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# Madagascar

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2028

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# Overview

## On the road towards a more resilient Madagascar

In 2024, Madagascar faced significant humanitarian needs, driven by climate shocks and economic instability. El Niño exerted a strong influence, leading to erratic weather patterns, marked by alternating wet and dry spells [1]. Throughout the year, the country was struck by Tropical Storm Alvaro, Cyclone Gamane, and a drought, exacerbating food insecurity in the South, Southeast, and North. An estimated 1.63 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), particularly in the South and Southeast. Cyclone Gamane made landfall in late March in Sava region, leading to the appearance of new pockets of food insecurity in the North of Madagascar. This led WFP to provide in-kind food assistance and cash transfers in the North of the island for the first time.

For the first two months of the year, **under the first-generation Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024)**, WFP responded to Tropical Storm Alvaro, which struck the Southeast and Southwest of the country in January. WFP distributed high-energy biscuits to affected communities in the Southeast and Southwest, conducted an emergency food security assessment and provided support to regional and communal disaster risk management committees. Concurrently, WFP funded an Operational Centre in Ambovombe, to enhance the emergency response capacities of the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC), in partnership with the Ministry of Digital Development and the Governorate of Fitovinany. Now managed by the Government, the Centre is a key hub for disaster risk reduction and crisis management in Southern Madagascar.

In February, WFP's Executive Board approved **a new Country Strategic Plan for Madagascar (2024-2028)**. With a total budget of USD 659 million, the CSP strikes a balance between emergency response and longer-term investments in resilience-building, emergency preparedness, and social protection, including school-based programmes. Guided by the vision of "transforming food systems and social protection for a resilient Madagascar", the CSP strives to reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance, instead emphasizing national capacity-building.

**Between March and December, WFP provided life-saving and life-changing assistance to a total of 2.39 million beneficiaries**, of which 54 percent were female, surpassing the year's targets by 175 percent. Duration of assistance averaged 54 days across all activities [2]. Numbers of beneficiaries exceeded targets for unconditional resource transfers, malnutrition treatment programmes and actions to protect against climate shocks.

**Crisis response** (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 5) was the most funded component for the first year of the CSP, representing 48 percent of total funding in 2024. WFP delivered emergency food and cash assistance, supported the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and provided on-demand services to humanitarian and development organisations in the Great South, Southeast and in the North. Overall, WFP reached 1.3 million people with unconditional food and cash assistance and provided supplementation to 182,590 children aged 6-59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition. The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** in Madagascar expanded its reach, offering air transport for **51 organizations across 17 destinations**, and adding Nosy Varika to its regular destinations.

WFP also made **significant progress in resilience-building**, which was the primary Focus Area for Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4. In collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and with funding from the Government of Madagascar, WFP expanded its support to the national school meals programme to **1,219 primary schools** across nine regions of the Highlands, South and Southeast of Madagascar. This marks a **26 percent increase** in schools supported, compared to 2023. Nutrition interventions were also scaled up, including blanket malnutrition supplementation and social behaviour change campaigns on improved nutrition in 23 communes. Activities were implemented to strengthen the livelihoods of **smallholder farmers**, such as the provision of technical trainings, coverage under climate risk insurance, or the provision of agricultural inputs and seeds, thereby fostering their inclusion into institutional markets such as home-grown school feeding programmes. In addition, **the Rapid Rural Transformation project was expanded to a total of six sites**, fostering socio-economic and environmental benefits along the agri-food value chain. The RRT project also attracted new partners, such as the European Union under the EU Green Deal ("*Pacte vert*") and Japan, paving the way for future growth.

Given Madagascar's vulnerability to climate shocks, shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) remained a central focus for social protection efforts. At the request of the Ministry of Population Social Protection, WFP increased its investment in this area, in collaboration with the National Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (BNGRC) and other UN agencies. WFP

provided technical and financial support to the Ministry to update the *National Social Protection Strategy 2024-2030* and established a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for 2024-2028, outlining key areas of collaboration.

Total cash-based transfers significantly decreased compared to 2023, driven by the drop in unconditional cash-based-transfers and transfers to the school meals programme. This was explained by the necessity of revising the Standard Operating Procedure for cash-based transfers for schools, in order to mitigate fraud risks, in line with recommendations from the Global Assurance Plan.

Recommendations under the **Global Assurance Plan** led to new processes, including the rollout of SCOPE, a corporate beneficiary personal information and transfer management platform. For its first year of implementation, SCOPE was rolled out in the cyclone and lean season support communes, as well as the 23 communes for prevention of malnutrition activities under the Miaro approach (Strategic Outcome 2).

Despite sustained investment in food security and expanded programme coverage, structural barriers to food security persisted in Madagascar. WFP strived to address these barriers through capacity-strengthening activities. In line with its 2024-2028 CSP commitments, WFP reinforced its cooperation with the Government, signing **six new Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)** with sectoral ministries and Government agencies. These MOUs, aligned on the CSP 2024-2028 and on national priorities, aim to strengthen Madagascar's food systems. Throughout the year, WFP also enhanced its coordination with peer UN agencies operating in Madagascar, actively co-leading the food security and livelihoods, information and communications technology (ICT), and logistics sectoral working groups, as well as the Cash Working Group. Additionally, joint programmes with UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and UNDP were implemented or launched in 2024. Collectively, these efforts contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

# 2,386,456

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



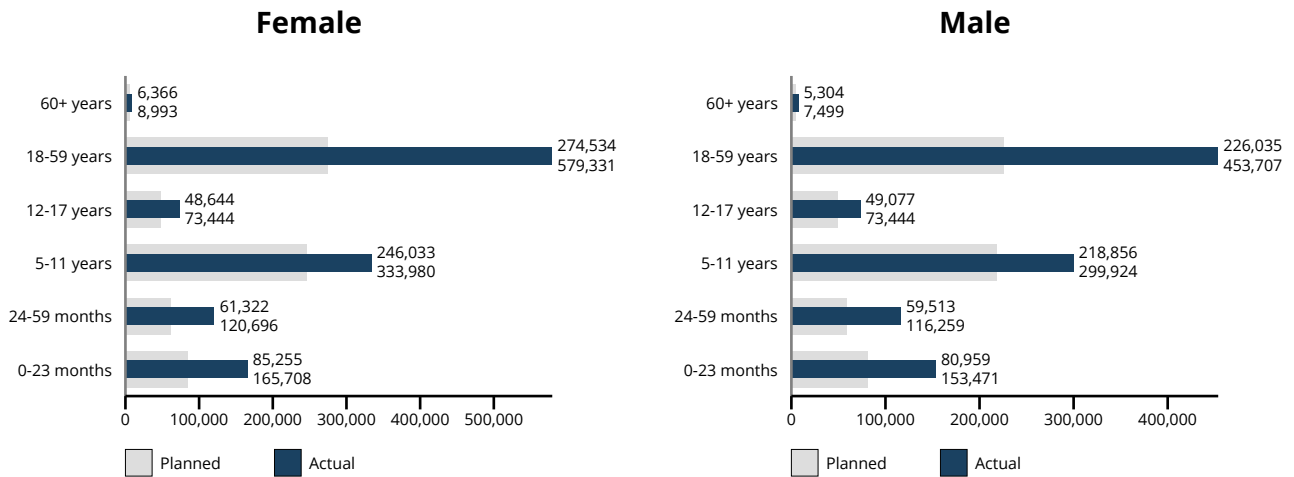
54% female



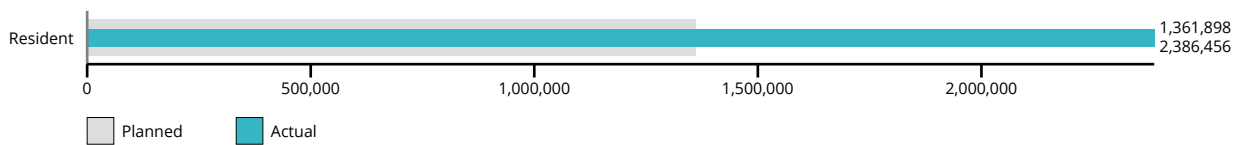
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,911 (52% Female, 48% Male)

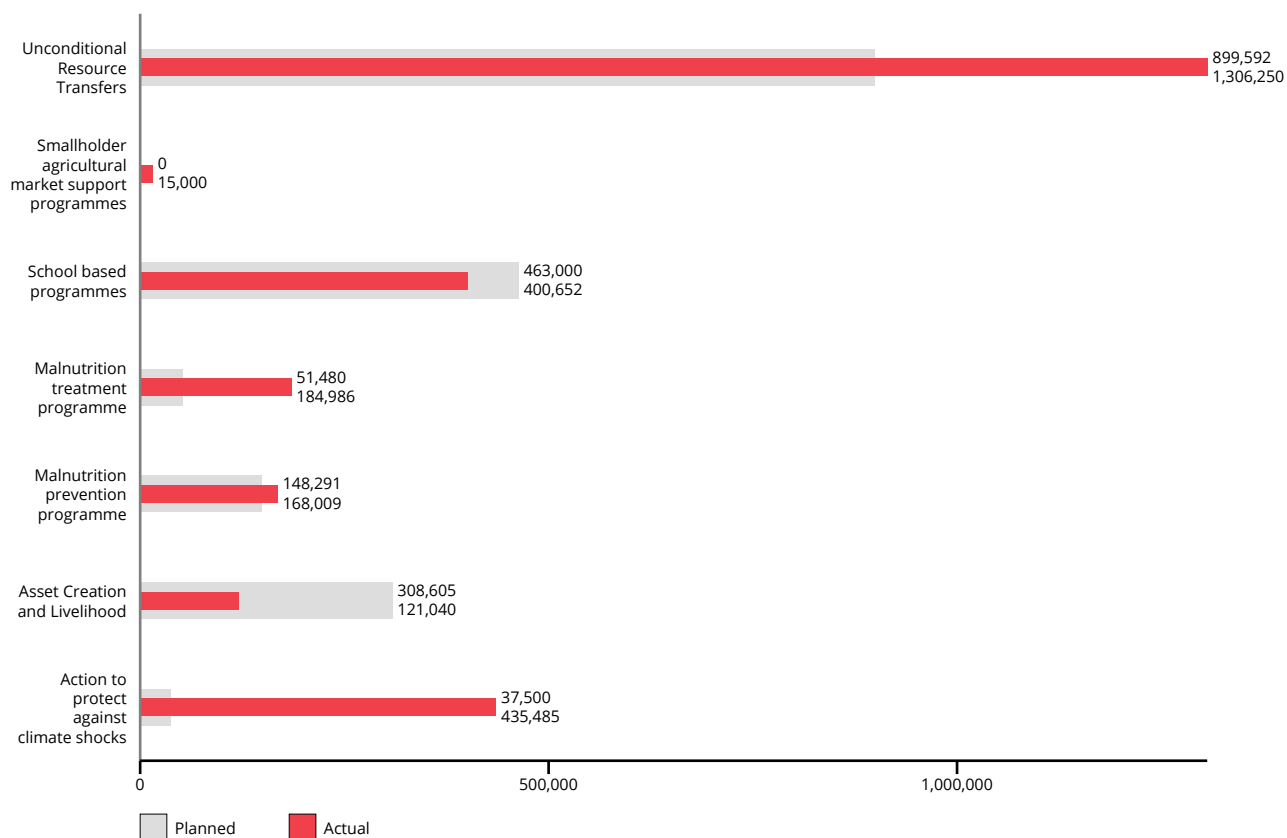
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



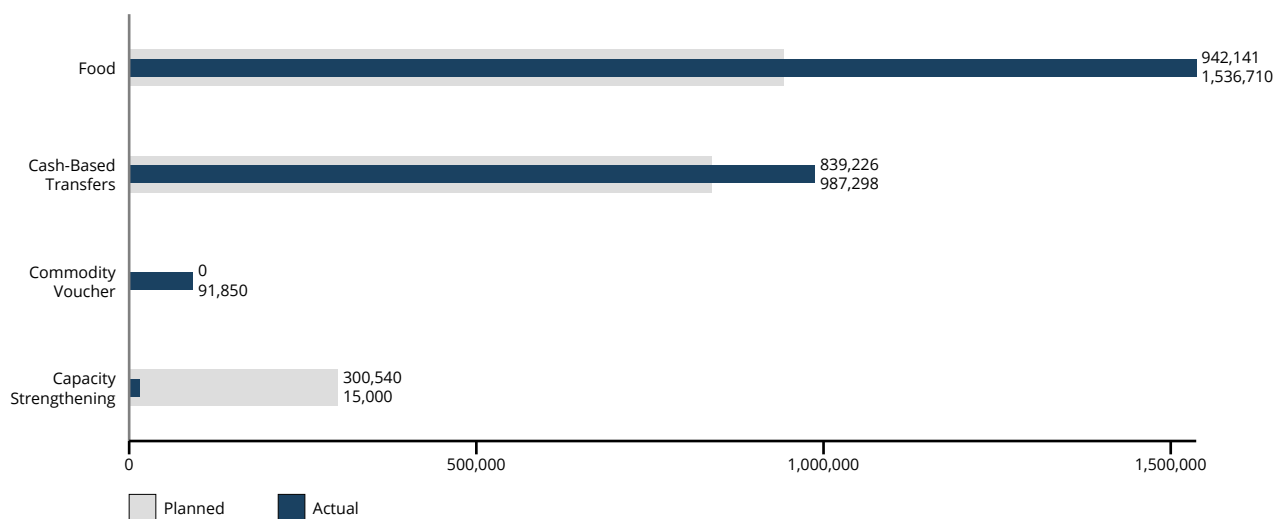
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



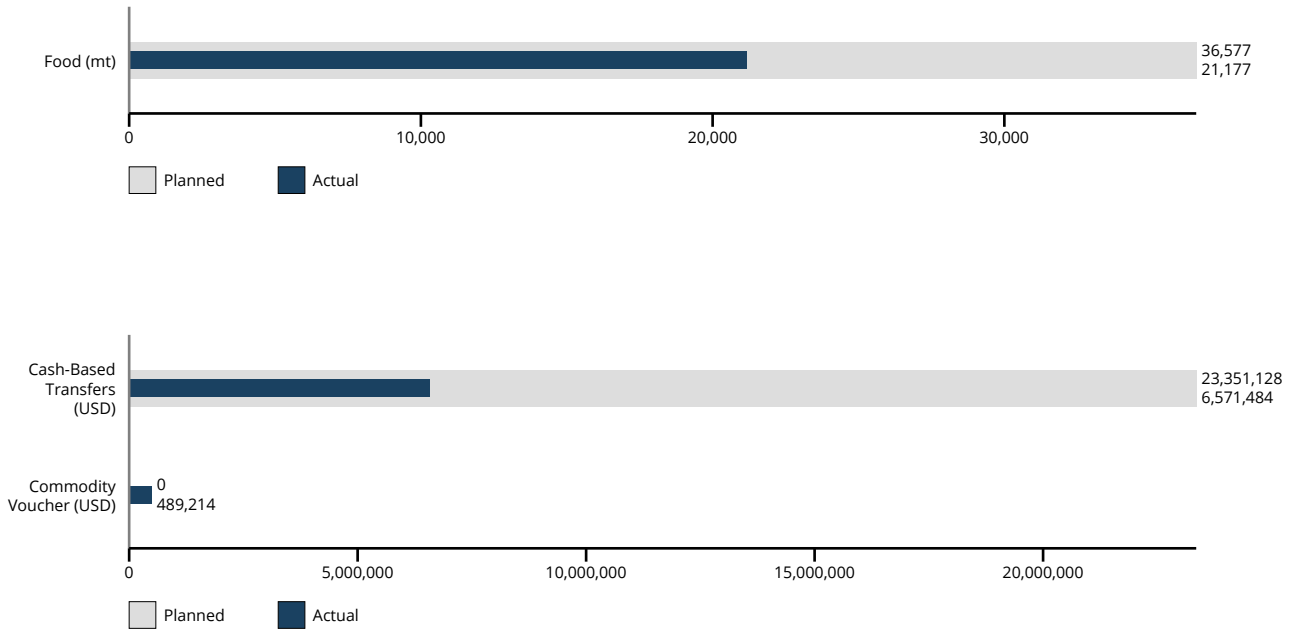
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



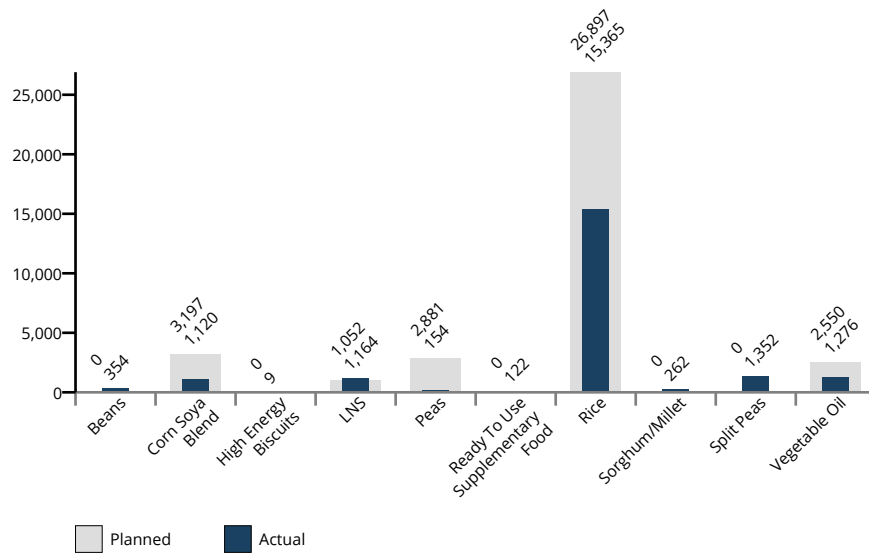
## Beneficiaries by Modality



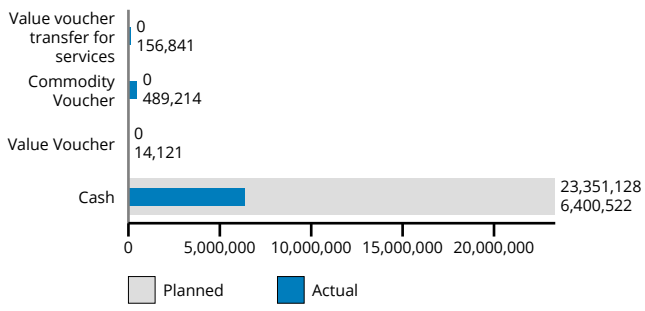
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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





# Operational context



Ranking 124<sup>th</sup> out of 127 countries on the Global Hunger Index [1] in 2024, Madagascar faced multiple challenges, including climate shocks, food insecurity, malnutrition and economic stagnation, compounded by high poverty rates. Severe weather events, including **Tropical Storm Alvaro** in January and **Cyclone Gamane** in March, caused significant

damage to livelihoods. Cyclone Gamane was particularly destructive, causing 19 fatalities, thousands of displacements, and infrastructural damage across six districts in Northern Madagascar.

Concurrently, **a prolonged drought** affecting the Great South and parts of the East and North, exacerbated by El Niño, delayed the start of the harvest season and reduced cultivated land. Dry spells were particularly intense in February and March, and an increase in rainfall volumes in April-May was too late to offset deficits. Total crop losses amounted to USD 122.4 million, with the Anosy region recording the highest losses in volume and the Sava region recording the highest losses in value, while perennial crop losses amounted to USD 22.4 million [2]. The effects on harvests were particularly concerning, as agriculture employs two thirds of the workforce and represents nearly one fifth of GDP [3], making the population vulnerable to loss of livelihoods. Indeed, in drought-affected areas, over 70 percent of farmers reported a decrease in income compared to the previous year.

The **volatile economic context** further exacerbated vulnerabilities. Inflation rose by nearly 8 percent in October 2024 [4] compared to the previous year, driven by increased prices of essential goods, energy, and healthcare. The **Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis**, conducted by the National Nutrition Office and the National Institute for Statistics with WFP's support, revealed that **a nutritious diet is 2.24 times expensive than an energy-based diet**, making it unaffordable for 36 percent of households nationwide. This disparity was even more pronounced in Southern Madagascar, where 86 percent of households were unable to afford nutritious meals [5]. Poverty remained pervasive, with approximately 80.7 percent of the population living with less than USD 2.15 per person per day [6].

**These combined factors led 1.63 million people in the Great South, Southeast and in the North [7] to face acute food insecurity [8] (IPC Phase 3) by the year's end**, up from 1.22 million people in September 2024 [9]. The most severe cases were in Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, and parts of the Great Southeast, with lingering vulnerabilities in Vohémar in the North. Madagascar also recorded one of the highest rates of stunting in the world, with 38.6 percent prevalence [10] and 7.7 percent of children under five wasted [11]. Between September 2024 and August 2025, an estimated 357,900 children aged 6-59 months and 21,300 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition [12].

HIV and tuberculosis presented significant health challenges. Since 2010, new HIV infections have surged by 151 percent, while AIDS-related deaths have increased by 279 percent, in sharp contrast with global trends [13]. Tuberculosis remains widespread, with high prevalence rates and substantial barriers to effective prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, disproportionately affecting rural and low-income communities.

These humanitarian needs prompted WFP to strengthen its collaboration with the Government, humanitarian and development partners. **In March, WFP launched its second-generation country strategic plan (CSP 2024-2028) in Madagascar**, in alignment with the national development plan, *Plan Émergence Madagascar* and the UN sustainable development cooperation framework for 2024-2028. Targeting in priority the disaster-prone areas of the Great South and Great Southeast of Madagascar, the CSP capitalizes on three pillars, notably emergency response, social protection, and rural socio-economic transformation.

**Strategic Outcome 1** provides **unconditional food and cash assistance**, as well as malnutrition prevention and treatment to people in areas vulnerable to shocks. Following cyclone Gamane, WFP expanded its geographical to new regions in the North, in close cooperation with authorities and other humanitarian organizations engaged in the response.

**Strategic Outcome 2** integrates groups at risk, especially young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), into the national social protection scheme, either through **the national school feeding programme** or through **the provision of nutrition services**. WFP scaled up the national school feeding programme, with a particular emphasis on home-grown school feeding, in close cooperation with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Agriculture. For nutrition, community-based approaches were scaled up to ensure a continuum of care, ranging prevention, screening, supplementation, and referrals.

**Strategic Outcome 3** focuses on **building long-term resilience** by strengthening food systems. Key activities included food assistance for assets, smallholder farmer support, forecast-based anticipatory actions, and climate risk insurance. WFP also scaled up its Rapid Rural Transformation activities to six sites (up from four pilot sites in 2023), thereby bolstering energy supply and income-generating activities in the RRT's vicinity.

**Strategic Outcome 4** focuses on **strengthening the Government's capacities** to implement food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and emergency preparedness policies.

Under **Strategic Outcome 5**, WFP supported Government institutions and the humanitarian community, through enhanced coordination as co-lead of the Logistics and ICT sectoral working groups. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) improved humanitarian access to remote areas, while WFP provided warehouse rental services to UN partners throughout the year.

# Risk management

WFP established a new **Risk and Compliance Unit (RCU)** and developed a risk strategy 2025-2028 in order to address the multiple complex risks present.

The Global Assurance Plan and Audit [14] identified a risk of lack of accountability related to targeting and registration gaps, due to weaknesses in the national identity management system and access limitations restricting WFP's monitoring coverage. In response WFP established a robust targeting and monitoring assurance plan, implemented a digitalization plan for beneficiary identity management and delivery processes using the SCOPE corporate platform, and reinforced the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

The large number of cooperating partners (CPs) posed **risks of fragmented programme implementation**. To streamline CP management, WFP introduced a new field-level agreement (FLA) approach, allowing CPs to manage different projects within the same location. WFP reduced the number of CPs from 47 in 2023 to 23 in 2024, thereby improving efficiency and reducing costs. WFP assessed CPs' capacities through due diligence reviews via the UN Partner Portal and annual spot checks, and used these to develop tailored capacity improvement plans and establish a roster of 28 CPs available for deployment.

Heavy reliance on top 4 donors posed **risks of limited funding**. WFP mitigated this risk through early planning, engaging new donors and identifying workforce adjustments necessary to achieve CSP priorities. However, the implementation of these measures depends on securing sufficient funding, amidst competing emergencies and shifting donor priorities.

The RCU conducted regular reviews of internal controls effectiveness, and ensured that all Audit recommendations assigned to the Country Office (CO) were closed by end 2024, with only one action pending (for Headquarters). WFP also completed 70 percent of the Global Assurance Plan's requirements, though the targeting process requires further refinement.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP improved its operations based on insights gathered from **internal assessments** (post-distribution monitoring, lessons learned exercises, CSP 2019-2024 evaluation) and **external evaluations** (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa cost-benefit study on the Rapid Rural Transformation).

One of the key CSP evaluation findings was the lack of integration across Strategic Outcomes and thematic areas, leading to operational silos. To address this, the Madagascar Country Office revamped its organizational structure, introducing a Human Capital pillar encompassing school feeding, community-based nutrition, resilience, gender, protection and inclusion (GPI) and Environmental Risk Management under one umbrella. This new structure fostered synergies across activities, enabling WFP to deliver a greater impact on beneficiaries.

Based on the human resources required to implement the new CSP 2024-2028, WFP expanded its technical expertise through internal promotions and recruitments of national and international experts at both the Country Office and Field Office levels to further strengthen programme delivery. This reinforced programme implementation and technical capacities, while improving oversight.

The ECA study emphasized the importance of water access and the need to tailor RRT site sizes to community needs. In response, WFP improved site selection, enhanced needs assessments, and secured long-term agreements with local suppliers for better-adapted systems.

# Country Office Story

## From Farm to Classroom: Growing Futures in Tsongobory



© WFP/Lena Von Zabern  
Children enjoying a school meal at the canteen.

Tsifotagny's face lights up when he talks about his primary school in Tsongobory, on the outskirts of Tuléar in southern Madagascar. His favourite subject is life and earth sciences, and he looks up to his teacher, Mr. Christopher. "I want to become a teacher when I grow up, so that I can share my knowledge with others," says Tsifotagny. He lives just a ten-minute walk from his school and looks forward to attending every day.

Apart from his science lessons, his favourite time of day is lunchtime, when he and his classmates receive a nutritious hot meal, provided daily by the World Food Programme (WFP). At the school canteen, his favourite food is split peas, especially when it is blended like porridge. "It gives me the nutrients I need to focus on my studies and read in my free time", he explains. Tsifotagny hopes that more children like him, especially those from families facing financial hardships, can be included in the school feeding programme.

Nearly 380,000 students in Southeast and Southern Madagascar are benefiting from the national school feeding programme, carried out jointly by the Ministry of National Education and WFP. The programme promotes access to primary education in these food-insecure regions, where children are sometimes withdrawn from school during the lean season to help with household chores. School meals help reduce dropout rates, giving children a better chance of breaking the cycle of poverty.

For Volazara, whose five children are enrolled at the Tsongobory school, the school feeding programme is a lifeline. "The programme reduces our household expenditure on food and allows us parents to allocate resources to other essential needs for our children, such as healthcare," she says.

Life in Tsongobory, however, remains challenging. Most employment opportunities rely on rainfed agriculture, but successive years of drought have damaged crops and weakened livestock, negatively impacting livelihoods. Many parents struggle to put food on the table for their children every day. To make ends meet, farmers sometimes adopt negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets, which make them even more exposed to the effects of the droughts. In urban areas, many people resort to casual labour such as laundry, running small street shops, or selling local produce, fish or cassava for less than one US dollar a day. Their incomes are neither stable nor sufficient to allow them to consistently support their families.

In this context, the school feeding programme is a community safety net. By linking smallholder farmers - both women and men - to the programme and providing them with targeted training and support, the home-grown school feeding model boosts the local economy. Farmers are trained by WFP on post-harvest loss management, seed production, phytosanitary treatment and storage techniques, among other trainings. This helps them increase their production, selling their harvest to the schools or to traders, thereby generating additional income that can be reinvested.

Naina, a 36-year-old farmer and mother of five children from Tameantsoa, Southern Madagascar, exemplifies this impact. She is the president of the *Miray Hina* ("Solidarity" in Malagasy) farmers' association, which comprises 54 members. This year, with training from WFP, the *Miray Hina* farmers began supplying traders in Tuléar with rice and pulses.

"This year, we sold 141 tonnes of rice to WFP and 55 tonnes of pulses to traders," Naina shares. "We have reinvested some of this money to buy seeds and agricultural equipment to improve our farming activities. The rest of the profit helps pay our children's school fees and buy them school supplies and clothes."

"The women of our association have been trained in food processing, such as processing cassava into cassava flour, called *gari*, or making cactus jam. We cook *gari*-based snacks to enrich the children's breakfast," adds Naina.

The home-grown school feeding model also helps communities plant school gardens to grow vegetables or other short-cycle crops. These gardens provide an additional source of income for smallholder farmers in Southern Madagascar - both women and men - and help diversify the school meals menu for children like Tsifotagny.

Tsifotagny recently passed the *Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Élémentaires*, the first official exam in Madagascar's education system, marking the successful completion of his primary education. He will soon begin secondary school in Tuléar. The school feeding programme is turning the Tsongobory Primary School into a catalyst for community development, improving children's access to education, boosting the local economy and paving the way for a brighter future for the next generation.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.



**1,306,250 people** supported through **emergency food and cash assistance**



**184,986 children** aged 6-59 months admitted to WFP's moderate **acute malnutrition treatment**

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP ensured that communities affected by shocks met their critical food and nutrition needs through timely cash or in-kind assistance. Simultaneously, WFP bolstered the Government's capacities to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to unpredictable climate events, fostering resilience and safeguarding shock-vulnerable populations.

### Resources Overview

Strategic Outcome 1 accounted for 45 percent of overall resources received. Delayed contributions, food delivery challenges, and access issues postponed assistance for lean season and cyclone response. However, acute malnutrition treatment activities continued uninterrupted.

### Outputs

In 2024, WFP provided unconditional food and cash assistance to 1,306,250 people (697,362 female and 608,888 male) in 16 food insecure districts, classified IPC 3 and above. Thanks to high donor mobilization, especially following Cyclone Gamane, assistance efforts were strengthened, enabling WFP to surpass planned assistance figures, with 151 percent of the beneficiary target reached. Additional capacities were deployed to respond to the increased needs in food assistance caused by cyclones, particularly in the North of the country.

**Tropical Storm Alvaro** struck Madagascar in January and **Cyclone Gamane** in March. WFP conducted general distributions across 6 districts affected by these two disasters. WFP responded to **Tropical Storm Alvaro** through the provision of high-energy biscuits provision of one cycle of general food distributions to 78,100 people in 3 communes in Southwest Madagascar. **Cyclone Gamane** affected 535,000 people [1] in northeastern Madagascar and devastated livelihoods. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, WFP, as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster under the National Office for Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC), conducted an aerial assessment, alongside UN and humanitarian partners, and delivered High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs). Following these assessments, WFP provided three cycles of unconditional food and cash assistance, reaching over 58,800 people in 14 communes of the districts of Sambava and Vohémar. In addition, three exploratory missions were conducted throughout the year in Northern Madagascar, providing critical insights on potential access challenges ahead of future natural disasters.

**Lean season support** reached 1,169,350 people over five months in 11 IPC 3 districts. For the 2023-2024 lean season, late rains and poor harvests led WFP to extend its assistance until June instead of April. Food Assistance for Assets activities were deprioritized due to limited funding and earmarking for unconditional assistance. SCOPE was successfully introduced in the cyclone and lean season districts, as well as the 23 Miaro districts (see **Strategic Outcome 2** for information about Miaro). The digitalisation of beneficiary information with SCOPE will improve accountability and reduce costs in the long run.

Under the leadership of National and Regional Nutrition Offices (ONN and ORN), **prevention of acute malnutrition** activities were combined with unconditional food and cash assistance, reaching 58,907 children aged 6-23 months and 43,116 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) during the lean and cyclone seasons - five months of assistance. These activities were carried out across 241 distribution sites in 6 districts of the Great South and Southeast. Mass screenings were conducted at each distribution to detect moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM/SAM) cases, with referrals made to treatment centers as needed [2]. Additionally, WFP provided nutrition counselling to promote improved infant and young child feeding and household food diversification practices.

Throughout the year, **nutrition supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)** was provided to 184,986 children aged 6-59 months through ready-to-use supplementary feeding, in collaboration with the Regional Nutrition Office (ORN), across 1,200 sites in 16 districts. As a result, WFP covered 73 percent of the Nutrition Cluster's population in need [3]. Additionally, WFP played a key role in nutrition information management at the national level by supporting the organization of IPC acute malnutrition analyses, the SMART survey and the national nutrition surveillance mechanism, among other studies.

Beneficiaries of malnutrition prevention and treatment activities received nutritional health education through social behavior change initiatives. Community agents conducted culinary demonstrations and awareness sessions on balanced diets at distribution and malnutrition screening sites. To increase outreach, nutrition messages were broadcasted in local languages on speakers at distribution sites and on the radio, and posters promoting nutritional behaviors were displayed.

## Outcomes

Outcome indicators showed **mixed progress toward food security and nutrition targets** in Madagascar. While some targets were exceeded, others fell short, highlighting persistent challenges. With WFP's support, 24.5 percent of households receiving general distributions achieved acceptable food consumption scores. Although this was lower than the baseline, it surpassed the target of 23.3 percent. Disparities remained evident, with 22.5 percent of households classified as having poor food consumption scores - well above the target of 16.6 percent. These figures reflect deep-rooted vulnerabilities faced by poor households, exacerbated by El Niño-driven crop losses and rising inflation. In terms of coping strategies, 21.1 percent of households resorted to crisis coping strategies for essential needs, far exceeding the 9.7 percent threshold, while 10.6 percent adopted emergency coping strategies, surpassing the maximum threshold of 2.1 percent. Alongside the high consumption-based strategy index (rCSI) score, these figures indicate a high stress level among households. Collectively, these trends suggest that while localized interventions have shown success, greater investment and resources are needed to tackle structural obstacles to diverse diets and sustainable livelihoods.

In terms of **nutrition outcomes**, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition achieved a recovery rate 92.6 percent, surpassing the target of 76 percent, with mortality rates kept at 0.1 percent, well below the maximum 1 percent target. Along with achieving high recovery rates, children recovered in under 90 days, the maximum treatment period. Their earlier discharge enabled WFP to optimize the supply of treatment sachets, enabling WFP to support more children by reallocating the unused treatment sachets. However, the proportion of women (7.1 percent) and of children under 2 years (4.5 percent) receiving a minimum acceptable diet remained below minimum targets of 8.3 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively. Regular beneficiary monitoring resulted in timely interventions, and community-engagement initiatives raised awareness of good nutrition practices.

## Partnerships

Support from UN CERF, Japan, Türkiye and USAID enabled a rapid response to Cyclone Gamane, while China's contribution allowed WFP to respond to Tropical Storm Alvaro. WFP strengthened its institutional partnerships by signing three new Memoranda of Understanding, with the National Office for Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC), the National Nutrition Office and the Ministry of Health, ranging 2024-2028, aligned with both national strategies and the CSP. Agreements with the National Nutrition Office (ONN) and with five Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs) in the South and Southeast enhanced acute malnutrition management and supply chain capacity.

## Lessons Learned

Integrated malnutrition prevention and food assistance interventions seem to have improved household nutrition, as the number of districts in IPC 3 in the acute malnutrition analysis shifted from 6 in October 2023 [4] to none in October 2024 [5]. WFP will continue strengthening the Government's capacity for supply chain management and expand support to the Regional Nutrition Offices in the South and Southeast. Addressing accessibility challenges in remote areas remains a priority for an effective nutrition program delivery. From 2025, in line with its commitments in the new MOU with the ONN and the Ministry of Public Health, WFP and UNICEF will jointly implement the World Health Organization's new guidelines for the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema in four pilot districts, with stakeholder coordination and monitoring and evaluation adaptation underway.

## Gender and Age Marker

Under this CSP activity, WFP implemented specific gender-targeted actions, such as collaborating with UNFPA to strengthen gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation (e.g. rapid assessments, psychological first aid) and encouraged the designation of women as primary recipients of food and cash assistance in certain communes by developing specific sensitisation messages. Specific data on gender and protection - both quantitative and qualitative - were collected through vulnerability assessments conducted in collaboration with the Government, all of which contributed to the GAM score of 3.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improving emergency preparedness	3 - Fully integrates gender



## Strategic outcome 02: By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.



**384,523 girls and boys** served under WFP's **school meals** programmes



**1,219 schools** covered by WFP's **school feeding** programme



**61 FARNE** (Nutritional Learning, Rehabilitation and Care Centres) operational in 2024

Strategic Outcome 2 accelerated progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 2.2 (End all forms of malnutrition) by delivering nutritious school meals and implementing integrated nutrition strategies to promote healthy diets among young children, adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP is supporting the government in the operationalization of the National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN 2022-2026), which prioritizes the prevention of malnutrition and aims to reduce stunting prevalence from 40 percent to 28 percent by 2026. This initiative positions Madagascar as a leader in combating malnutrition, leveraging evidence-based approaches and fostering resilience in vulnerable communities.

### Resources Overview

Activities benefited from multi-year funding from partners such as Germany (KfW/BMZ), KOICA, Norway, and private sector partners. Funding received from the Government under the Mionjo project and Food Security and Resilience Project (FSRP) allowed for a significant scale-up of the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) programme with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of National Education. However, funding gaps in the HIV-Tuberculosis agenda left these populations underserved.

### Outputs

As an implementing partner to the Ministry of National Education, WFP provided **daily nutritious school meals** to 384,523 students (of which 52 percent girls) in 1,219 public primary schools, across 9 regions in Madagascar, where malnutrition rates are highest. This marks a 26 percent increase in supported schools compared to 2023 [1]. Over 2,723 MT of food and 161 MT of fortified oil were distributed, supporting 89 school days, using exclusively the in-kind modality. To enhance school meals nutritious value, WFP conceived a new standard operating procedure for unrestricted cash transfers to schools, which will enable the local procurement of fresh foods such as meat, starting in 2025.

Under the national school feeding programme, the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) programme expanded to 653 of the 1,219 WFP-supported schools, benefitting 206,503 children in 22 districts. Through the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, about 5,432 MT of commodities were procured from 11 smallholder farmers organisations to supply school canteens, using direct and indirect contracts [2], ensuring fair pricing and consistent quality. Finally, from October to December, cascade trainings for staff from the Ministries of Education and Agriculture, the Regional Directorates, the National Nutrition Office, and the local canteen management committees (FEFFI) strengthened capacities at the national, regional and local levels, facilitating a sustainable transfer of skills to pools of trainers within these national institutions.

Under the **nutrition activity**, WFP ensured a continuum of care across 23 communes in 7 districts classified as stressed (IPC 2) or less, by delivering blanket nutritional supplementation, malnutrition screening and referrals, and social behaviour change campaigns. Across these 23 communes, 33,204 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and 32,782 children under two years were given blanket nutritional supplementation during the lean season. The other Miaro activities - homestead food production, social behaviour change, nutritional cooking trainings, radio campaigns and community sensitizations - were provided year-round. Social behaviours targeted included breastfeeding, dietary diversity, meal frequency for young children and PBWG, and key hygiene practices.

Cash transfers for individuals affected by HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis were deprioritized in favour of technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Protection. An assessment of individuals and households affected by HIV/AIDS in Southern Madagascar conducted by the Ministry of Public Health, UNAIDS and WFP [3] recommended

integrating the target population into existing social safety nets - particularly income-generating activity schemes under the national social protection strategy. As a result, this component was integrated into the new National Social Protection Strategy, which the Ministry of Social Protection approved in early 2025, with WFP set to support its implementation from 2025 onward.

Innovative initiatives promoted local and sustainable nutrition solutions. In Amboasary, value vouchers were introduced, which beneficiaries could redeem against locally-produced nutritional supplements, thereby strengthening local retail channels. 56 new Nutritional learning, Rehabilitation and Care Centres (FARNEs [4]) - up from 5 in 2023 - were established in 17 Miaro communes, to ensure a continuum of care in remote areas lacking access to malnutrition treatment centers. The FARNE offered 18-day supplementation cycles for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), using locally-produced specialized nutritious foods. Mothers and fathers took part in peer-learning sessions, becoming "Model Parents" who promoted nutrition best practices within their communities (see **Cross-cutting Results - Gender equality section** for further information about "Model Parents"). Collaborating with research platform Mikasa, recipes were developed for locally-enriched foods, which will be produced in food processing units, currently under construction. These recipes will foster community livelihoods through income-generating activities and favour local solutions, thereby laying the groundwork for nutrition-sensitive value chains.

### Outcomes

Overall, **2024 school meals activity baseline values**, compared to previous years' outcomes, suggest that while school meals may help retain children in school, additional efforts are needed to provide incentives for regular attendance. Engaging with parents, strengthening collaboration with education authorities and implementing monitoring systems could help ensure students attend school more regularly [5]. For the **nutrition activity**, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving minimum diet diversity stood at 48 percent, significantly higher than the target of 16.1 percent. However, though girls' minimum diet diversity (31.3 percent) surpassed the 21 percent target, it was still significantly lower than boys' minimum diet diversity, which stood at 50.9 percent, demonstrating persistent barriers faced by girls to improve nutrition access. Indeed, formative research [6] suggests that intra-household food distribution is influenced by gender norms, prioritizing boys and men over girls and women when food is scarce. WFP met the 0.5 percent target for minimum meal frequency for children aged 6-23 months, and the 8.2 percent target for minimum acceptable diet for children under 2, demonstrating the positive impact of community-based nutrition.

### Partnerships

WFP strengthened collaboration with national institutions and peer agencies on school meals and nutrition. In early 2024, WFP was elected as the lead of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) UN-Donors platform, succeeding UNICEF. This opportunity helped improve coordination across UN agencies, international and national stakeholders and enhance planning and budgeting for nutrition governance, ensuring more targeted and impactful interventions. In 2024, a five-year MOU was signed with the Ministry of National Education to scale up the national school feeding programme, further strengthening the partnership and outlining joint objectives for the national school feeding programme until 2028. Partnerships with the ONN, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture helped advance the PNAMN's implementation.

### Lessons Learned

Key lessons from the home-grown school feeding approach highlight the importance of linking schools with smallholder farmers through targeted trainings and material support. While direct contracting remained essential, indirect contracting with traders proved effective in filling capacity gaps by ensuring the required quality and quantity of food commodities when farmers could not meet demand. The 2023-2024 After-Action Review informed a Programme Improvement Plan, emphasizing the importance of integrated governance and field-level alignment across nutrition, school-based programmes, and resilience.

In 2025, WFP plans to scale the FARNE model to 25 communes, expand local production of nutrient-rich foods, and support the Government in its Nutrition for Growth Summit commitments, reinforcing Madagascar's leadership in addressing malnutrition. Additionally, the joint programme signed under the EU's Green Deal (*Pacte Vert*) in December will bolster efforts to strengthen Madagascar's food fortification policy framework.

### Gender and Age Marker

For school feeding, actions were taken to strengthen the gender and protection capacity of Government stakeholders; however, gender analysis was not present in all CSP activity documents, resulting in a GAM score of 1. For nutrition, the GAM score of 3 reflects the targeted actions that were taken to address the gendered needs of PBWG, including the involvement of fathers in nutrition promotion activities and caregiving tasks. Additionally, participative consultations took place, involving women and girls in the design and orientation for school-based nutrition interventions.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide locally or regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 03: By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.

### FFA

**121,040 people** receiving conditional food and cash assistance through the **Food Assistance for Assets** programme



**6 Rapid Rural Transformation sites** operational in 2024 (2 new)



**6,385 metric tonnes** of commodities procured from **smallholder farmers** through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP implemented an integrated resilience package to support smallholder farmers and rural communities in the Great South, Southeast and in the Highlands. Food and cash-based transfers were provided under Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, forecast-based anticipatory actions, smallholder agricultural market and value chain support (SAMS), and climate insurance, while contributing to national strategies for sustainable development. Building on the previous CSP, WFP aims to transition from unconditional humanitarian assistance to resilience-building initiatives that strengthen livelihoods. Local knowledge and needs were centered through 12 community-based participatory planning processes, ensuring active involvement of community members in programme design and priority setting.

### Resources Overview

To optimize resources, beneficiary caseloads were reduced in non-priority areas, while essential activities such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and smallholder farmer support were preserved. WFP prioritized activities with transformative potential, such as scaling up the Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) initiative to underserved regions. Multi-year funding from Germany's KfW Development Bank and Norway provided critical predictability for resilience-building initiatives. WFP is progressively integrating resilience activities, by concentrating multiyear projects funded by KfW, KOICA and Norway in the same 23 communes, and offering their beneficiaries an integrated package including school feeding, nutrition and resilience activities.

### Outputs

The **Food Assistance for Assets sub-activity** supported 121,040 beneficiaries - including 63,306 women - in the Atsimo Andrefana, Androy and Anosy regions. Participants received conditional cash or food assistance in exchange for the construction or rehabilitation of assets, which were geared towards irrigation (35.2 kilometers of irrigation canals built and 86 hectares of land benefiting from irrigation infrastructures) and the reparation of rural roads (39.2 kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed or repaired). FFAs also covered natural resource management, such as dune fixation and reforestation in the Great South, with 21.25 hectares of land forested. Thanks to rehabilitated assets, FFA activities will contribute towards a sustainable and long-term improvement of food security outcomes.

**Smallholder farmer support** included technical assistance, trainings and donations of seeds and agricultural equipment to members of 200 smallholder farmers organisations [1] in nine regions in Madagascar's Great South, Southeast and Highlands. A particular focus was placed on signing direct or indirect suppliers contracts [2] with 11 farmers organisations, including women-led farmers organisations. These organisations supplied a total of 6,385 MT of rice and pulses, with 5,432 MT allocated to school canteens and 953 MT to emergency programmes. Overall, WFP procured USD 5.23 million worth of commodities from smallholder farmers. As part of the FSRP project, WFP trained members of several farmers' organisations on post-harvest loss management, improved agricultural techniques and financial inclusion. WFP also supported farmers organisations' governance, helping the smaller organisations consolidate into 30 leading smallholder organisations (*OP Leaders*). These trainings and new governance structures improved smallholder farmers organisations' capacity to meet quality and quantity gaps, boosting their competitiveness in the market. Concurrently, new food processing units are under construction in areas near each field office, expected to enhance cooperatives' incomes in 2025.

Based on forecasts from Maptool [3], **anticipatory action measures** were implemented in 18 communes across the districts of Betioky, Betroka and Tsihombe, enabling 173,555 people - of which 52 percent of women - to prepare for predicted drought impacts, in order to safeguard the livelihoods and development gains made in at-risk communities. Measures included anticipatory cash transfers, in-kind distributions of agricultural inputs, trainings and the

dissemination of early warning messages on radios. The General Directorate of Meteorology, the Ministry of Agriculture and WFP provided trainings on the interpretation of seasonal forecasts and the crop calendar to the community relay and to cooperating partners.

WFP advanced its **Rapid Rural Transformation initiative**, opening two new solar-powered hubs in Vohitsova and Anahova, bringing the total to six RRT sites, each with a capacity of 24.1 kWp. These hubs generated clean energy, water and internet connectivity, benefiting 1,689 households, schools, greenhouses, hydroponic agriculture sites and shops in remote areas. Two schools connected to RRT now have access to electricity, while two other schools have been equipped with standalone solar systems. All four schools now use electric cooking devices, benefiting 2,500 students. The RRT initiative also enabled smallholder farmers and value chain operators, particularly women and young people, to engage in income-generating activities along the agri-food value chain. From March 2024, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) led a cost-benefit analysis of the RRT model, which highlighted in the RRT's significant socio-economic and environmental benefits. While highlighting the RRT's efficiency in improving livelihoods through increased income and reduced living costs, the UNECA study noted the challenges in long-term financial viability and the need for greater private sector participation. It also emphasized the importance of water integration.

**Climate risk insurance** was integrated with smallholder farmer support, RRT and FFA activities. The ARC Replica did not trigger payouts for tropical cyclone nor for drought, as the minimum thresholds for windspeed or crop damage respectively were not met. However, the contingency fund - a complementary macro-level risk-financing instrument, with a lower trigger threshold designed to release funds for severe droughts localized to a few districts - facilitated the distribution of USD 699,997 in multipurpose cash to 134,900 individuals. In 2024, the micro-insurance scheme was restructured into a meso-insurance scheme integrated with smallholder support. This meso-insurance scheme covered 31,235 beneficiaries for two agricultural seasons, primarily members of smallholder farmers organisations participating in the home-grown school feeding programme.

## Outcomes

For FFA beneficiaries, the proportion of households using stress coping mechanisms for essential needs stood at 47.9 percent, exceeding the 31 percent maximum threshold, reflecting the ongoing strain on household resilience. This indicates that many households still resort to emergency coping strategies, the most common strategies being the sale of productive assets or the reduction of essential expenditure, often because of insufficient income or recurring shocks such as climate events or economic instability.

21.7 percent of vulnerable households had a Low Climate Resilience Score (CRS) [4], below the 29.3 percent maximum threshold, while 65.7 percent had a Medium CRS (above the minimum of 64.1 percent). It would be beneficial to continue strengthening resilience to prevent communities from sliding back into vulnerability. For High CRS, 7.4 percent of households surpassed the 6.6 percent minimum target, reflecting some success in fostering resilience. However, continued capacity-building is essential to ensure long term climate adaptability.

An encouraging 10 percent of targeted smallholder farmers successfully sold their produce through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems, meeting 2024 targets. Farmers who received trainings and inputs in 2024 are expected to apply these learnings in 2025, further advancing resilience outcomes.

## Partnerships

In 2024, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), through a new MOU which will cover the duration of the CSP (2024-2028). The MOU will be paired with annual workplans to help advance natural resource management initiatives, asset-creation activities, and environmental education with school gardens. Collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, and other stakeholders under the UNSDCF improved resource efficiency and integration with the nutrition agenda.

## Lessons Learned

Integrated initiatives such as the RRT proved effective in improving rural livelihoods, but highlighted the need for sustainable management and stronger technical support. Linking smallholder farmers to markets via the school feeding programme showed strong potential to strengthen smallholder farmers' livelihoods. To maximize programme impact, an emphasis will be put on improving canteen and kitchen infrastructure, and the continuous strengthening of smallholder farmers' organisations capacities, as well as better access to financial services. Key lessons from FFA underscored the importance of conducting community-based participatory planning and feasibility studies prior to implementation.

In 2025, five new RRT sites are currently being built in the Anosy, Analanjirofo and Boeny regions, and will be operational by 2025. Integrated initiatives funded by KOICA, KfW and Norway have demonstrated their positive impacts, and will be scaled up under the newly-signed *Pacte Vert* joint programme funded by INTPA, strengthening resilience and sustainable agricultural practices.

### Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

By supporting women smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs and training, purchasing from women’s farmer groups as part of home-grown school feeding, conducting community-based participatory planning sessions with gender-transformative considerations, and conducting a gender, protection, and inclusion (GPI) research on anticipatory action, this CSP Activity contributed to gender equality and women’s empowerment, thereby receiving a GAM score of 4.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 04: By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.



**6 Memoranda of Understanding** signed between WFP and Government institutions in 2024



**4 Food Reserves** operationalized in 2024

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on enhancing the Government's national capacities to implement food security, nutrition, social protection and resilience programmes, alongside strengthening disaster risk management, emergency preparedness, and early response systems. WFP's efforts in 2024 were strategically aligned with Madagascar's National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), emphasizing the institutional strengthening necessary to foster the Government's long-term national ownership of these programs.

### Resources Overview

This Strategic Outcome experienced funding shortages, primarily due to restrictive earmarking at both activity and geographic levels. Contributions that included a country-capacity strengthening component were usually embedded within broader contributions allocated to other Strategic Outcomes. Despite these constraints, WFP made significant strides in strengthening the Government's capacity to enhance its policy frameworks, improve multisectoral coordination, and build technical expertise.

### Outputs

Throughout 2024, **WFP worked closely with six Government ministries and two national agencies**, resulting in the signing of **six new Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)** with the Ministry of National Education (MEN), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE), the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANP), the National Nutrition Office (ONN), and the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC). For the first time, these MOUs spanned several years, aligned with national priorities and WFP's CSP 2024-2028, providing the predictability and long-term vision necessary for sustained impact. Additionally, each MOU was paired with an Annual Workplan, outlining specific activities to operationalize their joint objectives. Thus, country-capacity strengthening efforts were embedded in all MOUs and will be adjusted in the annual work plans, in line with Government priorities.

**A new MOU with the Ministry of Social Protection** was jointly drafted in 2024 and signed in February 2025. In collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF, WFP provided technical support in developing the National Social Protection Strategy 2024-2030. This included identifying strategic priorities, translating the strategy into an operational plan and budget, and recruiting a national expert to assist the Ministry in its formulation. Beyond the new strategy, WFP is also supporting the Government in establishing a unique social registry, to improve its targeting for assistance. As part of the unique social registry pilot, WFP and the Ministry registered 70,244 households across two communes of the Ampanihy district. From 2025, WFP will fund the registry's expansion to two additional districts, Ikongo and Nosy Varika. Additionally, WFP actively participated in workshops and technical meetings to develop the National Policy for the Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PNIAPH) and the National Policy for Gender Equality (PNEFH), both of which are expected to be validated in early 2025.

Through its MOU with the **National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC)**, WFP co-developed a comprehensive work plan with a budget exceeding USD 2.6 million. The partnership prioritized enhancing Madagascar's disaster preparedness through initiatives such as establishing a regional contingency hub in Manakara, developing regional contingency plans, and conducting technical trainings to strengthen BNGRC's staff's expertise.

WFP's MOU with the **National Nutrition Office (ONN)**, signed in June, exemplifies its dedication to enhancing national nutrition governance. The MOU focuses on strengthening nutritional surveillance studies, including IPC, SMART and ENSAN, as well as mass screenings. It also includes technical assistance to implement the National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN 2022-2026), and scaling up community approaches for malnutrition prevention and treatment. A key highlight is the implementation, from 2025, of the World Health Organization's new guidelines for the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema in four pilot districts, jointly with UNICEF - an initiative

also aligned with the MOU with the **Ministry of Public Health**.

With the **Ministry of Public Health**, the MOU plans joint activities focusing on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, as well as efforts on the national programme against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Agreed measures include the revision of protocols for managing malnutrition among children and PBWG, capacity-building for national stakeholders on the implementation of current nutrition protocols, provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health, and assistance in the procurement and supply of nutritional inputs for Ambulatory Nutritional Recovery Centers (CRENAS) and Intensive Nutrition Recovery Centers (CRENI).

Additionally, WFP supported the **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE)** with the operationalisation of four food reserves [1] in the Great South, through the provision of equipment, non-perishable commodities, technical assistance and trainings to Ministry staff on food reserves management. Under the new MOU, signed in December, WFP and the MINAE committed to advancing the national agriculture policy, promoting resilience and food autonomy, and scaling up the Rapid Rural Transformation hubs. The rehabilitation and supply of ten food reserves across the country is another central initiative of this MOU.

WFP formalized a four-year MOU with the **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)** in June 2024. This partnership aims to establish an integrated approach to environmental initiatives, support compliance with environmental and social standards, and plan reforestation activities, including the provision of seedlings during the reforestation campaign. WFP also supported the participation of Ministry staff in the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, as well as the 29th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 29) in Baku, Azerbaijan. In addition, WFP helped organize the World Day Against Pollution.

Finally, in the framework of the **MOU with the Ministry of National Education**, the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) program was significantly advanced. Through domestic funding secured in the Mionjo project (2022-2024) and Food Security and Resilience Project - FSRP (2023-2026), the HGSF programme was expanded to 653 schools in 2024, and over 200 smallholder farmers' organisations benefitted from trainings and technical assistance.

Beyond financial and technical contributions, WFP encouraged cross-sectoral collaboration across Government entities and promoted the integration of multiple programmatic areas within each new MOU. These efforts established a solid foundation for sustained progress in the coming years, even in the face of current financial constraints.

### Lessons Learned

Key lessons from 2024 highlight the importance of securing early and sustained funding to prevent delays in critical capacity-building activities. While domestic funding is secured for the HGSF programme, WFP is actively seeking financial diversification. Securing multilateral contributions is essential to enable WFP to carry out its objectives under SO4. WFP will carry out the activities planned in the annual work plans accompanying each new MOU elaborated in 2024. Efforts will be undertaken to improve dialogue and strengthen synergies with other partners and UN agencies. Looking forward, in 2025, WFP will develop a national capacity-strengthening strategy.

### Gender and Age Marker

Under this CSP activity, WFP helped integrate gender and protection considerations into the national drought plan (updated for 2024), with specific activities planned for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and PBWG. However, gender analysis was not integrated into CSP activity documents, resulting in a GAM score of 1.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age



## Strategic outcome 05: Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.



**3,138 passengers** transported by UNHAS to 17 destinations across Madagascar



**28 percent year-on-year increase** in calls made to the Interagency Community Feedback Mechanism



**4 UN partners** benefitting from WFP's warehouse rental services

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP enabled the efficient delivery of assistance, offered on-demand services to the humanitarian and development community, and enhanced the Government's capacity in the areas of transport, logistics procurement, digital solutions and telecommunications. Initiatives were conducted in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

### Resources Overview

Thanks to contributions from USAID, UN CERF, ECHO and France, Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) was well funded, in particular the UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) component, enabling WFP to meet its commitments.

### Outputs

Under **Activity 6, WFP provided logistics and coordination services** to the humanitarian community and partners. In 2024, the Logistics Cluster was not activated in Madagascar. However, under the leadership of the BNGRC, WFP and the Ministry of Public Works co-led the Sectoral Logistics Working Group (*groupe sectoriel logistique*), a working group coordinating international and national humanitarian actors in Madagascar to share logistical information, capacities and equipment to facilitate humanitarian assistance.

In April, to support cyclone Gamane response, the Sectoral Logistics Working Group activated a sub-group in the Sava region, in the North of the country. Co-led by WFP, the Regional Department of Public Works and the Regional Department of Transport and Meteorology, the sub-group facilitated public decision-making by producing information management documentation and providing technical guidance to humanitarian actors. The sub-group remained active until the end of 2024, focusing on emergency preparedness activities for the 2025 cyclone season. In September, Action Against Hunger organized a lessons-learned workshop for the Sectoral Logistics Working Group, which reviewed the group's actions in response to the 2023-2024 cyclone and flood season. A national preparedness plan for cyclone emergencies was developed, strengthening readiness for future responses.

With funding from ECHO, WFP advanced efforts to build a Humanitarian Logistics Hub, aiming at bolstering the country's preparedness, coordination, and response capacities in regions at high risk of natural disasters. In September 2024, the prefecture of Manakara allocated a plot of land for the Hub's construction. The location was chosen due to Manakara's strategic position along cyclone trajectories. Designed to serve the Government, the UN system and the humanitarian community, the Humanitarian Logistics Hub aims to enhance efficiency across both the humanitarian and commercial logistics sectors in southeastern Madagascar, strengthen humanitarian response capabilities, and better align port operations with the country's expanding strategic food reserves.

Under **Activity 7, WFP provided telecommunications services to Government, humanitarian and development partners**. The Emergency Telecommunications cluster was not activated in 2024, but WFP remained active as one of the co-leads of the Sectoral Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Working Group, alongside the Ministry of Digitalization and Telecommunications. WFP continued developing the KOROBO platform [1], a website launched in 2023 and managed by the Androy region with WFP's technical and financial support. The KOROBO platform features open access information on projects implemented in Androy and a centralized database to support data-based decision making in the Androy region. WFP bolstered the region's internet connectivity to enable regular updates to the KOROBO Platform and hired a human resources officer to manage the website's system and database. These investments have improved the flow of information between local authorities, technical and financial partners, and the humanitarian and development community.

With the Sectoral ICT Working Group, WFP supported the interagency Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) via the 930 hotline by providing a dedicated staff member, financial resources, and technical assistance, while successfully

integrating the hotline with the BNGRC's call center, to streamline the treatment of beneficiary queries. The 930 hotline now redirects towards WFP's own CFM (independently funded), BNGRC's call center and towards the other partner UN agencies. A sensitization campaign in collaboration with BNGRC and UNICEF in Vatovavy, Fitovinany and and Atsimo-Andrefana improved awareness of the 930 hotline, through local engagements and radio outreach, leading to an increase in the volume of calls by 28 percent. Each call received through the interagency CFM was forwarded to the focal points of the respective UN agencies for action. Once action was taken, beneficiaries were contacted for feedback. For 2025, the interagency taskforce for CFM [2], the Ministry of Population and UNICEF have prepared an annual workplan, including advocacy for a cost-sharing framework and an awareness-raising campaign on the interagency CFM, for a USD 150,000 budget.

Under **Activity 8**, between March and December, **UNHAS Madagascar continued to provide reliable services** to 51 humanitarian and development organizations, facilitating access to people in need across 17 destinations. UNHAS transported 3,138 passengers and delivered 21,114 kg of humanitarian cargo. In addition to regular flights, UNHAS conducted six medical evacuations, and performed 50 special flights, thereby reinforcing its key role in delivering humanitarian assistance to Madagascar's most remote regions. Key operational enhancements in 2024 included the deployment of a LET-410 aircraft in March, replacing the Cessna Grand Caravan. This upgrade increased capacity and enabled the inclusion of new routes to high-demand regions such as Nosy Varika, which was previously accessible only by a three-hour speedboat journey from Mananjary. Additional schedule adjustments introduced two weekly flights to the South and two to the Southeast, enhancing accessibility to critical areas. During cyclone Gamane response, UNHAS supported an interagency assessment of immediate needs and transported humanitarian personnel and essential supplies such as High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs) and WASH kits. Between April and June, an additional weekly flight to Sambava, Vohemar, and Ambilobe enabled the transport of 125 passengers and 9.97 metric tons of cargo for 14 organizations.

In May 2024, in partnership with the Regional Directorate of Public Works, UNHAS rehabilitated the Ambovombe airstrip, a vital hub for humanitarian activities in the Androy region. A training programme on drone regulations for Madagascar's Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) was conducted in collaboration with ICAO, ahead of the potential deployment of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) for cargo delivery during cyclone seasons. To address rising fuel and tax costs and enhance operational sustainability, the UNHAS steering committee also revised cost-recovery rates, targeting 20 percent annual budget recovery through user contributions. From October, the prices of flights between Antananarivo and key destinations therefore increased.

UNHAS conducted two surveys as part of its annual performance assessments - one geared towards passengers, the other geared towards heads of organizations using UNHAS. The Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) recorded a 99.32 percent satisfaction rate, while the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) received a 100 percent satisfaction rate from organizational leaders, underscoring UNHAS commitment to adapting its operations to the evolving needs of humanitarian actors while maintaining the high standards of safety and efficiency. These advancements solidify UNHAS' essential role in connecting humanitarian organizations with the communities they serve across Madagascar's most challenging regions.

Finally, under **Activity 9**, **WFP played a crucial role in supporting the humanitarian community in Madagascar through its expertise and logistical capacity**. By providing access to specialized logistics services to Government partners, UN agencies, affiliated international organizations, NGOs and civil society partners, WFP enabled humanitarian actors to optimize their operations in the areas of food distribution, transportation, and storage. Through this collaboration, WFP helped strengthen the coordination of humanitarian efforts and improve the impact of interventions in Madagascar. In 2024, WFP maintained active agreements with 59 private transporters and logistics service providers. Its warehouses in Amboasary, Fort Dauphin, Bekily, Toliara, Ampanihy, Manakara, and Toamasina had a total capacity of 54,692 tons, and WFP rented 1,668 square meters of its warehouse space to 4 UN partners in Fort Dauphin, Toliara, Toamasina, and Amboasary. In 2025, WFP is preparing to add its SHERP amphibious all-terrain vehicle to the on-demand service catalogue, to help partners roll out their humanitarian response in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	N/A
Provide telecommunications services to government and humanitarian and development partners to support their assistance interventions in an efficient and timely way	N/A
Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access to humanitarian intervention areas	N/A
Provide on-demand services and expertise for humanitarian and development partners to support their assistance interventions in an efficient and timely way	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

**Ranking 145<sup>th</sup> out of 166 countries according to the latest Gender Inequality Index (GII)**, Madagascar has a relatively strong normative and policy framework on gender equality - including an Action Plan for Gender Equality (2021-2025) - but struggles to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment on multiple fronts [1]. Despite their high labour force participation rate, women in Madagascar have limited access to stable and quality income-generating opportunities compared to men [2]. Women also face challenges related to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), as evidenced by the high rates of maternal mortality (392 deaths per 100,000 live births) and child marriage (38.8 percent of women aged 20-24 married before age 18) [3]. Ensuring education for all is similarly a challenge due to the existing gender inequalities and norms; boys, at primary school level, are more likely to be taken out of school to contribute to household income while girls are disadvantaged at the secondary level due to other gender barriers, including child marriage [4].

To address such inequalities, WFP strengthened its foundation for gender-responsive and transformative work through various actions in 2024. First, it strengthened **institutional gender capacity** by recruiting two dedicated gender staff members along with an Accountability to Affected People (AAP) specialist and by creating a **Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) Taskforce** composed of 20 staff members (7 women and 13 men) from each unit and each field office. With the support of gender and protection experts from WFP's headquarters and the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, a one-day training session was conducted for the country office's programme team, followed by an intensive three-day session for the GPI Taskforce members.

WFP also focused on **strengthening its understanding of the gender context**, key to designing better gender-responsive and transformative activities. As part of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and the CBT Feasibility Study - which provide baseline data for the CSP and will guide the design and implementation of CSP activities - the organization collected qualitative data on gender dynamics, conducting 408 focus group discussions (FGD) with 1,632 women and 1,632 men across 32 districts in 9 regions. WFP conducted an additional GPI analysis focused on Anticipatory Action (AA) in 3 districts of 2 regions with the participation of 144 women and 144 men in 36 FGDs as well as 360 women and 360 men in surveys. This analysis will also help ensure that AA activities are sensitive to diverse needs within the community and build on existing positive coping mechanisms ahead of climate shocks.

In the same vein, WFP conducted **10 Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) sessions** involving 120 men and 120 women in 6 communes of 2 districts of 2 regions with a revised facilitation guide to better integrate the experiences, needs and preferences of women, men, girls and boys. In so doing, women were able to participate actively despite the prohibitive social norms and men and women engaged in transformative reflections that resulted in the community vision, objectives and priority actions to include reduction in gender-based violence (GBV) and increased equality among women, men, girls and boys.

While reinforcing its understanding of the gender dynamics, WFP made certain **programmatic adjustments** in parallel based on existing contextual understanding to better contribute to gender equality. To ensure better representation and participation of women and vulnerable groups during targeting processes, WFP developed a **checklist for cooperating partners (CPs) in three dialects**, including messages to diffuse through different channels, and added additional days for sensitization prior to general assemblies. In 23 percent of all targeted communes (representing 29 percent of caseload), the organization delivered specific messages in local dialects to encourage households to designate women as primary recipients of cash and food assistance all the while mitigating GBV risks in line with the 2023 corporate Cash Policy. These sensitizations led to women representing 68 percent of total primary recipients in these locations compared to 62 percent in control communes. In certain districts, a partnership with UNFPA enabled additional GBV risk mitigation activities, including GBV risk assessments, training WFP and partner staff on psychological first aid (PFA), sensitization on GBV at distribution sites, provision of dignity kits to women and girls, and the deployment of a psychologist and social workers.

For **nutrition**, WFP supported 20,179 pregnant and breastfeeding women with specialized nutritious foods aligned with their heightened nutritional needs. WFP also worked on social norms at 61 **Centres for Learning and Nutrition Rehabilitation** (*Foyer d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle - FARNE*) by engaging with *parents lumières* ("Role Model" parents). The "Role Model" parents approach encourages men's participation in nutrition-related activities, including those related to early childhood, fostering greater involvement in family health and wellbeing. Unlike the traditional *mamans lumières* model, which places parenting and nutrition responsibilities solely on women, this initiative promotes shared responsibility within households.

WFP continued contributing to **women's economic empowerment** - in particular, by working with women smallholder farmers. By providing around 7.5 metric tons of seeds and training on production, processing, commercialization and post-harvest loss to 10 women farmers' organizations, WFP enabled approximately 500 women to sell 150 metric tons of agricultural products (rice and beans) to WFP as part of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. Work has also started to build three food processing plants for 8 women farmers' organizations in 3 regions, which - in conjunction with complementary trainings - will contribute to the self-reliance and food security of around 400 women farmers once completed.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Madagascar's socio-economic and environmental context poses critical protection challenges. About 80 percent of the population lives below the poverty line [1], with the Great South region particularly affected by acute food insecurity. Complex power dynamics between men and women and among other social classes heighten risks such as gender-based violence (GBV) - including child marriage and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) -, exclusion, and discrimination, with women and girls being affected disproportionately. Persons with disabilities and minority groups often struggle to access humanitarian aid and essential services. The country's pervasive poverty, compounded by natural disasters and socio-political inequalities, disproportionately affects women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.

In response to these challenges, WFP made significant strides in integrating protection and accountability into its operations. Through targeted risk mitigation measures, comprehensive capacity-strengthening initiatives, and robust community engagement strategies, WFP implemented targeted measures to mitigate risks, prevent harm, and safeguard the rights of affected people.

A cornerstone of these efforts was the development of **Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) checklists**. With the help of these checklists, staff and cooperating partners in charge of targeting and distribution activities were better equipped to ensure WFP targeting exercises and assistance were conducted in a safe, inclusive and accountable manner, promoting meaningful access and reducing risks. Capacity-strengthening also played a pivotal role. A structured six-month training programme, organized by the Madagascar Country Office, equipped 409 individuals (34.5 percent women), including WFP staff, partners, complaint committee members, and Government representatives, with knowledge on critical topics such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP) principles, data protection, GBV, and managing sensitive cases. The training ended with a three-day intensive training conducted by a delegation from WFP's headquarters to mainstream GPI principles into all aspects of programming.

Central to these efforts was the enhancement of the **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)**, which evolved into a more dynamic and inclusive system in 2024. Upgraded with the standard digital system, facilitating secure offline data collection and centralisation of CFM data from all channels, the CFM now streamlines feedback processing, enabling faster resolution of complaints and deeper analysis of trends. The system incorporates an interagency hotline, help desks, and community feedback committees, providing diverse and accessible channels for affected people to voice their concerns. In 2024, the system recorded 11,077 cases - a 254 percent increase from 3,122 in 2023 - indicating greater community trust and engagement. However, this rise also reflects a surge in assistance requests, which accounted for 80.5 percent of cases (8,922) in 2024, compared to 56.1 percent (1,017) in 2023. Complaints dropped from 28.2 percent (511) in 2023 to 4.3 percent (532) in 2024, mainly related to targeting and distribution delays. Information requests remained steady at 14.3 percent. In terms of resolution rates, significant progress was made in 2024, with **95 percent of cases resolved at first contact**, demonstrating improved efficiency in handling common concerns. However, complex cases requiring further investigation or external approvals saw an **average resolution time of 79 days** in 2024, indicating a need for stronger coordination and stricter adherence to SOP deadlines.

By capturing not only complaints but also broader community feedback, the CFM strengthened community engagement efforts. Notably, in 2024, **the CFM recorded a significant increase in calls from all locations, across all age groups, and from more women and people with disabilities**, demonstrating improved reach and inclusivity.

However, disparities in awareness and usage across districts persist, with strong adoption in areas such as Ambovombe and Farafangana, but lower engagement in districts such as Bekily and Ikongo. These gaps highlight the need for targeted efforts to enhance accessibility by expanding outreach initiatives, strengthening communication strategies, and addressing barriers faced by marginalised groups.

Efforts to ensure **meaningful access for all** were prioritized, particularly in targeting and distribution processes. For instance, distribution sites were evaluated for safety and accessibility, with operational adjustments made where needed. New standard operating procedures (SOPs), approved at the end of 2023, emphasized community participation as a foundational principle. As part of these directives, **2016 general assemblies were organized in 23 districts across 9 regions**, incorporating specific measures to mitigate inclusion and exclusion errors. For instance, extra households beyond the targeted caseload were included during assessments to calculate and address the

prevalence of errors. Data collected through household visits considered factors such as the gender of the head of household and disability status, ensuring a more inclusive approach.

**Participatory approaches**, such as community-based participatory planning, **further empowered affected people** by embedding their voices in decision-making processes. These measures were complemented by updated guidelines and SOPs for key activities, including targeting, cash-based transfers, in-kind distribution, and school feeding, all aligned with GPI principles. This operational consistency supported efforts to lower exclusion risks and enhance inclusivity across WFP interventions, ensuring that vulnerabilities were more effectively considered in program implementation.

Building on the achievements of 2024, **WFP plans to deepen its partnerships with protection-focused organizations**, such as UNFPA, to expand services and expertise. Efforts to scale up community-based feedback mechanisms, refine digital tools, and promote participatory approaches will further enhance accountability and inclusivity in operations. Continuous investment in capacity-strengthening, including coaching for GPI focal points and partners, will ensure that protection principles remain at the core of WFP's work. For instance, through the Disability Inclusion helpdesk, staff from the Country Office received training on disability inclusion. These efforts will be critical in addressing persistent gaps and ensuring that no one is left behind. Sustained efforts to mainstream protection across all programmatic areas and foster collaboration will be essential in addressing emerging challenges and building a more inclusive response.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Madagascar faced several **environmental challenges** that threatened the stability and sustainability of its food systems. These challenges included sandstorms, desertification, recurrent cyclones, widespread flooding, and damaging landslides, all of which can disrupt communities' livelihoods. In response to these shocks and stressors, many households resorted to negative coping strategies, such as decapitalizing livelihoods and selling household utensils, to manage recurring food crises. Additionally, **climate change** exacerbated water scarcity, reduced food production, and adversely impacted health, nutrition, and education. Traditional, unsustainable agricultural practices further contributed to soil degradation, diminishing agricultural productivity and hindering progress towards improving food security and nutrition.

WFP continued to **incorporate environmental and climate change considerations into its operations**, particularly in its livelihoods and resilience programmes, while promoting **long term sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition**. WFP complied with its Environmental and Social Sustainability framework to ensure that planned activities did not cause unintentional harm to the environment or to people. Indeed, following the training undertaken in 2023, several ways forward were identified. In 2024, 10 FLAs, 2 contracts, and a Memorandum of Understanding were screened, and Environmental and Social Management Plans were developed based on the results of the screening. Donors' specific ESS requirements were systematically integrated where needed.

Mitigation measures were implemented across several projects. Through **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions**, beneficiaries rehabilitated community assets to create basic infrastructures that will support smallholder farmers' production and strengthen food systems. FFA activities included the implementation of half-moon systems, reforestation, road rehabilitation, gardening, and irrigation schemes construction or rehabilitation. All these interventions were screened for environmental and social risks and tailored environmental and social safeguards were established. As part of the Rapid Rural Transformation initiative (RRT), to encourage environmentally friendly agricultural practices and improve water management, WFP promoted organic farming practices and smart agriculture, including greenhouses, drip irrigations, hydroponics, as well as key agroecology approaches and principles.

Regarding social safeguards, challenges may arise due to the limited participation of the elderly and of individuals with disabilities. During the planning and targeting processes, WFP identified assets that these marginalised groups could contribute to and ensured their inclusion in relevant activities. Efforts were made to enhance awareness of the community feedback mechanism and other available channels for beneficiaries to voice their concerns.

Furthermore, waste management practices were adopted by the cooperating partners by recycling plastics and composting organic waste. To mitigate the impact of plastic waste, WFP's cooperating partners promoted waste-repurposing initiatives, e.g. reusing plastic waste for irrigation systems or household chores.

Finally, to reduce the use of firewood in school canteens, WFP promoted the use of **energy-efficient cookstoves**. Currently, 107 schools benefit from efficient cookstoves (including 23 new schools provided with efficient cookstoves in 2024), which also helped decrease carbon dioxide emissions, and protected the health and wellbeing of school cooks.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP's Country Office in Madagascar has not yet formally launched an Environmental Management System (EMS). However, conversations with the Regional Bureau in Johannesburg and Headquarters are ongoing. WFP has taken initiatives to **decrease the environmental impact of its in-house and warehouses operations, and in food transportation**. Regarding **food transportation**, WFP reduced food imports in favour of locally produced food, such as locally-enriched specialized nutritious foods in the FARNES and available for purchase as part of the value voucher



pilot project in Amboasary, or the procurement of cereals and pulses from smallholder farmers. **In 2024, WFP procured 6,759 MT of commodities locally**, of which 6,385 MT were directly procured from smallholder farmers' organisations. This shift aimed to reduce environmental impacts by reducing the carbon footprint associated with transportation and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding **in-house operations**, WFP promoted the use of **renewable energy**; hence, WFP offices, sub-offices and certain warehouses in Ambovombe, Bekily, Ampanihy and Amboasary are equipped with solar systems for a total installed capacity of 85 kWp, of which 14 kWp were installed in 2024.

# 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**

In 2024, **WFP achieved substantial progress in integrating nutrition across its programmes, systems, and partnerships**, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable food and nutrition security. Through expanded programmatic reach, strategic collaborations, and cross-cutting approaches, WFP effectively addressed malnutrition at both individual and systemic levels. Key advancements were achieved across the strategic objectives and cross-cutting initiatives aimed at fostering resilience and sustainability. **Nutrition has been systematically embedded across all CSP components**, including resilience-building, school feeding, and emergency response programmes. Partnerships with the Ministry of Education have institutionalized nutrition education, fostering healthier dietary habits among children while providing nutritious school meals.

In response to ongoing humanitarian crises, WFP significantly expanded its life-saving assistance in 2024, reaching over 2.16 million people. This intervention combined specialized nutritious food with cash-based transfers (CBT), targeting crisis-affected populations and vulnerable groups, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). **By integrating general food assistance (GFA) with malnutrition prevention activities**, WFP established a more robust continuum of care. Routine screenings conducted during food distributions facilitated the early detection and referral of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). This proactive strategy reduced the incidence of acute malnutrition, improving the nutrition outcomes of communities affected by droughts, cyclones, and other shocks, thereby enhancing their resilience to future crises. In crisis contexts, nutritional counseling services have expanded to ensure PBWG and children receive targeted support during and after emergencies.

In partnership with the Ministry of National Education (MEN) and the National Nutrition Office (ONN), WFP scaled up its school feeding programme, reaching over 384,523 students in 2024, a slight increase from 2023. Meals now include a higher proportion of locally-sourced staple foods and fresh produce, enabled by improved supply chain management and the use of analytical tools such as SMP+ and cost-of-the-diet studies.

**Nutrition education was fully integrated into school curricula**, supported by a newly developed toolkit for teachers and community leaders. This initiative empowered educators and families, fostering a deeper understanding of healthy dietary practices. Additionally, the provision of non-food items, such as kitchen equipment and hygiene supplies, enhanced the programme's impact on both nutritional status and students' learning outcomes, creating a healthier and more conducive learning environment.

**Community-based nutrition campaigns have expanded from 17 to 23 communes**, empowering local leaders as advocates for better nutrition. This grassroots approach has fostered a culture of nutritional resilience, with communities increasingly taking ownership of their health and well-being. A mentorship programme has further strengthened local capacity by pairing experienced nutritionists with NGO staff and community nutrition workers, ensuring the dissemination of nutrition education even in remote areas.

**WFP continued implementing nutrition-sensitive asset-building initiatives in 2024**, including school and community gardens and distributions of small ruminants to 810 households. These programmes have improved access to and consumption of nutrient-dense foods, contributing to enhanced household food security and dietary diversity. In parallel, WFP intensified social behaviour change (SBC) communication campaigns, promoting optimal feeding practices. Communities have increasingly adopted sustainable agricultural techniques, leading to enhanced agricultural productivity and balanced diets. These developments have strengthened household resilience, equipping farmers with the tools and knowledge to better withstand environmental and economic shocks.

To prepare for the implementation of **nutrition-sensitive value chain initiatives**, WFP conducted a comprehensive analysis to identify nutrient-rich crops capable of addressing dietary gaps. This research has been integrated into cash-based transfers (CBT) and social protection programmes, including the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) initiative. In 2024, pilot projects based on this analysis were launched, yielding promising initial results. These projects have not only enhanced agricultural productivity, but also stimulated local economic growth and improved nutritional outcomes, providing a strong foundation for future scaling.

**WFP formalized its collaboration with key Government ministries through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)**, embedding nutrition as a central element of public policies on food security and nutrition.

These MoUs were established with the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Population and Solidarity, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Environment. By embedding nutrition within these strategic frameworks, WFP and its Government partners have fostered a cohesive response to undernutrition. This strengthened partnership enhances policy implementation, drives a multi-sectoral approach, and lays the groundwork for sustainable improvements in Madagascar's food and nutrition security landscape.

**A robust monitoring and evaluation system has been established**, enabling the tracking of nutritional outcomes across all programmes. In early 2024, WFP launched Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) and Lot Quality Assessment Sampling (LQAS) surveys, strengthening data collection and analysis. Formative research conducted in Southern Madagascar has informed the development of a localized SBC strategy, currently being rolled out to align community behaviours with best nutrition practices.

The integrated approach has led to measurable improvements in key nutritional indicators, including reduced malnutrition rates and increased dietary diversity among children. Maternal and child health outcomes have also shown significant progress. Communities now possess greater resilience, with enhanced nutritional knowledge and support systems enabling families to better withstand shocks and maintain their well-being.

**WFP's achievements in 2024 reflect a strong commitment to embedding nutrition across all aspects of its operations.** By integrating nutrition into diverse programmes, Government frameworks, and community-led initiatives, WFP addresses immediate nutritional needs while fostering long-term resilience. These efforts, particularly in the southern regions, are laying the foundation for a healthier, more food-secure future. Through sustained collaboration with Government partners and communities, WFP is well-positioned to drive continued progress, ensuring that nutrition remains a central pillar of Madagascar's development and crisis response strategies.

# Partnerships

Throughout 2024, WFP collaborated with various partners, including eleven national ministries and Government entities, four UN agencies, sixteen national NGOs, one international financial institution and seven international NGOs. Funding was harnessed from twelve international Government partners, one UN fund (UN CERF) and three private sector partners.

**The Government of Madagascar remained WFP's key partner.** WFP greatly expanded its collaboration with sectoral ministries and Government entities at various levels, as a technical advisor and an implementing partner. WFP remained the Government's primary partner in implementing the national school feeding programme. In December 2024, WFP concluded the Mionjo project (2022-2024), a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) project which had been conducted in partnership with the Ministry of National Education. Concurrently, 2024 marked the launch of the Food Security and Resilience Project (FSRP), under the stewardship of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, set to run until 2026. Building on the Mionjo project's progress, the FSRP project will further advance the HGSF programme, ensuring the delivery of nutritious, locally-procured meals to schoolchildren while strengthening the Government's capacity to manage a national school feeding programme based on local procurement. Thus far, the HGSF programme has been extended to 653 schools, with the objective of reaching 800 schools by the end of the FSRP project. With a USD 40 million budget, FSRP is the largest financial contribution from the Malagasy Government to WFP. Both the Mionjo and FSRP projects, funded by the World Bank, reflect WFP's role as the Government's partner of choice for implementation and technical assistance, with a focus on sustainable system-building. Additionally, WFP was one of three key multilateral partners, alongside UNICEF and the World Bank, assisting the Ministry of Social Protection in updating the National Social Protection Strategy (2024-2028). These developments underscore the trusted partnership between WFP and the Government of Madagascar.

Moreover, by partnering under SDG 2, WFP supported the Government's insertion in **regional and international fora** to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation. In July, WFP facilitated the attendance of a high-level delegation from the ministry of Livestock to the China-Africa Summit on Rice Value Chain, organized by the WFP Center of Excellence for Rural Transformation in Chengdu, China. This event, which gathered participants from twelve countries, provided a platform for the delegation to discuss inclusive partnerships for innovative financing and investments along the rice value chain - an essential staple in the Malagasy diet. WFP sponsored the participation of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) in both COP 29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, and COP 16 against Desertification in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. WFP also accompanied representatives from the ministries of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbons, and Sustainable Development to COP 29. During the event, the MEDD represented Madagascar in international climate finance negotiations. These efforts strengthened Madagascar's engagement in global climate discussions, considering its status as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world.

**International Government donors** were WFP's primary contributors in 2024, with the United States of America as the largest donor, followed by the Republic of Korea, France and the European Union. WFP secured funding from new donors, including China and Türkiye. The growing share of multiyear contributions, notably in support of joint programmes with other UN Agencies, gave WFP the predictability it needed to carry out its Changing Lives agenda, notably nutrition and resilience projects. WFP facilitated several field visits with partners, allowing them to witness the impact of their support firsthand on the lives of people WFP serves and to provide feedback on WFP's programmes.

While **private sector partnerships** declined compared to previous years, private donors accounted for 2.7 percent of overall funding. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints contributed a record amount to the Madagascar Country Office (USD 1.5 million) for emergency response and for acute food insecurity in the South, demonstrating its renewed commitment towards WFP's operations in Madagascar.

WFP also strengthened its response capacity with in-kind expertise of the **Standby Partners** - organisations that maintain a roster of specialised and rapidly deployable staff with various competencies. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) supported with an emergency expert, while BLG Logistics conducted assessment of ports and logistics infrastructure.

Finally, WFP cooperated with the Government as co-lead of the food security and livelihoods, ICT and logistics sectoral working groups. Through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP provided air transport to humanitarian partners and their light cargo, thereby enhancing WFP's role as a key leader in humanitarian service coordination. (See **Programme Performance - Strategic outcome 05** for further details).

## Focus on localization

WFP collaborated with **23 cooperating partners (CPs), including 16 national NGOs**, leveraging their expertise on community needs and complementary technical knowledge. A roster of 28 CPs (85 percent local) was registered in the UN Partner Portal. CARE international's knowledge of the local context in northern Madagascar, where WFP had no prior operational presence, was invaluable during the Gamane response.

To strengthen CPs' capacities and align with WFP's standards, training sessions were conducted. These sessions covered capacity-strengthening in programmatic areas, technical skills such as the use of UN Partner Platform, financial inclusion, and thematic areas such as gender, protection and inclusion. To comply with the Global Assurance Plan, spot checks were performed among selected CPs.

WFP streamlined project management by introducing an integrated field-level agreement (FLA) approach. The new FLA enables CPs to manage projects across multiple programmatic areas - resilience, nutrition, general distributions - in the same location, allowing CPs to strengthen their capacities. The inclusion of international NGOs as CPs further promoted peer learning with national NGOs, enhancing the quality of assistance provided to beneficiaries. These initiatives underscored WFP's commitment under SDG 17 to strengthening local partnerships in Madagascar.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

**WFP actively collaborated with UN agencies to advance joint programme delivery and foster interagency coordination.** From January, WFP assumed leadership of the **Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) UN-Donor platform**, coordinating efforts by UN agencies involved in nutrition - particularly UNICEF, FAO and WHO - to implement the National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN) 2022-2026.

A noteworthy achievement was the collaboration between WFP and UNICEF on two nutrition and resilience-building joint programmes: one funded by Germany's KfW Development Bank in Southern Madagascar, the other by Norway in Southeast Madagascar. The integration of both agencies' complementary expertise - nutrition and smallholder farmer support for WFP, WASH and social protection for UNICEF - offered beneficiaries a comprehensive package and avoided overlaps.

A joint programme with UNICEF was launched in 2024, co-funded by BHA. Under this joint programme, Madagascar was selected as one of five pilot countries to implement the World Health Organization's new guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema, scaling up child wasting prevention through community platforms. To implement these guidelines, WFP and UNICEF are working closely with National and Regional Nutrition Offices and with the Ministry of Public Health, in line with the MOUs signed with both institutions during the year. Thus, UN interagency collaboration also fostered deeper cooperation with national institutions.

By the year's end, WFP signed two new EU-funded joint programme. One, with UNFPA and funded by ECHO, will implement protection activities in Southeast Madagascar, addressing the intersection of gender-sensitive nutrition and treatment for gender-based violence survivors. The other, funded by INTPA under the *Pacte Vert pour Madagascar*, led by UNDP with WFP, FAO, and UNICEF as participating agencies, will focus on building resilience to climate shocks.

These efforts reflect WFP's adherence to the One UN approach, fostering synergies across sectors and agencies.

# Financial Overview

In January-February 2024, prior to the launch of the new CSP, WFP maintained its lean season response and dealt with the passage of Tropical Storm Alvaro in the Southeast and Southwest. **Under the new CSP 2024-2028, WFP secured USD 174 million.** Funding sources included a majority of directed contributions (82 percent), other sources of funding such as carry-over funds from the previous CSP (14 percent), and multilateral contributions (3 percent). The 2023 carry-over amounted to USD 99 million, with USD 44 million earmarked for the home-grown school feeding programme intended for ongoing or future use. Despite strong resource mobilization, delays in resource availability prompted mid-year adjustments to the implementation plan. Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 were reduced by half, while Strategic Outcome 5's On-Demand Services (Activity 9) was reduced to one-third of the initial plan, due to lower demand.

Most contributions were earmarked for the Crisis Response focus area (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 5), representing 48 percent of total contributions. Meanwhile, funding for the Resilience Building focus area (Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4) accounted for 42 percent of total funding in 2024. Over the course of the CSP, WFP aims to gradually shift resources from Crisis Response to Resilience Building. WFP received contributions from twelve donor countries, including two first-time donors and one other that achieved five-year highs. Private donors contributed nearly USD 2 million (see **Partnerships** section for further details).

Resources allocated to **Strategic Outcome 1** represented 45 percent of overall funding received. The late confirmation of certain contributions, paired with operational challenges such as food delivery delays, delayed beneficiary list validation, while access constraints slowed its implementation. However, advanced financing from USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Aid (BHA) enabled WFP to promptly respond to Cyclone Gamane, while Germany's GFFO advance financing allowed for a rapid response to lean season needs.

**Strategic Outcome 2** included two activities: school-based programmes and nutrition. It accounted for 27 percent of total resources received, with 81 percent of its funding sourced from multi-year or long-term agreements. The largest funding contribution came from the USD 40 million Food Security and Resilience Project (FSRP) with over 80 percent of its budget allocated for future years, in line with multi-year implementation plans. While home-grown school feeding and nutrition components were well funded through multi-year projects and joint programmes, activity-level and geographic earmarking led to funding gaps in other areas, such as standard school meals programmes or the HIV-Tuberculosis agenda.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, resources received represented 16 percent of overall funding received. It is worth noting that 55 percent of the resources allocated to this Strategic Outcome came from multi-year or long-term agreements.

Due to **Strategic Outcome 4's** low funding, WFP chose to delay its expenditure until 2025, instead implementing preparatory activities such as the negotiation and signature of MOUs with Ministries and Government agencies by using funds available for country-capacity strengthening under other Strategic Outcomes.

**Strategic Outcome 5** represented 3 percent of overall funding received. This budget enabled WFP to fulfil its commitment to supporting the Government and providing on-demand services.

63 percent of new contributions were confirmed during the last two quarters of 2024. As Madagascar relies on imports for commodities such as fortified oil and certain categories of specialized nutritious foods, extended food procurement and import lead time limited WFP's ability to fully utilize funds by year-end. As a result, 55 percent of funds were carried over into 2025, including USD 36 million intended for ongoing and future activities.

**Earmarked funding at the activity, modality, and geographic levels continued to pose challenges**, restricting WFP's ability to direct resources to the most critical needs and hampering its operational agility. However, the increase in multiyear contributions, especially under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, provided the predictability required to advance WFP's Changing Lives agenda. Earlier confirmation of funds, along with a larger share of flexible and multiyear funding, would enhance WFP's ability to respond effectively to the needs of the people it serves.





















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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	48,380,925	38,596,208	78,634,026	42,798,503
SO01: People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	48,380,925	38,596,208	78,634,026	42,798,503
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses	48,380,925	38,596,208	78,634,026	42,798,503
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	29,499,009	24,539,057	46,692,201	13,908,936
SO02: By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.	29,499,009	24,539,057	46,692,201	13,908,936
Activity 02: Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	18,643,196	13,480,205	14,448,177	7,750,299
Activity 03: Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.	10,855,813	11,058,853	11,858,950	6,158,637

Non-activity specific	0	0	20,385,074	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	22,810,281	20,748,723	27,017,275	9,504,956
SO03: By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.	22,810,281	20,748,723	27,017,275	9,504,956
Activity 04: Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.	22,810,281	20,748,723	21,869,340	9,504,956
Non-activity specific	0	0	5,147,935	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,010,243	537,164	127,954	34,339
SO04: By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.	3,010,243	537,164	127,954	34,339



Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.	3,010,243	537,164	127,954	34,339
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	8,392,896	5,578,934	5,510,035	3,299,850
SO05: Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.	8,392,896	5,578,934	5,510,035	3,299,850
Activity 06: Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	657,477	657,477	789,121	90,491
Activity 07: Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.	794,283	30,460	61,544	42,435
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas	6,671,082	4,637,800	4,657,045	3,164,598
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions	270,055	253,196	2,325	2,325
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,233,019	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 112,093,354	 90,000,087	 160,214,510	 69,546,584
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,815,298	 6,025,298	 8,103,989	 4,381,194
Total Direct Costs	 117,908,652	 96,025,385	 168,318,499	 73,927,777
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,645,598	 6,224,090	 6,061,481	 6,061,481
Grand Total	 125,554,251	 102,249,476	 174,379,980	 79,989,258

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] IPC, Madagascar: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for September – December 2024, January 2024 –

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159493?iso3=MDG>

[2] Duration of assistance measures the average number of assistance days provided to a unique beneficiary over a given period of time. Duration of assistance is calculated using total number of daily transfer (monthly beneficiaries \* assistance days) divided by adjusted beneficiaries at programme area by modality.

[3] Number of beneficiaries reached is higher than the planned figures for certain activities due to additional funding received (e.g. for Cyclone Gamane response) or due to shorter duration of assistance.

[4] Madagascar CO supported 15,000 smallholder farmers with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure in 2024. The planned value will be fixed in the 2025 needs-based plan.

## Operational context

[1] Global Hunger Index, Scores by 2024 GHI Rank, <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>

[2] FAO, Madagascar: El Niño impact assessment highlights, May 2024. <https://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/madagascar-el-nino-impact-assessment-highlights-may-2024>

[3] World Bank, INSTAT, Madagascar Poverty Assessment, February 2024 <https://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/country/madagascar/publication/madagascar-afe-poverty-assessment-navigating-two-decades-of-high-poverty-and-charting-a-course-for-change>

[4] INSTAT, Nouvel Indice des Prix à la Consommation (NIPC), October 2024 <https://www.instat.mg/p/nipc-nouvel-indice-des-prix-a-la-consommation-octobre-2024>

[5] ONN, INSTAT, Fill the Nutrient Gap, Baseline results, 2024

[6] World Bank in Madagascar Overview <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/madagascar/overview>

[7] For the first time, in 2024, Madagascar's IPC analysis was extended to districts in the North, due to cyclone Gamane's impact.

[8] IPC, Madagascar: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for September – December 2024, January 2024 –

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159493?iso3=MDG>

[9] IPC, Madagascar: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for May – September 2024, July 2024

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Madagascar\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_May2024\\_Apr2025\\_Report\\_French.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Food_Insecurity_May2024_Apr2025_Report_French.pdf)

[10] World Health Organization, UNICEF, Joint Child Malnutrition Estimate, 2023. [https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/monitoring-nutritional-status-and-food-safety-and-events/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates#:~:text=Key%20findings%20of%20the%202023%20edition&text=%2FWorld...,The%20Joint%20Child%20Malnutrition%20Estimates%20\(JME\)%20released%20in%202023%20reveal,to%20halve%20the%20number...](https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/monitoring-nutritional-status-and-food-safety-and-events/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates#:~:text=Key%20findings%20of%20the%202023%20edition&text=%2FWorld...,The%20Joint%20Child%20Malnutrition%20Estimates%20(JME)%20released%20in%202023%20reveal,to%20halve%20the%20number...)

[11] Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) and ICF, 2022. Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Madagascar, 2021. Antananarivo, Madagascar et Rockville, Maryland, USA : INSTAT et ICF. [https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/monitoring-nutritional-status-and-food-safety-and-events/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates#:~:text=Key%20findings%20of%20the%202023%20edition&text=%2FWorld...,The%20Joint%20Child%20Malnutrition%20Estimates%20\(JME\)%20released%20in%202023%20reveal,to%20halve%20the%20number...](https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/monitoring-nutritional-status-and-food-safety-and-events/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates#:~:text=Key%20findings%20of%20the%202023%20edition&text=%2FWorld...,The%20Joint%20Child%20Malnutrition%20Estimates%20(JME)%20released%20in%202023%20reveal,to%20halve%20the%20number...)

[12] IPC, Madagascar Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est: Acute Malnutrition Snapshot for September 2024-August 2025, November 2024

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Madagascar\\_Acute\\_Malnutrition\\_Sept2024\\_Aug2025\\_Snapshot\\_English.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Malnutrition_Sept2024_Aug2025_Snapshot_English.pdf)

[13] UNAIDS, press release, March 2024 [https://www.unaids.org/fr/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2024/march/20240327\\_indian-ocean-island-countries](https://www.unaids.org/fr/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2024/march/20240327_indian-ocean-island-countries)

[14] Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Madagascar - December 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/audit-reports/internal-audit-wfp-operations-madagascar-december-2023>

## Strategic outcome 01

Since March 2024 marks the beginning of WFP Madagascar's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, the Outcome Results tables' follow-up values from 2023 are unavailable for comparison.

[1] OCHA, Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Gamane Flash Update No. 3, May 2024

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/madagascar/madagascar-tropical-cyclone-gamane-flash-update-no-3-02-may-2024>

[2] WFP only treats Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases. SAM cases are referred to health centers.

[3] The Population in Need (PIN) amounts to 274,462 expected cases, defined according to the October 2023 IPC acute malnutrition analysis.

[4] IPC, Madagascar Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Acute Malnutrition Analysis, October 2023- September 2024

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Madagascar\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_Oct2023\\_Sept2024\\_Report\\_French.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Oct2023_Sept2024_Report_French.pdf)

[5] IPC, Madagascar Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Acute Malnutrition Snapshot, September 2024-August 2025

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Madagascar\\_Acute\\_Malnutrition\\_Sept2024\\_Aug2025\\_Snapshot\\_English.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Madagascar_Acute_Malnutrition_Sept2024_Aug2025_Snapshot_English.pdf)

[6] Under SO1, cash transfers were lower than planned due to delays in targeting and in the cash feasibility study. In addition, Food Assistance for Assets under SO1 were not implemented in 2024 due to funding shortages for this sub-activity, further contributing to the shortfall in cash transfers.

[7] The MAM activity for PBWG, though planned in the CSP, was not implemented in 2024, due to delay on the arrival of SNF in kind donation.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] 983 schools were served by WFP in 2023.

[2] As part of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, WFP promotes direct and indirect pro-smallholder procurement contracts. Under direct contracts, WFP enters into a contractual relationship directly with the farmer organization. Under indirect contracts, WFP establishes a contract with a local trader, which procures from smallholder farmers, under some conditions defined in the contract.

[3] Ministry of Health – PNLIS, UNAIDS, WFP, "Nutritional and food security assessment of individuals and households affected by HIV/AIDS in Southern Madagascar", April 2024

[4] FARNE (Nutrition Learning, Rehabilitation and Care Centers) is a community-owned model to address malnutrition challenges. The sites are set up by parents who have been identified in the community as positive deviants. In FARNES, children aged 6-59 months and their caretakers receive a package of services including local nutrition supplementation on a 18-day cycle but also health services (GMP, vitamin A and iron supplementation, referrals), promotion of nutrition, hygiene and child stimulation practices.

[5] Since the launch of the new CSP was near the end of the school year (March), only baseline values for key school feeding indicators were possible to collect. Follow up values will be available in 2025 as the updated value for the follow is not yet available due to staggered student enrollment between September and December. However, WFP was able to provide a number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions.

[6] World Food Programme (WFP), Development Media International (DMI) "Quels sont les obstacles à une alimentation saine et nutritive dans le Sud de Madagascar?" Rapport d'étude de recherche formative. 2023

[7] Under Activity 2, cash transfers to schools were suspended. This allowed WFP to draft the standard operating procedure for cash transfers to schools to safely implement cash transfers to schools from 2025 onward. This explains why there are planned values for Output A.3.2. but no results. With purchases from smallholder farmers organisations, value vouchers were transferred (Output A.4.2), which was unplanned.

[8] Under activity 3, cash transfers to individuals affected by HIV and tuberculosis were suspended due to a strategic shift towards integrating them into the national social safety net. As a result, targets for HIV/TB patients (output A.1.7.) were not met. For nutrition, USD 893,640 was initially planned for CBT in stunting prevention. Cash transfers were deprioritized in favor of a value voucher pilot, leading to results being recorded without corresponding planned values for output A.4.1. Results (A.4.1) are lower than planned amounts for cash transfers (A.3.1.) because this was the first time Madagascar CO implemented a value voucher for prevention. To ensure effectiveness, extensive assessments were conducted before launching the pilot, including market functionality, security and socio-economic analysis, and food basket modeling. The market functionality analysis determined that only the Amboasary market was suitable for the pilot, limiting the number of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the preparation phase delayed the pilot's start from March to October.

## Strategic outcome 03

Since March 2024 marks the beginning of WFP Madagascar's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, the Outcome Results tables' follow-up values from 2023 are unavailable for comparison.

[1] As part of the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP provides trainings, agricultural equipment and inputs to smallholder farmers' organisations that are either already bound to WFP by a suppliers contract, or that successfully passed screenings demonstrating their legal status and quantitative and qualitative capacity to supply school canteens.

[2] As part of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, WFP promotes direct and indirect pro-smallholder procurement contracts. Under direct contracts, WFP enters into a contractual relationship directly with the farmer organization. Under indirect contracts, WFP establishes a contract with a local trader, which procures from smallholder farmers, under some conditions defined in the contract.

[3] Maptool is the triggering system for drought anticipatory actions in the Great South.

[4] The CRS provides a score ranging from 0 to 100 with 0 indicating no resilience and 100 fully resilient. The average CRS for the population analysed (participants, control group...) indicates the overall resilience status of the population and is useful for comparison over time.

[5] Beneficiary figures exceeded targets due to a shorter duration of assistance.

[6] Outputs G.11.5 and G.12.5 : Although the eligible populations for compensation under the micro and meso insurance schemes have been identified, they have not yet received their payments. Compensation is scheduled for 2025. This is why there are no "actuals" values for these outputs.

[7] Output F.1. Madagascar CO supported smallholder farmers with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure in 2024, however the planned value will be fixed in the 2025 needs-based plan

## Strategic outcome 04

Since March 2024 marks the beginning of WFP Madagascar's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, the Outcome Results tables' follow-up values from 2023 are unavailable for comparison.

[1] The four WFP-supported food banks are in Amboasary, Ambovombe, Beloha and Tsihombe.

## Strategic outcome 05

Since March 2024 marks the beginning of WFP Madagascar's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, the Outcome Results tables' follow-up values from 2023 are unavailable for comparison.

[1] KOROBO Platform: [www.regionandroy.mg](http://www.regionandroy.mg)

[2] The interagency taskforce for CFM includes WFP, Ministry of Population UNICEF, UNOCHA, Action Against Hunger, Médecins du Monde, UNFPA, Catholic Relief Services and FAO.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads>

[2] World Bank, Madagascar Gender Assessment, February 2024 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/madagascar/publication/madagascar-afe-gender-assessment>

[3] Ibid.

[4] INSTAT, UNICEF, Oxford Policy Management, Gender Inequalities in Madagascar Policy Brief, April 2022 <https://www.unicef.org/madagascar/media/8671/file/Gender%20inequalities%20in%20Madagascar.pdf>

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] World Bank in Madagascar Overview <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/madagascar/overview>

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	639,744	1,104,304	173%
	female	722,154	1,282,152	178%
	total	1,361,898	2,386,456	175%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	80,959	153,471	190%
	female	85,255	165,708	194%
	total	166,214	319,179	192%
24-59 months	male	59,513	116,259	195%
	female	61,322	120,696	197%
	total	120,835	236,955	196%
5-11 years	male	218,856	299,924	137%
	female	246,033	333,980	136%
	total	464,889	633,904	136%
12-17 years	male	49,077	73,444	150%
	female	48,644	73,444	151%
	total	97,721	146,888	150%
18-59 years	male	226,035	453,707	201%
	female	274,534	579,331	211%
	total	500,569	1,033,038	206%
60+ years	male	5,304	7,499	141%
	female	6,366	8,993	141%
	total	11,670	16,492	141%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,361,898	2,386,456	175%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	37,500	435,485	1161%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	308,605	121,040	39%
Malnutrition prevention programme	148,291	168,009	113%
Malnutrition treatment programme	51,480	184,986	359%
School based programmes	463,000	400,652	86%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	15,000	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	899,592	1,306,250	145%



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	209	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,149	532	46%
High Energy Biscuits	0	9	-
LNS	838	1,002	120%
Peas	2,541	80	3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	122	-
Rice	16,937	12,042	71%
Sorghum/Millet	0	262	-
Split Peas	0	999	-
Vegetable Oil	1,597	969	61%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	11	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,048	588	29%
LNS	213	162	76%
Peas	0	66	-
Rice	7,689	2,191	28%
Split Peas	0	294	-
Vegetable Oil	754	225	30%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	133	-
Peas	341	7	2%
Rice	2,271	1,133	50%
Split Peas	0	59	-
Vegetable Oil	199	82	41%

## 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	11,947,398	3,822,831	32%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	0	14,121	-
Commodity Voucher	0	489,214	-
Cash	9,418,308	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,985,422	2,577,691	130%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	156,841	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses						
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: Targeted food-insecure and people affected by seasonal and other shocks receive adequate and timely assistance sensitive to social behaviour change (SBC) to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	451,751	697,362	
			Male	412,019	608,888	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>863,770</b>	<b>1,306,250</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	13,280	14,526.13	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,829,406	3,795,127	
CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys in priority areas receive food assistance for assets and income generating activities to improve livelihoods, and support their early recovery						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	96,599		
			Male	88,101		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>184,700</b>		
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	7,680		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,714,284		
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 02: People affected by seasonal and other shocks receive adequate, timely, specialized nutritious foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition including activities for social behaviour change (SBC).						
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	22,607	31,541	
			Male	21,720	27,366	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>44,327</b>	<b>58,907</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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,716	96,727	
			Male	11,167	88,259	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,883</b>	<b>184,986</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 acute malnutrition	Female Total	36,938 36,938	43,116 43,116
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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	6,310 6,310	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,102	1,699.54
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,403,708	27,703
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	115	43.24
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,988	1,655.82

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children Under 2 - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	59.3	≥75.23	≥67.17	96.5		Secondary data
	Male	64.5	≥81.83	≥73.06	88.9		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	61.8	≥78.4	≥70	92.9		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 2 - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	91	=91	=91	91		WFP survey
	Male	82	=89	=89	89		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=90	=90	90		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	3.6	≥8.3	≥12.9	3.6		WFP survey
	Male	9.4	≥10.5	≥16.2	9.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.2	≥9.8	≥8.1	8.2		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	37.3	≥63.8	≥59.9	37.3		WFP survey
	Male	50.9	≥64.1	≥59.8	50.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48	≥32.2	≥30	48		WFP survey
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	1	≥0.9	≥0.8	1		WFP survey
	Male	0.4	≥1	≥0.1	0.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.5	≥0.4	≥0.4	0.5		WFP survey

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	3.6	≥4	≥3.7	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≥9	≥8.4	4.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥5.5	≥5.1	4.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	8.5	<13.2	<15	4.4	Secondary data
	Male	12.2	<13.2	<15	5.5	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	10.2	<13.2	<15	4.9	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.2	<0.8	<1	0.1	Secondary data
	Male	0.2	<0.8	<1	0.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0.2	<0.8	<1	0.1	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.63	<14.75	<14.75	5.63	Secondary data
	Male	6.25	<15.25	<15.25	6.25	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	5.92	<15	<15	5.92	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	86.8	>85.58	>76.41	92.6	Secondary data
	Male	83.4	>82.23	>73.42	91.9	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	85.2	>84	>75	92.3	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91.7	>51.52	>51.52	90.8	Secondary data
	Male	86.1	>48.37	>48.37	88	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	89	>50	>50	89.5	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> PBWG - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	7.1	≥12.6	≥8.3	7.1	WFP survey
<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)	<b>Overall</b>	33.3	≤19.7	≤32.8	33.3	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	<b>Overall</b>	2.91	≥4.5	≥2.91	4.08	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	28.5	≥59.6	≥53.2	49.3	WFP survey
	Male	48.6	≥66.3	≥59.2	29.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.9	≥53.8	≥48	45.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	20.1	≥28.74	≥22.11	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≥32.03	≥26.64	27.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.2	≥30.32	≥23.32	24.5	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.5	≥55.56	≥59.95	52.7	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≥54.68	≥60.17	53.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	54.6	≥55.14	≥60.06	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.4	<15.7	<17.94	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	22.9	<13.29	<15.19	19.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24.2	<14.54	<16.62	22.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.5	≥11.4	≥1	0.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥12.3	≥1	1.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.4	≥11.1	≥1	1.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≥31.6	≥4.1	20.7	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥33.8	≥9	28.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.3	≥32.9	≥5.7	24.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94.9	<56.9	≤94.9	78.5	WFP survey
	Male	90	<54	≤90	70.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	93.3	<56	≤93.3	74.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.8	≥43	≥7.8	8	WFP survey
	Male	11.1	≥41.5	≥11.1	11.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.8	≥42.1	≥8.8	9.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.1	≥20.4	≥31.1	44.7	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	≥22.5	≥28.9	44.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.4	≥21.5	≥30.4	44.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.1	<36.7	≤61.1	47.3	WFP survey
	Male	60	<36	≤60	44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.8	<36.5	≤60.8	45.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.2	≥65.4	≥222	37.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	≥52.3	≥24.4	31.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.9	≥61.1	≥22.9	34.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.7	≥12.4	≥40.7	43.5	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≥18.3	≥26.7	42.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.3	≥14.4	≥36.3	42.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.1	<22.3	≤37.1	19	WFP survey
	Male	48.9	<29.3	≤48.9	25.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.8	<24.5	≤40.8	22.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.6	≤5.8	≤9.6	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	≤5.8	≤9.7	20	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.7	≤5.8	≤9.7	21.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.6	≤1.6	≤2.6	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≤1.1	≤1.9	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.1	≤1.3	≤2.1	10.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.6	≤29.3	≤60.6	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	56.2	≤27.8	≤56.2	51.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.4	≤28.3	≤57.4	47.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27.2	≥63.4	≥27.2	21.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≥65.2	≥32.2	18.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.8	≥64.6	≥30.8	20.4	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18.3	≤16.1	≤18.3	8.5	WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≤15.1	≤18.1	8.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.2	≤17.3	≤18.2	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.2	≤7.1	≤8.2	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	10.8	≤9.5	≤10.8	1.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.4	≤8.3	≤9.4	1.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.9	≤37.8	≤42.9	60.6	WFP survey
	Male	26.3	≤22.1	≤26.3	55.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35.2	≤32.8	≤35.2	57	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30.6	≥39	≥30.6	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	44.8	≥53.3	≥44.8	35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.2	≥41.7	≥37.2	33.3	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

#### Activity 02: Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys

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

CSP Output 05: Children enrolled in targeted primary schools receive a nutritious daily school meal and benefit from digital platforms for complementary nutrition-sensitive services and a social behaviour change (SBC) package, to improve and maintain their consumption of 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	34,826	11,722
			Male	8,707	4,407
			<b>Total</b>	<b>43,533</b>	<b>16,129</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	222,318	202,103
			Male	197,149	182,420
			<b>Total</b>	<b>419,467</b>	<b>384,523</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	8,238	2,723.32
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	6,590,280	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		489,214
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	549	161.14

#### Activity 03: Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.

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 06: Targeted people at risk, in urban and rural areas including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, adolescent girls and children, receive adequate resources transfers and/or an integrated package of adequate and timely nutrition services, which include specialized nutrition products and a social behaviour change (SBC) package, to prevent undernutrition and improve nutrition status.

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)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	18,645	16,719
			Male	17,915	16,063
			<b>Total</b>	<b>36,560</b>	<b>32,782</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)	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	8,776	
			Male	13,511	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,287</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 Total	30,466 30,466	33,204 33,204
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)	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,734 17,088 <b>35,822</b>	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,466	813.44
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,828,028	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		14,121
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	205	63.48
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,261	749.97

### Other Output

#### Activity 02: Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys

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

CSP Output 05: Children enrolled in targeted primary schools receive a nutritious daily school meal and benefit from digital platforms for complementary nutrition-sensitive services and a social behaviour change (SBC) package, to improve and maintain their consumption of nutritious food and education.

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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	363	395
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,245	1,245
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	23	35
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	23

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)	%		
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Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥7	≥5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> CH - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	12.86	≥14	≥12.86	12.86		Secondary data
	Male	12.46	≥13	≥12.46	12.46		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	12.66	≥13.5	≥12.66	12.66		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	82.18	≥95	≥82.18	82.18		Secondary data
	Male	82.29	≥95	≥82.29	82.29		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	82.24	≥95	≥82.24	82.24		Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	71	≥98	≥71	71		Secondary data
	Male	75	≥95	≥75	75		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	73	≥96.5	≥73	73		Secondary data

Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	35	≥55	≥35	35	Secondary data
	Male	40	≥55	≥35	40	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	37.5	≥55	≥35	37.5	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.52	=99	≥98.52	98.52	Secondary data
	Male	98.45	=99	≥98.45	98.45	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	98.48	=99	≥98.48	98.48	Secondary data

**Activity 03: Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Children under 2 - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** 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	20.5	≥23.5	≥21	31.3	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	≥13.9	≥12.4	50.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.7	≥18	≥16.1	48	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	1	≥1	≥1	1	WFP survey
	Male	0.4	≥0.4	≥0.4	0.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5	0.5	WFP survey

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	2.3	≥2.6	≥2.4	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥1.1	≥1	4.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1.1	≥1	4.5	WFP survey

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	9.1	≥10.4	≥9.3	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	≥3.9	≥3.5	9.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.9	≥6.8	≥6	8.2	WFP survey

**Target Group:** Vulnerable Households - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	<b>Overall</b>	30.9	≥40	≥30.9	37.3	WFP survey
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**Target Group:** Women - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	6.6	≥12.1	≥7.8	7.1	WFP survey
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**Strategic Outcome 03: By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.** **Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

**Activity 04: Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.**

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 07: Targeted farmers, including women, youth and other groups at risk, benefit from climate-adaptive tools and practices, financial services and value chain support to diversify livelihood and economic opportunities, enhance their resilience to shocks, and availability of nutritious foods.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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>	64,804 59,101 <b>123,905</b>	63,306 57,734 <b>121,040</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>	5,884 5,366 <b>11,250</b>	90,765 82,790 <b>173,555</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	Macro Insurance	Female Male <b>Total</b>		70,550 64,350 <b>134,900</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>	13,729 12,521 <b>26,250</b>	21,610 19,710 <b>41,320</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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		45,369 40,341 <b>85,710</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,810	1,414.82
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,478,048	780,499
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	507,375	1,797,193
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		156,841
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		7,950 7,050 <b>15,000</b>

## Other Output

**Activity 04: Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.**

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 07: Targeted farmers, including women, youth and other groups at risk, benefit from climate-adaptive tools and practices, financial services and value chain support to diversify livelihood and economic opportunities, enhance their resilience to shocks, and availability of nutritious foods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	10	17
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	0.17	0.05
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	4
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	20	21.25
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	132	86
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	34	39.2
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	69	64
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	30	35.27
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	7,000	8,050
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	1,500	1,000

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	2,000	3,500
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,044	2,044
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	200
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11	
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,000	2,500
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	41,320	41,320
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	345,000	345,000
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	135,643	134,900
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.5: Number of people benefiting from payouts of (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	31,235	
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\$	699,997	699,997

G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.5: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	47,387	
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.1: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - large devices	Access to Energy Services	metric ton	8,121.6	13,163.44
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\$	1,116,734	1,116,734
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	158,221	158,221
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\$	5,450,000	5,450,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	895,000	895,000
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.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	25,000	25,000
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	186,301	173,555
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 09: Women and men smallholders and their farmer's organization and value chain actors in targeted communities are empowered to access informal, formal and institutional markets, including the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) initiatives					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		11
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	38,000	38,000
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,800	2,800
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,200	4,200

### Outcome Results

**Activity 04: Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=5	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>							
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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	152,804	≥26,043,840	≥5,858,479	5,230,617		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	137.6	≥42,759	≥6,759	6,385		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.97	≥10.55	≥0.97	0.97		WFP survey
	Male	1.64	≥13.94	≥1.64	1.64		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.37	≥12.24	≥1.37	1.37		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.92	≥30.82	≥29.69	30.92		WFP survey
	Male	28.85	≥28.81	≥30.92	28.85		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.69	≥29.82	≥69.51	29.69		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.12	≤58.64	≥68.12	68.12		WFP survey
	Male	69.51	≤57.25	≥69.51	69.51		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	68.95	≤57.94	≥68.95	68.95		WFP survey



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.73	≥22.73	≥7.73	7.73	WFP survey
	Male	11.8	≥26.8	≥11.8	11.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.16	≥24.77	≥10.16	10.76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.39	≥55.89	≥60.39	60.39	WFP survey
	Male	60.98	≥56.48	≥60.98	60.98	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.74	≥56.19	≥60.74	60.74	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.88	≤21.38	≥31.88	31.88	WFP survey
	Male	27.21	≤16.71	≥27.21	27.21	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.1	≤19.05	≥29.1	29.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.85	≥49.85	≥32.85	32.85	WFP survey
	Male	33.11	≥50.11	≥33.11	33.11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.01	≥49.98	≥33.01	33.01	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49.76	≥47.26	≥49.76	49.76	WFP survey
	Male	46.56	≥44.6	≥46.56	46.56	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.85	≥45.66	≥47.85	47.85	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.39	≤2.89	≥17.39	17.39	WFP survey
	Male	20.33	≤5.83	≥20.33	20.33	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19.14	≤4.36	≥19.14	19.14	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	56.8	≤27.9	≤50	56.8	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≤26.5	≤48.1	54.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.5	≤27.6	≤48.8	55.5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	97.7	≥59.6	≥53.2	49.3	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥66.3	≥59.2	29.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	95.5	≥53.8	≥48	45.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	18.8	≥28.74	≥22.11	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≥32.03	≥26.64	27.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.3	≥30.32	≥23.32	24.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	62.9	≥55.56	≥52.7	52.7	WFP survey
	Male	54	≥54.68	≥53.1	53.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.6	≥55.14	≥53	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	<15.7	<29.7	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	21.1	<13.29	<19.7	19.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.2	<14.54	<22.5	22.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.9	<14.4	≤16.3	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<14.5	≤16.5	20	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	<14.4	≤16.4	21.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.8	<2.4	<2.4	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	<2.9	<3.3	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.1	<2.6	<3	10.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.4	≤27.5	<31.3	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≤27.3	<31.1	51.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.2	≤27.3	<31.1	47.9	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.9	≥51.8	≥46.2	21.1	WFP survey
	Male	47.3	≥51.1	≥45.6	18.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.7	≥51.6	≥46	20.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	<7.1	<8.1	8.5	WFP survey
	Male	15.1	<9.5	<10.8	8.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.5	<9.8	<11.1	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.2	<5.8	<6.6	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	3	<9.3	<0.4	1.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.5	<5.5	<6.2	1.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.3	≤21.6	≤24.5	60.6	WFP survey
	Male	41.3	≤18.9	≤21.5	55.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.2	≤21.4	≤24.3	57	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.8	≥68.1	≥60.8	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≥65.3	≥58.3	35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.5	≥65.4	≥58.4	33.3	WFP survey
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	<b>Overall</b>	48.5	≥50	≥25	48.5	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	54.58	≥55.46	≥54.58	54.58	WFP survey
	Male	55.62	≥56.54	≥55.62	55.62	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.1	≥56	≥55.1	55.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	52.2	<43.7	<47.7	49.7	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	19.4	≥23	≥21.5	20.5	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	28.4	≥33.3	≥30.8	29.8	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	34.3	<23.1	<29.3	27.1	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	63.1	≥68.2	≥64.1	65.7	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	2.8	≥8.7	≥6.6	7.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <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	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥20	≥24	25	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥30	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥35	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	40.28	≥51.3	≥42.6	40.28	WFP survey
	Male	43.92	≥53.1	≥41.2	43.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.1	≥52.2	≥41.9	42.1	WFP survey

**Strategic Outcome 04: By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.** **Resilience Building**

**Other Output**

**Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.**

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 13: Local and national government and stakeholders have enhanced capacities to implement policies and programmes, including nutrition, school feeding, rural transformation, and to mainstream gender.

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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	8
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	4,986	4,090
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	4	4
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	2	1

CSP Output 14: Government and private sector stakeholders have enhanced capacities in processing and providing 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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	37	37

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	5
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	86	86
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	226	226
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	5
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	17	17
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	14	14

CSP Output 15: National institutions and relevant stakeholders benefit from South-South and Triangular Cooperation for increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs

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	Smallholder	Number	2	2
		Agricultural	Number	4	4
		Market Support	Number	1	2
		Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Smallholder	Number	120	120
		Agricultural	Number	76	76
		Market Support	Number	35	35
		Activities (CCS)	Number	100	100
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder	Number	7	7
		Agricultural	Number	4	4
		Market Support	Number	6	6
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	Smallholder	Number	2	2
		Agricultural	Number	1	1
		Market Support	Number	4	4
		Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5

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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number Number		1 2 1	1 2 1
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 12: Government has enhanced capacities in designing and implementing its social protection strategies, including shock-responsive social protection for rural and urban populations.						
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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		4	4
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		7	5
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		880	880
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number		2 18	2 24

### Outcome Results

**Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	0	Secondary data
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	0	Secondary data
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	0	Secondary data
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.b) Emergency Assistance Planning - Cash based transfers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	0	Secondary data
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	0	Secondary data

EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)</b>						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=6	=2	2	Secondary data
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=6	=0	0	Secondary data
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	>3	=0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)</b>						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)</b>						
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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)</b>						
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=469,243	=604,007		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)</b>						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=4	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> CH - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=4	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas**

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 18: Government, humanitarian and development actors benefit from the timely and cost-effective services of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to timely and efficiently deliver assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	50	51
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	12	21.11
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	2,400	3,138

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** USERS - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Common Air Transport Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	>90	99.66		Secondary data
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## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Household - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	37.25	≥50	=37.25			WFP survey
	Male	38.85	≥50	=38.85			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.69	≥50	=37.69	Not applicable		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Household - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	45.21	=50	≥45.21	43.96		WFP survey
	Male	47.06	=50	≥47.06	47.06		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.71	=50	≥45.71	45.71		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				15		WFP survey
	Male				4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				19		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				18		WFP survey
	Male				4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				22		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				21		WFP survey
	Male				4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				25		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				19		WFP survey
	Male				5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>				24		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.55	≥99.97	≥99.55			WFP survey
	Male	98.32	≥98.73	≥98.32			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.12	≥99.54	≥99.12	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	84.46	≥84.81	≥84.46			WFP survey
	Male	86.55	≥86.91	≥86.5			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	85.19	≥85.55	≥85.19	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	73.2	≥80.52	≥73.2			WFP survey
	Male	86.61	≥91.97	≥83.61			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	76.83	≥86.24	≥76.83	Not applicable		WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	No	No		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	24.1	≥33.74	≥24.1			WFP survey
	Male	16.81	≥23.53	≥16.81			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.55	≥30.17	≥21.55	Not applicable		WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
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	≥70	50		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
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	≥100	93.75		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> CH - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
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	≥80	87.5		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care & treatment							
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	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> CH - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
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	≥70	50		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 07: Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Coordination</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	11	=12	=11	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	31.5	≥62	≥31.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.73	≥60	≥28.73			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.12	≥61	≥30.12	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	13	=100	≥13			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.67	=100	≥14.67			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.83	=100	≥13.83	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Madagascar - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	13.56	=100	≥13.56			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.11	=100	≥14.11			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.84	=100	≥13.84	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Derrick Botchway

Anjarahoaze (right) and her friends at Anjamahavelo Public School, which is included in WFP's school feeding programme.

**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.*

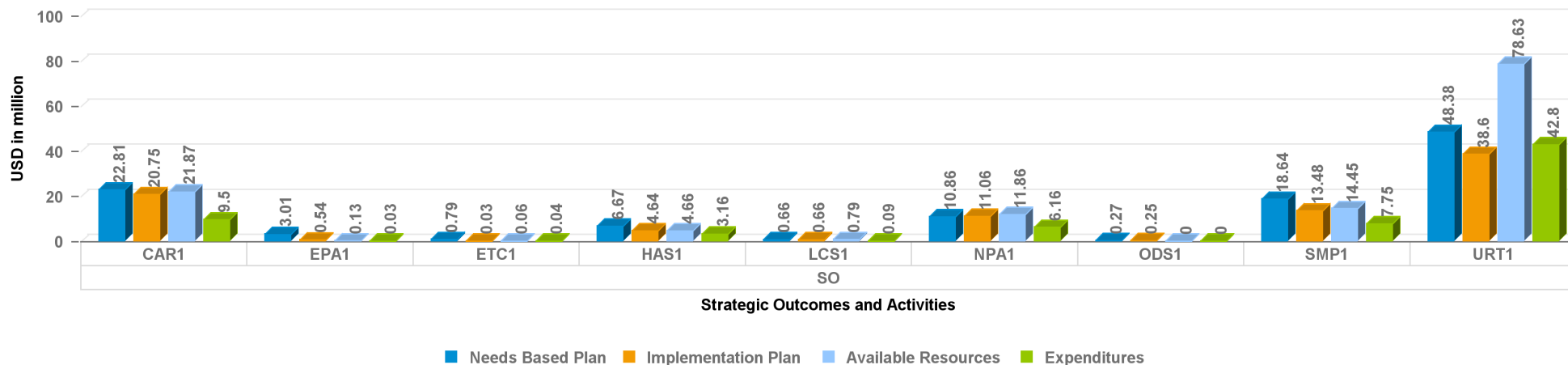


# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	CAR1	Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.
SO	EPA1	Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.
SO	ETC1	Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.
SO	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas
SO	LCS1	Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster
SO	NPA1	Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.
SO	ODS1	Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions
SO	SMP1	Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys
SO	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	20,385,074	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>29,499,009</b>	<b>24,539,057</b>	<b>20,385,074</b>	<b>13,908,936</b>
2.4	By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,147,935	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>22,810,281</b>	<b>20,748,723</b>	<b>5,147,935</b>	<b>9,504,956</b>
2.1	People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses	48,380,925	38,596,208	78,634,026	42,798,503
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,380,925</b>	<b>38,596,208</b>	<b>78,634,026</b>	<b>42,798,503</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.	Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.	10,855,813	11,058,853	11,858,950	6,158,637
		Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	18,643,196	13,480,205	14,448,177	7,750,299
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>29,499,009</b>	<b>24,539,057</b>	<b>26,307,127</b>	<b>13,908,936</b>
2.4	By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.	Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.	22,810,281	20,748,723	21,869,340	9,504,956
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>22,810,281</b>	<b>20,748,723</b>	<b>21,869,340</b>	<b>9,504,956</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.	Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.	3,010,243	537,164	127,954	34,339
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,010,243</b>	<b>537,164</b>	<b>127,954</b>	<b>34,339</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.	Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.	794,283	30,460	61,544	42,435
		Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas	6,671,082	4,637,800	4,657,045	3,164,598
		Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	657,477	657,477	789,121	90,491
		Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions	270,055	253,196	2,325	2,325
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>8,392,896</b>	<b>5,578,934</b>	<b>5,510,035</b>	<b>3,299,850</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,233,019	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,233,019</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>112,093,354</b>	<b>90,000,087</b>	<b>160,214,510</b>	<b>69,546,584</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			5,815,298	6,025,298	8,103,989	4,381,194
			117,908,652	96,025,385	168,318,499	73,927,777
			7,645,598	6,224,090	6,061,481	6,061,481
			125,554,251	102,249,476	174,379,980	79,989,258



Michael Hemling  
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

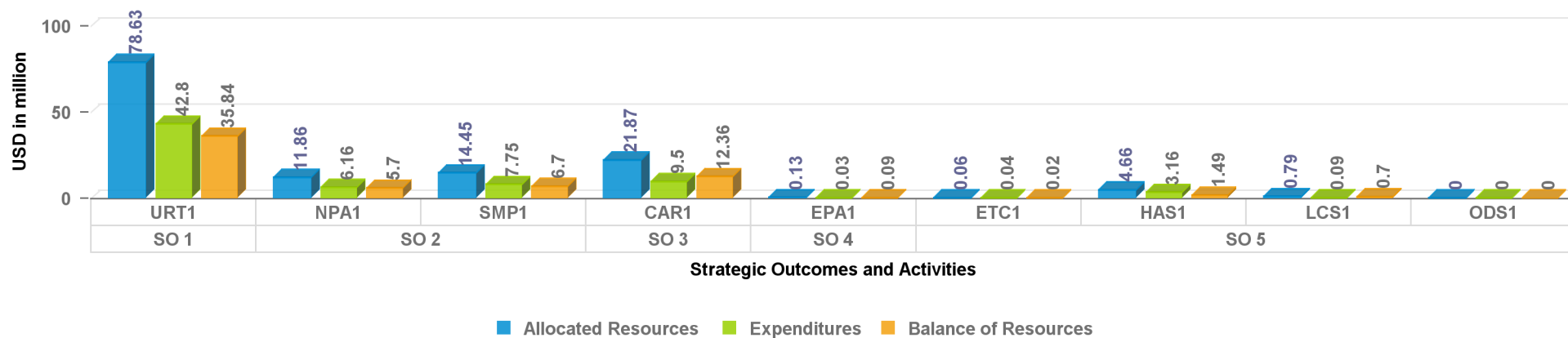
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.
SO 3	By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.
SO 4	By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.
SO 5	Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses
SO 2	NPA1	Groups at risk focusing on PBW/G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys
SO 3	CAR1	Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas
SO 5	LCS1	Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions



# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	People in Madagascar affected by seasonal or other shocks are prepared and able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to people in anticipation of and in response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems and improved preparation to shock responses	48,380,925	78,634,026	0	78,634,026	42,798,503	35,835,523
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,380,925</b>	<b>78,634,026</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,634,026</b>	<b>42,798,503</b>	<b>35,835,523</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.	Groups at risk focusing on PBW/ G, adolescent girls, and children, as well as HIV/TB affected persons will receive nutrition services to prevent all forms of malnutrition through a nutrition multisectoral community approach and leveraging on the implementation of the national nutrition multisectoral action.	10,855,813	11,858,950	0	11,858,950	6,158,637	5,700,312
		Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	18,643,196	14,448,177	0	14,448,177	7,750,299	6,697,878

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2030, targeted groups at risk, especially young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in Madagascar are part of the national social protection scheme with improved nutrition and education outcomes contributing to enhanced human capital development.	Non Activity Specific	0	20,385,074	0	20,385,074	0	20,385,074
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>29,499,009</b>	<b>46,692,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,692,201</b>	<b>13,908,936</b>	<b>32,783,264</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	By 2030, targeted communities in Madagascar benefit from productive, inclusive, and sustainable food systems that contribute to improved food diversity, and resilience to shocks, in particular climatic and economic.	Provide assistance to smallholder farmers and value chain actors, particularly women and youth, by offering innovative technologies, skills, financing tools, remunerative market outlets, postharvest management and value addition technologies, and environmentally inclusive asset creation to promote a resilient and nutritious value chain and the adoption of diverse, climate-adaptive livelihoods.	22,810,281	21,869,340	0	21,869,340	9,504,956	12,364,385
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,147,935	0	5,147,935	0	5,147,935
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>22,810,281</b>	<b>27,017,275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,017,275</b>	<b>9,504,956</b>	<b>17,512,319</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2030, Madagascar's Government and national stakeholders will have enhanced capacities to manage equitable and inclusive food and nutrition programmes, along with social protection systems and emergency preparedness and early response systems.	Provide technical assistance and transfer knowledge on emergency preparedness, early action, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive adaptive programming to the Government and partners to generate evidence to support programmes, coordination and design and implement national development policies and programme.	3,010,243	127,954	0	127,954	34,339	93,615
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,010,243</b>	<b>127,954</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,954</b>	<b>34,339</b>	<b>93,615</b>
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas	6,671,082	4,657,045	0	4,657,045	3,164,598	1,492,447
		Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	657,477	789,121	0	789,121	90,491	698,630

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# Annual Country Report

## Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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, humanitarian and development actors in Madagascar have improved access to on-demand services, and benefit from innovative solutions to deliver timely and cost-efficient assistance.	Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions	270,055	2,325	0	2,325	2,325	0
		Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.	794,283	61,544	0	61,544	42,435	19,109
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>8,392,896</b>	<b>5,510,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,510,035</b>	<b>3,299,850</b>	<b>2,210,186</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,233,019	0	2,233,019	0	2,233,019
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,233,019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,233,019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,233,019</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>112,093,354</b>	<b>160,214,510</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,214,510</b>	<b>69,546,584</b>	<b>90,667,926</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,815,298</b>	<b>8,103,989</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,103,989</b>	<b>4,381,194</b>	<b>3,722,795</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>117,908,652</b>	<b>168,318,499</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168,318,499</b>	<b>73,927,777</b>	<b>94,390,722</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,645,598</b>	<b>7,799,269</b>		<b>7,799,269</b>	<b>7,799,269</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>125,554,251</b>	<b>176,117,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,117,768</b>	<b>81,727,046</b>	<b>94,390,722</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Herling, CHIEF, CFORC  
 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