessment of humanitarian needs. The national Drone Sub-Group of the ICT sector group, which includes UN agencies, NGOs, ACM Aviation Regulator and the BNGRC, validated its action plan in July in Antsirabe during a workshop. Several capacity-building opportunities were identified during this workshop, and later in September, training sessions for Drone Sub-Group members on the use of drones during emergencies and the conduct of Multisectoral Rapid Assessment were organized in Majanga. WFP also supplied five drones to its partners.

WFP rehabilitated the BNGRC's operations centre, refurbishing the premises and supplying IT equipment, thus allowing for the installation of the BNGRC call centre. WFP's support in establishing the call centre at BNGRC was a notable milestone of 2022. Its operationalization in 2023 will enable the government of Madagascar to effectively manage emergency and crisis responses, providing food insecurity early warning data and information products.

As lead of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), **WFP established a common community feedback mechanism (CFM)**, allowing the population to access a toll-free one-number unified system to request further information on assistance and provide complaints and feedback, therefore generating recommendations for future programming activities for all humanitarian and development actors. The ETC assisted in developing processes for an unified system, which is connected to two physical call centres: one taking calls for UN agencies and NGOs, and the other created and equipped within the BNGRC operations centre to handle calls for Government-led activities. With Global ETC's support, WFP will manage the common CFM for the next two years while building the capacity of the intersectoral group and BNGRC.

Expand United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight services

UNHAS Madagascar continued to support the humanitarian and development community by providing rapid, reliable, and safe air access to the most affected populations, offering weekly connections between Antananarivo and Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Betroka, Fort Dauphin, Toliara and Mananjary.

Following the passage of the cyclones Batsirai and Emnati, **UNHAS performed an aerial rapid assessment** with low-altitude overflight missions to cyclone-stricken areas and established an air bridge connecting Antananarivo to the southeast to ensure rapid and reliable access to affected populations. A helicopter of 19 passengers and a cargo capacity of 3 mt was urgently deployed to ensure dispatch of relief items to landlocked areas. ECHO funded a second 12-seat aircraft for a three-month period operated by UNHAS to maintain access to Mananjary, Manakara, and Farafangana.

To ensure the security of humanitarian aviation operations, UNHAS continued to rehabilitate airstrips and conducted dedicated trainings for aviation professionals from air operators, the Civil Aviation Authority, UNHAS staff, and airfield focal points.

UNHAS transported 3,000 passengers and around 85 mt of goods from 48 humanitarian organizations. Additionally, UNHAS managed the European Union Humanitarian Aid Flights, which operated a dedicated Cessna Grand Caravan between March and June 2022 to transport 526 passengers and 2.6 mt of cargo in cyclone-affected areas. UNHAS served 47 destinations, including 9 regular destinations, 8 ad-hoc routes and 30 landlocked locations served by helicopter. 10 medical evacuations were conducted.

A user survey confirmed the strong demand for air service, and revealed great user satisfaction (97 percent), showing the importance of maintaining air services.

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)	N/A
Provide shared logistics services and platforms to partners	N/A
Provide shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms to partners (activity category 10; modality: service delivery)	N/A

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, face economic and political exclusion and can be exposed to gender-based violence (GBV). While gender inequality persists as a result of societal norms that limit women's decision-making power and access to productive resources, a proposed law recognizing equal rights for men and women announces progress.

WFP's FFA activities and nutrition, and school meals programmes were designed to empower women, particularly by ensuring that working conditions and hours do not overburden women. WFP implemented income-generating activities to empower women and GBV survivors, with an emphasis on agricultural and food processing interventions to improve food and nutrition security and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. In 2022, WFP organized training sessions and the exchange of best practices in the south, engaging 5 women's cooperatives and 250 associations across the country.

A gender-transformative agenda

Households headed by women, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), children under the age of five, and young girls vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse were prioritized for assistance. Women's leadership and decision-making in the utilization of food assistance improved in 2022 with 65 percent of households indicated that women were the ones taking the decision on how to utilize the assistance, compared to 59 percent at the beginning of the year [1].

As of August 2022, 45 percent of beneficiary households were headed by women, PBWG and single women, who are the most vulnerable to shocks. Gender parity was ensured throughout activities implementation. The composition of the community-based committees for targeting, complaints, and feedback were fully gender-balanced.

Men, like women, attended nutritional education and SBCC sessions. These sessions were attended by 51 percent of all beneficiaries, with women accounting for 70 percent [2].

Sensitization

WFP organized a training on gender and GBV for staff, together with UNFPA and the Association of Women Lawyers. WFP also worked with national and local authorities as well as NGOs to celebrate the annual 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign. WFP promoted gender equality and women's empowerment through various other events such as the International Women's Day, Rural Women's Day, African Women's Day, and People's Day, which included exhibitions, women's products' trade fairs, and the awarding of prizes to the best women's groups.

To provide emergency care such as GBV prevention and assistance on women's sexual and reproductive health, particularly through the distribution of sanitary napkin kits for their popularization, WFP coordinated with UNFPA to set up temporary mobile clinics at distribution sites. WFP also cooperated with UNFPA and the NGO Bel Avenir to promote young girls' menstrual health and hygiene and supply sanitary napkin kits at schools, hence addressing the excessive absence of young girls and guaranteeing a better education.

Finally, WFP conducted community sensitization activities on GBV prevention in collaboration with women's groups and local authorities. Activities included reforestation activities, the delivery of seedlings to 50 women's organisations, and a public debate including local communities on the fight against early marriages and pregnancies.

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 2022, WFP continued to implement and strengthen its protection and accountability policy to place the population, communities, and affected individuals at the heart of its activities and ensure their safety, dignity and empowerment. WFP mainstreams protection aspects in its programmes through the do no harm, meaningful access, equal participation and accountability principles.

Before launching interventions, WFP conducted community consultations through food security assessments, community general assemblies, and community-based participatory planning to better assess needs, concerns and risks affecting the beneficiaries to improve community participation in programme design, and adjust assistance based on context and risks. Women and children are the most vulnerable groups during times of crisis, and they are more subject to gender-based violence (GBV) and other forms of protection risk.

Members of the community were informed about the projects' objectives, processes, entitlements, modalities, targeting criteria, expected results, and donors. Targeting criteria were established with the community to avoid discrimination and conflicts caused by targeting errors. At the community level, targeting committees were formed to coordinate with WFP's cooperating partners in registering the most vulnerable persons and submitting beneficiary lists for community validation. Community members have the right to complain and report any suspicions of fraud or corruption throughout the targeting process using community feedback and complaints committees, WFP's hotline, and local authorities.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed an improvement in participation of both female and male surveyed community members in the development of the community validation lists, with a participation rate at 90 percent in August, compared to 80 percent in February. Satisfaction regarding the targeting and selection process improved to 95 percent in August from 83 percent in February.

WFP allowed disabled or elderly heads of households, women who have recently given birth, and expectant women in their last month of pregnancy who were unable to attend distribution sites to officially name an alternate to receive their entitlements. WFP and its partners also established a home delivery system for these individuals.

WFP continued to enhance the use of SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary management system, for beneficiary registration in order to prevent duplication and exclusion as well as to guarantee transparency in distribution [1]. Furthermore, WFP took every reasonable attempt to comply with beneficiary data protection by adopting basic data privacy principles.

Do-no-harm

Safe final distribution points were chosen with beneficiaries to ensure beneficiary safety before, during, and after distribution sessions, and local authorities informed on distribution calendars.

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. To address these problems, WFP's staff participated 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.

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.

WFP maintains a zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and exploitation. In 2022, a series of trainings, including community sensitization, were delivered to that purpose, and this clause is included in the contracts of WFP personnel and cooperating partners. WFP also collaborates with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) taskforce team to implement this policy. WFP held a compulsory PSEA training for

WFP personnel, cooperating partner staff, and community members, including women, men, young girls, and boys. They were taught on how to prevent fraud and corruption, as well as how to report such misconducts through the established community feedback mechanism (CFM).

Equal participation

Regardless of community customs, WFP required women to participate in community assemblies and express their needs and concerns. The various community committees such as the targeting committee, the complaints and feedback committee, and the management of the school feeding committees comprised at least 50 percent women. Men were also encouraged to enroll in social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and nutritional sensitization sessions.

As decision making on cash utilization is mainly owned by men, WFP encouraged the appointment of women as cash recipients to ensure that women can have a power on cash decision-making.

Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

In Madagascar, the community feedback mechanism includes a toll-free hotline, a community-based neutral complaints and reconciliation committee and the possibility of expressing their opinions to local governments. Around 60 percent of surveyed beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were aware of the existence of the CFM [2]. Furthermore, in order to reduce the risks of exclusion and inclusion, WFP established a helpdesk at registration and distribution sites to complaints and investigate them as soon as they were received so that they could be remedied immediately. Beneficiary contact monitoring, focus group discussions, and post-distribution monitoring were also used to assess beneficiaries' satisfaction with the food aid they received.

The hotline received approximately 100 calls per month through 2022. Around half of the enquiries were requests for assistance, and 30 percent were requests for further information about the assistance, in particular the dates of distribution. While only 25 percent of CFM users were women, WFP is working to enhance women's access to the CFM.

In November 2022, WFP established a common CFM. The system consists of two actual call centers: one for UN agencies and non-governmental organisations, and another developed and equipped within the BNGRC operations centre to handle calls for government-led activities.

Environment

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

Madagascar faces a number of environmental difficulties that jeopardize the country's ability to maintain stable and sustainable food systems. Southern Madagascar has been greatly affected, with a food crisis driven by a combination of low, unpredictable, and delayed rainfall, vulnerable conditions in communities reliant on subsistence agriculture, and the economic impact of two unprecedented cyclones in 2022. Other environmental challenges include sandstorms, desertification, recurrent cyclones, widespread flooding, and damaging landslides. In the face of such shocks and stressors, many households are compelled to use negative coping strategies, such as decapitalizing livelihood and selling household utensils, in order to cope with various food crises.

Engaging with communities for positive environmental impact

WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) projects and climate adaptation programmes in Madagascar to assist communities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from climatic shocks [1]. The majority of FFA activities used low-tech solutions with minimal risk, with the goal of transitioning from humanitarian assistance to resilience. They were designed with extensive community involvement and remain modest in scale to respond to the local needs of the participating communities.

In collaboration with the Government, a WFP engineer conducted a simplified screening to identify whether there would be any environmental implications while the FFA projects were planned, built, operated, and maintained. WFP's analyses and observations in the field, as well as discussions with the beneficiary communities, found that the projects would result in negligible environmental impacts. Due to a lack of capacity, WFP could not properly implement the WFP corporate environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework, which is used to ensure that programmes do not cause unintentional harm to the environment or populations. This will be addressed in 2023 with the hiring and training of a dedicated staff to allow for the screening of all CSP activities.

WFP's environmental engagement included collaboration with the Ministry of Environment's regional services to support reforestation programmes as part of all resilience-building interventions, not only FFA. Regional technical services gave technical guidance and trees to WFP personnel and partners in order to scale up reforestation efforts.

Greening WFP premises

Three WFP field offices were equipped with solar photovoltaic panels with a total installed capacity of 36.5 kW in 2022, in line with the WFP's global effort to green its operations and sponsored by the WFP Energy Efficiency Programme. Furthermore, the tendering process for four additional installations was completed and building has begun. The new systems will be operational in early 2023: two new solar systems with a total installed capacity of 10.5 kW and the renovation of two older systems with a total installed capacity of 12.5 kW.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The Integrated Phase Classification for acute food insecurity provides strategically relevant information to decision makers that focuses on short-term objectives to prevent, mitigate or decrease severe food insecurity that threatens lives or livelihoods.

[2] The efforts to scale up the MAM treatment programme continued especially in the south east where the majority of new sites were settled on. However in 2022, the caseload in the southern regions decreased and may explain why, even though the number of sites increased, not so many MAM cases were recorded.

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank, April 2022.

[2] UNDP, 2021/2022 Human Development Report "Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World", released on 8 September 2022.

[3] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022.

[4] World Health Organization, Global Tuberculosis Report.

[5] Regional Southern Africa Vulnerability Analysis, May 2022.

[6] Standing at 23.1 percent according to Evaluation Approfondie Multi-sectorielle et de la Securite Alimentaire, 2022, and 17 percent according to valuation de production Alimentaire et securite alimentaire, October 2022.

[7] The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity classification provides an analysis between different levels of severity of acute food insecurity. Two IPC analyses were conducted in Southern Madagascar in April and July 2022.

[8] Institut National de la Statistique de Madagascar, 2022.

[9] UNICEF.

[10] UNICEF. Système de Surveillance Nutritionnelle.

[11] IPC Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) classification. August 2022.

[12] Poverty rates stands at 86.3 percent in Atsimo Andrefana, 91.7 percent in Androy, 82.6 percent in Anosy, 83.5 percent in Vatovavy Fitovinany, and 82.8 percent in Atsimo Atsinanana.

Partnerships

[1] Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes

[2] Integrated Phase Classification Acute Food Insecurity workshops were conducted in the South in April and July 2022.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Contributions correspond to 77 percent of needs based plan (NBP) for strategic outcome 1, 134 percent of NBP for strategic outcome 2, 84 percent of NBP for strategic outcome 3, 96 percent of NBP for strategic outcome 4, and 124 percent of NBP for strategic outcome 5.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The feeding indicator measures the share of children aged 6-23 months who meet both the minimum meal frequency and the minimum diet diversity. The minimum meal frequency measures the consumption of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, while the minimum diet diversity measures the consumption of foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The later provides an estimation of the quality of a diet.

[3] The impact of the assistance remains low since high nutrient dense food availability and access are a challenge. Markets are not fully covered and due to the high poverty rate communities can not afford animal products, vegetables and fruits.

[2] Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement.

Capacity Strengthening Transfers - Planned vs actual: There were no planned figures as capacity strengthening was undertaken as part of the other sub-activities, and the planning figures were included in the corresponding sub-activities.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The goal of 90 percent attendance has yet to be met. Hot meals were delivered on only 78 percent of school days due to food delivery delays. Around 38 percent of schools have reported food delivery delays, resulting in the breakdown of hot meals distribution.

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

- [1] Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) et ICF. 2022. Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Madagascar, 2021.
 - [2] Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) et ICF. 2022. Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Madagascar, 2021.
 - [3] The Minimum acceptable diet is a composite indicator of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency. For breastfed children aged 6-23 months, minimum dietary diversity requires that the child consumed foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups during the previous day, and minimum meal frequency means the child received solid, semi-solid or soft foods for a minimum of 2-3 times per day, depending on the child's age. The criteria differ slightly for non-breastfed children.
 - [4] To reduce the percentage of children under 5 with stunted growth from 39.8 percent to 28.4 percent
 - [5] Plan national d'action multisectoriel pour la Nutrition
 - [6] The Tambatra SBCC strategy aimed to promote and improve hygiene, health and nutrition behaviors to prevent malnutrition, based on an understanding of practices, preferences and aspirations, as well as appropriate communication channels. In terms of nutrition, it specifically aimed to encourage adequate maternal, infant and young child nutrition, and improve understanding and acceptance of fortified rice.
 - [7] Scaling Up Nutrition, or SUN, is a Movement, led by countries, committed to the understanding that good nutrition is the best investment of the future. The political leaders of SUN countries agree to engage all sectors of central and local governments in efforts to improve nutrition.
 - [8] The SUN Business Network (SBN) mobilises businesses to act, invest and innovate to improve the consumption of nutritious and safe food in emerging markets. The Country Office encountered operational challenges in rolling out the planned CBT pilot especially on the procurement processes, hence no CBT in 2022. Outcome Results - Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: In 2020 and 2021, the CO reported only the overall figures based on the baseline made by a French firm at that time due to lack of disaggregation of sex of the child.
- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (prevention of stunting) has zero actual beneficiaries because of resource constraints.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Actions d'Anticipation Basées sur les Systèmes d'Alerte Précoce
 - [2] The climate and society maproom is a collection of maps and other figures that monitor climate and societal conditions at present and in the recent past.
 - [3] Early warning information was disseminated through radio broadcasting programmes until the end of the season and information meetings with nutritional community agents. Climate information were shared during regular sensitization of vulnerable women groups along with malnutrition prevention messages.
 - [4] Around 69 percent of beneficiaries were women and 31 percent men.
 - [5] Together, three United Nations Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP) offer a vast range of knowledge, financial and technical expertise, and internationally recognized forums for discussing policy issues related to food security, agriculture, and nutrition.
 - [6] Government representatives include staff from the Ministry of Water and Sanitation and the Governor of the Androy Region. The ultimate goal is to build and implement an integrated water management model for Madagascar, which will feed the WFP annual workplan with the Ministries of Water and Agriculture for 2023.
 - [7] Schools are located in the regions of Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Amoron'i Mania.
 - [8] WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) initiative addresses immediate food needs through cash, voucher or food transfers, while at the same time it promotes the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience.
- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers: There are no planned figures for Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions as it is activated once the trigger is achieved. For 2022, activation for FBA was in September.
- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers: Food assistance for asset had no actual figures against planned for strategic outcome 4 because cash was prioritized as a modality. And the beneficiaries receiving food under FFAs that strategic outcome 4 followed were implemented as part of low tech low risk recovery activities with strategic outcome 1.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Evaluation de la Production Agricole et Sécurité Alimentaire (EPASA).
- [2] The cyclone seasons ran from January to April 2022.
- [3] Key risk areas include Atsinanana, Analanjirifo, Analamanga, Vatovavy-Fitovinany, Atsimo-Atsinanana, and Analamanga.
- [4] The technical review was conducted in Manakara, Ikongo, Vondrozo, Mananjary, Nosy Varika, Farafangana, and Ifanadiana.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] While performance reporting shows that 64 percent of households indicated that women were the ones taking the decision on how to utilize the assistance in 2021, this proportion was at 59 at the beginning of 2022. The inclusion of new beneficiaries, which did not benefit from previous sensitization, explains this drop.
- [2] CAP surveys will be implemented in 2023 to evaluate the knowledge and practices of beneficiaries following these SBCC.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. It is a flexible cloud-based digital platform that helps WFP better understand the people it serves to be able to provide them more personalised and helpful assistance. MoDA or Mobile Operational Data Acquisition is WFP's data collection platform.
- [2] Findings from post-distribution monitoring (PDM), August 2022.

Environment

- [1] Cacti were planted to stabilise and fence the land and serve as reserves of fodder to get through the dry season. Beneficiaries have also received training and tools to grow fruit trees and fence trees to safeguard their homes and communities.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight				1 2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number				141,709
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				20,574
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				406,489

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,976,202	1,377,087	70%
	female	2,140,780	1,445,373	68%
	total	4,116,982	2,822,460	69%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	297,216	227,838	77%
	female	309,952	233,130	75%
	total	607,168	460,968	76%
24-59 months	male	294,743	202,222	69%
	female	309,075	210,918	68%
	total	603,818	413,140	68%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	417,931	271,915	65%
	female	430,758	279,893	65%
	total	848,689	551,808	65%
12-17 years	male	262,149	171,909	66%
	female	315,994	171,628	54%
	total	578,143	343,537	59%
18-59 years	male	704,163	503,203	71%
	female	775,001	549,804	71%
	total	1,479,164	1,053,007	71%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	4,116,982	2,822,460	69%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	37,500	87,266	232%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	440,000	244,660	55%
Malnutrition prevention programme	545,930	381,696	69%
Malnutrition treatment programme	198,000	185,168	93%
School based programmes	341,102	328,784	96%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	3,239,200	2,242,805	69%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,671	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,660	2,118	58%
LNS	3,420	2,529	74%
Maize	87,494	11	0%
Maize Meal	0	4,308	-
Peas	0	1,358	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	285	-
Rice	19,664	45,972	234%
Sorghum/Millet	0	7,439	-
Split Peas	16,077	5,373	33%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	9,679	5,099	53%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	76	-
Maize	5,104	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	23	0	0%
Rice	3,008	5,419	180%
Split Peas	1,738	955	55%
Vegetable Oil	579	380	66%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,550	919	59%
LNS	358	192	54%
Vegetable Oil	155	92	59%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	4,320	0	0%
Peas	173	0	0%
Rice	1,440	0	0%
Split Peas	691	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	504	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	45,176,000	20,666,459	46%
Commodity Voucher	0	30,911	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,868,160	206,400	11%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,148,796	0	0%
Value Voucher	2,126,111	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	4,176,000	32,032	1%
Value voucher transfer for services	114,000	70,757	62%

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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	24,310
			Male	0	23,356
			Total	0	47,666
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	75,420
			Total	0	75,420
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	3,682
			Male	0	2,256
			Total	0	5,938
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	67,320	26,806
			Male	64,680	25,754
			Total	132,000	52,560
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	413,100	427,250
			Male	396,900	410,495
			Total	810,000	837,745
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	20,400	5,114
			Male	19,600	4,914
			Total	40,000	10,028
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	11,526
			Male	0	11,074
			Total	0	22,600
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	102,000	94,742
			Male	98,000	91,028
			Total	200,000	185,770
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,238,892	705,054
			Male	1,190,308	677,406
			Total	2,429,200	1,382,460
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	144,054	126,300
			Male	157,946	138,480
			Total	302,000	264,780
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	72,300	77,438
			Male	77,700	83,220
			Total	150,000	160,658
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	115,000	75,420
			Total	115,000	75,420
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	5,703
			Male	4,850	8,779
			Total	8,000	14,482
A.2: Food transfers			MT	139,995	76,163
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	45,176,000	20,666,459
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	30,911

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
A: Vulnerable and crisis-affected children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and HIV and tuberculosis patients receive adequate, timely, specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent and treat acute malnutrition				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual Individual	47,666 47,666	47,666 47,666
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual Individual	5,938 5,938	5,938 5,938
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual Individual	75,420 75,420	75,420 75,420
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.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 Individual	105 105	105 105
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 Number	2 2	2 2
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
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 Individual	925 925	925 925
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 Number	4 4	4 4
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.1.115: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3 m3	15 15	12.11 12.11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha Ha	6 6	4.52 4.52
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 Km	184.28 184.28	163.17 163.17
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 Ha	255.2 255.2	154.84 154.84

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 Ha	79.36 79.36	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha Ha	12 12	8.26 8.26
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha Ha	12.5 12.5	0 0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha Ha	12.49 12.49	10.44 10.44
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 Km	1,437.59 1,437.59	681.1 681.1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number Number	1 1	0.71 0.71
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden garden	4 4	0 0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.6: Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha Ha	365.43 365.43	361.52 361.52
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha Ha	121.98 121.98	121.98 121.98
Food assistance for training				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number Number	151 151	64.32 64.32

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	51.5	73.1	55.64	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	73.5	≥75	≥75	68	53.4	41	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	2.7	4	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.4	<3	<3	0	0.1	0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	12	<15	<15	5	11.1	8	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	83	≥75	≥75	92	86	87	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	87	93	90.9	WFP survey
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	<15.41	17	16	20.08	WFP survey
	Male	22.72	≤11.36	<15.9	17	15	19.57	WFP survey
	Overall	22.43	≤11.22	<15.7	17	15	19.79	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.4	≥4	≥4	4	4	3	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≥4	≥4	4	4	3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≥4	≥4	4	4	3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	≥63.3	≥48.62	29	20	26.48	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	≥58.55	≥41.97	30	21	26.52	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥59.75	≥43.65	29.5	20.7	26.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42.9	≤21.45	≥30.03	46.3	49.2	34.99	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≤21.1	≥29.54	48.5	25	37.73	WFP survey
	Overall	42.4	≤21.2	≥29.68	47.5	52.1	36.57	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.5	≤15.25	<21.35	24.8	30.6	38.53	WFP survey
	Male	40.7	≤20.35	<28.49	21.5	54	35.75	WFP survey
	Overall	38.1	≤19.05	<26.67	23	27.2	36.93	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	91.2	≤45.6	<63.84	80.9	84.1	11	WFP survey
	Male	86.8	≤43.4	<60.76	78.7	85.1	11	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≤44.5	<62.3	79.7	84.7	11	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.08	≤1.54	<2.16	2	3.29	4	WFP survey
	Male	3.75	≤1.88	<2.63	3	3.7	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.48	≤1.74	<2.44	3	3.53	4	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	≥27.55	0.2	0.5	11	WFP survey
	Male	2.8	≥51.4	≥28.55	0.3	0.4	11	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≥51.15	≥28.1	0.2	0.4	9	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	≥43.6	0.2	0.2	0.14	WFP survey
	Male	20.6	≥60.3	≥43.69	0.3	0.5	0.42	WFP survey
	Overall	20.6	≥60.3	≥43.69	0.2	0.4	0.31	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	≥46.88	5.2	2.3	5.55	WFP survey
	Male	32.4	≥66.2	≥52.95	6.9	3.6	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≥64.6	≥50.49	6.1	3.1	6.55	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	<45.19	82.2	88.8	82.61	WFP survey
	Male	78.8	≤39.4	<44.13	73	84.3	78.58	WFP survey
	Overall	79.6	≤39.8	<44.58	77.3	86.1	80.3	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	<16.3	74.5	81.2	78.28	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	≤13.4	<15.01	67.1	77.2	73	WFP survey
	Overall	27.7	≤13.85	<15.51	70.6	78.9	75.25	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	<28.22	98.5	99.5	99.2	WFP survey
	Male	52.8	≤26.4	<29.57	98.1	98.7	98.2	WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≤25.9	<29.01	98.3	99	98.6	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	≥9.82	17.6	10.7	16.66	WFP survey
	Male	18.4	≤9.2	≥10.3	26.8	15.3	20.34	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	≤9.05	≥10.4	22.4	13.4	18.77	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	≥25.93	20.2	16.5	16.16	WFP survey
	Male	40.8	≤20.4	≥22.85	26	19.1	19.69	WFP survey
	Overall	43.1	≤21.55	≥24.14	23.3	18.1	18.19	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	≥16.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	26.6	≤13.3	≥14.9	2.6	0.8	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	27.6	≤13.8	≥15.46	1.5	0.6	1.04	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	2,669	2,787	
			Male	667	697	
			Total	3,336	3,484	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	32,960	17,472	
			Male	30,424	16,128	
			Total	63,384	33,600	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	10,575	26,009	
			Male	2,644	6,502	
			Total	13,219	32,511	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	130,605	152,250	
			Male	120,558	140,539	
			Total	251,163	292,789	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,453	6,830	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,868,160	206,400	

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.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	120	110
		Individual	120	110
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	12	8
		training session	12	8
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	1
		unit	1	1
N*: Children in targeted primary schools consume nutritious food produced and supplied by local communities (home-grown school meals - HGSM).				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	15	14.5
		Days	15	14.5
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	35,000	34,299
		Number	35,000	34,299

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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)	Female	82	≥90	≥90	77	68		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82	≥90	≥90	76	67		
	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	76	67	91.48	

Retention rate	Female	85	≥85	≥85	100	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥85	≥85	97	98	
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	98	99	

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	54,000 54,000	0 0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	7,453	0	
			Male	8,172	0	
			Total	15,625	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	5,649 5,649	0 0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	15,324	9,814	
			Male	16,801	10,760	
			Total	32,125	20,574	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	21,531 21,531	20,922 20,922	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,063	1,202	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,274,907	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 enhanced Government capacity to provide and coordinate gender-responsive nutrition services and platforms at the national and local levels				
Prevention of stunting				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2
		unit	2	2
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	182	164
		Individual	182	164
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	9	9
		unit	9	9

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	Female		≥50	≥36.68	10.8	0	8	WFP survey
	Male		≥50	≥36.68	5.7	0	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	≥50	≥36.68	8.3	0	8	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	0	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	83.4	≥80	≥70	81	81	91.9	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	87	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	≥31.5	8.6	10.8	16.4	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	Forecast-based	Female	0	31,728	
		Anticipatory	Male	0	30,483	
		Climate Actions	Total	0	62,211	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	3,825	3,665	
		Insurance	Male	3,675	1,813	
		Climate Actions	Total	7,500	5,478	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	61,200	3,228	
			Male	58,800	3,102	
			Total	120,000	6,330	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	19,124	12,778	
		Insurance	Male	18,376	12,277	
		Climate Actions	Total	37,500	25,055	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	61,200	0	
			Male	58,800	0	
			Total	120,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,128	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,290,000	102,789	

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
C: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit equitably from community assets, climate information, financial services and skills enhancement/capacity building that enables them to plan, diversify and enhance the production, storage and consumption of nutritious foods and adapt to climate change.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
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	129	129
		Individual	129	129
F: Women and men in targeted households and communities benefit equitably from strengthened technical capacity to organize and participate in private sector and WFP markets, including the processing and sale of nutritious foods under SAMS and HGSM initiatives.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	31,299	28,841
		Individual	31,299	28,841
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	100
		%	100	100
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	1
		tool	1	1
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	Individual	30,732	30,732
		Individual	30,732	30,732
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	Individual	31,478	31,478
		Individual	31,478	31,478
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number Number	62,211 62,211	62,211 62,211
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Individual Individual	330,081 330,081	330,081 330,081
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$ US\$	1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$ US\$	5,118,755 5,118,755	5,118,115 5,118,115
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 Individual	27,500 27,500	7,495 7,495

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\$ US\$	343,261 343,261	27,600 27,600
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 Individual	27,500 27,500	27,490 27,490
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$ US\$	70,746.88 70,746.88	70,746.88 70,746.88
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$ US\$	572,101 572,101	572,101 572,101

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥72	30.1	33.3		WFP survey
	Male	75.9	≥80	≥78	62.5	34.6		WFP survey
	Overall	72.7	≥80	≥76	33	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	≥49.72	8	20.3	39.3	WFP survey
	Male	25.2	≥62.6	≥47.64	22.5	23.8	31.8	WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	≥63.13	≥48.38	11.9	22.2	33.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.5	≥17.75	≥27.67	38.2	52.1	57.4	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	≥18.55	≥25.97	60.4	50	63.5	WFP survey
	Overall	36.87	≥18.44	≥25.81	44.2	51	61.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	<16.15	<22.61	53.8	27.6	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.7	<18.85	<26.39	17.1	26.2	4.7	WFP survey
	Overall	36.87	<18.44	<25.81	43.9	26.8	4.3	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	≥60				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	≤63.84	95.2	47.9	93.4	WFP survey
	Male	86.8	≤43.4	≤60.76	75	45.3	91.2	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≤44.5	≤62.3	93.4	46.6	91.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.52	≤1.26	≤1.76	1	5	1	WFP survey
	Male	2.61	≤1.31	≤1.83	1	5	2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.6	≤1.3	≤1.82	1	5	2	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	60	≥80	≥70	27	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	<10.85	7	19	13	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<8.55	<11.97	9	20	14	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	<8.15	<11.41	7	20	14	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	≥31.5	14.4	12.3	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	76	≥80	≥80	2.85	54	9	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	648,879	≥980,000	≥649,221	2,656.1	99,211.63	100,300	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,140	≥1,710	≥1,482	5.75	122.5	120	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises						- Crisis Response		
Output Results								
Activity 05: Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacities of Government institutions to mobilize and coordinate internal and external resources for the provision of integrated emergency preparedness and response services								
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								
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	5	4	
					unit	5	4	
Activity 08: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected people targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from the timely and cost-saving services of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service by receiving timely, equitable and effective assistance								
Humanitarian Air Service								
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported			metric ton	12	84.57	
					metric ton	12	84.57	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported		H.7.3: Number of passengers transported			Individual	1,800	2,607	
					Individual	1,800	2,607	

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Security & Nutrition Clusters - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	1			Secondary data
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Activity 08: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: UNHAS Users - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	90	≥90	≥92	97			WFP survey

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥65	18	17	15	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	<15	17	18	16	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	65	64	69	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	47	57	73	WFP
	Male	45	=50	=50	53	43	27	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	59.9	56	45	WFP
	Male	45	≥50	≥50	40.1	44	55	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	46.67	56.69		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	98	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	99	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	98	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	≥80	88	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥90	≥80	89	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥90	≥80	89	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥93	88	78	88	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		79	80		WFP survey
	Male	67	≥90		77	82		WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥90	≥90	78	81	84	WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥90	0	0	0	Secondary data
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥90	0	75	75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥90	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Members of women farmers association in Bevala receive training on food processing, including transforming manioc into gari.

World Food Programme

Contact info

WFP Madagascar

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

Financial Section

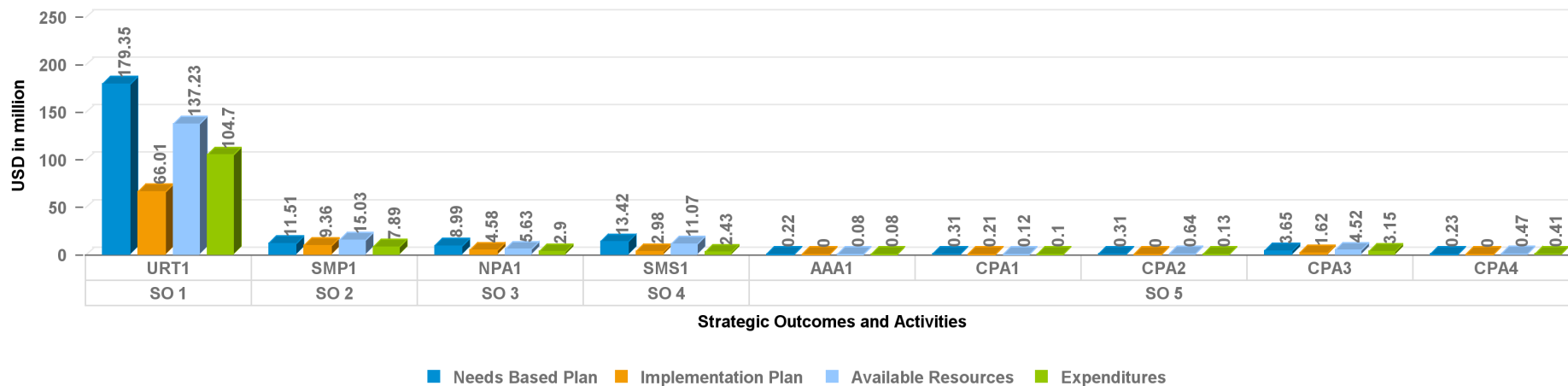
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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

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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	179,353,787	66,007,738	137,232,421	104,696,503	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,001,623	0	
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	11,505,433	9,363,458	15,033,050	7,893,775	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	311,388	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			190,859,220	75,371,196	153,578,482	112,590,278

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	8,992,706	4,584,951	5,632,100	2,896,009
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,876,933	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,992,706	4,584,951	7,509,033	2,896,009
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	13,422,769	2,975,287	11,065,294	2,433,471
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,876,933	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			13,422,769	2,975,287	12,942,228	2,433,471

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	216,109	0	80,939	79,480
		Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	309,318	211,222	124,117	99,231
		Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	306,462	0	640,224	130,511
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	3,645,852	1,623,917	4,518,448	3,151,891
		Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	230,458	0	473,021	406,582

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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)			4,708,199	1,835,139	5,836,750	3,867,695
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	47,388	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	47,388	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			217,982,895	84,766,573	179,913,881	121,787,454
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,987,619	4,576,863	10,711,858	4,210,590
Total Direct Costs			223,970,514	89,343,436	190,625,738	125,998,043
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,542,692	5,807,323	5,940,687	5,940,687
Grand Total			238,513,206	95,150,759	196,566,425	131,938,730



Wanee 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

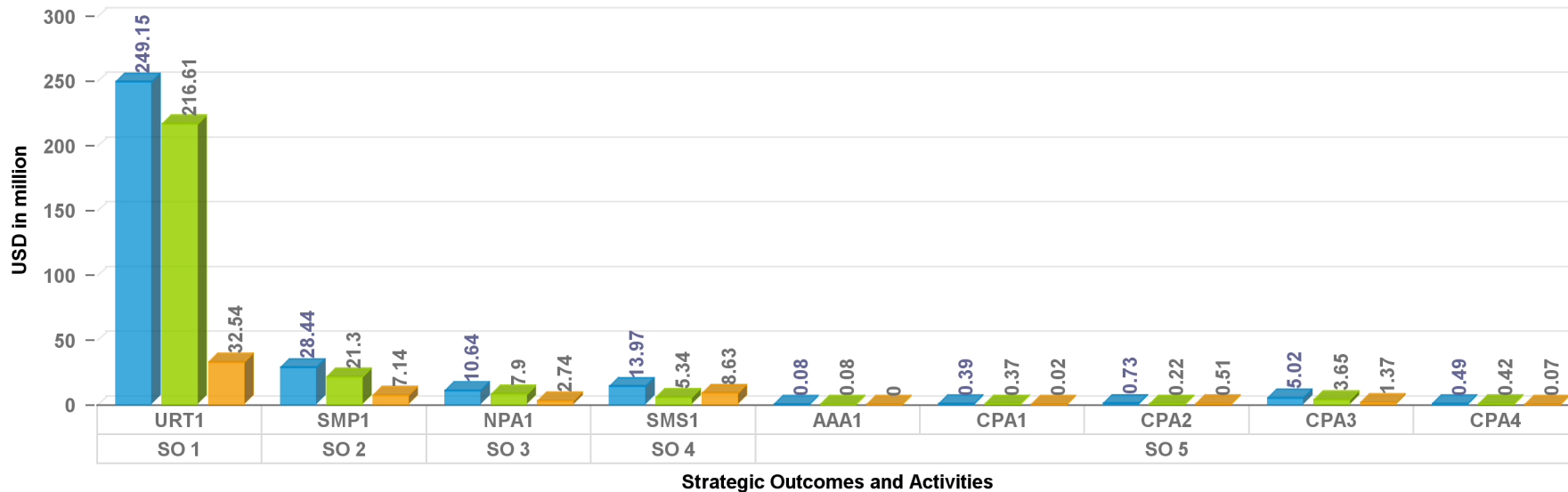
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises
SO 2	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status
SO 4	Women and men smallholders producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their capacity to access profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round
SO 5	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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

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Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	283,118,096	202,882,591	46,267,553	249,150,143	216,614,226	32,535,918	
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,001,623	0	1,001,623	0	1,001,623	
	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	33,243,213	28,441,058	0	28,441,058	21,301,782	7,139,276	
		Non Activity Specific	0	311,388	0	311,388	0	311,388	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			316,361,310	232,636,659	46,267,553	278,904,212	237,916,008	40,988,204

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	25,092,794	10,635,721	0	10,635,721	7,899,631	2,736,090
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,876,933	0	1,876,933	0	1,876,933
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			25,092,794	12,512,654	0	12,512,654	7,899,631	4,613,024

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	30,192,314	13,973,565	0	13,973,565	5,341,741	8,631,823
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,876,933	0	1,876,933	0	1,876,933
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			30,192,314	15,850,498	0	15,850,498	5,341,741	10,508,757
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.	2,411,730	393,774	0	393,774	368,888	24,886

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,606,462	357,209	375,587	732,796	223,083	509,713
		Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	454,892	485,335	0	485,335	418,896	66,439
		Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	664,039	80,939	0	80,939	79,480	1,460

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	4,611,204	5,021,222	0	5,021,222	3,654,665	1,366,557
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)			9,748,326	6,338,480	375,587	6,714,067	4,745,012	1,969,055
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	47,388	0	47,388	0	47,388
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	47,388	0	47,388	0	47,388
Total Direct Operational Cost			381,394,743	267,385,679	46,643,140	314,028,819	255,902,392	58,126,427
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,545,617	14,614,727	1,469,512	16,084,239	9,582,971	6,501,268
Total Direct Costs			396,940,360	282,000,406	48,112,652	330,113,058	265,485,363	64,627,695
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			25,770,562	15,898,938		15,898,938	15,898,938	0
Grand Total			422,710,923	297,899,344	48,112,652	346,011,995	281,384,300	64,627,695

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