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# Madagascar

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP scaled up its emergency response to assist 1 million people affected by cyclones and droughts in remote areas.
- WFP expanded its community-based platforms to prevent all forms of malnutrition, including the nutrition learning and rehabilitation centers aimed at fostering local solutions in line with the new WHO wasting guidelines.
- WFP's rapid rural transformation initiative has had a significant impact on the lives of beneficiaries, including improvements in health and hygiene, increased food availability through community greenhouse gardens, and increased digital literacy.

In 2023, Madagascar was hit by one severe tropical storm, one cyclone, and a continued drought. These natural disasters, combined with high food price inflation, exacerbated the vulnerability of poor households and set back progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Despite some improvements in the Great South due to emergency interventions since the end of 2022, the situation remained fragile, with widespread malnutrition and food insecurity [1]. Additionally, new areas of vulnerability were observed in southeastern and southwestern Madagascar due to the repetitive cyclones. In 2023, due to worsening climatic factors, WFP increased its coverage to meet increased needs, reaching more people than planned. WFP assisted 3.15 million individuals, comprising girls, boys, women, and men, including 19,000 persons with disabilities. This was a 13 percent increase in people assisted compared to 2022, and 141 percent of the planned number. WFP collaborated with the Government to assist people in southern Madagascar during cyclones and droughts, providing food assistance and cash transfers to 2 million people across 27 affected districts. Additionally, as part of the response, WFP offered preventive supplementary feeding to 52,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as 105,000 children aged 6 to 59 months.

WFP continued to be the largest provider of school meals, supporting 361,000 children in 988 public schools. In 2023, WFP expanded its home-grown school meals programme from 123 schools in 2022 to 348 schools in 2023, promoting local procurement of fresh food from smallholder farmers. School attendance rates in 2023 increased to 82 percent from 76 percent in 2022.

WFP scaled up nutrition interventions, providing treatment and prevention support to 28,000 children, 35,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women, 13,000 tuberculosis patients, and 11,000 people living with HIV. WFP also expanded the reach of its social and behaviour change communications activities. Positive progress was observed in the minimum diversity diet among children under 2 who received nutrition assistance. WFP also supported the Government by organizing and participating in the launch of the National Nutrition Policy 2022-2030.

WFP expanded its resilience activities by providing livelihood opportunities and strengthening household and community productive capacities for 92,000 people (52 percent women) through asset creation and skills training activities. WFP supported 102,000 smallholder farmers, providing training on post-harvest losses, support for agricultural production, food diversification, and climate change adaptation practices. WFP also collaborated with government institutions responsible for disaster risk management, updating an anticipatory action tool and activating anticipatory action protocols in Betioky and Betroka districts.

In September 2023, WFP and UNICEF launched a five-year joint programme to enhance malnutrition prevention in four drought-prone communes in the south. In December 2023, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, signed a multi-year agreement facilitated by the World Bank. This agreement aims to support 20,000 smallholder farmers for the school feeding programme, which targets the improvement of nutrition for 240,000 primary school children through the supply of fresh produce.

In 2023, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 3,000 passengers, 169 mt of cargo, and conducted 5 medical evacuations.

WFP prioritized gender equality and the integration of gender and age across its activities. During the planning and targeting phases, WFP and its cooperating partners established targeting committees with local communities, ensuring that half of the members are women. Similarly, complaint and reconciliation committees were formed during the implementation phase, following the same criteria. WFP achieved a gender and age marker code of 3.

# 3,153,119

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



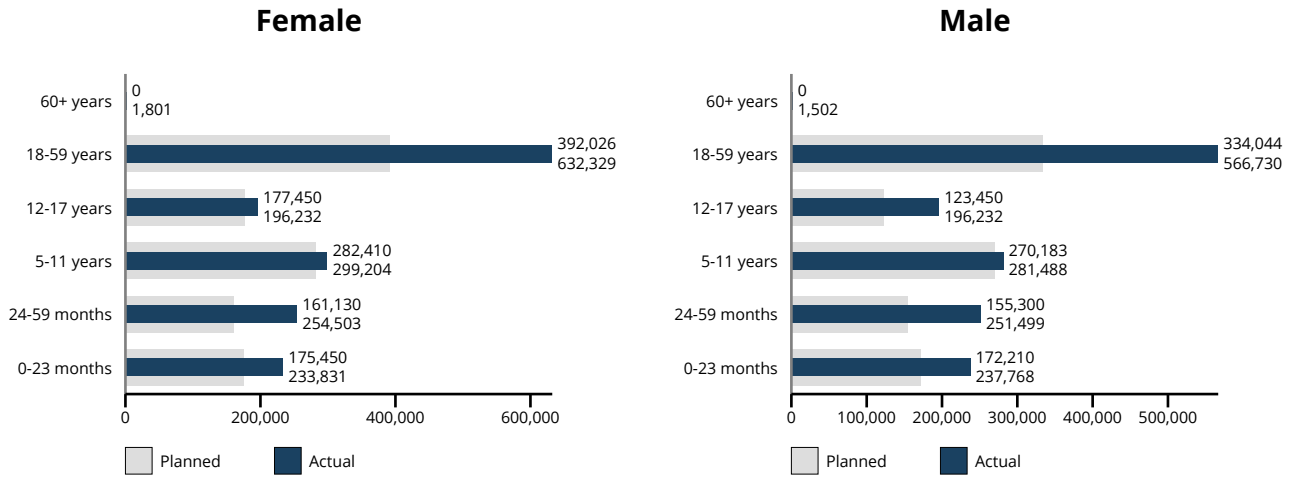
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 19,142 (51% Female, 49% Male)

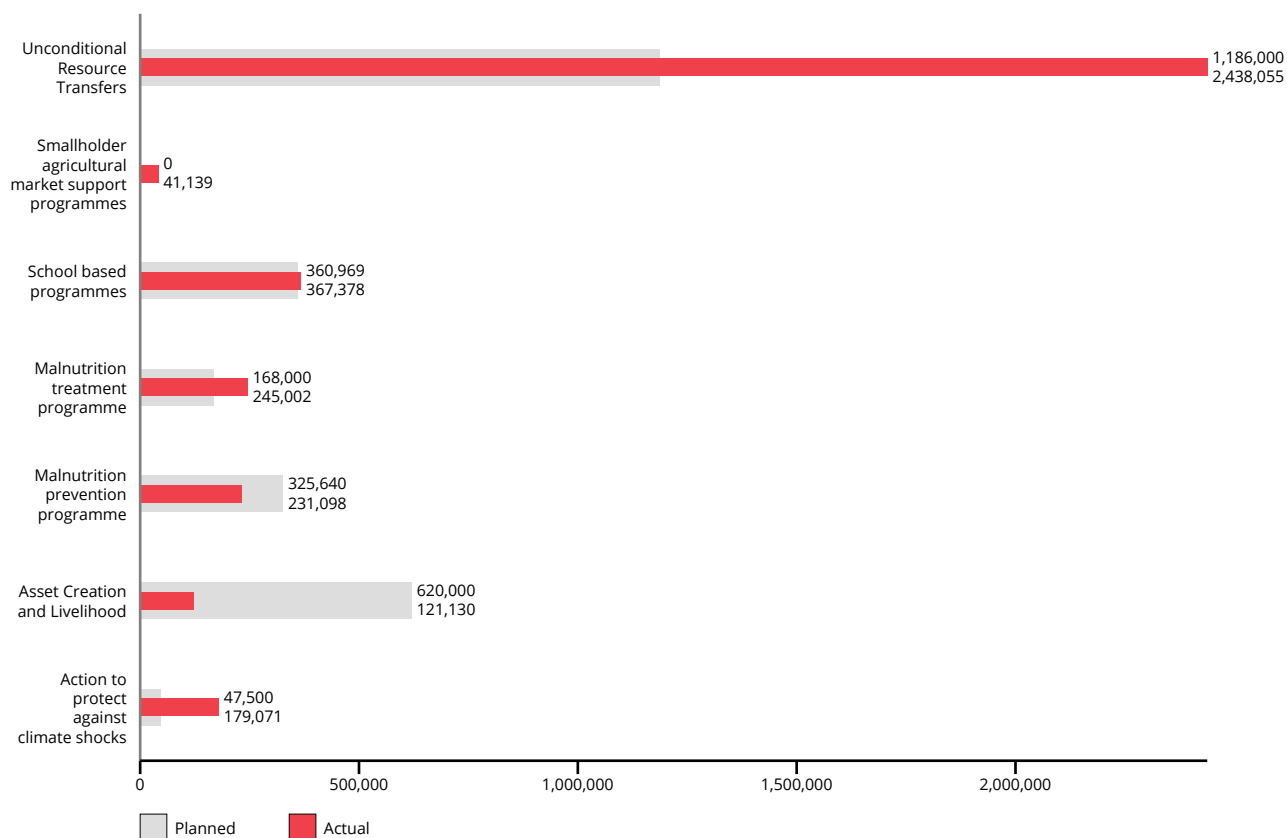
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



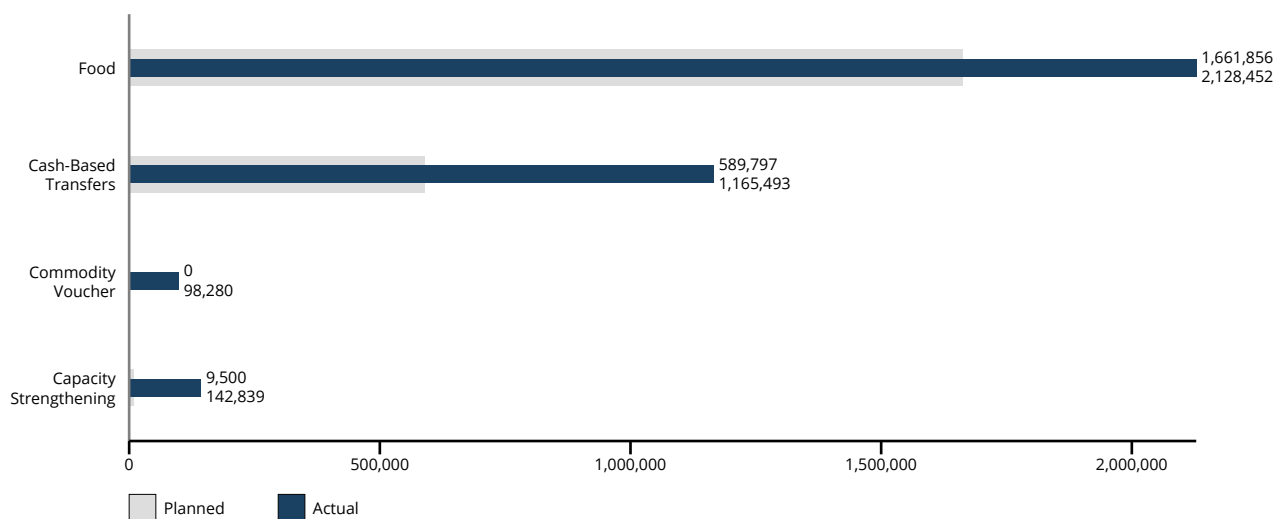
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



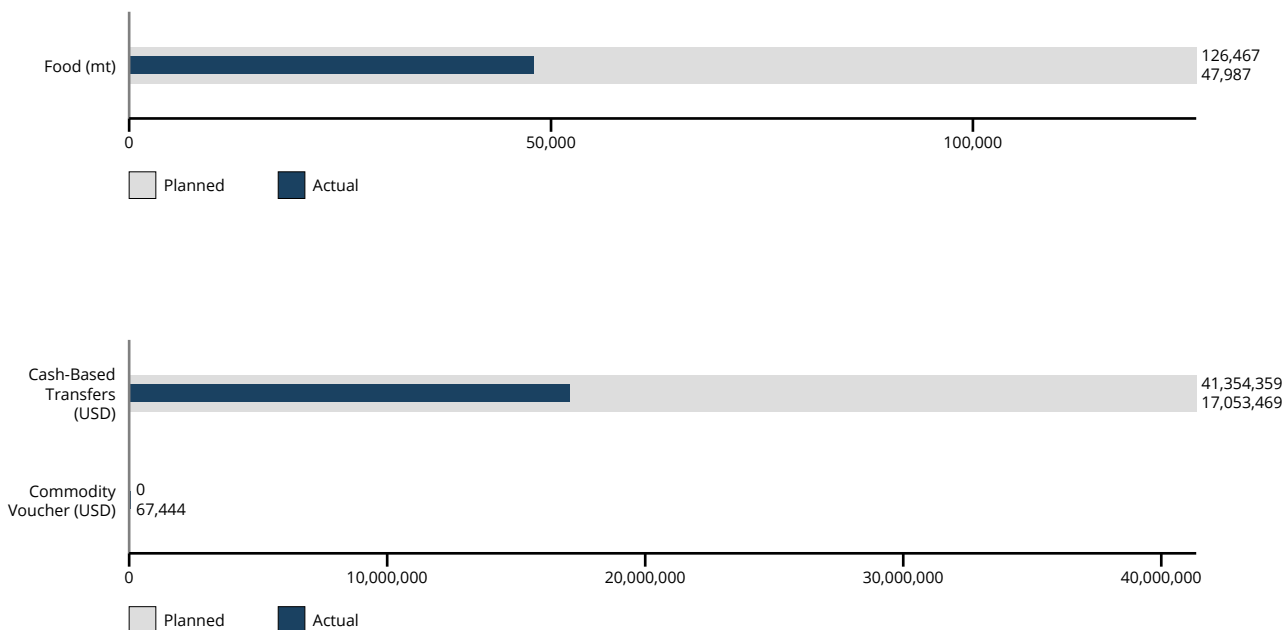
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



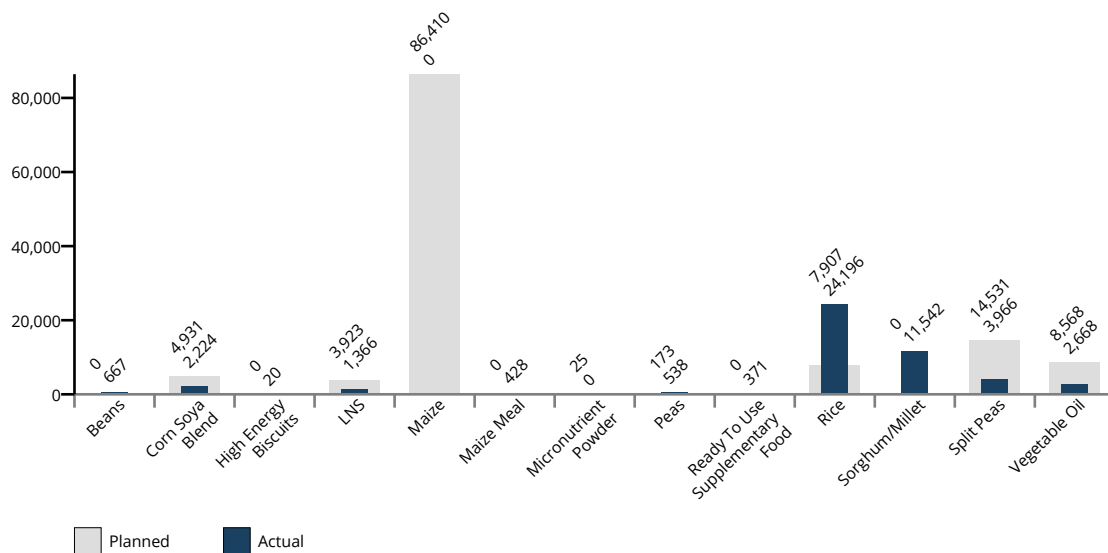
## Beneficiaries by Modality



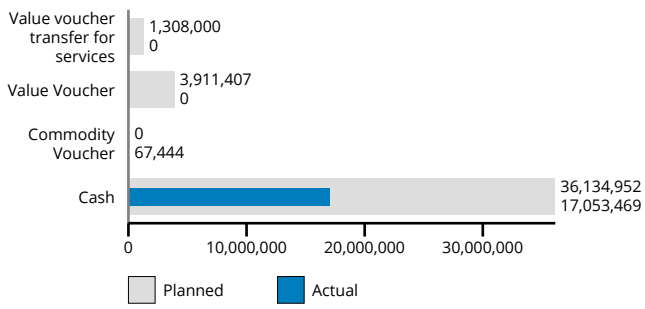
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Madagascar, one of the world's poorest countries, faces severe food insecurity due to consecutive shocks and high food prices. Ranked 119 out of 121 countries on the 2022 Global Hunger Index [1], with alarming levels of hunger, 80 percent of the Malagasy population lives in poverty [2]. The situation is particularly dire for children, with 83 percent living in



extreme poverty and 40 percent suffering from chronic malnutrition [3].

The beginning of 2023 was marked by tropical storm Cheneso and Cyclone Freddy, which particularly affected the southeastern and southwestern regions of Madagascar, where the population was already highly food insecure. Cyclone Freddy, the longest-tracking tropical system on record, displaced populations and caused significant damage to houses, roads, schools, health facilities, and livelihoods. Post-cyclone recovery has been slow due to high food prices and structural challenges, compounded by damaged infrastructure and assets, logistical hurdles, and water-related diseases. Vulnerability persists, with an estimated 1.3 million people experiencing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4) between October 2023 and January 2024 [4].

In 2023, Madagascar continued to suffer from the protracted effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine, resulting in inflation and hikes in food and energy prices. The price of staple foods increased significantly, with rice prices 22 percent higher than the four-year average in November 2023 [5].

Madagascar is the tenth most affected country by stunting globally. Though still very high (38.6 percent), the country has seen a nearly 9 percent improvement in stunting prevalence between 2012 and 2022 [6]. The national prevalence of acute malnutrition at 8 percent, rising to 9.2 percent in the south and 9.4 percent in the southeast [7]. High levels of food insecurity, diseases worsened by consecutive natural disasters, poor infant and young child feeding practices, and limited access to health services contribute to acute malnutrition in Madagascar. The Malagasy Government committed to reducing undernutrition among vulnerable groups, such as children, women, and adolescents, through the National Nutrition Policy and the national multisectoral plan for undernutrition.

Tuberculosis remains a public health concern, with an estimated incidence rate of 233 cases per 100,000 people [8].

In Madagascar, agriculture contributes 22 percent to the gross domestic product and employs 74 percent of the population. However, it is highly susceptible to natural disasters and shocks [9] [10]. Agricultural development is hindered by inadequate infrastructure and requires improvements in the food value chain and basic infrastructure, such as irrigation and transportation, among other factors.

WFP collaborated with the Government, and humanitarian and development partners to assist, with a focus on long-term solutions while aiming to enhance the country's capacity to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Working towards SDG 2, WFP delivered humanitarian assistance in the south and south-eastern regions as part of strategic outcome 1. In response to cyclones Cheneso and Freddy, WFP provided hot meals at temporary shelters, followed by fortified biscuits, and then transitioned to in-kind and cash assistance based on market functionality. Additionally, from January to May 2023 and from October to December 2023, WFP assisted drought-affected households with life-saving unconditional food and cash assistance. WFP also provided preventive supplementary feeding to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6 to 23 months in both cyclone- and drought-affected populations. In support of the national social protection strategy, WFP, the Government, World Bank, UNICEF prepared a joint action plan to develop a single social registry for beneficiary registration and to strengthen shock-responsive social protection.

Through strategic outcome 2, which also contributes to SDG 2, WFP focused on improving children's access to education and providing them with adequate, healthy, and nutritious food. WFP also provided technical and financial support to schools to purchase nutritious food. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP supported national efforts to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in food-insecure areas, including children, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and girls. By focusing on promoting local potential and expertise, WFP aimed to increase the availability, access, and use of nutritious foods, contributing to SDG 2.

With activities under strategic outcome 4 supporting SDG 2, the WFP aimed to increase the capacity of smallholder farmers facing climate shocks to access markets and establish more inclusive, efficient, and resilient food systems. This included strengthening government capacities to produce accurate weather forecasts and creating an enabling production environment. Additionally, WFP activated anticipatory actions and implemented the innovative rapid rural transformation model. This model involves establishing solar-powered hubs, providing a sustainable water and energy source, and offering computers and internet in remote areas.

Following the Government's humanitarian-development nexus approach, WFP implemented an integrated resilience strategy to enhance the self-reliance and sustainability of vulnerable communities. This strategy addressed the impact of climate change on food security and malnutrition by linking resilience, nutrition, and school meal interventions.

Under strategic outcome 5, contributing to SDG 17, WFP collaborated with various government institutions, inter-agency partners, and humanitarian and development actors. These collaborations helped establish instruments for early warning information and anticipatory actions. Additionally, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service expanded its services to provide access to isolated locations affected by Cyclone Freddy.

# Risk management

In 2023, WFP faced risks related to natural disasters, fraud, delays in business processes, low partner capacity and insecurity.

Throughout 2023, WFP strengthened its internal control tools by revising its risk register and mitigation actions to reflect the evolving operational context. It established a risk and oversight committee to monitor progress quarterly. WFP also established a task force to address high-risk challenges such as delays in payment and delivery.

WFP conducted an internal audit in 2023, covering its operations in 2022 and some operational aspects in 2023. The internal audit resulted in ten agreed actions, to be implemented from September 2023 until the end of 2024.

The risk of natural disasters materialized as the country was struck by tropical storm Cheneso and Cyclone Freddy, floods, and drought, resulting in delivery delays, increased theft risk, looting, and food diversion. These disasters compromised communication infrastructure, surveillance, and monitoring capabilities, and disrupted transportation and supply chains. WFP implemented several mitigation measures, including a simulation exercise with the Government, pre-positioning food commodities, installing cameras in WFP warehouses, training and sensitizing cooperating partners, and collaborating with the Government and other UN agencies.

To address low partner capacity, WFP strengthened the due diligence process for partner selection and introduced the UN Partner Portal, providing training on its use.

There was an increased risk of crime, which endangered the physical safety of humanitarian workers and people assisted. WFP collaborated with local authorities to maintain a safe environment, particularly when implementing cash-based transfers.

## Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP completed the evaluation of its country strategic plan (2019-2023). Findings highlight WFP's role in empowering the Government through preparedness, anticipatory actions, emergency response coordination, and technical assistance. The report recommended that WFP establish a new strategy to build long-term relationships with development actors in-country, and suggested increasing resilience-building programming [11]. WFP will address and implement the evaluation's recommendations until June 2025.

WFP also conducted an after-action review for the anticipatory action activation, which supported vulnerable households before the drought's effects. The results indicate positive impacts on households' food security, resilience, and disaster risk management capacities. A second phase of the activation will allow WFP and partners to incorporate lessons learned.

# Ella's transformative journey



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WFP's rapid rural transformation solar powered hub in Talaky Bas.

The rapid rural transformation (RRT) project, a flagship initiative in southern Madagascar, quickly gained momentum since its launch in January 2023, being hailed as a "game-changer" in addressing food insecurity. WFP partnered with the Malagasy Government to establish solar-powered hubs in remote areas, enabling vulnerable communities to access essential services like clean energy, water, and digital platforms in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

The RRT is currently operational in four villages and has already been visited by thousands of people. It contributes to the energy-water-food nexus and exemplifies WFP's integrated approach to resilience building in Madagascar. The initiative enhances agricultural production through solar-powered drip irrigation and hydroponics and promotes integrated community services such as training centers for women and youth in food production and business skills, as well as digital classrooms.

Set up in the Androy and Anosy regions, heavily affected by the climate crisis and chronic malnutrition among children, the RRT project has brought tangible improvements to the communities. It has made agriculture attractive and profitable for the youth, improving rural infrastructure, and enabling access to financial and extension services.

Ella, a beneficiary of the RRT initiative in Madagascar, hails from Talaky Bas and currently resides in Toliara, where she is pursuing a degree in economics at the University of Toliara. The RRT has been a blessing for her and her family, as it is the only place in Talaky Bas where she can access the internet during her holidays. This has allowed her to stay updated with her studies and submit assignments without having to travel back to Toliara. Ella aspires to become a future minister in Madagascar.

Like Ella, the community's livelihood has been diversified. Smallholder farmers can access online classrooms to learn about agricultural sustainability, new farming practices, business skills, and financial literacy to manage their incomes, opening up entrepreneurial opportunities. Additionally, the provision of clean energy has enabled community members to access basic services like phone charging and refrigeration. Consequently, the RRT has created job opportunities in areas such as barbering, hairdressing, carpentry, and welding [1].

# 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



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



**1.3 million** cyclone-affected people were supported through food and cash.



**229,150** children aged from 6 to 59 months were admitted to WFP's **moderate acute malnutrition treatment** programme.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food, cash, and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected people through unconditional resource transfers, preventive and targeted supplementary feeding programmes, counselling and support for tuberculosis/HIV patients, and early recovery support 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.

### Food and cash assistance to drought-affected households

In early 2023, WFP assisted 1.1 million people in the drought-prone area of the Great South in districts classified as having crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity [1], with 23 percent receiving unconditional cash transfers. Due to the rainy season in December 2022 and January 2023, which deteriorated road conditions and slowed food delivery, in-kind distributions for the lean season were extended into May 2023, while cash distributions ended in April 2023.

Although WFP planned to assist 200,000 food-insecure people with food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions in southern Madagascar, only 29,000 were reached. This was because most of the funds received were earmarked for unconditional emergency assistance, resulting in insufficient funding for conditional food assistance.

In November and December 2023, WFP assisted 546,000 people in five IPC3+ districts for the 2023/24 lean season. Although the drought was less severe than in the previous lean season, the impact on the population in these areas was largely the same.

### Food and cash assistance to cyclone-affected households

In February, Cyclone Cheneso struck northwestern Madagascar, severely affecting the region's typically resilient agricultural resources, including rice, peanuts, and pulses fields, which were heavily damaged by flooding. In response, WFP distributed multi-purpose cash in two districts to support agricultural recovery.

Subsequently, Cyclone Freddy hit southeastern and southwestern Madagascar. WFP's initial response included providing hot meals in temporary shelters, fortified biscuits, and both in-kind and cash assistance. From February to December, as part of the post-cyclone response, WFP assisted 1.3 million cyclone-affected people in three regions (Atsimo Andrefana, Vatovavy and Fitovinany) in collaboration with the Government's prevention and emergency management unit (CPGU) and the National Disaster and Risk Management Office (BNGRC).

Limited access to mobile and 3G coverage in some shock-affected areas hindered the use of mobile money for cash-based transfers, exacerbated by beneficiaries' limited familiarity with mobile technologies. As a result, WFP held awareness-raising and training sessions to ensure effective and equitable use of cash transfers.

### Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Under the unconditional food assistance, WFP provided an integrated nutrition package to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) during the lean and cyclone seasons. WFP provided 105,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and 63,000 PBWGs with nutrition services to prevent acute malnutrition. To ensure timely delivery of specialized nutritious food, WFP utilized cash-based transfers, adjusting the transfer amount based on the

nutritional needs and food preferences of the target populations. PBWGs were the primary beneficiaries of cash assistance, optimizing its use.

WFP conducted mass screening at each moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention and management (PREVMA) distribution to identify severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and MAM cases and refer them to treatment centers. WFP also provided nutrition counselling during distributions to promote infant and young child feeding and household food diversification practices.

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

WFP provided financial, technical, and logistical support to 1,200 community sites in the five regions most affected by acute malnutrition. WFP also supported the National Office of Nutrition (ONN) in delivering MAM treatment services, particularly in hard-to-reach areas not covered by the national nutrition programme. Additionally, WFP supported nutrition analysis at the country level and managed the national health information through the organization of standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions (SMART) surveys, IPC acute malnutrition services, and the national nutrition surveillance mechanism.

As a result of this scale-up, 229,000 MAM children were rehabilitated, and their mothers and caregivers received counselling on malnutrition prevention and key family practices through nutrition education sessions at each site. Overall programme performance was satisfactory, exceeding sphere standards with a 92.7 percent recovery rate and a 0.33 percent mortality rate, against the sphere standard of a minimum 75 percent recovery rate and a maximum 3 percent mortality rate, respectively.

WFP also provided technical assistance to the Regional Office of Nutrition (ORN) in managing the last miles of the ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) supply chain.

### **Nutrition assistance to people with TB and living with HIV**

WFP supported the National Programme to Combat HIV/AIDS (PNLSIS) and the National Programme to Combat Tuberculosis (PNLT) in formulating a five-year strategic plan and piloting innovative approaches in southern Madagascar to support vulnerable people with TB and HIV.

WFP assisted 2,600 vulnerable people affected by HIV with cash transfers for their immediate food and nutrition needs. Additionally, 16,000 people with tuberculosis received nutritional support, including super cereal and vegetable oil. WFP complemented these interventions with nutrition counselling to promote optimal nutrition and feeding practices.

In 2024, WFP plans to conduct a food security and nutrition vulnerability assessment for PLHIV, integrating poverty and socio-economic factors to bridge evidence gaps, support advocacy efforts, and design tailored interventions for the integration of people with TB and HIV into national social protection mechanisms.

### **Social Protection**

In 2023, WFP signed a five-year partnership agreement with the Ministry of Population to support the National Social Protection Strategy (2023-2028). The planned activities focus on coordinating and implementing the shocks responsive social protection (SRSP) and the single social registry (RSU); strengthening social protection for vulnerable households in the context of food and nutritional insecurity; and implementing measures to prepare for and anticipate shocks, while strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system. The pilot implementation of the RSU in September and October registered 14,500 households, totaling 70,000 people, in the two rural communes of the Atsimo Andrefana Region.

WFP provided technical support through a working group composed of the Government, WFP, UNICEF, and World Bank to design and implement the RSU and strengthen social protection in the event of shocks. Discussions are also ongoing to expand and improve social safety nets (SSNs) through digitalization.

In 2023, WFP's emergency response initiatives in the southern region improved food accessibility for the people assisted. This improvement was particularly notable in the Beloha and Tsihombe districts, where the combined rate of acceptable and borderline food consumption scores (FCS) exceeded 72 percent. The percentage of households not employing any negative coping mechanisms was 22.2 percent among assisted households and 26.8 percent among non-beneficiaries.

The livelihood and consumption coping strategy index showed progress, indicating improved dietary patterns and a reduction in negative coping strategies, especially among the people assisted. These outcomes and the clear disparity between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries highlight the programmes' beneficial impact on the dietary practices of beneficiary households.

While the food assistance had a positive effect, the high proportion of food expenditure (food expenditure score of 65 percent) underscores the enduring vulnerability of these households to economic shocks. Despite significant progress, challenges persist regarding the sustainability of economic improvements for beneficiaries. Among the assisted



population, 18.1 percent did not meet essential needs, compared to 9.9 percent among the non-beneficiary population.

The food consumption score among beneficiaries of nutrition assistance improved. In 2023, daily protein consumption values increased, reaching 40 percent for men and 28 percent for women. However, the 2023 targets aiming for a 66 percent increase were not met due to challenges in drought-prone southern Madagascar. Gender differences persisted, highlighting the need to address this gap for adequate nutritional outcomes. Food assistance during emergencies enhanced daily intakes of essential nutrients, emphasizing the importance of ongoing efforts in southern and southeastern Madagascar, particularly for women. Accordingly, the combined ration of the general food distribution and prevention of malnutrition distributed to women was more effective compared to separate implementations of the activities.

The MAM treatment in Madagascar's South and Southeast regions surpassed its 2023 targets, showing significant improvements in recovery rates across districts such as Amboasary, Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Benenitra, Betioky, Toliara II, and Vangaindrano, all meeting or exceeding the targets. Notably, nutrition sites in Ambovombe achieved a 99.9 percent recovery rate. The interventions demonstrated low non-response and default rates, indicating high beneficiary compliance with attendance at distribution sessions, including nutrition counseling for mothers and caregivers. Although overall mortality rates were minimal, attention was needed in districts like Toliara II, where rates were slightly elevated. The success of the intervention highlights the effectiveness of addressing moderate acute malnutrition and underscores a commitment to alleviating malnutrition in these regions of Madagascar.

### 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)	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## 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



**367,000 girls and boys** were supported through WFP school meals programmes



**988 schools** were assisted through in-kind food and cash-based transfers to purchase fresh produce.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP's school feeding programme reached 367,000 girls and boys in 988 public schools, 842 of which are in rural southern areas and/or in areas experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity, contributing to the emergency response to the drought. Available resources covered up to 70 percent of the needs-based requirement.

**Support to the Government** WFP supported the development and implementation of the national school feeding programme and the ongoing national social protection strategy. WFP also provided capacity-strengthening support to the Ministry of National Education in transfer techniques, commodity procurement, supply chain management, and canteen management. At the school level, WFP worked with local management committees composed of 12,000 elected volunteers (72 women) to oversee daily canteen operations.

WFP's continued collaboration with the Ministry of National Education has been crucial in achieving strategic outcome 2. The Government's education priorities target schooling access which includes increasing school enrolment and retention rates. WFP helped to attain these objectives by providing daily meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure districts during the school year. Each school elaborated weekly menu that includes the three categories of food which provide energy/calories, vitamins and minerals among cereals, dried beans, meat, fish, and vegetable oil.

Additionally, WFP provided technical assistance and cash-based transfers to 347 schools to support their canteen operations, particularly for purchasing locally produced nutritious foods such as vegetables, meat, green leaves, fish, and fruits. WFP also funded training of trainers on canteen and cash management for supervisors at national and local education entities. These supervisors then conducted capacity-building workshops for school managers.

### Delivering school meals in affected areas

WFP provided school meals in three drought-affected regions in southern Madagascar, covering 24 percent of primary schools. In communes with agricultural potential, WFP adopted a hybrid approach, supplying schools with food such as rice and vegetable oil, along with cash for purchasing fresh produce from local markets. To mitigate health and environmental risks, WFP distributed improved cookstoves to 81 schools.

Thanks to the Government projects MIONJO ("Rise Up" in the dialect of southern Madagascar) and the food systems resilience project (FSRP), implemented with World Bank funds, WFP scaled up the HGFSF approach in the south and southeast. WFP expanded the HGFSF programme from 123 schools in 2022 to 348 in 2023, benefiting 133,000 beneficiaries across 18 districts.

WFP also linked farmers' organizations with schools to support production value chains.

### Ensuring collaborations

WFP's activities were complemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which contributed to local production and community gardening, and UNICEF, which ensured education quality and trained teachers. Together, they help bolster school children's learning abilities, improve their nutritional intake and health, and enhance attendance and access to quality education.

In September, the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, in partnership with WFP, organized a two-day national forum for the HGFSF programme. The Government committed to scaling up school feeding based on local procurement by 2030, with an annual increase of 20 percent in the Government's school feeding budget. The forum brought together 270 stakeholders from different regions of the country and international guests from Zambia, Brazil, Malawi, Benin, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The forum served as preparation for the country's participation in the High-Level Meeting of the Global School Feeding Coalition in Paris in October 2023 and laid out a roadmap for the school feeding programme based on local purchases in Madagascar.

Subsequently, WFP supported the participation of Madagascar in the School Meals Coalition.

WFP's provision of daily meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure districts contributed to an attendance rate of 82 percent in 2023, up from 76 percent in 2022. This was mostly due to the school canteens which attracted students and incentivised the parents to send their children to school. The retention rate in 2023 was 98.5 percent, indicating that interventions were helping to keep children at school. The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme also alleviated household charges related to feeding their children and boosted their resilience through local production.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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)</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>



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



**28,006 children aged 6-59 months** were supported through stunting prevention activities.



**34,969 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** were supported through stunting prevention activities.

In 2023, strategic outcome 3 was adequately funded, representing an upward trend compared to resources received in 2022, due to increased donor interest and investment in the integrated resilience strategy. Contributions received in the second semester allowed for scaling up the programme and integrating nutrition-sensitive household assets to provide community adaptive measures in response to shocks. Multiyear donors' commitment also enabled WFP to anticipate and avoid delays in the supply chain for specialized nutritious foods (SNF), which had been a major constraint in previous years.

WFP implemented a comprehensive set of nutrition services including nutrition supplementation, education, and screening and referral of malnutrition cases for nutritionally vulnerable populations.

WFP increased overall programme coverage, reaching 28,00 children with assistance (37 percent increase as compared to 2022) and 35,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women (47 percent increase as compared to 2022). WFP also expanded coverage of social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities to promote essential family practices in nutrition through increased sensitization and media activities among targeted communities. Although the target was mothers and caregivers of children under 2, mass media activities also exposed men and the entire community to nutrition messaging, promoting family nutrition practices and the use of local resources to fill nutrient gaps.

Additionally, WFP conducted training sessions to improve the nutrition and community-based approach knowledge and SBCC skills of 50 cooperating partner staff. WFP also held sensitization sessions to promote infant and young child feeding across Miaro, the national stunting prevention approach platform [1].

WFP partnered with Development Media International (DMI), a social enterprise bridging social sciences and media production, to design a more holistic SBCC strategy for nutrition and develop innovative tools for the challenging context in which WFP operates. Formative research was completed in December 2023, and the strategy is planned to be developed in 2024.

WFP strengthened initiatives to increase access to diverse, nutritious foods for the most vulnerable households. This included improved support for community gardens and the distribution of small livestock, combined with SBCC activities. Vulnerable households were targeted, and nutrition education was provided to promote optimal feeding practices, food diversification, and the use of local resources.

Regarding nutrition-sensitive value chain initiatives, the WFP developed a prototype processing unit to be built in 2024 for food transformation. This initiative aims to process local food for optimal conservation.

WFP provided technical assistance to the National Nutrition Office (ONN) and the Ministry of National Education to enhance capacity on child nutrition within schools and raise awareness of the 8,000 days concept [2]. WFP also developed a strategy to enhance the quality of school meals and strengthen nutrition education for students and their communities.

WFP in partnership with other UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) completed the IFNA and Tambahra projects. Through these projects, WFP piloted rice fortification in school feeding programmes. The pilot results helped WFP better understand the sector and define its position on fortification. WFP also launched a joint resilience-building project for preventing malnutrition with UNICEF after a six-month inception phase. Activities on water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, value chain development, and nutrition began in the four target communes to reduce undernutrition over the project's five-year duration.

WFP also supported ONN's coordination and the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy through the renewed efforts against child hunger (REACH) mechanism. WFP conducted a diagnosis of the food processing and fortification sector in Madagascar, helping identify opportunities in policy, regulatory framework, and areas where private sector

entities need to comply with quality and safety standards. Additionally, WFP supported the National Statistical Institute to collect market price data across Madagascar for the new fill the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis.

WFP’s nutrition assistance through the provision of supplementary nutritious food (SNF) improved the nutrition situation and reduced the incidence of acute malnutrition, especially during the lean season. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings conducted in communities targeted with the nutrition supplementation platform helped refer MAM and SAM cases to community sites for treatment. Although not all achievements can be attributed to the Miaro platform alone, IPC results showed an improvement in the nutrition situation in targeted communes. In terms of private sector engagement, WFP worked to strengthen the local production capacity of fortified complementary feeding, aligning it with international quality standards. WFP also supported a capacity gap analysis to identify areas where technical assistance could be provided to private sector entities.

Going forward, WFP will focus on prevention activities using local solutions and food-based approaches, such as the FARNE (Nutrition learning, rehabilitation, and care centers) model in remote areas. WFP will also transition towards cash-based transfer modalities where markets allow. WFP will also focus on Government engagement and buy-in for new initiatives, including the FARNE model, cash-based transfers, and locally produced SNFs, for sustainability. WFP will also collaborate with other UN agencies to complement efforts on preventing undernutrition and strengthening the continuum of care.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

## 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

**FFA**

**18,362 households** benefited from food assistance for assets activities



**41,139 smallholder farmers** were trained in post-harvest loss reduction to strengthen agricultural livelihoods.



**160,696 beneficiaries** benefited from anticipatory actions

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP implemented a set of activities to provide integrated support to smallholder producers and vulnerable communities in the Great South and South East. The aim was to increase and protect production, improve food processing and storage, enhance access to markets, and strengthen livelihoods and resilience to shocks. WFP carried out various activities focusing on women [1] and other vulnerable groups. Based on the needs assessment conducted, support was provided through different activities to support women based on their respective needs and capacities.

Resources for early recovery and low-technology, low-risk conditional asset creation activities were maintained, enabling support to shock-affected communities. WFP secured multi-year funding to support a longer-term, comprehensive package of resilience activities, adopting a value chain approach and enabling complementary interventions across nutrition and school feeding, as well as with agencies such as UNICEF. Additionally, WFP secured resources to integrate climate risk management tools into its resilience-strengthening interventions, facilitating ex-ante climate finance products and actions to address climate shocks. More resources are required to scale up these successful activities.

### Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

WFP reached 18,362 households in the Great South and Southeast, implementing low-tech and low-risk asset creation and early recovery activities. These activities aimed to safeguard the benefits of food assistance through the rehabilitation of feeder roads, vegetable gardening, reforestation and tree nurseries, and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. The performance was lower than 2022 due to the new targeting protocol being implemented late.

### Support for Smallholder Farmers

Building on previous experience, WFP continued to enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers in various areas, including reducing post-harvest losses (PHL) and structuring village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), particularly for women. In 2023, WFP provided training in PHL and the use of hermetic bags, a valuable tool in agricultural storage, to 41,100 members of 141 smallholder organizations. This represents a 440 percent increase compared to achievements in 2022. WFP promoted the VSLA approach in the Ambovombe and Amboasary districts, reaching 9,600 members, with 8,000 receiving support for agricultural production, food diversification, and climate change adaptation practices. Ongoing efforts include a product diversification strategy with women's groups in Ifotaka, Vohilava, and Ambovombe to strengthen gari and breadfruit processing units. Selected farmer organizations will supply school feeding programmes and receive support to improve the quality and quantity of their production.

### Water-Food-Energy Nexus

Four 24.1 kW solar hubs became operational under the rapid rural transformation (RRT) initiative, providing electricity for income-generating activities and irrigation for climate-smart gardens. Three additional hubs were under construction by the end of 2023. WFP installed a solar cold room in Ambovombe with the support of the WFP innovation accelerator. Additionally, WFP installed a solar processing unit in a cassava processing facility managed by a women's group. WFP also distributed 70 portable solar irrigation pumps to smallholder farmers and cooperatives, and 441 improved biomass cookstoves to 81 schools.

Preliminary outcomes of the RRT initiative gathered through focus group discussions with beneficiary communities reveal impacts such as decreased waterborne diseases, increased food availability due to irrigation, and time savings for women and youth previously spent fetching water.

### Climate Risk Insurance

To protect vulnerable people from the impacts of climate shocks, WFP, under the ARC Replica programme, purchased a tropical cyclone policy alongside the Government of Madagascar. The policies triggered payouts of USD 1.2 million for the Government and USD 301,000 for WFP when Cyclone Freddy struck Madagascar in February 2023.

### Anticipatory Action

WFP promoted the institutionalization of anticipatory action with the Director General of Meteorology (DGM) and the BNGRC in collaboration with the International Research Institute, by updating and improving the management of the Maproom, which is the triggering system for drought anticipatory actions in the Great South of Madagascar.

In 2023, based on forecasts from this tool, anticipatory actions were activated in 29 communes covering 160,696 beneficiaries, a 347 percent increase compared to 2022. The increased needs and available financial resources dictated the overachievement. The interventions focused on disseminating early warnings and climate information for agricultural purposes, supporting agricultural production, mobilizing water, and providing conditional cash transfers for 38,000 households for two months. These people received early warning messages and agricultural advice to strengthen their resilience against predicted drought. Lessons learned from the first activation of anticipatory actions based on weather forecasts showed the need to invest in more pre-positioned partnerships for procurement and implementation of essential activities to maximize the preparedness timeline.

The July 2023 endline survey for the anticipatory actions activities showed a positive outcome. According to the survey, 35 percent of beneficiary households reported an acceptable food consumption score (FCS), compared to 17 percent in the control group. Both groups had a similar percentage of 45 percent in the borderline FCS category. In the poor FCS category, the control group had a higher percentage (37 percent) than the beneficiaries (20 percent). These results suggest that the intervention positively impacted household food consumption, emphasizing increased adequacy and diversity in targeted beneficiary households, especially in protein and iron-rich foods.

The sales value recorded in 2023 pertains to two farmer organizations in the Amboasary district, Anosy region. The low achievements in terms of sales value and commodity quantity indicators can be attributed to the fact that it was their first contract with the project in the area. Specifically, only 125 out of 12,500 smallholder farmers were able to engage in product sales through the home-grown school feeding approach, encompassing commodities such as rice, beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts, across 30 schools. Formal contracts with these organizations are scheduled to continue in 2024, accompanied by substantially increased objectives.

Following the training sessions on reducing post-harvest losses conducted by WFP for smallholder farmers through their aggregation system, the follow-up survey revealed that only 2 percent of loss was registered in their common warehouse for cereals and legumes.

Moving forward, WFP will develop an evidence-based resilience strategy and has commissioned a cost-benefit analysis of the RRT project to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The analysis will commence in March 2024. As part of WFP's strategy to mainstream the home-grown school feeding model, the resilience interventions will strengthen multi-sectoral partnerships with the Government and the private sector to create an enabling environment for farmer organizations to enhance their market access capacities.

### South-South and Triangular Cooperation

WFP facilitated a visit by Egyptian experts willing to support the Malagasy Government in designing a roadmap to develop the date value chain in southern Madagascar. The experts presented the roadmap to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. WFP and the ministry are planning a joint roundtable in 2024 to discuss how to implement the roadmap.

### 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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



**3,400 passengers** were transported by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to remote locations in southern Madagascar



**169 mt of goods** transported by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of **43 organisations**



**99 percent** of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) users reported **satisfaction with the services received**

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP supported humanitarian actors and government institutions to improve their effectiveness and efficiency in crisis preparedness and response. WFP continued providing bilateral on-demand supply chain services for the wider humanitarian community. An evaluation of WFP's country strategic plan (2019-2023) noted that WFP interventions under this strategic outcome were highly appreciated by its partners, particularly the implementation of UNHAS and telecommunications support. The evaluation recommended aligning with the Sendai Framework for Action (SFA) as a strategic orientation for preparedness work [1].

As co-lead of the logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security and livelihoods humanitarian clusters, and a member of the nutrition and education clusters and the disaster risk management communications group, WFP worked with the National Disaster and Risk Management Office (BNGRC) and the humanitarian community to ensure coordination, complementarity, and synergy between emergency response and preparedness programmes.

WFP coordinated with the food security and livelihoods cluster and members of the national cash working group (CWG) to ensure a harmonized approach in terms of rations and transfer values, avoiding geographical overlap, and providing multi-sectoral assistance to meet the basic needs of beneficiaries. WFP supported the CWG, which is co-chaired by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Women's Empowerment and the BNGRC.

WFP worked with the BNGRC to support their response to emergencies and preparedness actions, including responses to tropical cyclones Cheneso and Freddy, as well as during the lean season. WFP also rehabilitated the BNGRC operations center in southern Madagascar (Ambovombe, Region of Androy) to support the communities and the national disaster management in the south. This enabled the Government to manage emergency and crisis responses and deliver early warning data and information products in this area. Additionally, WFP donated information technology equipment and drones to the BNGRC, improving its capacity.

the national information communication technologies working group and drone subgroup were established and activated during each emergency under the coordination of BNGRC, co-led by WFP and the Ministry of Digital Development, Digital Transformation, Post and Telecommunications, with the support of the emergency telecommunications sector.

WFP supported BNGRC, Ministry of Digital Development, Digital Transformation, Post and Telecommunications, and telecom regulators (ARTEC) in drafting the National Emergency Telecommunications Plan (NETP), which describes all regulatory and functional activities relying on telecommunications in the management of emergencies. WFP is committed to supporting its implementation.

WFP also supported logistics data management platforms within BNGRC, contributing to enhancing its coordination rules in logistics and disaster management aspects. In 2023, one of the two planned platforms, the logistics information exchange (LOG:IE), a comprehensive logistics management system, was installed at the BNGRC level.

In 2023, WFP and BNGRC conducted a national tabletop exercise with 40 partners from the humanitarian logistics sector. This exercise aimed to foster collective efforts and enable a more effective, concerted, and coordinated response to disasters, aligning with the logistics sector and contingency plans. Additionally, WFP supported the BNGRC in establishing a learning and knowledge center to enhance national information management and knowledge transfer capacity.

The tabletop exercise highlighted the need for stakeholders to: engage in existing coordination mechanisms, participate in multi-sector needs assessments, improve the sharing of real-time logistics information, develop clear policies for coordination and engagement with various national entities, and engage in more capacity-strengthening initiatives such as simulations. In December 2022, WFP developed a common Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

by establishing two multi-sectoral hotlines. One is dedicated to UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, while the other is built and equipped within the BNGRC operations center to manage calls related to government-led initiatives. The CFM is coordinated by the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. In 2023, WFP supported the National Institute for Statistics (INSTAT) through analysis assessment activities. This support aimed to enhance surveys and evaluations in food security and nutrition sectors by providing technical and financial assistance. Collaboration was established for the baseline survey of the rapid rural transformation project, leveraging INSTAT's expertise and sharing indicators and methodologies related to food security. The goal was to adopt and integrate them into larger-scale national surveys.

### **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) 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, Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Betroka, Fort Dauphin, Toliara, Mananjary, and Manakara, it provided a critical service for humanitarian actors in the area. UNHAS also conducted special flights and critical medical evacuations for humanitarian staff upon request, collaborating with relevant authorities and stakeholders to promote safety standards and ensure smooth operations.

In 2023, UNHAS transported 3,400 passengers and 169 mt of cargo from 43 humanitarian organizations. Additionally, UNHAS conducted 5 medical evacuations and 38 ad-hoc special flights. This was made possible thanks to a fleet of one Cessna Grand Caravan with 12 seats for regular and special flights and one Mi-8 helicopter operated by the European Union Humanitarian Aid Flights (EUHAF), deployed to Madagascar for two months as part of the cyclone season response.

The 2023 cyclone season was characterized by heavy rains, leading to floods and blockage of access to vulnerable populations, especially following cyclones Cheneso and Freddy. UNHAS conducted aerial assessments with low-altitude flights to the affected areas, carrying a multi-sector rapid assessment team led by OCHA and BNGRC.

Additionally, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), in partnership with UNHAS, deployed a Mil Mi-8 helicopter to Mananjary in the southeast of Madagascar. This deployment enabled humanitarian aid workers and cargo to reach isolated areas. Operated for EUHAF and managed by UNHAS over two months during the cyclone season, the helicopter transported 734 passengers and 156 mt of aid cargo to 57 hard-to-reach locations for 14 humanitarian organizations. The cargo included food items, medical aids, and wash kits, among others. To ensure the safety of humanitarian aviation operations, UNHAS performed periodic maintenance and grass-cutting at remote airfields (Ambovombe, Ampanihy, and Bekily). Additionally, dedicated safety training and promotion were conducted for aviation professionals from air operators, the Civil Aviation Authority, UNHAS staff, and airfield focal points.

UNHAS promoted women's empowerment in humanitarian operations and aviation. The team consisted of six women, including those at the airfield, out of eight staff members.

A steering committee serves as the governing body of UNHAS, providing overall strategic and policy guidance. A user group committee represents the registered user organizations of UNHAS. In 2023, three steering committee and four user group meetings were held, during which users expressed their interest in continuing operations.

A user survey also confirmed strong demand for air services and revealed a 99 percent user satisfaction rate, highlighting the importance of maintaining high standards, particularly in staff capacity. This marks a two percent increase from 2022 and reflects the integration of lessons learned and implementation of recommendations gathered from quarterly meetings involving UNHAS users and staff.

### **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

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Madagascar continues to face significant challenges in gender equality, ranking 48 out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Inequality Index 2022 [1]. Despite progress, the country grapples with high rates of violence against women and girls, including sexual and domestic violence. Statistics show that 14 percent of women have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, and one in four women have faced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner [2]. Moreover, recurrent disasters in Madagascar disproportionately affect women, girls, and young people, who have specific needs for privacy, safety, health, and hygiene [3].

The Government of Madagascar has made progress in ensuring policies and mechanisms for gender parity. While Madagascar is a signatory to several global and regional agreements and conventions promoting women's rights, legal discrimination and traditional cultural practices continue to disadvantage women and girls. Men predominantly own major economic assets such as land, livestock, household equipment, and small ruminants. In contrast, women only have access to shared land and household equipment, with limited control over other resources such as cows.

WFP ensured gender considerations were integrated into implementation by ensuring equitable access to humanitarian support for women, men, boys, and girls. For example, all distributions took place during daylight, and pregnant women, women with children, and the elderly were prioritized during distributions and provided with a seated waiting area at distribution sites.

In 2023, 51 percent of WFP's beneficiaries were women and girls, while boys and girls represented 41 percent of the total beneficiaries. Performance analysis related to gender, particularly within the context of emergency response activities, focused on indicators of decision-making regarding the use of food items or cash received at the household level. The 2022-2023 lean season post-distribution report showed an improvement in joint decision-making between women and men, increasing from 18 to 36 percent, although it remains below the 2023 target of 70 percent. Women continued to play a central role in decisions regarding the use of food items, while men were involved in joint decisions with women regarding the use of cash within their household. This dynamic highlights the importance of further promoting gender equality in decision-making processes related to food security in emergencies.

The post-distribution report revealed that 47 percent of beneficiary households were headed by women, with 40 percent of them being single women. Targeting prioritized pregnant and breastfeeding women for nutrition-sensitive activities. Under the malnutrition prevention platform "Miaro," WFP conducted social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities, including sensitization and counselling sessions with mothers and fathers on maternal nutrition, breastfeeding, and complementary feeding for young children, as well as intra-household food distribution. WFP also provided technical support and inputs to women's groups to grow vegetables and legumes, diversifying their diets and generating income.

WFP worked with local communities to promote gender equality through community gender sensitization programmes integrated into nutrition and livelihood activities. WFP trained and provided technical support to women in small businesses through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), improving their economic status and independence.

WFP conducted capacity-building for beneficiaries in the Anosy and Androy regions on gender, social protection, and the post-harvest loss management programme (PHL), with females representing 55 percent of participants.

WFP and its cooperating partners increased female staff in the districts of Farafangana, Vangaindrano, Befotaka, and Midongy, where 65 percent of the staff, including targeting agents, technicians, and distribution agents, were women.

The evaluation of the WFP country strategic plan (2019-2023) recognized the success of targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women in nutrition-sensitive activities, such as community gardening and food processing. The evaluation noted the involvement of women's groups in various income-generating activities and advocacy for better nutrition. It also recommended analyzing the perception and adjustment of affected communities to WFP's gender-related practices and integrating them into activities.



WFP conducted a gender assessment in April 2023 and a protection analysis in May 2023 to develop recommendations for priority actions in the next country strategic plan (CSP) (2024-2028). The assessments highlighted limited partner capacity to mainstream gender, promote gender equality through school meals, and collaborate with other organizations. WFP incorporated these findings in the new CSP.

# 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**

## Protection

Madagascar faces multiple challenges, especially in the Grand Sud region, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations such as women, children, and people with disabilities. These challenges include widespread poverty, food insecurity, natural disasters, security threats from criminal groups, gender inequality, early marriages, risks from climate change-related disasters, and discrimination against minority groups. In southern Madagascar, heightened food insecurity has intensified risks associated with coping strategies, leading to challenges such as decapitalization, male labour migration leaving women with sole family responsibilities, school dropout rates, child labour, the vulnerability of young girls to exploitation for food, and increased theft.

Protection mainstreaming is integrated into all of WFP's activities, recognizing food assistance as a fundamental tool for safeguarding the basic right to life in regions facing severe food insecurity. WFP distributions prioritized the safety and dignity of beneficiaries. They were designed with adequate facilities to minimize travel and waiting times, and activities were adapted for diverse abilities and mobility, promoting zero tolerance for discrimination or stigmatization.

WFP undertook protection risk assessments to identify and mitigate potential harm. Gender-based violence and child protection concerns were identified in Analamanga and Androy. Additionally, humanitarian access restrictions in the south, resulting from conflicts and cyclones, exacerbated food insecurity and increased the number of reported abuses.

One of the challenges faced was ensuring beneficiary safety in some areas due to attacks on those traveling to or from their homes. WFP selected the final distribution points through community consultation and developed action plans with local authorities to enhance security.

Despite challenges, a significant percentage of WFP beneficiaries reported receiving assistance without safety issues. Effective responses included programmatic adjustments, referrals, and personnel training to minimize harm. The sessions aimed to enhance understanding of protection issues within the Madagascar context and equip participants with practical skills to address them effectively.

Field surveys and focus group discussions revealed gaps in beneficiaries' awareness of their rights. WFP analyzed the Great South region and identified challenges related to vulnerable groups, gender-based violence, and insufficient accountability and participation. WFP implemented mitigation measures such as security protocols and awareness campaigns.

WFP collaborated with protection clusters, gender-based violence (GBV), and child protection sub-clusters, and participated in multi-sectoral assessments and joint protection analyses, enhancing information sharing and coordination. A joint protection analysis was conducted to assess the protection context and associated risks, informing future strategies and programme development. The analysis identified 16 key protection-related risks, such as security concerns during distribution and gender-based violence. Mitigation measures were formulated to address these risks within ongoing programmes, and the analysis informed the development of a community engagement action plan.

As a member of the humanitarian country team's prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force, WFP implemented the PSEA action plan and coordinated with the protection cluster to enhance communication on PSEA with communities and humanitarian actors. The focus was on case processing and reinforcing preventative measures. WFP provided training sessions on PSEA for both WFP staff and cooperating partners. Sessions were designed to raise awareness about PSEA principles and empower participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to identify, prevent, and respond to incidents of SEA.

WFP is finalizing standard operating procedures tailored for managing the WFP community feedback mechanism (CFM), which includes a protocol for handling SEA cases and outlining procedures for collecting, referring, and taking corrective measures in response to reported incidents.

## Accountability to affected populations (AAP)

From design[1] to programme implementation and monitoring, WFP prioritized community consultations, engagement, and beneficiaries' feedback. Targeting criteria were discussed and validated with communities during programme design, while post-distribution surveys assessed the acceptability of transfer modalities.

Before implementation, WFP and partners ensured beneficiaries were informed about programme objectives, implementation details, rations, and distribution schedules. Women and men from communities were recruited to handle food distribution, fostering community participation and transfer of food-management skills. WFP prepared and signed transparent records of tonnage, beneficiaries, absentees, and stock levels for stakeholder involvement.

The community feedback mechanism (CFM) uses channels like a toll-free hotline, complaints committees, partner help desks, suggestion boxes, and a centralized database [2]. This ensures thorough capture, analysis, and consideration of beneficiary and stakeholder comments, suggestions, and objections throughout the programme phases.

WFP coordinated the toll-free hotline 930 at the request of the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC). The hotline serves as a joint community feedback mechanism for nine partners. Weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports provided analysis and resolutions, contributing to continuous improvement. Since its launch in December 2022, the hotline has received 3,146 inquiries. Women accounted for 21 percent of the hotline's callers, and 58 percent of calls were related to WFP. The majority (56 percent) of these calls were requests for assistance, while 28 percent were negative feedback. Out of the total inquiries, 41 percent were closed following referral, with an average closing time of 18 days.

WFP had its toll-free hotline before the establishment of the inter-agency hotline. This hotline was operational in 2023 but will be discontinued in 2024.

Awareness of hotlines remained limited, especially in rural areas, with some affected populations unaware of the new hotline. Suggestions for improvement include increasing visibility in rural areas, exploring alternative channels [3], distributing informative materials, emphasizing anonymous reporting, and clarifying roles. Recommendations involve resource allocation, reviewing case processes, and closing the old hotline.

WFP is addressing low inclusion and participation issues by developing a community engagement plan, conducting workshops, and empowering cooperating partners. Strategies include preventing the concentration of decision-making power, leveraging community-based groups, and strengthening participatory planning. Collaboration with local non-governmental organizations aims to enhance capacity building for effective community engagement.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Madagascar, a disaster-prone country, faces increased frequency and severity of disasters [1]. Climate change is also causing water scarcity, reducing food production, and affecting health, nutrition, and education. Traditional and unsustainable agricultural practices continue to contribute to soil degradation, reducing agricultural productivity, and hampering efforts to improve food security and nutrition and achieve zero hunger (SDG 2).

WFP began implementing the corporate environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework in 2023 to ensure that programmes do not cause unintentional harm to the environment or populations. Out of the eight signed field-level agreements under the food assistance for assets activities, only one was ESS screened. This was due to the lack of staff with the necessary skill set. Training was later provided in the last quarter of 2023, equipping staff with the necessary skills.

WFP introduced more resilient crops and vegetables that not only better withstand local conditions, but also provide a more nutritious diet. WFP also supported the production of sorghum and introduced the production of 12 new vegetables, including carrots and beetroot, in many areas such as the Ampanihy district.

The rapid rural transformation (RRT) programme that combines two climate risk mitigation strategies; improved natural resource management and income diversification, provided vital infrastructure services to remote communities, including solar-powered hubs, a sustainable water source, and access to online services.

In 2023, WFP provided improved energy-efficient cookstoves which were installed in 81 schools in different areas of Madagascar. These stoves help decrease wood consumption and carbon dioxide emissions by half. As a result, 42,000 mt of carbon dioxide were reduced. These cookstoves also reduced the negative impact of cooking with biomass on the cooks.[2]

WFP began to reduce food imports in favour of locally produced food, including procurement from smallholder farmers and special nutritious foods (SNFs). This move aimed to reduce environmental impacts by reducing the carbon footprint associated with transportation and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2023, WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) projects continued, supporting early recovery through activities such as reforestation and the creation of tree nurseries. WFP also promoted climate-smart agricultural practices, such as drip irrigation and hydroponics [3].

WFP conducted the environmental and social risk screening for the resilience strengthening project for food security and nutrition in Madagascar. The screening classified the project under category B, indicating a moderate risk level. Subsequently, an environmental and social management plan will be implemented during the initial phase of the project.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Although WFP has not launched an EMS, steps have been taken to reduce the environmental impact of its in-house operations. In 2023, WFP installed four solar systems with a capacity of 23.3 kW, in addition to the four solar systems installed in 2021 and 2022 with a capacity of 47.7 kWp, bringing the total installed capacity to 71 kWp. WFP also installed solar panels in its offices in Ambovombe, Amboasary, Fort Dauphin, Tshiombe, Bekily, Ampanihy, and Tamatave, as well as in the warehouse in Bekily. Furthermore, WFP started recycling paper with a local contractor, recycling 3,102 kgs of paper.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Making nutrition a cross-cutting priority was crucial across various programmes, systems, and individuals. This integrated approach ensured that the benefits of good nutrition permeated throughout all WFP activities, fostering a more resilient and well-nourished population.

WFP integrated nutrition elements into existing general food assistance and education programmes. This involved collaborating with the Ministry of Education to incorporate nutrition education into school curricula, ensuring that children not only received nutritious meals but also acquired knowledge about healthy eating habits.

Across the emergency nutrition response (drought and cyclone response), WFP integrated nutritional counseling services, working in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities to address the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children during monthly distribution.

WFP engaged in community-based nutrition awareness campaigns, empowering local communities to take ownership of their nutritional well-being. This involved training community leaders as nutrition advocates, disseminating information about balanced diets, and fostering a culture of nutritional resilience. Community dialogues on the nutrition programme were conducted ahead of nutrition activities to ensure that communities adhered to the initiatives.

WFP also implemented a mentorship programme that allowed experienced nutritionists to work with local NGOs and a network of nutrition community workers. The hands-on approach broadened the knowledge and skills of frontline workers, ensuring nutrition education at the grassroots level.

WFP's efforts resulted in improvements in nutritional indicators, including a reduction in malnutrition rates and enhanced dietary diversity among children, as well as improved maternal and child health outcomes. During crises, communities equipped with nutritional knowledge and support systems were better prepared to withstand shocks and ensure the well-being of their families.

These achievements demonstrate WFP's commitment to a comprehensive approach to nutrition. By integrating nutrition into diverse programmes, systems, and communities, WFP is not only addressing immediate needs but also laying the groundwork for sustained nutritional well-being and resilience for the population in southern Madagascar.

# Partnerships

Partnerships played a pivotal role in the achievements of WFP in Madagascar, fostering synergy among partners, including the Government, international financial institutions (IFIs), UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

With programmes aligned with the Government's strategy and plans, WFP's main partner was the Government of Madagascar. WFP expanded its engagement with an increasing number of ministries and national agencies to support the Government's interventions in responding to emergencies, addressing food insecurity, and building resilience. WFP's support extended beyond emergency preparedness and response to include capacity strengthening in social protection and cash transfers. In 2023, Madagascar was a significant donor, a development attributed to its partnership with the World Bank. WFP formalized partnerships with 11 ministries and agencies through the signing of memorandums of understanding, action plans, and partnership agreements, providing technical assistance in various areas. Following the adoption of a new law on decentralization of public administration in 2023, WFP collaborated with local government entities, working with governors and regions per the new structure.

WFP enhanced its involvement in school feeding and nutrition activities, aligning with the Government's humanitarian-development nexus policy. Additionally, WFP supported the National Nutrition Office's (ONN) coordination and implementation of the National Nutrition Policy through the renewed efforts against child hunger (REACH) mechanism.

WFP has facilitated south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC) with the Government since 2022. In June 2023, the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) hosted an online regional workshop with Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs, reinforcing collaboration on emergency preparedness and response due to both countries' susceptibility to disasters. WFP also arranged for Egyptian experts to visit and assist the Malagasy Government in designing a roadmap for developing the value chain for date cultivation and processing in southern Madagascar.

Additionally, WFP participated in a joint mission with the Malagasy Regional Director for Agriculture and Livestock and a Chinese delegation. The mission aimed to explore potential collaborations between China and Madagascar at policy and technical levels in strategic food reserves and post-harvest management. Follow-up actions were identified, and a proposal shared with China for possible financial and technical assistance.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with the private sector nationally and internationally, receiving financial support from international private sector entities, including contributions from charities and individuals. WFP collaborated with local partners and stakeholders, such as ABC Domino for the school feeding programme, and Groupement des Entreprises de Madagascar (GEM), which provided financial support during the cyclone response in March 2023.

In 2023, WFP prioritized strategic partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs). WFP partnered with the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the emergency response. The AfDB funded food assistance to cyclone-affected people in the southeast. WFP also signed a financial agreement of USD 40 million with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, based on World Bank funds to scale up the home-grown school feeding programme in nine regions until 2026.

In addition to the ongoing World Bank-funded support for resilient livelihoods in the south of Madagascar project (MIONJO), WFP completed a pilot project with the International Monetary Fund. This collaboration resulted in joint research publications and public policy recommendations in areas such as food security, social protection, and financial inclusion for smallholder farmers.

WFP also initiated discussions with several IFIs regarding the construction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (roads, logistic hubs, airstrips) in the South and Southeast of the country. These efforts aim to improve access to markets and basic services, enhance emergency preparedness, and ultimately bolster food security.

WFP has remained a partner of choice for many donors due to its strong track record in crisis response and its diverse donor base. This is evidenced by an external evaluation of WFP's country strategic plan (2019-2023), which highlights that WFP is recognized by donors for its speed, agility, broad coverage, in-depth logistics knowledge, vulnerability analysis, and information management. However, accessing flexible funding remains a challenge. WFP has secured several contributions from private donors and has also received a locally signed private contribution.

## Focus on localization

WFP serves vulnerable populations in remote areas of Madagascar, making local partnerships crucial for providing context-specific and effective responses. WFP has a network of both local and international partners, collaborating with 20 cooperating partners throughout 2023. In 2023, 80 percent of WFP's cooperating partners were local. To ensure sustainability, WFP invested in strengthening cooperating partner capacity through training and other services.

WFP has been working to improve the access of local organizations, organizing information sessions on partnering with WFP for current and potential partners. Additionally, WFP released two expressions of interest in July and December 2023, resulting in the onboarding of new partners. WFP also conducted a training session on how to enroll in the UN Partner Portal (UNPP). As of the end of 2023, the number of WFP partners validated in the portal was five, with many more partners currently in the registration process. One lesson learned was the need to strengthen the capacity of partners, particularly in cross-cutting thematic issues, as partners struggled to achieve the necessary scores in the UNPP. WFP will continue to work with partners to facilitate their onboarding to the portal.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with UN agencies, launching multiple multi-year joint programmes. In September 2023, WFP and UNICEF initiated a five-year joint programme to enhance malnutrition prevention and integrated resilience in four drought-prone communes in the south. Another joint WFP-UNICEF multi-year programme, addressing malnutrition and strengthening resilience in the South-East, was launched in December 2023. Additionally, WFP 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 the promotion of female health awareness and provision of sanitary kits at distribution sites and schools.

WFP collaborated with UNAIDS to provide nutrition assistance to people living with HIV. Additionally, WFP joined the Pacte Vert Consortium with FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP to develop a five-year integrated resilience programme in the South, set to launch in early 2024.

WFP collaborated with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and humanitarian partners to ensure cohesive responses, focusing on information-sharing and developing joint assessments and targeting methodology. As co-lead of logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security and livelihoods clusters, and a member of the nutrition, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and disaster risk management communications group, WFP worked with BNGRC and the humanitarian community to ensure coordination and complementarity.

# Financial Overview

WFP was well-funded to deliver planned activities in 2023. Available resources covered 71 percent of the needs-based plan's requirement in 2023, including contributions received in 2023, resources carried over, advances and other resources.

Between 2019 and 2023, the funding for the implementation of the Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2019-2024) reached 68 percent. In December, a budget revision extended the CSP's duration by two months until the end of February 2024. Additionally, the total budget was increased by USD 27 million to align with the submission for approval of the new CSP (2024 - 2028) to the WFP Executive Board in February 2024.

In 2023, the signing of a three-year joint programme worth USD 40 million with the World Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Madagascar stood out as a significant achievement. Additionally, WFP and UNICEF secured a five-year contribution from Germany totaling EUR 28.5 million and a three-year contribution from Norway amounting to USD 10.4 million.

Most contributions confirmed in 2023 were designated for crisis response, totaling USD 48 million, consistent with previous years. However, funding for resilience-building (strategic outcomes 2, 3, and 4) saw a significant increase from USD 27 million in 2022 to USD 58 million in 2023.

































Emergency response continued to receive the largest share of contributions, in line with previous years, albeit with the lowest funding level at 58 percent compared to the needs-based plan. Available resources for emergency preparedness and nutrition exceeded the needs due to carry-over amounts from 2022, with funding levels of 145 percent and 139 percent, respectively. This was followed by the resilience programme, funded at 96 percent, and the school feeding programme, funded at 70 percent compared to the needs-based plan.

Government partners contributed USD 60 million in 2023 as directed multilateral funds. WFP received generous contributions from various countries and organizations, including the United States, Germany, European Commission, France, Norway, Republic of Korea, Finland, Canada, Sweden, Monaco, and South Africa, as well as from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF) and UN pooled funds. Contributions from international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank Group were significantly higher in 2023, directed toward strategic outcomes 2 and 1, respectively. However, contributions from private donors decreased compared to 2022, accounting for only 3 percent of total contributions in 2023 and 1 percent of contributions during the current CSP. WFP also utilized the internal funding mechanism Immediate Response Account to address emerging needs following Cyclone Freddy.

In 2023, expenditure against the implementation plan varied by strategic outcome, ranging from 98 percent (strategic outcome 5) to 50 percent (strategic outcome 2). Reasons for low expenditures included multi-year contributions, late contributions, funds intended for the new CSP, or carry-over to 2024. Multilateral funds represented 12 percent of total resources received, while only 1 percent was fully flexible, thanks to contributions from private donors, Sweden, Australia, Netherlands, Germany, and Canada. Receiving earmarked funds at the activity and modality level remained a significant challenge for WFP, limiting flexibility in allocating funds where needed. Although WFP increased multi-year funding through advocacy efforts, donor stewardship, and partnership with the Government of Madagascar, there was a lack of flexible funding, hindering agile and efficient responses.











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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 149,965,580	 122,240,433	 88,895,116	 61,017,350
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	 134,213,455	 109,670,875	 77,992,601	 54,275,223
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis	 134,213,455	 109,670,875	 77,992,600	 54,275,223
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 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	 15,752,125	 12,569,557	 10,902,515	 6,742,127
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	 15,752,125	 12,569,557	 10,891,665	 6,742,127
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 10,850	 0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 9,459,999	 6,657,528	 13,214,200	 5,954,028

SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status	9,459,999	6,657,528	13,214,200	5,954,028
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition	9,459,999	6,657,528	13,022,289	5,954,028
Non-activity specific	0	0	191,910	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	22,881,105	10,582,316	22,023,731	6,326,896
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	22,881,105	10,582,316	22,023,731	6,326,896
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	22,881,105	10,582,316	21,965,674	6,326,896
Non-activity specific	0	0	58,057	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,879,883	2,042,896	7,396,153	4,460,743
SO05: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	4,879,883	2,042,896	7,396,153	4,460,743

Activity 05: Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	228,359	133,500	162,027	8,831
Activity 06: Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	198,412	53,150	1,031,627	28,602
Activity 07: Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	436,074	85,500	629,518	124,413
Activity 08: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	3,791,538	1,730,246	5,514,491	4,250,189
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	225,500	40,500	58,487	48,706
Non-SDG Target	0	0	516,761	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	187,186,570	141,523,175	132,045,963	77,759,020
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	5,933,841	5,933,841	9,788,866	5,152,539
Total Direct Costs	193,120,412	147,457,017	141,834,829	82,911,559

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 12,537,704	 9,581,963	 4,439,895	 4,439,895
Grand Total	 205,658,116	 157,038,980	 146,274,725	 87,351,455

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Flash Appeal: Madagascar - Grand Sud and Grand-Sud-est, January - December 2023 (Revised in March 2023) | OCHA (unocha.org)

### Overachievement

- Action to protect against climate shocks: WFP underestimated the numbers during the planning.
- Malnutrition treatment programme: Assistance was scaled up due to the cyclone response with new cases of malnourished people.
- Smallholder agricultural market support programmes: New activities were implemented during the year based on donor interest and new needs.
- Unconditional Resource Transfers: WFP scaled up food assistance by prioritizing people affected by cyclones and droughts.

### Underachievement

- Asset Creation and Livelihood: Most activities were not implemented as most of the contributions were earmarked and did not allow conditional food assistance.

## Operational context

[1] Global Hunger Index, 2022: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/madagascar.html>

[2] World Bank, 2022, Madagascar Economic Update: Navigating Through the Storm, A New Drive for Reforms in Madagascar is Crucial: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/madagascar>

[3] UNICEF, 2021, Potential Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Children in Madagascar:

<https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/8736/file/UNICEF-Madagascar-Impact-COVID19-on-Children-2021-EN.pdf>

[4] The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity classification provides an analysis between different levels of severity of acute food insecurity. The projection reflects IPC acute food security analysis in Southern Madagascar released in August 2023:

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Madagascar\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_Jul2023\\_Apr2024\\_Report\\_French.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jul2023_Apr2024_Report_French.pdf)

[5] WFP Market Bulletin, November 2023: <https://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/madagascar-price-bulletin-november-2023>

[6] JME 2023 Levels and trends in child malnutrition: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates: key findings of the 2023 edition

[7] National Institute of Statistics of Madagascar (INSTAT) and ICF, Madagascar Demographic and Health Survey, 2021:

<https://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/madagascar-demographic-and-health-survey-2021>

[8] World Health Organization, 2023, Global Tuberculosis Report: <https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/tb-reports/global-tuberculosis-report-2023>

[9] World Bank, 2022 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=MG>

[10] World Bank, 2021, available at Trading Economics

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/40ebbf38f5a6b68bfc11e5273e1405d4-0090012022/related/Food-Security-Update-XCVII-December-14-23.pdf>

[11] Evaluation of WFP Madagascar Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-madagascar-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2019-2023>

## Ella's transformative journey

[1] To watch Ella's story, click [https://twitter.com/WFP\\_SAfrica/status/1738184456970600699](https://twitter.com/WFP_SAfrica/status/1738184456970600699).

## Strategic outcome 01

1. WFP reviewed lessons learned from previous years' targeting exercises and is undergoing a targeting re-design process, focusing on vulnerability-based targeting for equitable entitlements. Adjustments to WFP's standard operating procedures include the application of two targeting approaches: geographic-level and household-level targeting. Geographic targeting relies on data from national food security and nutrition surveys, the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), staple food prices, and the Household Economic Analysis (HEA). This approach also considers the recurrence of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, defining vulnerability in four classes: low, moderate, high, and very high. WFP conducts household-level targeting by gathering indicators related to food security vulnerability and socio-economic factors. Results are validated through engagement with community committees, ensuring that targeting processes remain participative and inclusive.

2. MAM treatment: The system has not distinguished the actuals for MAM treatment, but it is included in A.1.1 actuals.

3. Outcome for MAM treatment: There is no breakdown (male, female) because the sample did not consider gender at its second degree.

4. TB/HIV: The system did not distinguish the actuals for TB&HIV; as they are included in A.1.1 actuals.

5. Under A.1.1, although it was not planned during the cyclone crisis, WFP scaled up food assistance through CBT to assist 52,877 households in urgent need of food with a total amount of USD 60,137.

6. WFP was unable to implement A.1.4, A.2.4 and B.1.4 due to funding constraints.

## Strategic outcome 02

B.3.2: While the activity was not planned for 2023, WFP received a contribution from a donor in June who judged WFP as the best partner who could implement these activities within three months.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Miaro is WFP Madagascar's flagship project focusing on prevention during the 1,000 days with an integrated community-level package, including nutritional supplementation to children and pregnant and breastfeeding women through in-kind or cash transfers; support to homestead food production (e.g. community and kitchen gardens, small livestock) and Social Behaviour Change Communication on nutrition and hygiene.

[2] The 3rd edition of the World Bank publication Disease Control Priorities (DCP3) released in 2017 confirms the importance of investing in the first 1,000 days, the critical window from conception to two years of age, but also highlights the neglect of investment during the next 7,000 days (or up to age 21). The 8,000 days concept therefore highlights the importance of 7,000 days to sustain the early gains in the first 1,000 days: <https://www.dcp-3.org/disease-control-priorities>

Indicators A.1.2 (All) and A.4.1: While planned, these activities were not implemented as most of the funding for the activity was earmarked. WFP will continue to advocate for these activities in 2024.

## Strategic outcome 04

1. According to the World Bank, women earn an average of 34 percent less than men, female-headed households have a higher incidence of extreme poverty than male-led ones, the population 15 years and younger accounts for more than half of residents living in extreme poverty, and poverty in rural areas is twice as high as that in urban zones.

USAID/Madagascar Gender Analysis For The 2020–2025 Country Development Cooperation Strategy ([banyanglobal.com](http://banyanglobal.com))

2. While the activity was not planned, WFP got donors interested in the new initiative known under Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) at the beginning of 2023 and supported financially WFP to implement the pilot project which is reflected under D.1.1.g.16.

3. Due to no availability of funding aimed to implement this activity WFP was obliged not to implement this activity under output indicator- G1.10. WFP continues to advocate for funding and has planned to implement the activity in 2024 subject to funding availability.

4. Under A.1.8. and A.4.1. the achievement is too low due to the delay in data collection and the sensitization campaign which started in September, but the activity will be implemented in 2024.

5. In 2023, WFP provided Cash assistance under the Forecasted-Based Action (FBA) which has been recorded in the table under A.1.8. While the activity was not planned in the CSP 2018-2023, the anticipatory action activation system which was introduced in the country allowed WFP to identify needs and required funding to support people in need from May 2023.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Inequality Index, 2022.

[2] National Institute of Statistics of Madagascar (INSTAT), 2019.

[3] WFP Protection Analysis, 2023.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. Targeting criteria are discussed and validated with communities during programme design, while post-distribution surveys assess the acceptability of transfer modalities. In line with this commitment, WFP drafted a systematic community engagement strategy that clarifies the methods for communication, consultation, and feedback management with the affected population.

2. The community feedback mechanism (CFM) tools have been enhanced, including comprehensive training for call center operators to improve case handling efficiency. WFP is continuing to enhance help desk management by implementing a dedicated standard operating procedure (SOP) shared with its partners. The ongoing configuration of a centralized information management system (SugarCRM) will streamline data gathering and analysis. This system will consolidate feedback data from various channels, enabling a better understanding of population trends and needs. Ultimately, this approach ensures that feedback is systematically allocated, resolved, closed, and analyzed for informed decision-making.

3. WFP is expanding the role of the community complaint committee, transforming it into a community feedback committee. This evolution enables the capture of various forms of feedback beyond complaints, including recommendations, perceptions, and thoughts, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of community perspectives.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] European Commission Index for Risk Management, <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Climate-Change/Results-and-data> accessed on 29 December 2023.

[2] WFP utilized the MoDa tool to estimate the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. This tool requires inputting data on the baseline stove and fuel, as well as the newly installed ones. Additionally, WFP conducted an on-site evaluation to assess the reduction in wood consumption for cooking.

[3] Hydroponics is a soilless cultivation technique that enables year-round plant growth using up to 90 percent less water and 75 percent less space than traditional agriculture.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.



# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,055,187	1,535,219	145%
	female	1,188,466	1,617,900	136%
	total	2,243,653	3,153,119	141%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	172,210	237,768	138%
	female	175,450	233,831	133%
	total	347,660	471,599	136%
24-59 months	male	155,300	251,499	162%
	female	161,130	254,503	158%
	total	316,430	506,002	160%
5-11 years	male	270,183	281,488	104%
	female	282,410	299,204	106%
	total	552,593	580,692	105%
12-17 years	male	123,450	196,232	159%
	female	177,450	196,232	111%
	total	300,900	392,464	130%
18-59 years	male	334,044	566,730	170%
	female	392,026	632,329	161%
	total	726,070	1,199,059	165%
60+ years	male	0	1,502	-
	female	0	1,801	-
	total	0	3,303	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,243,653	3,153,119	141%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	47,500	179,071	376%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	620,000	121,130	19%
Malnutrition prevention programme	325,640	231,098	70%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	168,000	245,002	145%
School based programmes	360,969	367,378	101%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	41,139	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,186,000	2,438,055	205%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	448	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,479	1,359	39%
High Energy Biscuits	0	20	-
LNS	3,615	1,180	33%
Maize	69,000	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	428	-
Peas	0	509	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	371	-
Rice	3,278	18,125	553%
Sorghum/Millet	0	11,542	-
Split Peas	10,845	3,396	31%
Vegetable Oil	6,632	2,172	33%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	219	-
Maize	5,410	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	25	0	0%
Peas	0	0	0%
Rice	3,189	5,880	184%
Split Peas	1,843	571	31%
Vegetable Oil	614	393	64%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,452	865	60%
LNS	308	187	60%
Vegetable Oil	145	86	59%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	0	0	0%
Maize	12,000	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Peas	173	29	17%
Rice	1,440	192	13%
Split Peas	1,843	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,176	17	1%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	28,222,632	14,157,685	50%
Commodity Voucher	0	60,137	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	3,736,320	1,260,568	34%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	3,911,407	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	4,176,000	1,635,216	39%
Commodity Voucher	0	7,307	-
Value voucher transfer for services	1,308,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted communities receive adequate, timely, food and cash assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		60,137
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	662,700 643,300 <b>1,306,000</b>	1,319,992 1,289,925 <b>2,609,917</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	86,021	39,104.67

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	16,320,000	13,972,570
CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected women and men in targeted communities receive conditional food and cash assistance to protect and recover their livelihoods					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	102,000	15,334
			Male	98,000	13,986
			<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>29,320</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	10,395	97.03
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,752,000	136,153
CSP Output 05: Children enrolled in primary schools in crisis-affected areas receive a take-home ration that supports their food and nutrition needs, and promotes attendance in schools					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,200	
			Male	4,800	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	72	
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	4	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: Vulnerable and crisis-affected children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and HIV and tuberculosis patients receive adequate, timely, specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent and treat acute malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	20,400	1,350
			Male	19,600	1,295
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>2,645</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	3,150	8,084
			Male	4,850	7,768
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>15,852</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	362	347.89
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,150,632	48,961

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	33	25.41
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	329	322.48

### Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: Children enrolled in primary schools in crisis-affected areas receive a take-home ration that supports their food and nutrition needs, and promotes attendance in schools

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from emergency school-based programming	B.3.3.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from emergency school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		

CSP Output 06: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Vulnerable and crisis-affected children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and HIV and tuberculosis patients receive adequate, timely, specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent and treat acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual Individual Individual	8,000 59,300 74,673	8,000 59,300 74,673

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Children under 2 of age - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	33.9	≥70	≥70	65	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	73.5	≥75	≥75	90	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 2 of age - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	33.9	≥70	≥70	80	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Malnourished Children - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.6	<15	<13.5	0.76	WFP
	Male	4.6	<15	<13.5	0.76	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	<15	<13.5	0.76	programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.4	<0.2	<3	0.33	WFP
	Male	0.4	<0.2	<3	0.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.4	<0.2	<3	0.33	programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	12	<15	<15	5.92	WFP
	Male	12	<15	<15	5.92	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<15	<15	5.92	programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	83	≥75	≥75	92.7	WFP
	Male	83	≥75	≥75	92.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	83	≥75	≥75	92.7	programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.02	≤11.01	<13.21	39.54	WFP survey
	Male	22.72	≤11.36	<13.63	39.83	WFP survey
	Overall	22.43	≤11.22	<13.46	39.68	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	≥55.96	≥60	48.3	Joint survey
	Male	17.1	≥50.26	≥50	46.3	Joint survey
	Overall	19.5	≥51.7	≥55	42.9	Joint survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42.9	≥25.74	≥25	31.3	Joint survey
	Male	42.2	≥25.32	≥25	32.2	Joint survey
	Overall	42.4	≥25.44	≥25	33.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.5	<18.3	<15	20.4	Joint survey
	Male	40.7	<24.42	<25	21.5	Joint survey
	Overall	38.1	<22.86	<20	23.3	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	≥66	≤20	8.3	Joint survey
	Male	2.28	≥66	≤20	16.7	Joint survey
	Overall	2.3	≥66	≤20	9.2	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.6	≥15	≤75	75	Joint survey
	Male	18.4	≥15	≤75	66	Joint survey
	Overall	18.1	≥15	≤75	73.5	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.7	<11	≤20	16.7	Joint survey
	Male	78.8	<11	≤20	17.3	Joint survey
	Overall	79.6	<11	≤20	17.3	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.6	≥75	≥70	44.68	Joint survey
	Male	32.4	≥75	≥70	40	Joint survey
	Overall	29.2	≥75	≥70	42.34	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.3	≥15	≥15	18.3	Joint survey
	Male	40.8	≥15	≥15	24.91	Joint survey
	Overall	43.1	≥15	≥15	21.61	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	<10	=15	37.02	Joint survey
	Male	26.8	<10	=15	35.09	Joint survey
	Overall	27.7	<10	=15	36.05	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.5	≥70	≥60	67	Joint survey
	Male	20.6	≥70	≥60	62	Joint survey
	Overall	20.6	≥70	≥60	64.5	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	≥10	≤15	26.7	Joint survey
	Male	26.6	≥10	≤15	26.9	Joint survey
	Overall	27.6	≥10	≤15	26.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.4	<5	≤7	6.3	Joint survey
	Male	52.8	<5	≤7	11.1	Joint survey
	Overall	51.8	<5	≤7	8.7	Joint 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					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 07: Children enrolled in targeted primary schools in food insecure areas receive a nutritious, daily school meal and benefit from complementary nutrition sensitive services to improve their access to nutritious food and education					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	19,376	9,999
			Male	4,844	2,500
			<b>Total</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>12,499</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	169,909	184,537
			Male	156,840	170,342
			<b>Total</b>	<b>326,749</b>	<b>354,879</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	11,080	7,062.05
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	3,736,320	1,260,568
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	614	399.17



## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 07: Children enrolled in targeted primary schools in food insecure areas receive a nutritious, daily school meal and benefit from complementary nutrition sensitive services to improve their access to nutritious food and education

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		0.11
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	91

CSP Output 08: Children in targeted primary schools consume nutritious food produced and supplied by local communities (home-grown school meals - HGSM)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	7

CSP Output 08: Children in targeted primary schools consume nutritious food produced and supplied by local communities (home-grown school meals - HGSM).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,102	5,546
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,352	5,905
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	133,336	133,336
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	348	348
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	88	88

CSP Output 09: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	50
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	26	26
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Gvt Institution - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Pre and Primary School aged children - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Attendance rate	Female	73.23	≥85	≥80	82.18	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.36	≥85	≥80	82.29	
	Overall	82	≥85	≥80	82.23	
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	85	≥90	≥85	98.52	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥90	≥85	98.45	
	Overall	85	≥90	≥85	98.58	

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					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 10: Children aged 6–23 months and targeted pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls receive an integrated package of nutrition services, including adequate, timely, specialized nutrition products, that help to prevent undernutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	54,000  <b>54,000</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	31,840 34,910 <b>66,750</b>	9,802 18,204 <b>28,006</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	26,990  <b>26,990</b>	34,969  <b>34,969</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,905	1,138.1
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,911,407	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	145	86.29
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,760	1,051.81

## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: Targeted populations benefit from integrated SBCC that help to improve nutrition, health and reproductive health practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1,014	1,014
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	7
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	39,215	39,215

CSP Output 12: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced Government capacity to provide and coordinate gender-responsive nutrition services and platforms at the national and local levels

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2

CSP Output 13: Women, men, girls and boys benefit from the enhanced capacity of community groups, the Government and private sector actors to process and provide high-quality fortified foods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	5

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 2 of Age - <b>Location:</b> Atsimo Andrefana - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	12.7	≤31.6	≥0	30.45	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.5	≤19.4	≥0	9.65	
	Overall	22.6	≤60	≥50	40.1	

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	9.9	≤35.5	≥30.4	24.18	WFP
	Male	8.5	≤4.5	≥9.6	3.62	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.44	≤50	≥40	27.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	2.5	≤5.1	≥6.1	5.34	WFP
	Male	0.4	≤3.9	≥3.9	3.17	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.02	≤10	≥10	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.8	≤5.1	≥6.1	5.66	WFP
	Male	5.8	≤3.9	≥3.9	3.48	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.8	≤10	≥10	9.14	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 2 of age - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	83.4	≥80	≥70	81	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	66	≥66	≥66		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PBFW/F - <b>Location:</b> Atsimo Andrefana - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	3.8	≥50	≥40.8	12.8	WFP survey

<b>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</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**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**

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 14: Women and men in targeted households receive adequate, timely and nutrition-sensitive FFA and FFT support that enables them to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving livelihood opportunities.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		934,113
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	214,200 205,800 <b>420,000</b>	48,017 43,793 <b>91,810</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male <b>Total</b>		84,042 76,654 <b>160,696</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male <b>Total</b>	24,224 23,276 <b>47,500</b>	9,609 8,766 <b>18,375</b>
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	16,632	237.68
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,176,000	701,103
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,308,000	7,307

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 15: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		21,392 19,747 <b>41,139</b>

## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 14: Women and men in targeted households receive adequate, timely and nutrition-sensitive FFA and FFT support that enables them to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving livelihood opportunities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	818	748
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Access to Energy Services	Megawatt	120	120
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Access to Energy Services	Number	14	14
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Access to Energy Services	US\$	0	1,200,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	32.13	32.13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	55.33	55.33
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	177.6	177.6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	1.82	1.82
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	95.5	95.5
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	28,917	28,917

D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	5,000	5,000
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Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 15: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Micro / Meso Insurance (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Micro / Meso Insurance (CCS)	Number	1	1

CSP Output 17: Women and men smallholder farmers in targeted communities benefit from insurance services and skills

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	518,706	518,706
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	0	36,633
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	0	300,977
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.2: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - small devices	Access to Energy Services	metric ton	41,487.84	41,487.84
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 (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,500,000	1,500,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	7,678,132	7,678,132



G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	1,000	1,000
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	16,391	30,510
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	170,156	46,680
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	65,564	30,510
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 (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	127,200	160,696

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience communes - <b>Location:</b> Atsimo Atsinanana - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	77.67	≥70	≥60	53.2	WFP survey
	Male	80.54	≥70	≥60	59.2	WFP survey
	Overall	79.1	≥70	≥60	48	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.2	≥64.02	≥51.25	33.1	WFP survey
	Male	25.2	≥55.12	≥57.5	37.15	WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	≥55.76	≥50	34.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.5	≥16.6	≥75.62	46.38	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	≥22.26	≥78.75	42.71	WFP survey
	Overall	36.87	≥22.12	≥25	45	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	<85.38	≥80.5	20.52	WFP survey
	Male	37.7	<87.25	≥83	20.14	WFP survey
	Overall	36.87	<15	≥20	20.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	60	≥80	≥80	73.8	WFP
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	73.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥80	≥80	73.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	62.6	≥62.6	≥62.6	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	2.8	≥2.8	≥2.8	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	13.8	≥13.8	≥13.8	33.1	WFP
	Male	14.7	≥14.7	≥14.7	37.15	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.1	≥14.2	≥14.2	34.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.5	≥57.5	≥57.2	46.38	WFP
	Male	60.2	≥60.2	≥60.2	42.71	programme monitoring
	Overall	58.9	≥58.9	≥58.9	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	20.52	WFP
	Male	25.1	<25.1	<25.1	20.14	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<27	<27	20.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.3	<14.3	≤15	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	<17.9	≤15	10.8	WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<16.1	≤15	11.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	51.3	<51.3	≤10	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	<48.1	≤10	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	49.7	<49.7	≤10	6.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.2	<26.2	≤25	24.5	WFP survey
	Male	26	<26	≤25	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26.1	<26.1	≤25	24.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.2	≥8.2	≤60	60.8	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥8	≤60	58.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.1	≥8.1	≤60	58.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.5	<7.75	<9.3	18.4	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<8.55	<10.26	17.9	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	<8.15	<9.78	18	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	3.8	≥40	≥40	13.9	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	76	≥80	≥80	1	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	648,879	≥680,000	≥680,000	152,804	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	648,879	≥680,000	≥680,000	152,804	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,140	≥847	≥1,596	137.6	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	1,140	≥847	≥1,596	137.6	WFP programme monitoring

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	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 06: Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.</b>						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 19: Crisis-affected populations benefit from mandated and on-demand Logistics Cluster Coordination and service provision to humanitarian partners, that support rapid						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	1	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	100	100	
<b>Activity 07: Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster</b>						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 20: Crisis-affected populations benefit from mandated and on-demand Emergency Telecommunications cluster service provision to humanitarian partners, that support rapid response before and during crises periods						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	2	
<b>Activity 08: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions</b>						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 21: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	169	169	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	3,364	3,364	
<b>Outcome Results</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> UNHAS Service Users - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	99	Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure population - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	80	≥80	≥79	93.61	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population ans SHF - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	65	≥50	≥50	60.46	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	27.9	≥70	≥70	35.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	29.1	<10	<10	18.3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	43	≤20	≥20	45.9	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cookers and Schools managers - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	55	=50	=50	72	WFP
	Male	45	=50	=50	28	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School Aged Children - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	55	≥50	≥50		WFP
	Male	45	≥50	≥50		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100		WFP programme monitoring



## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	208,185	≥34697	≥104,093	151,320	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	192,171	≥32029	≥96,086	139,680	
	Overall	400,356	≥66726	≥200,179	291,000	

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.91	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	77	≥90	≥90	90.09	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥90	≥90	89.95	
	Overall	77	≥90	≥90	89.98	

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	61	≥90	≥90	40.25	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥90	≥90	40.18	WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥90	≥90	40.22	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Vivakidy (28) having a meal with her family after general food distribution in Mitramaka village, Ikongo, southeast Madagascar.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

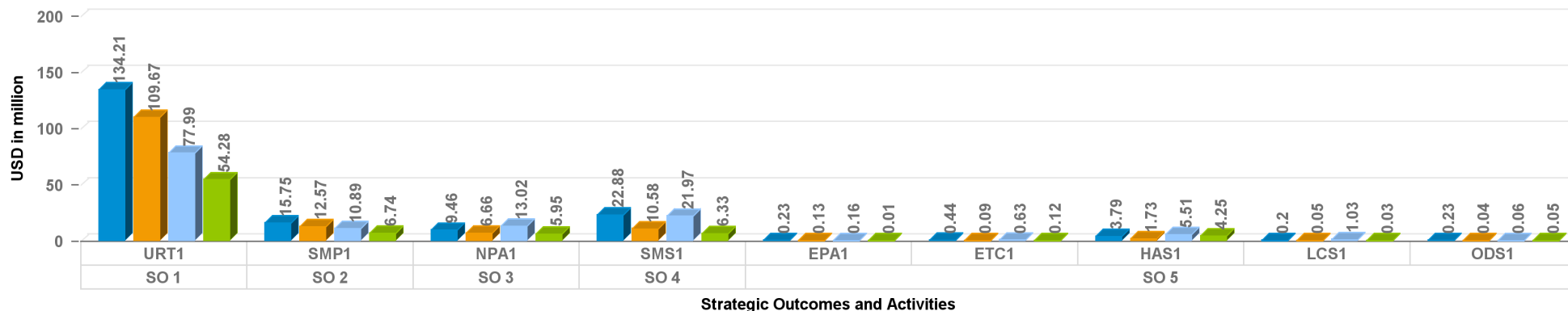
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis
SO 2	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
SO 3	NPA1	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition
SO 4	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
SO 5	EPA1	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services
SO 5	ETC1	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
SO 5	HAS1	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	134,213,455	109,670,876	77,992,600	54,275,224
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1	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	15,752,125	12,569,558	10,891,666	6,742,127
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,850	0
		<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>	<b>149,965,581</b>	<b>122,240,434</b>	<b>88,895,117</b>	<b>61,017,351</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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	9,460,000	6,657,529	13,022,290	5,954,029
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	191,911	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,460,000</b>	<b>6,657,529</b>	<b>13,214,201</b>	<b>5,954,029</b>
2.4	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	22,881,106	10,582,317	21,965,674	6,326,896
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	58,057	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>22,881,106</b>	<b>10,582,317</b>	<b>22,023,731</b>	<b>6,326,896</b>
17.16	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.	198,412	53,150	1,031,628	28,603

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	436,075	85,500	629,519	124,414
		Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	225,500	40,500	58,488	48,706
		Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	228,359	133,500	162,027	8,832
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	3,791,538	1,730,246	5,514,491	4,250,189
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,879,884</b>	<b>2,042,896</b>	<b>7,396,153</b>	<b>4,460,744</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	516,762	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>516,762</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>187,186,570</b>	<b>141,523,175</b>	<b>132,045,964</b>	<b>77,759,020</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,933,842</b>	<b>5,933,842</b>	<b>9,788,866</b>	<b>5,152,540</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>193,120,412</b>	<b>147,457,017</b>	<b>141,834,830</b>	<b>82,911,560</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>12,537,705</b>	<b>9,581,963</b>	<b>4,439,895</b>	<b>4,439,895</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>205,658,117</b>	<b>157,038,980</b>	<b>146,274,725</b>	<b>87,351,455</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

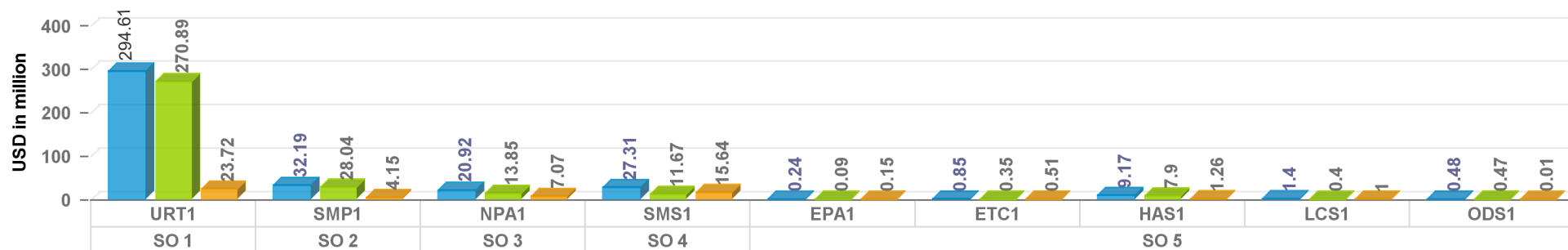
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crisis
SO 2	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
SO 3	NPA1	Provide nutrition services for vulnerable populations at risk of undernutrition
SO 4	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
SO 5	EPA1	Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services
SO 5	ETC1	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications products, services and platforms to partners in collaboration with and support from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
SO 5	HAS1	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.1	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	417,331,552	249,074,086	45,532,740	294,606,826	270,889,449	23,717,377	
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1	
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a Government-led social protection strategy	Provide school meals in targeted regions and ensure sustainability by supporting Government to introduce effective policies and programmes as part of a comprehensive social protection strategy	48,995,339	32,193,448	0	32,193,448	28,043,909	4,149,538	
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,850	0	10,850	0	10,850	
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>466,326,890</b>	<b>281,278,385</b>	<b>45,532,740</b>	<b>326,811,125</b>	<b>298,933,359</b>	<b>27,877,766</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	34,552,794	20,921,921	0	20,921,921	13,853,660	7,068,261
		Non Activity Specific	0	191,911	0	191,911	0	191,911
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>34,552,794</b>	<b>21,113,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,113,831</b>	<b>13,853,660</b>	<b>7,260,172</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	53,073,420	27,307,415	0	27,307,415	11,668,638	15,638,778
		Non Activity Specific	0	58,057	0	58,057	0	58,057
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>53,073,420</b>	<b>27,365,473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,365,473</b>	<b>11,668,638</b>	<b>15,696,835</b>
17.16	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.	2,610,142	1,400,516	0	1,400,516	397,491	1,003,025

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	2,042,536	492,120	360,483	852,602	347,497	505,105
		Provide on-demand services to government and humanitarian partners	680,392	477,384	0	477,384	467,603	9,782
		Provide support to the government and partners for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response including air services	892,398	241,507	0	241,507	88,311	153,196
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services to partners to facilitate access to areas of humanitarian interventions	8,402,742	9,169,156	0	9,169,156	7,904,854	1,264,302

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>14,628,210</b>	<b>11,780,682</b>	<b>360,483</b>	<b>12,141,165</b>	<b>9,205,756</b>	<b>2,935,409</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	516,762	0	516,762	0	516,762
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>516,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>516,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>516,762</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>568,581,314</b>	<b>342,055,133</b>	<b>45,893,223</b>	<b>387,948,355</b>	<b>333,661,412</b>	<b>54,286,944</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>21,479,459</b>	<b>17,607,295</b>	<b>1,764,542</b>	<b>19,371,837</b>	<b>14,735,511</b>	<b>4,636,327</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>590,060,772</b>	<b>359,662,428</b>	<b>47,657,765</b>	<b>407,320,193</b>	<b>348,396,922</b>	<b>58,923,270</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>38,308,267</b>	<b>21,911,605</b>		<b>21,911,605</b>	<b>21,911,605</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>628,369,039</b>	<b>381,574,032</b>	<b>47,657,765</b>	<b>429,231,797</b>	<b>370,308,527</b>	<b>58,923,270</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures