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Madagascar

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	12
Programme performance	15
Strategic outcome 01	15
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	20
Strategic outcome 04	23
Strategic outcome 05	26
Cross-cutting results	29
Gender equality and women's empowerment	29
Protection and accountability to affected people	31
Environmental sustainability	33
Nutrition integration	35
Partnerships	37
Financial Overview	39
Data Notes	44
Annex	53
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	53
Figures and Indicators	54
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	54
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	54
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	54
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	55
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	55
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	57
Cross-cutting Indicators	86

Overview

Key messages

- Madagascar faced **overlapping crises** in 2025, with droughts, cyclones, pests, and rising food prices **driving food insecurity to 82% in the South** and resulting in an 86% increase of severe acute malnutrition.
- WFP safeguarded lives through **integrated emergency food, cash, and nutrition support** while enabling **humanitarian access** via UNHAS, logistics and telecommunication platforms.
- **Community-led nutrition, home-grown school feeding, clean energy access and smallholders support** advanced resilience and national ownership of food systems.
- **Strong government collaboration** ensured continuity of priorities, reinforcing progress toward SDG 2 and 17, with **capacity strengthening** embedded across sectors to build institutional resilience and sustain results.

Saving Lives, Strengthening Nutrition and Food Systems

Madagascar entered 2025 facing overlapping crises that severely undermined food and nutrition security. Drought, erratic rainfall, tropical storms and cyclones, locusts and pest infestations devastated crops and livelihoods, while rising food prices eroded household purchasing power. By September, the cost of a basic food basket was between 8 percent and 14 percent above the five-year average, pushing the lean season to an early start [1]. The Emergency Food Security Assessment confirmed alarming deterioration, as **food insecurity prevalence in the Great South rose from 62 percent to 82 percent** [2]. Nutrition indicators worsened sharply, with **severe acute malnutrition projected to affect more than 155,000 children**, an 86 percent increase compared to 2024 [3]. Global Acute Malnutrition reached 11.1 percent nationally, with hotspots surpassing the 15 percent emergency threshold [4]. Affordability remained a critical constraint, with **86 percent of households in the South unable to afford a nutritious diet** [5]. These dynamics drove a rise in negative coping strategies, including migration, sale of productive assets, and high-risk activities, with emergency level coping strategies increasing from 1.5 percent to 8 percent in one year [6].

Against this backdrop, WFP's presence was essential. Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, **WFP provided lifesaving and life-changing assistance to a total of 1,876,160 beneficiaries** (54 percent female and 46 percent male) in 2025, surpassing planned targets [7]. Thanks to carryover funds from 2024, available resources of USD 132 million represented 97 percent of the Country Portfolio Needs enabling WFP to avoid pipeline breaks. However, new resources secured in 2025 sharply dropped to 28 percent of available funding due to overall reduction in global ODA levels.

Unconditional emergency food and cash assistance bridged consumption gaps for 1,043,936 beneficiaries in IPC Phase 3+ districts, complemented by malnutrition prevention and management programmes for 137,887 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and 291,383 children, aligned with national protocols (Strategic Outcome 1). Despite resource pressures, operations were prioritized to safeguard continuity, with mixed rations and adjusted coverage ensuring assistance reached the most vulnerable. **Equally critical was WFP's role in enabling humanitarian access** (Strategic Outcome 5). UNHAS ensured personnel and cargo reached remote and cyclone affected areas while common logistics and telecommunications platforms allowed agencies to preposition supplies and maintain connectivity during emergencies. Together, WFP's efforts protected lives, reinforced collective readiness, and maintained the humanitarian footprint reaching the most vulnerable regions in the Great South and South-East, covering nearly 70 percent of the emergency response in Madagascar as other humanitarian actors scaled down.

WFP advanced nutrition, resilience, and systems strengthening (Strategic Outcome 2, 3 and 4). Community-based nutrition centers (FARNes) [8] empowered local ownership of malnutrition management for children, achieving recovery rates above 80 percent and embedding new national protocols in community-rooted responses. School based programmes reached 445,182 students, with the scale-up of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model [9] linking 650 schools to 20,000 small producers, strengthening rural economies and food systems. Resilience was promoted through support to 250 farmer organizations comprising 7,422 smallholder farmers, clean energy access through 15

Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) hubs, inclusive disaster risk financing mechanisms covering 336,168 people, and anticipatory actions for 58,870 people that helped communities prepare for and absorb climate shocks. At the systems level, WFP reinforced government capacity collaborating with seven ministries and three national agencies for emergency preparedness, nutrition governance, school feeding management, and resilience interventions, embedding gender and protection considerations throughout.

Collaboration with government institutions remained strong despite political transition in the second half of 2025. WFP aligned its programming with education frameworks linked to the HGFSF model and digital platforms, such as School Connect [10], while supporting national nutrition protocols and advancing shock responsive social protection objectives, reinforcing continuity in national priorities. Partnerships with UN agencies, ministries, national agencies, and local organizations advanced alignment with global standards, streamlined delivery, and strengthened institutional ownership. Gender and protection dimensions were integrated across WFP programmes, with women and girls central to nutrition and school feeding initiatives, and men engaged in community nutrition efforts to foster shared responsibility. These approaches not only addressed immediate needs but also **contributed to longer-term shifts in social norms and community resilience.**

WFP's added value in Madagascar lay in its dual role, delivering immediate relief to communities affected by recurrent climate shocks and rising food prices, while embedding sustainability and national ownership and strengthened systems. This way, WFP helped protect millions from hunger and building pathways toward resilience and inclusion. **Its ability to adapt** - through adjusting assistance duration, deploying mixed rations, consolidating field offices, and streamlining partnerships - **ensured continuity of operations even under resource constraints.** This adaptive management preserved programmes and safeguarded impact, demonstrating WFP's role as both a humanitarian lifeline and a development partner.

Despite constraints, WFP contributed to **tangible gains toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships).** Improvements in minimum diet diversity among children and women, recovery rates for malnourished children rising to 98.5 percent, and expanded school feeding coverage highlighted progress in protecting vulnerable households and building pathways to resilience. The integration of nutrition into social protection systems, the expansion of school feeding, and the strengthening of local food systems all contributed to advancing national targets. WFP's role in reinforcing government systems and fostering inclusive, community-driven solutions positioned it as a trusted partner in advancing sustainable development outcomes.

In 2025, WFP's presence in Madagascar was both lifesaving and transformative. By delivering immediate relief while embedding sustainability, inclusion, and national ownership, WFP helped communities withstand shocks, strengthened national systems, and advanced progress toward long-term food and nutrition security. The year underscored the importance of WFP's capacity to protect lives in the face of crises while simultaneously laying the foundations for sustainable development.

1,876,160

Total beneficiaries in 2025

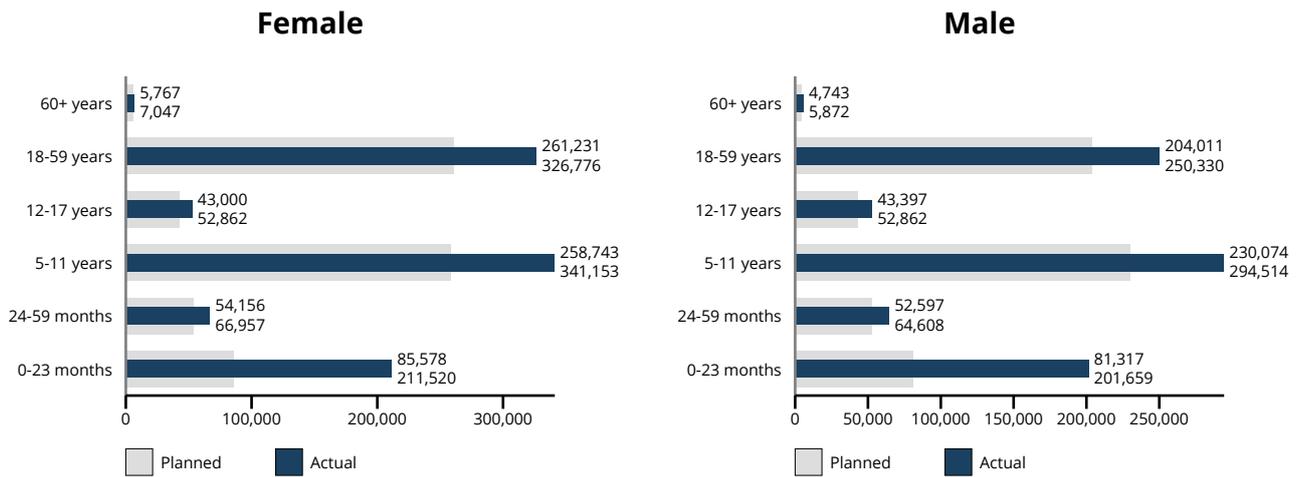


54% female

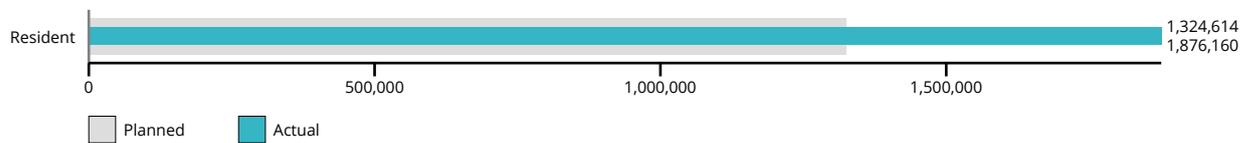


46% male

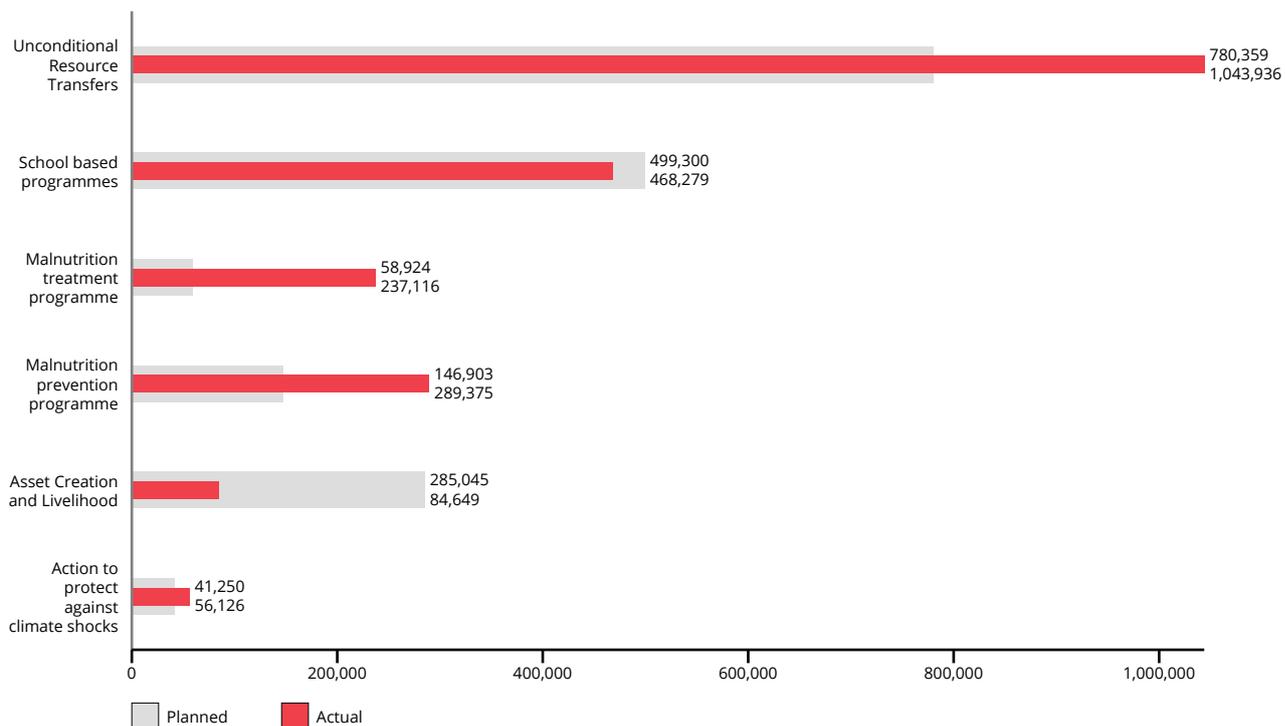
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



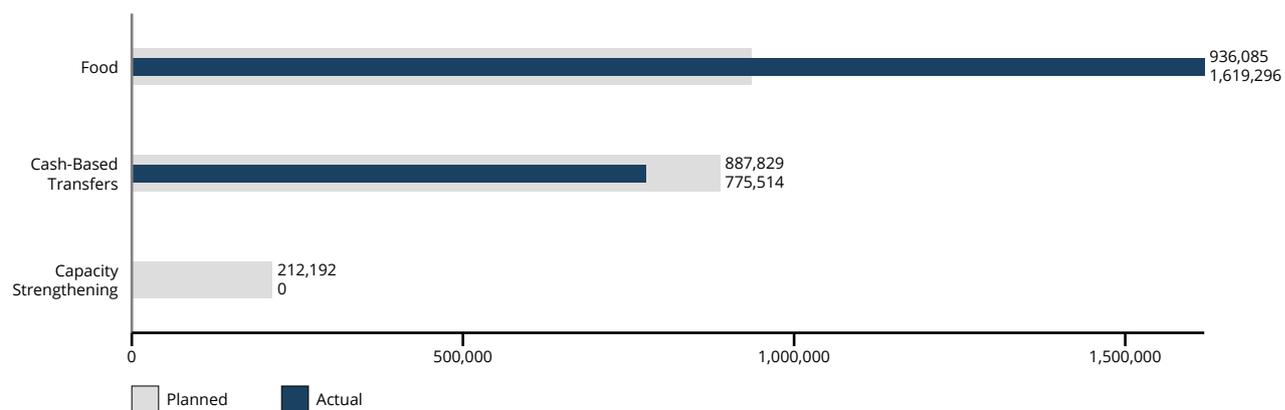
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



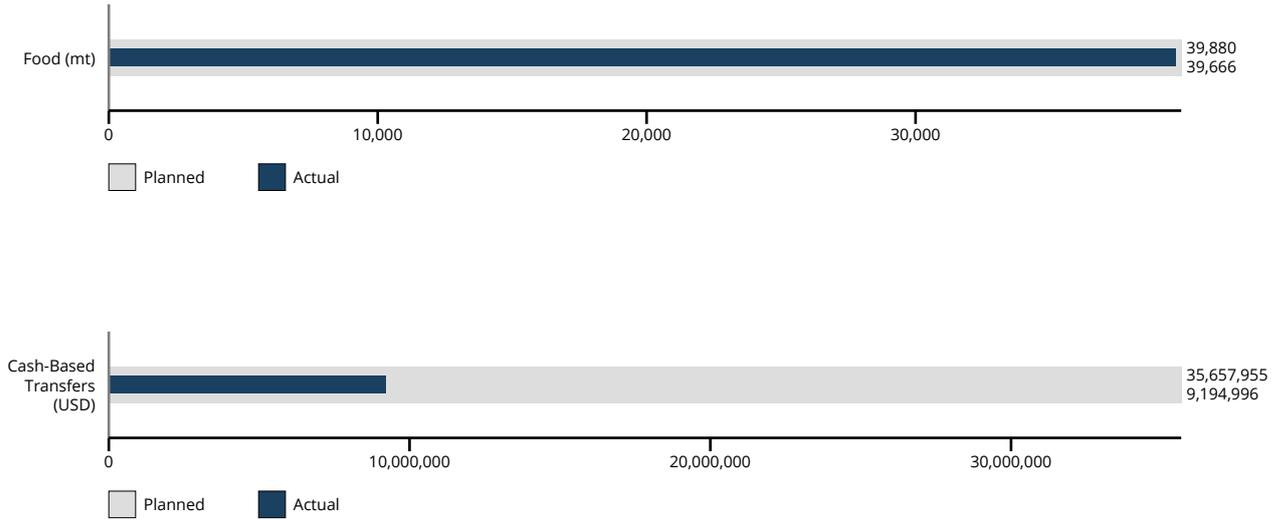
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



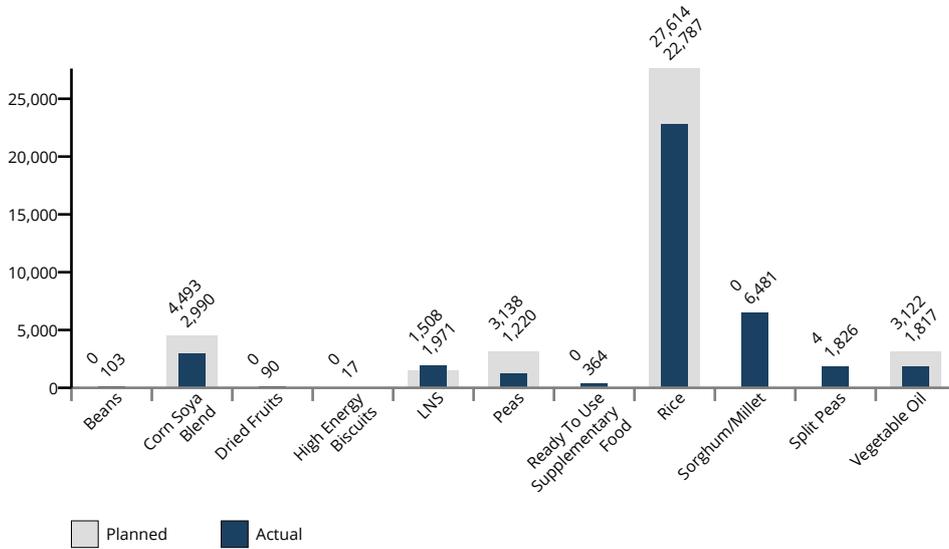
Beneficiaries by Modality



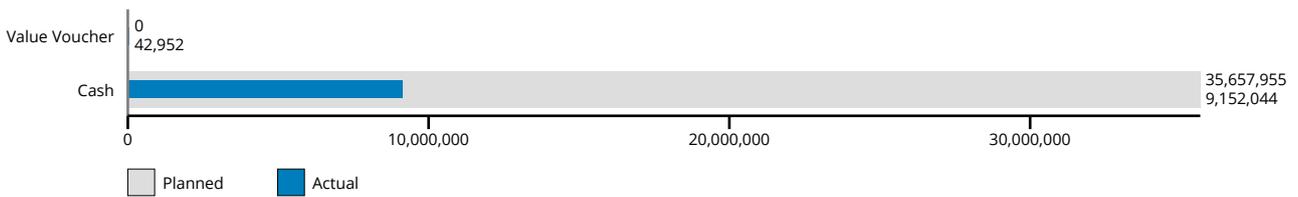
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)

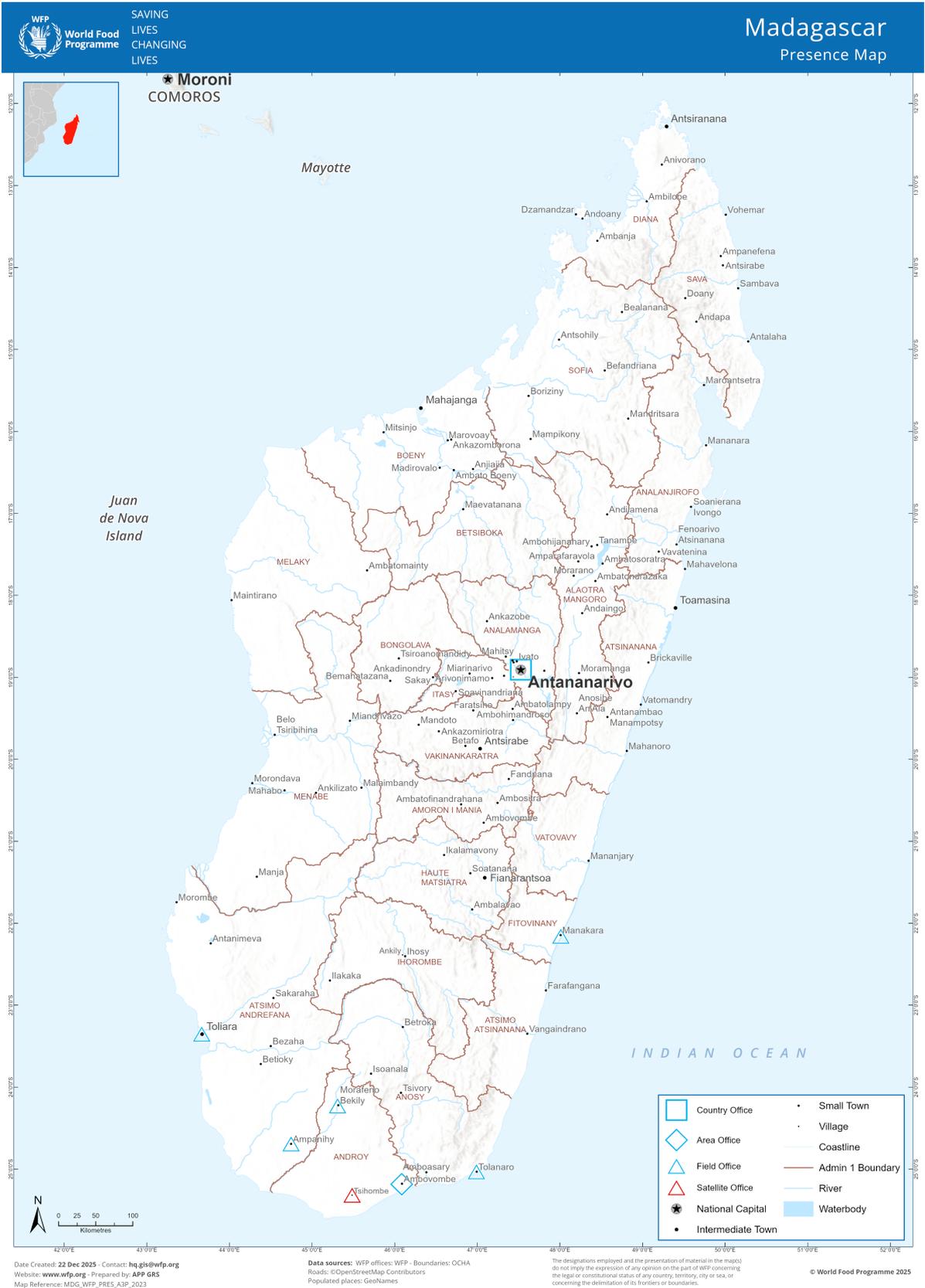


Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Intersecting Vulnerabilities Driving Food & Nutrition Gaps



Madagascar, an island nation of 31.2 million people off the south-eastern coast of Africa, remains one of the world's lowest-income countries. **In 2025, almost 80 percent of the population lived below the poverty line** [1]. In 2023, the country ranked 183 out of 193 on the Human Development Index (HDI) [2], reflecting persistent challenges in health, education, and income. Agriculture employs around 80 percent of the population, yet productivity and market access remain limited, leaving rural communities highly vulnerable to climatic and economic shocks.

In 2025, overlapping crises further intensified food and nutrition insecurity. Erratic rainfall during the planting season was followed by tropical storms and cyclones in the first half of the year. These damaged crops and infrastructure,

disrupting access to markets and services. A severe locust and armyworm infestation depressed yields, while an increase in waterborne diseases compounded vulnerability. Market pressures added to these challenges. By September, **the cost of a basic food basket was 8-14 percent above the five-year average** [3], eroding purchasing power for poor, market-dependent households. These shocks pushed the lean season to an early start, tightening food access across the South and South-East.

The Emergency Food Security Assessment [4] confirmed the severity of the situation, showing that **food insecurity prevalence across the South rose from 62 percent to 82 percent compared to the same period last year**, even during the post-harvest period. In Androy, food insecurity reached 89 percent. Alarming, three out of five households reported poor or borderline diets, reflecting both diminished access and declining diet quality. In June, during harvest season, staple food prices rose sharply against seasonal norms and five-year averages, with maize up by 30 percent, cowpeas by 18 percent, imported oil by 19 percent, and rice by 7 percent.

Food security and nutrition indicators worsened significantly. The September 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis [5] reported that **1.2 million people in the South and South-East were facing IPC Phase 3 or above (Acute Food Insecurity), including 29,000 in IPC 4 (Emergency)**. The January 2026 IPC analysis [6] confirmed a deterioration of conditions during the first projection period (December 2025-January 2026), with 1.57 million people experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above, including 84,000 in IPC Phase 4. A further increase is anticipated in the second projection period (February-April 2026), with nearly 1.8 million people expected to face IPC Phase 3 or above, including 71,000 in IPC Phase 4. **Combined Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rose from 7.6 percent in 2024 to 11.1 percent in 2025**, with hotspots exceeding the 15 percent emergency threshold [7]. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was projected to surpass 155,000 children, an 86 percent increase from 2024, while the prevalence of underweight among children rose from 20.3 percent to 27.2 percent, signalling a convergence of chronic and acute undernutrition [8].

Affordability remains a critical constraint. Fill the Nutrient Gap findings indicate that the average cost of a nutritious diet is approximately 9,202 Malagasy Ariary per household per day, unaffordable for 36 percent of households nationally and 86 percent in the South [9].

These dynamics are driving a rise in negative and often irreversible coping strategies, including migration, high-risk activities, and the sale of productive assets. **Emergency-level coping increased from 1.5 percent to 8 percent in one year** [10]. Women and girls are disproportionately affected due to pre-existing gender gaps in access to services, assets, and decision-making, making gender- and protection-sensitive programming evermore essential.

Government engagement and policy alignment remained central in 2025. Despite the change in government [11], collaboration with WFP stayed strong, ensuring continuity in priority areas and joint action, such as education, social protection, emergency preparedness and disaster risk financing, all aimed at reducing loss of livelihoods, strengthening resilience and advancing development gains. WFP's planning and implementation aligned with national nutrition protocols, shock-responsive social protection objectives, and education policy frameworks linked to the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS) model and digital management tools such as School Connect [12]. Together with government agencies and technical platforms, WFP supported multi-hazard contingency planning and climate services forums ahead of the cyclone season, helping standardize methods and update regional plans. These efforts complemented work with sector ministries to strengthen local systems, including the expansion of school feeding and community-based nutrition approaches.

WFP's operational focus in 2025 remained aligned with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 and national priorities, contributing to **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)** and **SDG 17 (Partnerships)**.

Strategic Outcome 1 is focused on crisis response and shock preparedness, providing unconditional food and cash transfers to households affected by seasonal and other shocks, alongside malnutrition prevention and management of moderate acute malnutrition in line with national protocols. Support is calibrated to market conditions and accessibility, with operations concentrated in IPC Phase 3+ districts of the South and South-East.

Strategic Outcome 2 addresses root causes of food and nutrition insecurity by advancing stunting and wasting prevention, strengthening school feeding, including home-grown models that link schools to local producers, and supporting nutrition services for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under five, embedded within social protection systems.

Strategic Outcome 3 promotes resilient and inclusive food systems by working with smallholder farmers and producer organizations to improve market access, value addition, and sustainable practices, including clean energy access through the Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) model, while promoting risk financing, digital financial inclusion, and anticipatory actions to help communities anticipate and absorb shocks.

Strategic Outcome 4 strengthens government capacity for emergency preparedness and response, nutrition governance, and school feeding system management, providing technical assistance and equipment to national and sub-national institutions, with attention to gender, protection, and inclusion.

Strategic Outcome 5 enables services and partnerships through UNHAS and common logistics and telecommunications platforms, ensuring reliable access for humanitarian partners to remote areas and reinforcing collective readiness and cost-efficient assistance, particularly critical during cyclone and lean seasons.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Madagascar consolidated its risk management culture, building on the full implementation of internal audit recommendations and notable progress in meeting global assurance standards. Governance and oversight mechanisms were strengthened across operations, ensuring preparedness to address priority risks.

Contextual risks remained significant, driven by recurrent climate shocks and political transition. To mitigate these, WFP implemented anticipatory actions, revised emergency preparedness checklist measures in coordination with governmental stakeholders and maintained the business continuity plan. As part of the UN country team, WFP developed an advocacy plan to safeguard its position with new authorities, reducing the impact of political turnover on operational continuity, effectiveness and resource mobilization.

Accountability risks were addressed by reinforcing governance structures. WFP hosted an OIGI outreach mission to raise awareness among staff and vendors and established an annual internal control review plan to embed oversight culture and ensure preparedness for future audits.

Programme quality risks emerged from limited capacity among cooperating partners, delays linked to political turnover and **funding risks**. To sustain efficiency and effectiveness under these pressures, WFP adhered to the Global Assurance Plan. Mitigation included donor portfolio diversification and alignment with government priorities, particularly resilience programming. Strategic workforce planning and efficiency measures enabled WFP to conclude the year with minimal operational impact despite resource constraints.

Lessons learned

Lessons learned underscored the **importance of early strategic review and flexible prioritization to safeguard programme continuity** during times of resource constraints.

An early strategic review allowed WFP to adjust coverage ahead of the lean season, concentrate assistance on the most vulnerable areas, and avoid pipeline breaks despite limited funding, underscoring the importance of **proactive planning and prioritization**.

Partnerships proved most effective when **streamlined and integrated**. Working with fewer implementing partners across activities enhanced efficiency and accountability. Strong collaboration and increased coordination with partners reinforced WFP's co-lead role in the Food Security Cluster.

Internally, **cost efficiency measures**, like consolidating field offices, reducing fleet size while maintaining operational reach, aligning supply routes, and minimizing shipping costs through closer collaboration with local suppliers, safeguarded operational capacity. **Asset optimization**, including common facility use with other UN agencies, demonstrated that adaptive management can preserve programmes under financial pressure. **Flexibility** in staffing arrangements, maximizing existing capacities and leveraging internal competencies further reinforced resilience and cost-effectiveness.

Looking ahead, these learnings highlight the need to **continue strengthening targeting criteria, programmatic prioritization, partner integration, and internal efficiency**. WFP will institutionalize these practices embedded into CSP management and budget revisions to ensure nationally led, cost-efficient programming enhancing resilience and impact.

Country office story

Local Knowledge, Lasting Impact: FARNEs Strengthen Nutrition



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A woman and her child participating in MAM Prevention activities at a FARNE centre.

In Madagascar, persistent malnutrition remains a critical public health emergency, driven by widespread food insecurity, inadequate childcare practices, and limited access to basic social services. Acute malnutrition currently affects more than half a million children under five, with the lean season exacerbating vulnerabilities as harvests fail and reserves are depleted. Low health coverage continues to deprive remote communities of essential nutrition services.

To address this challenge, WFP works with the Government to implement its national nutrition policy through the **Nutritional Learning Rehabilitation and Early Stimulation Center (FARNE) initiative**.

These centers serve as community hubs providing both preventive and curative nutrition services for children. The approach **empowers communities to take ownership of nutrition concerns within their local context**, while promoting the use of local resources to strengthen resilience. Each FARNE is strategically located in a central village and serves a network of surrounding villages within a five km radius.

By anchoring interventions at both institutional and community levels, this strategy ensures full engagement of the National Office of Nutrition (ONN), its decentralized structures, and beneficiary communities, forming a cornerstone of WFP's integrated response. The FARNE approach has also been incorporated into the newly validated national protocol on acute malnutrition management in May 2025, further strengthening its role in national policy.

In 2025, **57 FARNEs were fully operational** with technical support from ONN and WFP's NGO partners. An additional 48 sites are under construction and expected to be completed in 2026. To reinforce community ownership, **265 mères lumières**, female leaders and role models for optimal feeding, nutrition, and health practices, have been trained in FARNE management, food processing, and preservation techniques using local products. Men are also actively engaged in FARNE efforts, fostering shared responsibility for nutrition and care within their communities.

These women, together with community nutrition agents, co-manage the sites and have received training in interpersonal communication and essential family nutrition practices, enabling them to continuously disseminate key behaviors among participants and their communities. Their joint efforts ensure the early identification of children under five suffering from malnutrition and their enrolment in FARNEs. Under the nutrition supplementation component, local recipes are promoted through cooking demonstrations and tasting sessions, while mothers are trained to produce household flour from local ingredients to sustain appropriate complementary feeding after their stay. To stimulate psychomotor development in young children, an early childhood stimulation package has been integrated into FARNE activities, featuring songs, games, and messages drawn from local traditions. For sustainability, FARNE managers are supported with income-generating activities such as vegetable gardening, small livestock rearing, and petty trade, while continuous nutrition monitoring allows for tracking of children's progress throughout their stay.

As a result, **2,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) have received care, with an average recovery rate of 80%** demonstrating the effectiveness of locally driven solutions. Strong collaboration with UNICEF ensures synergy in early childhood development and continuity of care.

The story of Hanta, a mother of seven from Beraketa Ifotaka in the drought-stricken Anosy region, illustrates the human impact of these interventions. Her youngest son Julio, aged four, had begun losing weight, showing irritability and swelling, which are clear signs of malnutrition.

"My son seemed smaller than other boys his age. I couldn't afford to give him a varied diet. Our harvests had decreased, and we had less food at home," she recalls.

After a community screening confirmed Julio's condition of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), he was admitted to the FARNE for an 18-day treatment programme. At the centre, the *mères lumières* prepared nutritious porridge from maize, cassava, cowpeas and peanuts, enriched with fruits and vegetables from local gardens.

"I regained confidence because these sites are managed by women from our own community and use our local products. These foods are effective and respect our eating habits." says Hanta and shares "Within two weeks, Julio has regained his energy. He is playing and smiling again,"

Hanta herself has embraced new practices, diversifying meals with cassava, beans, sweet potato, pumpkin, and rice dishes flavored with vegetables from her kitchen garden.

"I have learned the importance of diversifying meals with local products and exclusively breastfeeding until six months. Now I prepare and share nutritious meals not only with my family but also with other women," she explains.

Her story reflects the broader impact of WFP's work. FARNE sites not only restore children's health but also empower mothers with knowledge and confidence, strengthening community resilience and ensuring sustainability. **By placing communities at the heart of solutions, WFP and its partners are helping transform the fight against malnutrition in Madagascar, reinforcing national systems and building pathways toward long-term food and nutrition security.**

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.



1,043,936 affected people supported through unconditional emergency food and cash assistance



137,887 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and **291,383** children aged 6-59 months reached with malnutrition prevention and supplementation

Under **Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1)**, WFP supported crisis-affected communities in Madagascar to meet their essential food and nutrition needs. Lifesaving assistance was delivered through **unconditional food and cash assistance combined with prevention of malnutrition (PREVMA) and nutritional supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**, targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children aged 6-59 months. Further, WFP enhanced Government capacity to anticipate and manage climate-related shocks, to strengthen resilience and protect populations exposed to crises.

The objective was to ensure adequate food consumption among at-risk communities, bridging consumption gaps and addressing the immediate needs faced by households experiencing food insecurity.

SO1 accounted for 37% of overall resources available, with core donors being Republic of Korea, US and Japan. While carry-over funding from 2024 enabled WFP to avoid pipeline breaks, funding for the 2025/2026 lean season response was limited [1]. The 2024/2025 cyclone season began with no dedicated resources, compelling WFP to draw on internal multilateral funds. Late contributions and long supply lead times pressured on commodity availability, straining pipeline stability and requiring adjustments in delivery modalities. Continuity of assistance across targeted groups was maintained through prioritization and efficiency measures, even as humanitarian needs outpaced available resources. In-kind transfers were used where markets were weak, while cash was deployed where feasible, affecting pipeline stability and ration quality. These dynamics also informed preparedness investments, including prepositioning and anticipatory action systems, designed to mitigate delays and safeguard coverage during future shocks. Overall, reductions in other humanitarian actors' operations led WFP to cover about 78% of the emergency response nationwide.

In 2025, WFP provided unconditional food and cash assistance to 1,043,936 affected people (52% female) in 23 food insecure districts, classified IPC3+. Under SO1, WFP delivered 28,591MT of food commodities, including 24,591MT for general food distribution, 3,458MT for malnutrition prevention and supplementation, and USD 6.8 million in cash assistance.

Under its **lean-season response**, WFP assisted 1,043,936 beneficiaries across 22 districts in the South and South-East for two lean seasons, where prolonged droughts in recent years have significantly worsened living conditions. In-kind food accounted for 61% and for cash 39% of transfers, consistent with 2024. As resources tightened, WFP deployed mixed rations (in-kind cereals and cash replacing pulses and oil) enabling households to diversify diets more effectively than through a single modality. Ahead of the 2025-2026 lean season, WFP identified 46 communes to be targeted based on analyses [2]. From October onwards, 560,000 beneficiaries received only unconditional food due to resource constraints affecting cash assistance.

Following tropical storms and cyclones, especially **cyclones Honde and Jude** [3], WFP provided immediate food assistance to flood-affected households in Antananarivo, Toliara, Fort Dauphin, and three districts in the South, areas typically drought-prone and unprepared for floods. Leveraging close coordination at central level with the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) and WFP's operational footprint, WFP rapidly assisted 58,000 affected people providing a comprehensive prevention package, including specialized nutritious foods.

With the **integration of malnutrition prevention and supplementation**, under the leadership of National and Regional Offices of Nutrition (ONN and ORNs), WFP reached 132,616 PBW/G and 59,538 children aged 6-23 months with

PREVMA and 5,271 PBW/G and 231,845 children aged 6-59 months with MAM supplementation across the South and South-East during the lean season. PREVMA programmes reached 28.5% of the eligible population, while MAM supplementation was scaled up in the North to respond to needs arising from the aftermath of Cyclone Gamane in 2024.

WFP played a central role in the transition to new WHO standards under the Joint Action to Stop Wasting (JASW) initiative (see Cross-Cutting Results Nutrition Integration) implemented in coordination with UNICEF. Under the JASW initiative and in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANP), WFP launched the first-ever MAM supplementation for malnourished PBW/G [4] in two regions, including the training of 177 health workers, an initiative commended by national and regional authorities (see Programme Performance SO4).

Unconditional food assistance and nutrition interventions [5] demonstrated progress over 2024. Among children aged 6-23 months with PREVMA, the proportion receiving a minimum acceptable diet improved from 4.5% to 6.2% in 2025. Minimum diet diversity also rose, reaching 11.4% in 2025 compared to 8.2%. MAM supplementation outcomes among children aged 6-69 months were particularly strong. Recovery rates increased from 92.3% to 98.5% in 2025. For women and girls of reproductive age, minimum diet diversity rose from 7.1% to 9.9% in 2025. At household level, the percentage of families with acceptable food consumption scores increased from 24.5% to 26.9% in 2025, while poor food consumption scores declined slightly. Dietary diversity scores improved, rising from 4.07 to 4.99 in 2025. These results highlight year-on-year progress in preventing and managing malnutrition, while strengthening household food security and resilience in the face of recurrent shocks.

Partnerships remained central to the successful implementation of SO1 activities. WFP collaborated closely with BNGRC for food distribution and preparedness activities, ensuring rapid assistance in affected areas. Close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANP), ONN and ORNs as well as UNICEF [6] aligned nutrition activities with national policies and joint work plans advancing WHO standards and strengthening institutional ownership.

Internal review emphasized the need to strengthen staff and cooperating partner capacity on last-mile delivery, Partner Connect [7], and SCOPE [8] to ensure standardized implementation across activities. Gaps in communication and community engagement underscored the need for more structured approaches. Persistent challenges, like poor access and mismatched timing of distributions, revealed the importance of improved planning and a comprehensive programmatic approach that integrates general distributions with nutrition activities. Collaboration with the national health system advanced treatment for malnourished PBW/G, improved service uptake, and reduced stockouts through last-mile delivery by ORNs. Next steps include consolidating government ownership and lessons learned on WHO standards, applying insights to strengthen resilience and operational efficiency in 2026.

Focus lies on gradually shifting households from emergency assistance to resilience while strengthening national ownership of nutrition services. Households in convergence and emergency communes remaining highly vulnerable will continue receiving support, while those showing stabilization are progressively integrated into resilience activities, including a pilot cash-for-assets project. PREVMA activities are handed over to ORNs, reinforcing institutional capacity [9]. The new national protocol for MAM supplementation promotes locally sourced solutions, embedding community practices and ensuring sustainability.

A GaM score of 3 highlights the need to strengthen Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) integration as crises affect groups disproportionately and exacerbate inequalities. To advance, data must be disaggregated, and partnerships with women's rights and gender equality organizations reinforced to address insufficient availability of gender focal points at field level. In consultation with the Early Action Working Group, WFP is strengthening the integration of GPI in early action.

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.



57 FARNES (Nutritional Learning, Rehabilitation and Care Centers) fully operational in 2025.



1,240 schools covered by WFP's **school feeding** programme.



445,182 students (54% girls) received nutritious **school meals**

Under **Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2)**, WFP supported the Government in strengthening national and community social protection systems to ensure that nutritionally vulnerable groups can access diverse and nutritious diets. **SO2 combined nutrition-specific interventions with school feeding as a key safety net.**

In line with WFP's nutrition theory of change, community-based interventions strengthened the continuum of care from early childhood through adolescence, aligned with the National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN) [1]. The **Miaro approach** [2] provides an integrated nutrition platform through which nutrition-specific and -sensitive services are delivered to PBW/G and children aged 6-23 months. **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) supplementation, supported** by Regional Nutrition Offices and **Nutritional Learning Rehabilitation and Early Stimulation Centers (FARNES)**, is provided to children aged 6-59 months. Nutrition was integrated into social protection for vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV (PLHIV), while a **comprehensive social and behavior change (SBC) communication strategy** promoted lasting improvements in feeding and care practices (see Cross-Cutting Results Nutrition Integration). School-based packages expanded through the **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model**, linking canteens to local producers to improve diets and stimulate rural economies, complemented by cash transfers, nutrition education, and governance reforms embedding nutrition within social protection systems.

Together, these interventions reduce malnutrition, enhance human capital, and build resilient food systems, ensuring that children and vulnerable households are protected against shocks while benefiting from sustainable, locally driven solutions.

SO2 accounted for 31% of overall resources received. Sustained, multi-year funding from partners such as Germany (BMZ/ KfW), Norway, and France, and in-kind contributions from the Republic of Korea and Saudi Arabia were crucial. With support from the World Bank, the Government provided support for the national HGSF programme scale-up through the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP), covering procurement, producer support, and capacity-strengthening. However, **national coverage of school based programmes remains limited in Madagascar, covering only 16% of the 5.7 million children in primary schools.** Persistent funding gaps threaten the continuity of essential community nutrition interventions, risking a scale-down beyond 2025.

WFP strengthened its **nutrition activities** in 25 communes across eight districts classified as stressed (IPC 2) or lower, reaching 97,221 beneficiaries (34,082 PBW/G and 63,139 children) through integrated prevention packages combining food or cash transfers, SBC interventions and support to homestead food production, delivering 1,992MT of specialized nutritious and fortified foods and USD 42,952 in value vouchers. School based nutrition advanced with the introduction of a new national toolkit, including interactive pedagogic games and updated recipe catalogues jointly developed with the Ministry for National Education (MEN) and National Office of Nutrition (ONN). WFP supported the rollout of the national social protection strategy and collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANP) to pilot income-generating activities with groups of PLHIV to improve nutrition and economic empowerment. Five community food processing units were established linked to community services to supply locally produced supplements. Under ONN's leadership, a social marketing strategy and management committee guidelines were developed. By end-2025, 57 FARNES were fully operational, established with technical support from ONN and NGO partners. 2,000 children aged 6-59 months with MAM were supplemented with local nutritious foods, and 265 female role models trained to manage FARNES (see Country Office Story).

WFP also provided **daily nutritious school meals** to 445,182 students (54% girls) across 1,240 public primary schools, marking an increase of 15% compared to 2024, mainly due to the HGSF scale-up. 8,002MT of mixed commodities including 446MT of fortified oil were distributed to schools, supporting 83% of school days. In 2025 WFP's HGSF

programme supported 650 schools, benefiting 240,131 students. The programme enabled local purchases of 4,418MT of cereals and pulses from agricultural organizations, with 20,000 small producers supported to improve quality and quantity of production. Another 590 schools received in-kind assistance, reaching 205,051 beneficiaries. To improve meal quality, in-kind assistance was complemented by cash for fresh produce. For CBT implementation, 1,944 local canteen management committee members were trained in cash management and a menu catalogue was rolled out with nutrition specialist support.

Outcome indicators show mixed results [3]. Attendance rates in primary schools remained stable compared to 2024, with overall attendance at 81.8%. Graduation rates showed divergence by sex. Boys remained stable, while girls dropped from 71% to 52.2% in 2025, resulting in an overall decline from 73% to 63.9%. Minimum diet diversity for children aged 6-23 months declined from 48% to 42% in 2025, while minimum meal frequency surpassed the target indicating effectiveness of SBCC. Coverage and adherence indicators remained consistently high, with over 95% coverage and 76% adherence. For women of reproductive age, minimum diet diversity increased from 7.1 in 2024 to 21.1 in 2025 surpassing the CSP target of 12.1, while coverage and adherence indicators remained unchanged at 92.6% and 78.7% respectively. These results highlight important gains in dietary diversity and programme coverage.

WFP deepened collaboration with national institutions. WFP operationalized the MoU with MEN to scale up the national school feeding programme through annual workplans and jointly advocated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE) to secure HGSF funding for future years. As co-lead of the Scaling-Up-Nutrition (SUN) Donor Platform, WFP enhanced coordination among UN agencies, partners, and national institutions to improve nutrition governance [4], contributing to Nutrition for Growth Summit commitments [5] (see Partnerships Section). Collaboration with the MINANP, MINAE and ONN supported PNAMN implementation. Under *Pacte Vert*, WFP initiated collaboration with the National Alliance for Food Fortification, facilitating its restructuring process and roadmap development to strengthen national fortification efforts.

Nutrition activities advanced, though community-level implementation in the South and Southeast faced constraints. Limited government-led last-mile management affected service continuity, and coverage gaps left remote areas underserved. Local multi-sectoral coordination remained uneven, reducing complementarity, while gender considerations were not yet fully integrated, limiting the reach and inclusiveness of interventions. Harmonized workplans, coordination meetings, and shared monitoring tools are being introduced to improve alignment. Climatic variability in the South disrupted services and prompted risk management reviews. Scaling up the FARNE model helped to promote local solutions as per the WHO 2023 guideline [6], confirming the importance of early institutionalization in national protocols and capacity-building. High-level advocacy, including the SUN Global Coordinator's visit and the N4G Summit 2025, secured commitments towards the climate-nutrition nexus, food systems transformation and signaled endorsement of national investments.

The implementation of the HGSF programme faced challenges in the quality of locally purchased dry goods (see Programme Performance SO3), poor road access and weak network coverage, which hindered CBT, limiting mobile money use and constraining reporting. In response, WFP launched School Connect [7] to strengthen information systems despite connectivity gaps, while continuing to improve quality.

WFP increasingly transferred responsibility for FARNES, community food processing units, and school-based nutrition to government partners, supported by guidelines, capacity building, and technical and financial assistance to ensure sustainability and integration into national systems. HGSF will be progressively expanded across Madagascar with a pilot of direct purchase contracts between schools and producer organizations set for April 2026, enabling gradual devolution under MEN and MINAE leadership.

With a GAM score of 1, progress has been made in equal access to education and food, though stronger efforts are needed through child adapted CFMs, school based GBV interventions, and gender equality partnerships. WFP plans to partner with UNICEF, UNFPA and MEN to implement actions against gender-based violence in schools. With a GAM score of 4, gender is well integrated into nutrition interventions, prioritizing women, women headed households, PBW/G, elderly persons, and people with disabilities in cash and food distributions.

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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

80,217 people receiving conditional food and cash assistance through the **Food Assistance for Assets** programme



250 farmer organizations supported and **5,338 metric tonnes** of commodities procured from smallholders



9 new RRTs (Rapid Rural Transformation hubs) operational



82,500 smallholder farmers were **insured against drought and excess rainfall** through the inclusive micro insurance scheme



6,474 VSLA participants accessed loans and mobilized savings.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3)**, WFP focused on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households and communities in southern and south-eastern Madagascar to recurrent shocks, while addressing structural drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. To achieve this, WFP implemented an integrated package of interventions combining **resilience-building, livelihoods development, access to basic services, and market integration**.

Through **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**, communities constructed and rehabilitated productive and protective assets, such as irrigation systems, feeder roads, and reforested areas, while infrastructure investments, including boreholes, ponds, and storage facilities, secured agricultural production and reduced post-harvest losses. Complementing these efforts, the **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)** initiative strengthened farmer organizations, improved practices, and linked smallholders to reliable markets, including school feeding programmes. Innovation was central to SO3 activities. WFP expanded **Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT)** hubs, powering agro-processing, water services, refrigeration, and digital connectivity in remote areas. **Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) mechanisms** included ARC Replica macro-insurance for national drought and cyclone coverage and meso level insurance for localized events. Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) promoted financial inclusion and strengthened investment capacity, while clean energy and water solutions reinforced local food systems and service delivery. Integration of the unique social registry improved targeting of vulnerable households, embedding disaster risk financing more firmly within national systems. These interventions modernized rural economies, strengthened governance, and created pathways for long-term resilience and self-reliance among communities most affected by recurrent crises.

Another key evolution was the scale-up of **Emergency Preparedness and Anticipatory Action (AA)** activities from ad hoc pilots to systematic interventions. WFP expanded risk and geographic coverage and invested in national systems to ensure early triggers translate into timely assistance and local preparedness. These efforts sustained response capacity while strengthening preventive services and shock-responsive delivery, helping households stabilize diets and reduce harmful coping during lean seasons and after extreme weather events.

The overarching aim was to enable communities to **anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from climate, economic, and environmental shocks**, while progressively transitioning from humanitarian assistance toward sustainable livelihoods and food systems.

SO3 accounted for 18% of overall resources received, enabling WFP to implement a broad and integrated resilience portfolio. Multi-year contributions from the Government through the World Bank's Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) and *Projet d'Amélioration des Résultats Nutritionnels (PARN)*, Germany (BMZ/ KfW), Norway, and EU (*Pacte Vert*) were critical for financing activities that require sequencing and sustained engagement. Shorter-term funding, notably from Japan, complemented these efforts by supporting rapid climate shock responses and scaling innovations. Coverage in some districts remained partial, underscoring the need to expand financing to consolidate progress and ensure sustainability of new assets and services.

Through **FFA** interventions, WFP supported 80,217 participants (52% female) by providing conditional cash transfers for community asset creation and rehabilitation [1]. Communities constructed 13.65km of irrigation canals and rehabilitated 52.7km of feeder roads to improve market access and restored degraded land, resulting in 76.5ha of land forested, 24.5ha of community gardens and 71ha under improved ecosystems and climate resilient management practices. Eleven community assets [2] were constructed, improving water access for irrigation and livestock and reducing post-harvest losses. Storage and processing facilities made processed products available for nutrition programmes and school feeding initiatives, fostering diversified diets and strengthening local value chains.

Through the **SAMS** initiative, WFP supported 250 farmer organizations comprising 7,422 smallholder farmers (45% women). WFP provided agricultural inputs and seeds adapted to local conditions, training in good agricultural practices and cooperative management, and essential assets to reduce post-harvest losses. WFP purchased 5,338MT of locally produced food directly from smallholder farmers, out of which 4,418MT were purchased for school canteens and 920MT for emergency food assistance, injecting significant resources into local markets and reinforcing community-based production systems directly empowering smallholders.

RRT hubs expanded significantly in 2025, with nine new sites installed, delivering a total capacity of 186kWp and bringing the total number of operational sites to 15. The hubs provide renewable energy for productive uses, clean cooking in schools, and digital connectivity, enabling vocational training and market access. Energy-enabled services benefited 4,050 people and catalyzed income-generating activities, including agro-processing, refrigeration, and water services, reinforcing local economic resilience. Eight additional sites are under construction to be operationalized in 2026. WFP equipped three schools with solar systems delivering a total capacity of 30 kWp and installed clean cooking in seven schools, benefiting 2,450 students. 40 solar pumps were installed supporting 1,600 smallholder farmers. These investments improve market access and strengthen communities. Digital tools integrated into the RRT hubs enhance training, information access, and service delivery.

Through **DRF** instruments, WFP strengthened its ability to deliver early response interventions against droughts and tropical cyclones. With USD 500,000 paid in premium, ARC Replica macro insurance protected 54,943 people against drought and 250,000 people against cyclones with USD 1.6 million and USD 2.5 million in coverage respectively. The capacities of the ARC Technical Working Group were strengthened through five workshops on epidemic and flood risk modelling and a training on the Tropical Cyclone Explorer following the validation of the Risk Transfer Parameter. The inclusive meso-insurance model protected crops against frequent, localized, and less severe drought and excess rainfall events, covering 82,500 people (52 percent women) for a total sum of USD 1,515,152 and an insurance premium of USD 250,000 paid. However, no payout was triggered for the macro or micro-insurance scheme [3]. Additionally, 6,474 VSLA participants accessed loans of in total USD 33,765 and mobilized USD 47,598 in savings.

Based on forecasts from Maptool [4], 58,870 people were assisted through **anticipatory actions and early warnings**. WFP strengthened Madagascar's disaster risk management systems through capacity building, contingency planning, and investments in logistics and preparedness infrastructure, while advancing studies on climate forecasting and gender, protection, and inclusion. These efforts, combined with regional knowledge-sharing reinforced national readiness and multi-sectoral governance during a year of heightened climate and political transitions (see Programme Performance SO4).

In 2025, WFP's efforts to strengthen smallholder market access and build resilience to climate shocks generated important progress, with notable gains in household food security and climate resilience, even as challenges in market performance persisted. Smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems reached USD 4.06 million, down from USD 5.23 million in 2024, while volumes fell from 6,385MT to 5,124MT, reflecting production and market constraints. FFA outcomes showed gradual improvement compared to 2024, with the proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Scores rising to 42% from 24.5%. At the same time, 71% of households reported benefits from enhanced livelihood assets and 60.8% noted environmental improvements, underscoring the protective role of FFA in sustaining community resilience. Coping strategies shifted positively, with fewer households resorting to emergency measures compared to 2024, though stress and crisis coping remained widespread indicating continued vulnerabilities. Complementing these efforts, forecast-based anticipatory action mechanisms expanded preparedness. Households reporting high climate resilience capacity scores increased from 12.7% to 38.7% in 2025, and access to climate services rose from to 73.4% surpassing the target of 43%. These results highlight strong gains in household food security and resilience through both FFA and anticipatory action, even as smallholder market sales contracted due to external shocks.

In 2025, SO3 activities relied on strong collaboration with several government entities [5] ensuring alignment with national priorities on food security and climate resilience. Close collaboration with government stakeholders and the technical working group advanced the Africa Risk View model under ARC Replica. The Government designated WFP co-lead of the National Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action, and WFP signed a MoU with the National Meteorological Service to strengthen climate and forecast services. WFP partnered with UNICEF on joint resilience and nutrition programming, with FAO on technical support to smallholder farmers, value chain development and policy dialogue, and with ILO on infrastructure construction. Local NGOs played a key role in community mobilization and implementation, reinforcing WFP’s localization efforts and strengthening national ownership.

Integrated, multi-sectoral approaches combining FFA, SAMS, RRT and DRF interventions effectively addressed structural drivers of food insecurity and fostered community ownership. Multi-year funding and strong partnerships improved sequencing and sustainability, though logistical constraints, infrastructure challenges, and community capacity gaps delayed asset management and site selection. Limited beneficiary capacities slowed operationalization of new RRT sites requiring additional training and coaching on maintenance and financial literacy. WFP responded with phased implementation, increased technical support, and investments in local management capacity. After-Action Reviews confirmed the relevance of anticipatory transfers and early warnings, informing updates to the drought plan. Best practices in NGO collaboration included joint workplans, co-located field teams, and shared monitoring systems to streamline delivery and reduce costs.

For 2026, WFP plans to expand coverage to underserved districts, reinforce local partnerships, and strengthen women’s leadership in farmer organizations and RRT governance. Further plans include advancing stronger integration of macro-insurance with social protection systems, mainstreaming financial inclusion, deploying digital tools, and codifying anticipatory action triggers with government partners.

WFP plans to develop a sustainability model for the RRT hubs and will progressively hand over community assets to communities. WFP will embed SAMS procurement pathways into national school feeding supply chains, and transition insurance products to local insurers and producer organizations. Technical guidelines, capacity-building packages, and financing mechanisms will be finalized in early 2026 to ensure sustainability.

With a GAM score of 4, Gender, Protection and Inclusion integration across SO3 activities are well implemented but must be reinforced, particularly to advance women’s economic empowerment. Strengthening gender action plans, embedding inclusive practices, and ensuring sustained engagement will be key to achieving this.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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.



WFP enhanced cooperation with **7 sectoral ministries** and **3 national agencies**



WFP assisted the **training of 40 national expert trainers** in disaster risk management

Under **Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4)**, WFP focused on **strengthening the Government's capacities to implement food security, nutrition, social protection, and resilience programmes, while reinforcing disaster risk management, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory action systems**. WFP's interventions aligned with Madagascar's National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, ensuring institutional strengthening remained central to fostering long-term national ownership. Building on 2024 achievements, WFP expanded technical support to government stakeholders, promoting inclusive approaches. Efforts aimed to ensure that women, men, girls, and boys benefited equitably from national systems embedded across all sectors.

Funding remained constrained, with earmarking at activity level limiting flexibility. Contributions that included capacity-strengthening components were often embedded within broader allocations to other Strategic Outcomes, which reduced predictability. Still, WFP achieved significant progress in strengthening policy frameworks, improving multisectoral coordination, and building technical expertise within government institutions.

In 2025, WFP worked closely with **seven Government ministries** and **three national agencies**, operationalizing multiyear Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) in line with the WFP Madagascar CSP and the Government's priorities through annual workplans embedding capacity strengthening activities across sectors.

Disaster preparedness and anticipatory action emerged as a major area of progress in 2025. WFP and the **National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC)** jointly advanced national disaster preparedness through the implementation of their workplan. WFP assisted the Government in training 40 national expert trainers in disaster risk management, tasked with updating the national contingency plan and eleven regional contingency plans, and conducting a largescale national simulation exercise [1] to test readiness and coordination. WFP established a storage facility and logistics hub in Manakara, [2], designed to preposition food and humanitarian relief kits, coordinate interventions and serving as a platform for exchange between stakeholders, strengthening the emergency response capacity in the region (see Programme Performance SO5). In collaboration with BNGRC, WFP carried out three exploratory missions to areas potentially affected during the cyclonic season, ensuring operational readiness in the event of shocks such as cyclones or floods. Together with BNGRC, WFP co-led the elaboration of standard operating procedures for Anticipatory Actions for both cyclones and drought, improving the country's preparedness. Further, WFP supported BNGRC and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE)** in hosting the Southern Africa After Action Review Workshop on Anticipatory Action, marking the 10th anniversary of the Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group. This event highlighted lessons learned and reinforced Madagascar's leadership in regional disaster preparedness.

WFP signed a new MOU with the **General Directorate for Meteorology (DGM)** to strengthen collaboration on climate and meteorological services and was designated as co-lead of the National Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (GTAA). Together, WFP and DGM initiated a study on integrating indigenous knowledge into multirisk climate and weather forecasts, with results expected in 2026. In parallel, a study on Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) integration in Anticipatory Action in the Great South was finalized, leading to an operational roadmap and a GPI Action Plan annexed to the GTAA's Annual Work Plan. GTAA member organizations also benefited from training on GPI mainstreaming, strengthening their capacity to deliver inclusive anticipatory interventions. WFP further supported DGM through equipment provision, technical expertise in partnership with Columbia University for seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasting, and participation in regional platforms such as the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum. A South-South-South Cooperation study visit to Ethiopia on artificial intelligence in meteorological forecasting was also facilitated. WFP also provided financial and technical support to the **Ministry of Transport, Meteorology and Tourism (MTMT)** to conduct the 2025-2026 National Climate Outlook Forum. All these combined efforts significantly enhanced Madagascar's preparedness architecture, reinforcing both national and regional capacities to anticipate and respond effectively to emergencies.

Through a newly signed MoU, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the **Ministry of Population, and Solidarity (MPPSPF)**. Together with UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP supported the rollout of the National Social Protection Strategy 2025-2030, which was formally endorsed by the Prime Minister in late 2025. WFP played a pivotal role in the process, receiving a mission from WFP headquarters to advise and recruiting a national consultant to support drafting and elaboration of the strategy. Another major milestone was the expansion of the unique social registry. WFP registered 50,517 households and supported data collection and digitalization efforts, enhancing targeting and ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable, particularly female-headed, households. WFP also contributed to the drafting of the National Policy for the Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities [3].

WFP's partnership with the **National Nutrition Office (ONN)** continued to play a pivotal role in strengthening nutrition governance. With WFP's support, ONN advanced nutritional surveillance studies and mass screenings [4]. Technical assistance was provided to implement the National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan [5]. A key milestone was the piloting of WHO's new guidelines on wasting prevention and management jointly with UNICEF, which marked a transition toward more standardized, evidence-based treatment protocols, fully integrated into national efforts to revise technical reference documents, update protocols, strengthen capacities, and harmonize practices with WHO recommendations. In parallel, WFP supported ONN and Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs), reinforcing decentralized nutrition governance and operational capacity. Collaboration with the Madagascar Standards Bureau (BNM) advanced national food certification and specification processes, while two laboratories were identified to fast-track food quality analysis. These efforts enhanced national ownership of food safety assurance, supporting more resilient and accountable supply chain systems.

Under a newly signed MoU, the **Ministry of Public Health (MINSANP)** worked with WFP to revise nutrition protocols representing a key milestone in operationalizing the new WHO standards on wasting prevention and management. Capacity-building activities strengthened national stakeholders' ability to implement updated protocols. This included training on the pilot of MAM supplementation for PBW/G in two regions and of 177 health workers from 59 health centers.

Under the MoU, WFP supported the **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE)** in establishing four food banks across the Great South through equipment, commodities, and staff training, bolstering national food systems and conducted a study to identify suitable management and operationalization models. A workshop with MINAE on Smallholder Agricultural Market Support was conducted, reinforcing national ownership of resilience initiatives for smallholder support.

A major milestone was the signing of the 2025-2026 Annual Work Plan between the **Ministry of National Education (MEN)** and WFP. This strengthened government ownership, aligned school feeding with national priorities, and advanced the integration of Home-Grown School Feeding programmes into the national framework. To support, a pilot on direct purchase contracts between schools and producer organizations is underway, with implementation planned for April 2026, enabling gradual shift of programme leadership to MEN and MINAE.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with the **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)** particularly around reforestation campaigns and activities to prevent ecosystem degradation. Close consultations further ensured compliance with environmental and social standards.

Overall, WFP's capacity-strengthening deepened national ownership and reinforced institutional systems across sectors, enabling government-led, inclusive, and resilient solutions that embed sustainability into Madagascar's development pathways.

Lessons from 2025 showed that capacity strengthening is most effective when embedded in national systems and aligned with government priorities. Through MoUs and annual workplans, WFP reinforced institutional leadership and cross sectoral coordination, enabling greater government ownership of preparedness, social protection, nutrition, and resilience initiatives. Progress was achieved by combining technical inputs with accountability and inclusive frameworks integrating gender, protection, and climate considerations. Strengthening coherence across ministries proved vital to advancing nationally led solutions, positioning Madagascar to better anticipate and respond to shocks while embedding resilience into long-term development. Looking ahead, WFP will deepen government ownership and institutional capacities to ensure systems remain resilient, inclusive, and sustainable.

With a GaM score of 3, collaboration at national level has reinforced GPI integration in anticipatory action interventions with government and key partners. Further progress requires stronger partnerships with women's rights and gender equality entities to advance GPI across activities.

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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



WFP delivered **40,130 metric tonnes** of food commodities of which **6,160 metric tonnes** were locally procured



4 UN partners benefitting from WFP's expanded warehouse rental services covering **2,776 square metres** generating **45,542 USD in revenue**



50 organizations supported and **2,414 passengers** and **18 metric tonnes** transported by WFP UNHAS

Under **Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5)**, WFP provided a range of enabling services that ensure government, humanitarian, and development actors in Madagascar can deliver assistance in a timely, reliable, and cost-efficient manner. These encompass **logistics and coordination, telecommunications, aviation, and on-demand expertise**, all designed to strengthen preparedness, improve access, and foster innovation in humanitarian response.

SO5 accounted for 4% of overall resources received in 2025, underscoring the importance of enabling services to humanitarian operations. Main donors included EU and Norway [1]. UNHAS represented the largest share of expenditures, covering aircraft operations, staff, and safety measures.

In 2025, WFP's enabling services strengthened preparedness, accountability, and access for humanitarian and development actors across Madagascar.

Under WFP leadership and the National Disaster Management Office (BNGRC), the Logistics Working Group continued to provide essential **logistics and coordination services** to the humanitarian community. Key achievements included contributions to the National Contingency Plan, a capacity-building workshop on humanitarian response principles, participation in the national forum on anticipatory action, and engagement in customs facilitation discussions for cross-border humanitarian movements. WFP also supported the national Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) for the cyclone season, deploying a SHERP vehicle in Toamasina to demonstrate mobility in difficult terrain. A major milestone was the opening of the Manakara Humanitarian Hub, offering 1,000MT of storage capacity for food and non-food items, significantly strengthening preparedness and prepositioning in the South-East. Additionally, WFP procured four 66 trucks, located in Fort Dauphin, Ampanihy, and Manakara. By year's end, the trucks had transported 540MT of food, ensuring access to remote communities otherwise cut off from assistance. Overall, WFP delivered 40,130MT of food commodities. Thereof, 6,160MT were purchased locally, of which more than 87% were sourced directly from smallholders. Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA) was fully integrated into supply chain operations, ensuring that all food commodities distributed met WFP standards for safety and quality. FOSTER [2] was used to track and analyse food safety and quality data for all local procurement, providing a complete record of commodities delivered. Further, logistics staff in Tulear received on-site training in good storage and handling practices, reconditioning techniques, and fumigation, which contributed to a reduction in food losses and damage. WFP finalized the Food Incident Management Guide [3] and reviewed standard operating procedures on warehouse food handling, embedding standardized procedures into operations.

WFP significantly expanded **telecommunications services** for government, humanitarian, and development partners, reinforcing accountability, transparency and coordination. The inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) grew in coverage, introducing new communication channels and harmonized workflows that enabled partners to process a higher volume of queries. Calls made under the inter-agency CFM increased from 711,667 in 2024 to 1,310,442 in 2025 (84%). Regular monthly reports and dashboards were established, giving leadership and partners visibility into trends and issues emerging from the field. Progress on SCOPE [3] was notable, with major improvements in data duplication, beneficiary registration, and reconciliation processes. Field teams received stronger support through training sessions, troubleshooting missions, and closer follow-up on identity management and data protection requirements, ensuring compliance and efficiency. The KOROBO platform [5] continued to evolve with new features and modules that enhanced tracking, reporting, and decision-making, particularly in Androy. Realtime data visualization and mapping provided managers and partners with better insights into ongoing interventions, while expansion to Anosy began in 2025 to broaden coverage. Collaboration with the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and BNGRC was strengthened, particularly in preparedness, emergency response, and technical information sharing. Joint assessments and technical missions improved interoperability and ensured alignment with global standards. These

combined efforts positioned WFP's telecommunications services as a cornerstone of accountability, transparency, and operational efficiency, enabling partners to deliver assistance more effectively and respond to community needs in real time.

Aviation services, through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), remained a vital enabler of humanitarian access across Madagascar, ensuring continuity of lifesaving operations despite financial, operational, and administrative challenges. UNHAS supported 50 organizations, transporting 2,414 passengers and over 18MT of cargo to 22 destinations [6]. 15 special flights and one medical evacuation were conducted, while Farafangana was added as a new permanent destination responding to partner needs. Flexibility was demonstrated during the socio-political crisis, when UNHAS repatriated 73 humanitarian staff and maintained readiness for emergency evacuations. To sustain operations, UNHAS introduced efficiency measures, consolidating rotations in the South and South-East to save 27 flight hours and USD 65,000. Passenger tariffs were increased by 15%, cargo rates adjusted, and contracts renegotiated. Additional savings came from reduced aircraft rates, optimized crew size, and a new kerosene supply point in Ambovombe, which eliminated technical stops and reduced costs. These actions contributed to a 28% reduction in the operating budget. A major milestone was the launch of an Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) pilot, delivering nutrition supplies to cyclone-prone Farafangana. UNHAS also strengthened local capacity through safety awareness sessions, maintained staff diversity (60% women), and engaged the public at the Madagascar Air Show. Four steering committee and five user group meetings reinforced coordination, while surveys confirmed a 100% user satisfaction rate, underscoring UNHAS's essential role in humanitarian logistics.

Under its **on-demand services and expertise**, WFP maintained active partnerships with 62 private transporters and logistics service providers, including ten coastal transport service providers, ensuring that humanitarian actors could access reliable transport options even in remote and hard-to-reach areas. WFP also expanded its warehouse leasing services, renting 2,776 sqm of storage space to four UN partners in Fort Dauphin, Toliara, Toamasina, and Amboasary. This generated USD 45,542 in revenue, strengthening sustainability and offsetting operational costs. By offering shared facilities and specialized logistics expertise, WFP enabled partners to preposition supplies, optimize delivery chains, and sustain lifesaving operations nationwide. Collectively, these on-demand services reinforced WFP's role as a backbone provider for the humanitarian community, ensuring cost-efficient, demand-driven solutions that enhanced preparedness and improved the impact of interventions across Madagascar.

Partnerships were central to achievements under SO5. WFP worked closely with BNGRC to lead the Logistics Working Group and align with national contingency planning. Collaboration with the ETC strengthened telecommunications preparedness and interoperability. UNHAS partnerships with 62 private transporters and logistics providers expanded service delivery. Warehouse leasing to UN partners reinforced interagency collaboration. These partnerships ensured that enabling services were demand-driven, cost-efficient, and aligned with national and global standards, reinforcing WFP's critical role and leadership for humanitarian operations.

SO5 showed that enabling services are most effective when integrated with national systems and tailored to partner needs. The humanitarian logistics Hub in Manakara and 66 trucks demonstrated the value of prepositioned assets for rapid response, while CFM expansion highlighted harmonized workflows and diversified communication channels for accountability. UNHAS efficiency measures proved cost saving actions can sustain operations without limiting access, and UAS innovation underscored technology's role in overcoming geographic barriers.

Lessons emphasized the need for continued investment in anticipatory action and preparedness to keep logistics, telecommunications, and aviation agile during shocks. Stronger partnerships with government, clusters, and private providers will be vital to sustaining service delivery and embedding innovations into long-term systems.

WFP focuses on embedding enabling services within national systems and strengthens local capacity. Collaboration with the Logistics Working Group and BNGRC ensures nationally owned contingency planning and hubs. Expansion of CFM and KOROBO supports government accountability, while UNHAS builds aviation capacity through safety training and outreach. Warehouse leasing and private partnerships foster sustainability, enabling gradual handover of service delivery to national institutions and local actors for continuity and resilience.

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

WFP is committed to advancing gender equality and empowering women as central pillars of its mission in Madagascar. Despite the country's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women [1] and adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action [2], women and girls continue to face significant barriers in economic participation, education, health, and political empowerment.

Madagascar ranked 58 of 148 countries in the 2025 Global Gender Gap Index [3], yet cultural norms remain a severe obstacle to equal access and control over resources. The Gender Inequality Index placed Madagascar 156 of 183 countries [4], reflecting persistent disparities in maternal mortality, adolescent birth rates, parliamentary representation, and secondary education access. A recent WFP study on gender dynamics in southern Madagascar [5] revealed **stark inequalities in food security and nutrition**. Women, though nearly half the population, face structural barriers to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. High rates of illiteracy, maternal mortality, early marriage, and gender-based violence compound vulnerabilities. Chronic malnutrition affects 40% of children under five, while women's nutritional insecurity is exacerbated by restrictive social norms, climate shocks, and pandemic impacts. Traditional roles and cultural taboos further limit women's health and agency. Beliefs around food during pregnancy and nursing impose strict dietary restrictions, leading to deficiencies. Women's contributions remain undervalued, and their vulnerability increases in rural areas due to heavier domestic workloads and worsening food insecurity.

WFP's gender equality work in Madagascar demonstrates a multilayered approach: evidence generation to identify inequalities, capacity strengthening for staff and partners, empowerment of women in communities and organizations, and integration of gender, protection, and inclusion into national systems. By addressing sociocultural barriers, promoting shared responsibilities, and embedding safe programming, WFP advances women's agency and resilience.

To strengthen gender mainstreaming, **WFP conducted a gender dynamics analysis on nutrition and food security**, engaging 1,165 people across 115 focus groups. Of these, 739 were women (62%), including 250 single female heads of household, 113 adolescents, and 18 people with disabilities. Findings confirmed women's limited access to nutrition and financial resources, their double workload in agriculture, and exclusion from household and community decision-making.

In response, WFP trained 111 staff, 17 focal points, and 46 partners on people-centered programming. This enabled safe beneficiary selection and implementation, prioritizing women, elderly, and persons with disabilities. Programme monitoring and survey data confirmed that 77.7% of beneficiaries reported no safety concerns, 93.9% felt treated with respect, and 72.5% reported no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance [6].

WFP **strengthened women's representation in local structures**, ensuring 50% of complaints committee members and 43% of targeting committee members were women [7]. This increased their voice in decision-making. Socio-economic empowerment was also advanced. Among 340 interviewed beneficiaries, 57% of women reported improved economic autonomy [6]. WFP supported women's organizations with financial management and leadership training, enabling their active participation in national fora such as the International Agricultural, Livestock and Fishing Fair and Madagascar International Rural Economy Fair, which provide visibility in agricultural value chains and business development.

Building on study results, **WFP developed a gender action plan to address sociocultural barriers and transform norms**. The plan promotes equitable distribution of domestic tasks, shared childcare responsibilities, and men's active participation in nutrition and parenting. At national and regional levels, WFP presented findings on GPI and anticipatory action, reaching 77 stakeholders (28 men, 49 women) including authorities, youth, and organizations of persons with disabilities. Activities diversified communication channels to ensure equal access to information. A national workshop trained 41 members of the Anticipatory Action Working Group (22 women, 19 men) on GPI, leading to its integration

into government sectoral plans. The analysis highlighted differentiated needs of men and women in climate shocks, reinforcing the importance of inclusive anticipatory action.

WFP ensured **equal access to nutrition for boys and girls** through the School Meals Programme. Nutrition initiatives reached pregnant and breastfeeding women with specialized foods and **promoted social norm change** through Nutritional Learning, Rehabilitation and Early Stimulation Centers (FARNEs). The "Role Model" approach engaged men alongside women in nutrition and childcare, moving beyond the traditional mother-focused model and fostering shared household wellbeing. Women's economic empowerment was further supported through partnerships with smallholder farmers, strengthening their role in local food systems.

WFP reinforced **safe reporting mechanisms for sexual exploitation and abuse**. 68% of beneficiaries confirmed they received clear information on WFP programmes, including PSEA. WFP also trained 388 individuals (221 men, 167 women) across staff, cooperating partners, service providers, and authorities on PSEA standards.

Twelve out of 28 cooperating partners underwent their first comprehensive PSEA capacity assessments, leading to tailored capacity-building plans to close gaps and ensure compliance with minimum requirements. Awareness messages disseminated to beneficiaries as part of programmatic activities now include PSEA components, defining forms of abuse and outlining reporting procedures accessible to beneficiaries and stakeholders.

These efforts not only improve food security and nutrition outcomes but also contribute to broader social transformation. Continued investment in gender equality remains essential to achieving sustainable development and ensuring that no one is left behind.

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 faces **persistent protection challenges as socioeconomic fragility and climate shocks intersect**, leaving women, children, and displaced families especially vulnerable. Poverty remains widespread [1], compounded by recurring natural disasters and entrenched inequalities that fuel risks such as child labour, exclusion, and gender-based violence (GBV), including child marriage and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) [2]. Women and girls are disproportionately affected, facing heightened risks of exclusion and unsafe conditions when accessing assistance. Marginalized groups and persons with disabilities encounter barriers to humanitarian aid and services, while displaced households struggle to preserve dignity in temporary shelters. These vulnerabilities underscore the urgent need for protection sensitive strategies that safeguard rights and foster inclusion.

Although WFP has established mechanisms to promote accountability and inclusion, gaps remain in reaching remote areas, integrating protection services into food assistance, and ensuring marginalized groups are fully covered. These challenges underscore the need for stronger protection sensitive programming that safeguards dignity and promotes equitable access. In response, WFP reinforced protection and accountability across operations through expanded feedback mechanisms, corrective measures to address exclusion, and enhanced community engagement. This approach helped mitigate risks, prevent harm, and ensure that the voices and needs of vulnerable populations were considered, reinforcing WFP's commitment to assistance that is lifesaving, respectful, and inclusive.

WFP reinforced its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) through several initiatives. A tollfree hotline operating seven days a week, staffed by trained operators, provided consistent information and clear guidance in response to community needs and concerns. The hotline became a crucial tool for capturing protection risks and delivery-related issues, with analysis informing continuous programme improvements. Complementing this, WFP set up help desks at distribution sites and trained eleven partner organizations as frontline staff to provide safe channels for people to access information on WFP programmes and share their views. Capacity-building efforts also covered **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)** task forces at field offices and **Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI)** focal points across country office units, strengthening the integration of protection and accountability principles and ensuring that escalated cases were addressed appropriately. A major investment in 2025 was the development of a comprehensive CFM dashboard. Designed to centralize and visualize feedback data, the dashboard enables managers and staff to track cases, identify trends, and adapt programmes accordingly, thereby enhancing responsiveness and transparency.

The CFM unit processed 6,064 cases, a 13% increase compared to 2024. This growth reflects heightened awareness-raising efforts and strengthened partner capacity to use secure CFM channels. Requests for assistance accounted for 71.4%, requests for information accounted for 22.5%, complaints represented 4.2%, observations, suggestions 1.5% and fraud and corruption 0.3% of cases.

Resolution rates remained consistently high, with monthly closing above 96% throughout 2025, reflecting robust operational processes. Complaints decreased slightly compared to 2024, mainly related to targeting and list exclusions. Complex cases requiring investigation or external approvals continued to exceed 40 days, underscoring the need for stronger follow-up with focal points ensuring compliance with procedures and timelines. Community communication campaigns reinforced protection and inclusiveness, enabling real-time mitigation and improving satisfaction by ensuring the needs of vulnerable groups were effectively met.

Protection and accountability indicators for emergency activities demonstrated strong performance. 99.9% of beneficiaries reported no security incidents related to WFP assistance, 99% encountered no difficulty accessing in-kind distributions, 98.1% reported being treated with respect and 98.3% considered conditions at WFP programme sites to be dignified. In addition, 88% of households said they received information on WFP's programmatic processes such as targeting, distribution schedules, and beneficiary rights. Room for improvement was noted in awareness of feedback mechanisms, with 65% of beneficiaries knowing how to report a complaint or feedback through the CFM, and 12% having already used it.

To address this, WFP has developed a comprehensive communication plan for implementation in 2026. The plan focuses on building staff and partner capacity on CFM awareness, launching community campaigns targeting women

and marginalized groups, and strengthening feedback mechanisms to ensure two-way communication with beneficiaries. Efforts also include diversifying CFM channels so individuals can choose the reporting option they trust most. More than 5,000 awareness posters on misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and CFM use were disseminated across seven field offices. In parallel, WFP prioritized direct engagement through dialogue sessions, participatory workshops, and collaboration with local leaders in two field offices, ensuring affected populations are actively involved in shaping responses.

WFP has adopted a **strict zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)**, aiming to protect the dignity and safety of all beneficiaries. Safe and accessible channels are available to report SEA by humanitarian, development, protection, and other personnel. In 2025, 51 men and 49 women reported incidents through these channels. Additionally, more than two thirds of beneficiaries confirmed they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

221 men and 167 women, including staff, cooperating partners, service providers, and authorities, received training on people-centred approaches and PSEA. Specific training was also provided to staff from the National Office of Nutrition (ONN), while field analysts were briefed on PSEA prior to conducting research. For the first time, as part of implementing PSEA standards, twelve cooperating partners underwent comprehensive assessments of their PSEA capacities. Following this analysis, tailored Capacity Strengthening Implement Plans [2] were developed to address gaps and ensure compliance with minimum requirements. All awareness messages disseminated as part of programmatic activities now include specific components on PSEA, covering definitions of exploitation and abuse, reporting procedures, and accessible mechanisms for beneficiaries and stakeholders.

WFP's **leadership of the inter-agency CFM** represents a strategic opportunity to strengthen accountability and community engagement. The mechanism offers routing options to ensure callers reach the appropriate actor, whether government representatives, interagency members, or WFP's direct line. The Inter-agency CFM is also an active member of the PSEA Task Force, providing a safe and confidential channel for reporting SEA concerns and ensuring appropriate referrals. In 2025, 326 cases of GBV were reported through the inter-agency CFM. Survivors were listened to, guided, and referred to appropriate services such as health facilities and authorities. This demonstrates the relevance and effectiveness of the hotline feedback mechanism, providing a trusted channel for survivors to be heard and supported with dignity and confidentiality.

Building on the achievements of 2025, WFP plans to further extend CFM mechanisms, with targeted campaigns for nutrition, school meals, and resilience. Efforts will focus on consolidating and improving the efficiency of CFM systems, including quality control, updating digital tools, and enhancing call center performance. Greater participation of women and vulnerable groups in feedback systems will be promoted to strengthen accountability and inclusivity. Planned priorities for 2026 include operationalizing child friendly CFM channels at school and community levels, developing approaches to improve women's participation and increase the number of women raising their voices, and reinforcing sensitization on the use of the hotline across all WFP interventions. Continuous investment in capacity strengthening, including for GPI focal points and partners with a focus on diversifying CFM channels, will ensure that protection principles remain at the core of WFP's work.

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)

In 2025, Madagascar continued to face **severe environmental challenges** that undermine the stability and sustainability of its food systems. Recurrent droughts and floods, land degradation, water scarcity, deforestation, and high exposure to climate shocks disrupted livelihoods and reduced agricultural productivity [1]. These pressures, compounded by poverty and social inequalities, limited communities' capacity to sustain resilient food systems and increased reliance on negative coping strategies.

To address these challenges, the CO integrated environmental and social considerations across its operations under the WFP Madagascar CSP. Building on the achievements of previous years, these efforts reduced environmental risks, promoted resource efficiency, and supported sustainable livelihoods, setting a strong foundation for continued progress. WFP interventions contribute to several environmental and social co-benefits, including improved land and water management, reduced pressure on natural resources, promotion of renewable energy and clean cooking solutions, improved access to services, strengthened local governance and increased inclusion of women and girls and vulnerable groups.

Specifically, the CO ensures its programmes avert unintended harm through **the systematic application of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)**. In 2025, all CSP activities implemented through **14 Field Level Agreements (FLAs) were screened for environmental and social risks** in line with corporate requirements. **All partner organizations were trained on ESS compliance**, including risk identification, mitigation measures, and reporting obligations. Projects financed through the World Bank [2] even underwent enhanced environmental and social analysis to ensure full compliance with donor standards.

Where higher environmental and social risks were identified, mitigation measures were integrated into project design and implementation. Through Food Assistance for Assets, communities rehabilitated land and water resources, constructed or rehabilitated irrigation schemes, and implemented reforestation and soil protection measures [3]. Farmer field schools promoted agroecological practices, reduced chemical inputs, and encouraged composting and organic fertilizers. Waste management was strengthened by recycling crop residues, repurposing plastics, and safely disposing of hazardous materials. Under the school meals programme, environmental education activities were introduced in targeted schools, including waste sorting and composting, rainwater harvesting, and the establishment of school gardens. Improved cookstoves and alternative energy sources reduced reliance on firewood, improving health and reducing emissions.

Social safeguards were prioritized. **Women's leadership was reinforced**, with 41% female representation in school governance committees and active participation in community structures and farmer field schools. Inclusive consultations supported the structuring of Village Savings and Loans Associations and farmer organizations, while community monitoring committees were established to oversee reforestation and activity implementation. **Awareness sessions on health, safety, and conflict prevention** reduced tensions, and accountability mechanisms were strengthened through a toll-free hotline and the Community Feedback Mechanism, which managed 3,903 cases in 2025 (see Cross-Cutting Results Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations). All cases were addressed in line with WFP's safeguard standards, strengthening transparency and trust. Further, school gardens and reforestation activities served as platforms for environmental and nutritional education, engaging students, parents, and teachers in participatory practices.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS), embedded in the CSP 2024-2028, is being progressively operationalized. While not yet fully formalized, several actions aligned with EMS principles were implemented in 2025.

At programme level, **WFP expanded the use of renewable energy solutions**, including nine new solar-powered Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) sites with a total installed capacity of 186kWp, solar systems and clean cooking technologies for schools (see Programme Performance SO3). Six WFP offices and one warehouse [4] were equipped with solar systems with a total installed capacity of 73.3kWp, reducing dependence on diesel generators and grid electricity [5]. One further warehouse installation is ongoing in Fort Dauphin. Additional efforts, such as instalment of rainwater storage in Ambovombe, improved water efficiency, while sustainable procurement practices emphasized durability, energy efficiency, and reduced environmental impact.

Sustainable procurement principles were increasingly applied, with attention to durability, energy efficiency, and environmental impact of procured goods and services. Awareness and sensitization activities were conducted for staff and partners to promote environmentally responsible practices.

Key challenges to EMS implementation included operational pressures, limited availability of sustainable options in local markets, and the complexity of implementing environmental measures in emergency contexts. Lessons learned in 2025 informed next steps, including further formalization of EMS processes, strengthening staff capacity, improving environmental data tracking, and better integration of EMS considerations into programme planning and budgeting.

Despite these challenges, the CO advanced its efforts to enhance EMS implementation by **partnering with local enterprises advancing its circular economy practices**. Collaboration with *EcoPulp* enabled the recycling of 225 kg of cartons and 1,686 kg of paper into exercise books and toilet rolls, while cooperation with *ANDAO* facilitated the recycling of 72 office chairs, recovering 93.8% of materials and creating new furniture for offices and community spaces. These initiatives reduced the CO's environmental footprint, supported local industry, and created jobs, demonstrating how sustainability can be integrated into humanitarian operations.

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

WFP integrated activities across all Strategic Outcomes into a unified operational strategy, aligned with its overall strategic direction. Integration was operationalized through the identification of convergence communes, selected based on the Integrated Context Analysis [1], where the combination of interventions presents the highest potential for impact.

The convergence strategy strengthened programmatic coherence across WFP's portfolio, **linking emergency response, resilience, and nutrition**, and resulted in the **establishment of integrated Field Level Agreements**, thereby optimizing synergies across intervention streams. Through this harmonized approach, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions contribute in a complementary manner to CSP objectives, while ensuring alignment between WFP efforts, national priorities, and the needs of targeted populations, ultimately strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability.

Nutrition interventions played a critical role in emergency response. **Integrated prevention and treatment programmes stabilized household nutrition after shocks and during periods of food insecurity**. By combining general food assistance with malnutrition prevention activities, WFP strengthened the continuum of care. Routine screenings during food distributions facilitated early detection of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), reducing incidence and improving outcomes. Nutritional counselling services expanded to ensure PBW/G and children received targeted support during and after emergencies. This way, nutrition interventions not only mitigated immediate shocks but enhanced the resilience of affected communities to future crises.

Nutrition serves as a core pillar of the resilience strategy, underpinning preparedness, absorption, adaptation, and transformation across community, institutional, and systemic levels. **Nutrition was embedded into resilience interventions, particularly through nutrition-sensitive value chains**. Five food processing units were established and linked to community nutrition services for supplementation. Under the leadership of the National Office for Nutrition (ONN), WFP supported the development of a social marketing strategy informed by market studies and community consultations. Management committee guidelines were validated with government and private sector partners. Production tests launched in December 2025 and the establishment of governance structures lay the foundation for financial viability and sustainability. Prevention activities in 25 highly vulnerable communes, combined with sensitization and social and behaviour change campaigns, improved the nutritional status of women and children. CBT were integrated into nutrition supplementation, promoting local foods, stimulating the economy, and ensuring sustainability. This marked a deliberate shift from short-term assistance to long-term resilience, linking immediate nutritional support with economic empowerment.

WFP **advanced the community-based family approach to resilience and nutrition education**. 57 Nutritional Learning, Rehabilitation and Early Stimulation Centers (FARNEs) provided enriched meals and stimulation services to children aged 6-59 months with MAM, reducing the impact of shocks on vulnerable families. The FARNE model reinforced adaptation through training on diversified dietary practices and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, helping households adjust to climatic and livelihood variability. Income-generating activities (IGAs) empowered women, reduced dependency on external funding, and created a virtuous cycle of resilience. Institutionalization advanced as the FARNE model was integrated into the national protocol on acute malnutrition management in May 2025. WFP supported Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs) in piloting handovers of FARNEs in six districts, embedding community-based models into national systems.

WFP advanced the **rollout of the national social protection strategy** by collaborating with the Ministry of Health to pilot IGAs with groups of people living with HIV. These IGAs improved nutritional status, enhanced treatment adherence, and fostered financial self-reliance. By linking nutrition with social protection and health systems, WFP addressed underlying determinants of malnutrition and inequalities that limit access to healthy diets.

Integration of nutrition education into school curricula was piloted in selected schools through a toolkit featuring interactive games. WFP will continue advocacy efforts to support its inclusion in future curriculum revisions under government leadership. The second edition of a recipe catalogue tailored to three agroecological zones. These tools empowered teachers and communities to promote healthy eating habits among children, reinforcing the link between education and nutrition. By embedding nutrition into the learning environment, WFP ensured that children

not only received nutritious meals but also developed lifelong knowledge and behaviours to sustain healthy diets.

WFP finalized the **Fill the Nutrition Gap (FNG) analysis** [2], consolidating programmatic recommendations to guide nutrition-relevant activities. This provided updated insights into determinants of inadequate diets and identified priority entry points for improving access to nutritious foods among vulnerable populations.

To strengthen monitoring and evaluation, WFP **implemented Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) surveys** [3] in communes targeted by community-based malnutrition prevention. These surveys measured performance, identified service delivery gaps, and assessed the effectiveness of behaviour change communication. Together, the FNG analysis and LQAS surveys generated context-specific evidence, enabling WFP to refine interventions, improve prioritization, and enhance integration of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities. Programming is now more tailored, evidence-driven, and consistent with WFP's commitments to high-quality, impactful nutrition services. Food Security and Quality Assurance (FSQA) processes were critical to nutrition outcomes, ensuring that specialized nutritious foods and locally sourced products used in prevention and treatment programmes were safe and effective.

WFP maintained strong governance engagement, co-leading the **Scaling-Up-Nutrition (SUN) Donor platform** and supporting the Government's high-level participation at the **Nutrition for Growth Summit** in Paris. At the Summit, Madagascar announced six commitments, including to increase domestic investments, reduce stunting, mainstream nutrition across climate adaptation and development projects, and ensure all interventions were nutrition sensitive. These commitments reinforced national leadership in tackling malnutrition and underscored the importance of sustained advocacy and multisectoral collaboration.

Madagascar was selected as one of five pilot countries under the **Joint Action to Stop Wasting initiative (JASW)** to operationalize the 2023 WHO guideline [4]. In coordination with WHO and UNICEF, the pilot was integrated into national efforts to revise technical reference documents, update protocols, strengthen capacities, and harmonize practices with WHO recommendations. This ensured that Madagascar's nutrition response was globally consistent yet nationally owned, reinforcing leadership in tackling wasting.

In 2025, WFP advanced nutrition integration across its operations in Madagascar, consolidating its role in tackling malnutrition. Amid political transition, climatic shocks, and humanitarian needs, it worked with government stakeholders, partner organizations, and communities to embed nutrition in systems and partnerships, reinforcing Madagascar's commitment to sustainable food and nutrition security and laying foundations for locally driven solutions. Nutrition now stands at the core of WFP's work, delivering immediate benefits while fostering resilience and reducing vulnerability nationwide.

Partnerships

Diversifying Resources, Strengthening National Ownership

In 2025, WFP Madagascar operated in a challenging resourcing environment marked by globally tightening humanitarian and development budgets and increasing competition for funds. Several traditional donors reduced contributions while new streams proved harder to secure. The halt in US funding added to these challenges. To offset, WFP pursued a strategy of protecting established partnerships, growing new opportunities, and diversifying the resourcing base to ensure continuity of operations.

The **partnership with the Government of Madagascar remained a strong basis for WFP's operations**, despite political transition in the second half of the year. WFP expanded collaboration with ministries and national agencies, maintaining close cooperation at technical level across nutrition governance, social protection, emergency preparedness and anticipatory action (see Programme Performance SO4). WFP's work was endorsed highest levels, reinforcing its role as a trusted partner whose expertise and operational capacity complement national priorities.

Collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) reinforced national ownership. Engagement with IFAD, IMF, and the World Bank illustrated how WFP's technical expertise and evidence generation can shape financing decisions, ensuring that national systems channel broader streams of investment towards vulnerable communities. Through co-financing arrangements, WFP supported the Government in mobilizing additional resources. Under the FSRP, supported by the World Bank, WFP contributed to scaling up the HGSP programme while integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches into policy frameworks. This demonstrated WFP's catalytic role, enabling national institutions to leverage larger financing flows and influencing resource allocation beyond its own operations.

WFP mobilized resources from new partners while reinforcing relationships with existing donors. Saudi Arabia joined as a first-time donor, providing dates for emergency and school feeding, marking an important breakthrough in Gulf-region engagement. The Republic of Korea emerged as the largest contributor for emergency and school feeding activities, reinforcing its role as a strategic partner for food security. France continued as a core nutrition partner, leveraging its leadership in global advocacy. Norway and Germany sustained multi-year funding, critical for resilience and nutrition interventions. For the first time, under Japan's support for emergency response, WFP was able to integrate innovative resilience measures (including support to RRT activities), enabling a combined rollout. Despite the initial halt in US funding, WFP maintained constructive engagement with US counterparts, collaborating on the Global Nutrition Award and joint initiatives with UNICEF to advance complementary programming. These efforts ensured alignment with global priorities and positioned Madagascar for reengagement towards end-2025. Private sector engagement grew through partnerships with UPS, facilitating airlift and shipment of fortified biscuits, and the Groupement des Entreprises de Madagascar (GEM) - the Madagascar Business Association - signaling opportunities for future collaboration and providing a strong entry point for dialogue with private sector stakeholders.

Advocacy played a critical role in addressing funding challenges and broadening the donor portfolio. WFP organized donor roundtables and bilateral briefings to showcase operational impact and funding gaps. Advocacy tools included appeals, concept notes, and resourcing alerts, complemented by donor missions and study visits strengthening confidence in WFP's capacity. WFP also launched a school meals campaign featuring local Chef Farah Rabekijana, raising awareness of nutrition-sensitive education and mobilizing public support. In collaboration with WFP, the Ministry of National Education, and the National Nutrition Office, Chef Farah developed a menu catalogue, drawing on regional traditions and practical cooking methods suited to school canteens.

WFP worked closely with the Government to strengthen **participation in regional and international fora**, advancing South-South and triangular cooperation and demonstrating national ownership of nutrition and food security agendas. Leadership was showcased at the Southern Africa After Action Review Workshop on Anticipatory Action hosted in Madagascar, the Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in Berlin attended by WFP Madagascar and the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management, and the Global Impact Evaluation Forum in Rome, where the Country Director and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock highlighted the HGSP success. At the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, Madagascar's priority status in France's nutrition roadmap was reaffirmed (see Cross-Cutting Results Nutrition Integration). Ahead of the Summit, WFP organized a mission with France and the Scaling-Up-Nutrition Donor Platform, securing Madagascar's commitment to make food and nutrition security a cross-cutting priority and catalyzing a pledge of MGA 452 billion (approx. USD 107 million) to the National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan [1].

Efforts to **improve resource quality** focused on reducing earmarking and securing multi-year agreements. Norway and Germany provided predictable, multi-year funding, enabling WFP to sequence interventions, and sustain resilience and nutrition services despite pipeline risks. WFP leveraged its technical leadership to influence IFI and Government co-financing, aligning national investments with evidence-based models supporting the scale-up of school feeding, nutrition governance, and shock-responsive social protection, amplifying impact beyond WFP's footprint and strengthening nationally led solutions.

WFP's efforts secured new donors, deepened government and IFI collaboration, and advanced advocacy positioning Madagascar as a leader in nutrition and food systems transformation, providing a strong foundation for 2026.

Focus on localization

WFP Madagascar collaborated with a roster of **28 cooperating partners (CPs), of which 25 are local**, to support programme delivery. Among these, 14 were identified as key partners, of which 13 are local, driving operational results in integrated programming across emergency nutrition, school feeding, and resilience, with five organizations led by women, reflecting WFP's commitment to gender-inclusive partnership models.

Capacity strengthening remained central to partnership management, with four onboarding sessions for new CPs and one dedicated workshop on invoicing procedures and Field Level Agreement (FLA) management. These activities contributed to improved partner performance and operational effectiveness. A major milestone was **the full digitalization of FLAs through Partner Connect** [2], which modernized and streamlined partnership processes, enhanced transparency, and simplified day-to-day management. Digitalization further reduced administrative bottlenecks and promoted real-time collaboration, tracking, and documentation.

By combining tailored training with digital solutions, WFP reinforced its long-term and strategic commitment to localization, ensuring that national partners are better equipped to deliver assistance efficiently and sustainably. These efforts strengthened programme quality, reduced operational risks, and reinforced WFP's reputation as a trusted partner, while laying the foundation for deeper, more strategic collaboration with local actors in Madagascar in line with WFP's commitment under SDG 17.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

At the time of Humanitarian Reset and the UN 2.0 process, **WFP strengthened UN collaboration ensuring complementarity and coherence**. Coordination mechanisms included participation in working groups, clusters, and common humanitarian services. WFP's leadership in managing logistics and emergency preparedness was complemented by joint programming with sister agencies.

Together with UNICEF, WFP provided complementary expertise to deliver integrated support to vulnerable communities. Joint programmes in the South and South-East, brought together WFP's strengths in nutrition and smallholders support and UNICEF's expertise in WASH and social protection. This provided beneficiaries with a comprehensive package of services, avoided duplication, and reinforced resilience at community level. WFP and UNICEF also joined to advance the implementation of the WHO's new guidelines on wasting prevention and management under the Joint Action to Stop Wasting initiative [3]. Together with the Ministry of Public Health and the National and Regional Nutrition Offices, the agencies scaled up child wasting prevention, embedding WHO standards into national protocols, strengthening national systems and harmonizing practices with WHO recommendations. Under the EU-funded *Pacte Vert* FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP jointly strengthened resilience to climate shocks through integrated food security and environmental programming.

In co-leadership of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor platform, WFP coordinated efforts to advance the PNAMN. WFP also played a central role in the Food Security Cluster, ensuring coherence across humanitarian actors and leveraging its operational footprint to maintain coverage where other agencies scaled down. In addition, WFP's UNHAS remained a vital enabler for UN agencies and humanitarian partners, ensuring reliable access to remote areas, and WFP Management chaired the Operations Management Team.

These efforts reflect WFP Madagascar's adherence to the *One UN* approach, fostering synergies across sectors and agencies. Partnerships were strategically selected to maximize comparative advantage, enhancing cost-effectiveness and sustainability, while mutual accountability and joint monitoring reinforced transparency.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Madagascar operated under a significantly reduced financial envelope compared to 2024, despite escalating humanitarian needs across the South and South-East. Overall resources available declined from USD 174 million in 2024 to USD 132 million in 2025, representing 96% of Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) before excluding multi-year contributions.

Funding in 2025 was primarily driven by carry-over resources amounting to USD 94 million, representing 72% of total available funding [1]. Funding shortfalls required additional prioritization, retargeting, and adjustments to transfer modalities. New funding secured in 2025 declined sharply to USD 37 million, representing 28% of CPN. Of the total resources available, the country office expended USD 78.8 million, equivalent to 58% of CPN.

Funding was relatively well distributed across the main Strategic Outcomes. The crisis response focus area (SO1 and SO5) accounted for 41%, Strategic Outcome 2 (school feeding and nutrition) represented 31%, and Strategic Outcome 4 accounted for 18%. A clear shift from crisis response towards resilience programming continued in 2025, with crisis response decreasing by 7 percentage points and resilience increasing from 42% to 4%. Although several donors did not contribute in 2025, the country office secured support from a new donor and re-engaged another after a two-year gap.

Strategic Outcome 1 experienced a significant reduction in available funding in 2025, declining from USD 78 million to USD 48 million, of which 74 percent (USD 36 million) was carry-over. As a result, the country office revised the original implementation plan, including an 11 percent reduction and a shift to in-kind food assistance during the first half of the 2025/2026 lean season due to limited cash-based transfer funding. Despite these constraints, Strategic Outcome 1 continued to represent a large share of expenditures, accounting for 54% of total spending.

Strategic Outcome 2, comprising school feeding and nutrition prevention activities, received USD 8 million in new contributions. While overall funding declined compared to 2024, expenditure increased from 17 percent to 22 percent. The start of the 2025/2026 school year benefited from improved funding availability, supported by carry-over funds from the FSRP project and new contributions from Korea and Saudi Arabia. Nutrition activities continued through multi-year and joint programmes; however, donor earmarking resulted in funding gaps in certain locations and for specific interventions, including the HIV-Tuberculosis activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, available resources represented 17% of total funding, of which 74% originated from multi-year or long-term agreements carried over from previous years, providing greater predictability for implementation.

Due to limited funding under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP deferred expenditure to 2026. In 2025, preparatory activities were implemented, including the negotiation and signature of memoranda of understanding with ministries and government agencies, using country capacity-strengthening resources under other Strategic Outcomes. While most agreements were in place by year-end, future implementation remains highly dependent on funding forecasts.

Strategic Outcome 5 accounted for 4% of total available funding, remaining aligned with 2024 levels. This funding enabled WFP to provide critical on-demand services. UNHAS implemented cost-saving measures to enhance sustainability.

Although new funding represented only 28 percent of total resources in 2025, early confirmation of most contributions supported timely commodity procurement, which remains critical given Madagascar's reliance on imported commodities.

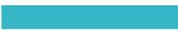
Earmarking at activity, modality, and geographic levels continued to constrain operational flexibility. To mitigate the impact of reduced funding, WFP implemented cost-efficiency measures throughout 2025, including consolidation of field office operations, streamlined partnerships, reduced operational and staffing costs, and strengthened internal planning and prioritization. Despite the constrained environment, WFP closed 2025 without major pipeline breaks and with limited disruption to critical operations. The organization's ability to adjust modalities, coverage, and implementation approaches while maintaining life-saving assistance demonstrated strong financial stewardship and operational resilience. However, unmet needs remained significant, highlighting the continued importance of predictable and adequate funding to sustain humanitarian response and advance resilience-building efforts in Madagascar.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	56,638,602	45,197,413	48,530,018	42,642,863
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.	56,638,602	45,197,413	48,530,018	42,642,863
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	56,638,602	45,197,413	48,530,018	42,642,863
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	43,299,912	20,851,696	41,356,469	16,982,931
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.	43,299,912	20,851,696	41,356,469	16,982,931
Activity 02: Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	29,310,754	11,420,309	23,995,672	12,149,598
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.	13,989,158	9,431,387	9,056,849	4,833,334

Non-activity specific	0	0	8,303,947	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	13,339,593	12,340,118	23,729,059	8,151,630
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.	13,339,593	12,340,118	23,729,059	8,151,630
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.	13,339,593	12,340,118	23,678,485	8,151,630
Non-activity specific	0	0	50,574	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,003,157	209,397	93,615	18,455
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.	3,003,157	209,397	93,615	18,455

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.	3,003,157	209,397	93,615	18,455
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	5,296,744	3,399,625	5,178,806	3,607,391
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.	5,296,744	3,399,625	5,178,806	3,607,391
Activity 06: Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	494,168	696,294	698,630	698,630
Activity 07: Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.	871,562	84,506	146,149	115,871
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas	3,648,042	2,598,825	4,198,425	2,739,590
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions	282,973	20,000	135,602	53,300
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,084,445	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 121,578,008	 81,998,249	 120,972,412	 71,403,271
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,322,497	 7,178,308	 8,530,802	 5,371,998
Total Direct Costs	 127,900,505	 89,176,557	 129,503,214	 76,775,269
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 8,294,183	 5,795,062	 2,019,386	 2,019,386
Grand Total	 136,194,688	 94,971,619	 131,522,600	 78,794,655

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP Madagascar, Market Bulletin (September 2025), based on national price monitoring and five year averages.

[2] WFP Madagascar, Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), June 2025.

[3] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Madagascar Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, September 2025.

[4] UNICEF/WFP/Ministry of Health, National Nutrition Surveillance Data, 2025.

[5] WFP, Fill the Nutrient Gap Study – Madagascar, 2025.

[6] WFP Madagascar, Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), 2025.

[7] WFP was able to surpass the planned number of unique beneficiaries because between the 2024/2025 and the 2025/2026 lean season response (unconditional food assistance under SO1) WFP conducted a retargeting and prioritization exercise based on food security needs that resulted in adjusting the geographic areas and beneficiaries targeted between the two lean seasons. As such a higher number of unique beneficiaries were reached. At the same time, the number of children supported with MAM supplementation exceeded planned beneficiary figures in view of rising malnutrition rates caused by multi-layered shocks and the availability of funding for MAM supplementation.

[8] Foyer d'Apprentissage, de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle et d'Éveil (FARNE) - Nutritional Learning Rehabilitation and Early Stimulation Centers - are community-based centers in Madagascar designed to combat child malnutrition by combining nutrition rehabilitation with early childhood stimulation and learning. They rely on locally available foods and active family participation, guided by trained health workers and community facilitators.

[9] Under the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model food for school meals is sourced directly from local smallholder farmers, creating a dual benefit by improving children's nutrition and education outcomes while strengthening rural livelihoods and local economies. By linking school feeding programmes with community agriculture, HGSF ensures diverse, fresh foods for students, boosts attendance and learning, and provides farmers with stable markets, thereby promoting sustainable food systems at the nexus of human capital development, local agriculture and rural transformation, reinforcing food security, resilience, and national systems.

[10] School Connect is WFP's digital school feeding management tool piloted in Madagascar, designed to improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency in programme delivery. It enables schools and government authorities to track meals served, monitor supply chains, and manage data in real time, strengthening national ownership and oversight of the Home Grown School Feeding model. Sources: WFP Madagascar, School Feeding Policy Framework and School Connect Implementation Reports, 2025.

Operational context

[1] World Bank, Poverty and Equity Brief: Madagascar, 2025 update.

[2] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report 2023 – Human Development Index Rankings.

[3] WFP Madagascar, Market Bulletin (September 2025), based on national price monitoring and five year averages.

[4] WFP Madagascar, Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), September 2025.

[5] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Madagascar Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, September 2025. The IPC is an innovative multi-stakeholder global initiative aimed at enhancing food security and nutrition analysis to inform decisions.

[6] UNICEF/WFP/Ministry of Health, National Nutrition Surveillance Data, 2025.

[7] WFP, Fill the Nutrient Gap Study – Madagascar, 2025.

[8] WFP Madagascar, Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), 2025.

[9] In late September 2025, Madagascar experienced a major political transition following youth led protests over deteriorating living conditions, power cuts, and water shortages. The government, under leadership of President Andry Rajoelina, and subsequent unrest led to his removal from office in October. A new administration was formed under the Zafisambo government, marking a significant shift in leadership. Despite this change, collaboration with humanitarian partners, including WFP, remained strong, ensuring continuity in national priorities and joint action on food security and nutrition; National media reporting and WFP Madagascar internal situation updates, September–October 2025.

[10] School Connect is WFP's digital school feeding management tool piloted in Madagascar, designed to improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency in programme delivery. It enables schools and government authorities to track meals served, monitor supply chains, and manage data in real time, strengthening national ownership and oversight of the Home Grown School Feeding model. Sources: WFP Madagascar, School Feeding Policy Framework and School Connect Implementation Reports, 2025.

Country office story

None.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Lean season assistance is highly seasonal, concentrated across six to eight months of the year. The ACR spans two distinct periods: the peak of the 2024/2025 lean season (January–April) and the onset of the following lean season (October–December). While SO1 was well funded in 2024, bolstered by US grants that carried over into early 2025, resources for the 2025/2026 lean season were limited, as donors confirmed less funding for SO1 in 2025.

[2] WFP Madagascar, Targeting Analysis for Lean Season Response, 2025.

[3] National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC), Situation Reports on Cyclones Honde and Jude, February–March 2025.

[4] Joint Action to Stop Wasting (JASW) is a global initiative led by WFP, UNICEF, and partners to operationalize the 2023 WHO guideline on wasting prevention and management. Madagascar was selected as one of five pilot countries in 2025; WHO/UNICEF JASW Pilot Country Announcement, 2025; WHO/WFP, Joint Action to Stop Wasting (JASW) Initiative Documentation, 2025, outlining new WHO standards and PBW/G treatment protocols.

[5] WFP's in-kind food and nutrition assistance includes the provision of a nutritionally balanced food basket and special nutritious food. WFP's food basket included cereals (rice or sorghum), fortified oil, and pulses. The in-kind nutrition intervention food package includes CSB+ and fortified oil for women as well as LNS-MQ and LNS-LQ for children.

[6] UNICEF/WFP, Joint Work Plan on Nutrition, 2025, highlighting alignment with national policies and WHO standards.

[7] Partner Connect is WFP's digital platform for managing cooperating partner agreements, reporting, and performance monitoring, designed to improve efficiency, accountability, and transparency in partner collaboration.

[8] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management system, used to register households, manage entitlements, and deliver assistance through cash, vouchers, or in-kind transfers, ensuring traceability and accountability.

[9] ONN/ORN, National Nutrition Protocols, 2025 – institutionalizing PREVMA and MAM treatment handover.

// Notes on Output Indicators:

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people

No cash transfers were carried out in 2025 under Prevention and Treatment activities.

// Notes on Outcome Indicators:

1.1.65: Number of local governments that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework

No information was provided by programme colleagues.

1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) – PREVMA

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for PREVMA activities took place in July 2025; these data are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour – MAM

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for MAM activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN 2022–2026) is Madagascar’s national framework for nutrition, coordinated by the National Nutrition Office (ONN). It integrates health, education, agriculture, social protection, and gender dimensions to reduce malnutrition and strengthen human capital. The plan sets targets for stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies, while promoting multisectoral coordination, decentralized implementation through Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs), and alignment with international standard.

[2] The Miaro approach is an integrated programme aiming to prevent chronic malnutrition through a package of integrated activities including nutrition supplementation for PBW/G and children aged 6-23 months, community gardens to promote and improve household dietary diversity and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) promoting key family practices.

[3] SO2 outcome indicators related to education, namely those covering attendance, graduation and dropout rates, are reported at national level and not aligned exclusively to WFP’s school based programming. As WFP covers only about 4.45% of schools nationwide, these data are not representative of WFP’s programmes and may overstate or understate actual outcomes linked to WFP interventions.

[4] SUN Donor Platform Madagascar, Progress Report, 2025 – highlighting WFP’s role in coordination and Nutrition for Growth commitments.

[5] Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, Outcome Document, 2025 – substantiating advocacy gains on climate nutrition nexus and food systems transformation.

[6] World Health Organization (WHO), Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Care for Children and Women, 2023.

[7] School Connect is WFP’s digital school feeding management tool piloted in Madagascar, designed to improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency in programme delivery. It enables schools and government authorities to track meals served, monitor supply chains, and manage data in real time, strengthening national ownership and oversight of the Home Grown School Feeding model. Sources: WFP Madagascar, School Feeding Policy Framework and School Connect Implementation Reports, 2025.

// Notes on Output Indicators:

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)

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)

No HIV/TB care and treatment activities were implemented in 2025.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

No CBT was implemented in 2025 for STUNT activities; however, a value voucher pilot — which was not planned in the NBP — was carried out.

// Notes on Outcome Indicators:

2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) – Stunt

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in June 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the Stunt activities took place in December 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) - Stunt

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in June 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the Stunt activities took place in December 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour - STUNT

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for PREVMA activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions were implemented across the regions of Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana, and Fitovinany, targeting drought prone and food insecure districts in southern Madagascar.

[2] Eleven assets were constructed or rehabilitated, including five food processing units, one storage facility, four community ponds, and five boreholes equipped with tanks, Senegalese basins, and irrigation kits. These investments improved water access, reduced post harvest losses, and strengthened local value chains.

[3] Although Madagascar endured multiple climate related shocks during the reporting period, including tropical storms/cyclones, dry spells, and prolonged droughts, no payout was triggered under the macro or meso/micro insurance mechanisms. This outcome reflects the technical design of the instruments, which only activate when specific severity thresholds are exceeded. Rainfall levels remained above the risk threshold, and none of the cyclones reached the intensity required to trigger coverage.

[4] Maptool is WFP's forecasting and trigger mechanism for anticipatory action in Madagascar's Great South. It integrates climate data and drought risk modelling to activate early cash transfers and early warning dissemination before shocks materialize, reducing reliance on emergency coping strategies.

[5] These included the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Digital Development, Digital Transformation, Posts and Telecommunications, Ministry of Industrial Development and Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Planning

// Notes on Output Indicators:

A.1.8 only relates to 2025 payouts and does not show any beneficiaries reached because there was no payout in 2025. Output indicators G.11 and G.12 include data on beneficiaries reached because they capture all distributions, including those related to 2024 payouts that were concluded in 2025.

A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance

Even though food distributions were planned in the NBP for FFA activities in 2025, only cash was distributed for these activities.

The report indicates the purchase of an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to protect people against climate risks under other output indicators G1 and G2. While the premium purchased ensured the risk transfer during 2025, the purchase of the insurance product itself occurred in late December 2024.

// Notes on Outcome Indicators:

4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs: The baseline and previous year's follow-up values have been revised due to an error in last year's data entry and a change in methodology. The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) has been updated from 233,000 Ariary to 568,000 Ariary, which naturally results in lower values than previously reported. To ensure consistent and comparable analysis over time, the updated MEB has been applied retroactively to both the baseline and the 2024 follow-up. The calculation for the MEB update was carried out by the World Bank and several factors may help explain the change to 568,000 Ariary. The MEB used until 2024 was last updated in 2022 and its calculations were based on data collected during the 2012 EPM survey. In contrast, the 2025 update relies on more recent and comprehensive data (EPM 2024) and is therefore not dependent on the values established in 2022. Furthermore, it is also important to highlight that the cost of living has changed significantly between these periods, driven by a marked increase in inflation.

4.3.41: 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

No information was provided by programme colleagues.

4.3.45: 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

No information was provided by programme colleagues.

ALL FBA indicators

The data for these indicators were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in January 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the FBA activities took place in May/June 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) and Return of Experience (RETEX) are disaster preparedness tools used to test national and regional contingency plans. SIMEX involves a large scale, scenario based exercise where government institutions, humanitarian actors, and technical agencies simulate a disaster response (e.g., cyclone or flood) to evaluate readiness, coordination, and resource mobilization. RETEX is the structured debrief and analysis conducted after the simulation, capturing lessons learned, identifying gaps, and recommending improvements to strengthen preparedness systems. In Madagascar, SIMEX/RETEX exercises in 2025 were coordinated by BNGRC with WFP support, validating updated contingency plans and reinforcing national disaster management capacity.

[2] The hub has been formally handed over to the Government of Madagascar in January 2026, ensuring national ownership and integration into existing disaster risk management structures.

[3] Announced in August 2025, the National Policy for the Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PNAPH) aims to reduce discrimination and promote inclusion across education, health, employment, and social protection. As of late 2025, the policy was still under finalization and not yet formally validated.

[4] Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys and National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN), 2025.

[5] The National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN 2022–2026) is Madagascar's national framework for nutrition, coordinated by the National Nutrition Office (ONN). It integrates health, education, agriculture, social protection, and gender dimensions to reduce malnutrition and strengthen human capital. The plan sets targets for stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies, while promoting multisectoral coordination, decentralized implementation through Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs), and alignment with international standard.

// Notes on Output and Outcome Indicators:

Applying to all SO4 Indicators:

No information was provided by programme colleagues.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Madagascar ratified Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1989, committing to eliminate discrimination against women in all forms. The treaty obliges the government to integrate gender equality into national legislation, policies, and programmes, and to report regularly to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. CEDAW provides the legal foundation for WFP and partners to align gender equality programming with international human rights standards.

[2] Adopted by Madagascar following the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, the Beijing Platform for Action outlines 12 critical areas of concern, including women's poverty, education, health, violence, and participation in decision making. It serves as a global framework for advancing women's empowerment and gender equality. In Madagascar, it guides national commitments and informs WFP's integration of gender, protection, and inclusion into food security and nutrition programmes.

[3] The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) stands at 0.73. World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2025.

[4] Gender Inequality Index (GII), UNDP, Human Development Report 2025.

[5] WFP conducted a gender dynamic analysis on nutrition and food security to identify gender inequalities on the access to resources and the use of basic social services. The qualitative study reached 1,165 people across 115 focus groups. Out of the 1,165 affected people, 750 were women (250 single women/heads of households); 113 adolescents; 18 people with disabilities (including 11 women). Results from the study highlight that women have limited access to nutrition and financial resources. They participate in agricultural work, resulting in a double workload that are not valued. Men hold decision-making power over household economic resources. In community decision making sphere, women are underrepresented and cannot participate fully; WFP Madagascar Gender Dynamics Study (Southern Madagascar), 2025.

[6] WFP Madagascar Post Distribution Monitoring Reports, 2025.

[5] WFP Madagascar Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Assessment Reports, 2025.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Madagascar ratified Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1989, committing to eliminate discrimination against women in all forms. The treaty obliges the government to integrate gender equality into national legislation, policies, and programmes, and to report regularly to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. CEDAW provides the legal foundation for WFP and partners to align gender equality programming with international human rights standards.

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[6] WFP Madagascar Post Distribution Monitoring Reports, 2025.

[5] WFP Madagascar Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Assessment Reports, 2025.

// Notes on Output and Outcome Indicators:

FBA

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in January 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the FBA activities took place in May/June 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in January 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the FBA activities took place in May/June 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

MAM

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for MAM activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

GD

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in January 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the GD activities took place in June/July 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

STUNT

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for STUNT activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

FFA

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for FFA activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for FFA activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] According to the World Bank, about 80% of Madagascar's population lives below the international poverty line of USD 2.15/day (2017 PPP), with rural poverty rates exceeding 80%. Poverty is multidimensional, combining income deprivation with limited access to education, health, and nutrition services, and is exacerbated by recurrent climate shocks such as droughts and cyclones; World Bank Poverty and Equity Brief, 2025.

[2] Recent UNICEF/UNFPA programme data confirm that around 40% of girls in Madagascar are married before age 18, with rural prevalence significantly higher. Gender based violence (GBV) prevalence is documented through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS 2021–22) and UN agency reports, showing women and girls disproportionately exposed to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA); UNICEF/UNFPA Global Programme to End Child Marriage, DHS Madagascar 2021–22).

[3] A Capacity Strengthening Implementation Plan (CSIP) is a mandatory structured action plan developed by a UN agency and its implementing partner to address identified gaps in the partner's ability to meet essential standards concerning Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), ensuring effective and ethical project delivery.

// Notes on Output and Outcome Indicators:

FBA

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in January 2025 and is used as the baseline. A second data collection was conducted in May/June 2025 as the endline for these activities. Since this indicator can only be measured after the distribution, both the baseline and the 2025 follow up are based on the latest data collection in May/June 2025.

MAM

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for MAM activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

GD

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A first data collection for this activity took place in January 2025, and those data are used as the baseline. A second data collection for the GD activities took place in June/July 2025, and those data are used for the 2025 follow up.

STUNT

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for STUNT activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

FFA

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

The data for this indicator were not collected in 2024. A data collection for FFA activities took place in December 2025; the data from this exercise are therefore used as the baseline and for the 2025 follow up.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Madagascar ranks among the world's most climate vulnerable countries, with recurrent droughts, floods, and cyclones undermining livelihoods and food security; ND GAIN Index, 2025.

[2] Such as Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) and Programme d'Appui à la Réduction de la Malnutrition en milieu rural Phase (PARN).

[3] Madagascar loses around 100,000 hectares of forest annually, driven by slash and burn agriculture and fuelwood dependence, exacerbating soil erosion and biodiversity loss; FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2025.

[4] Solar systems installed in WFP suboffices in Ambovombe, Amboasary, Tshiombe, Bekily Amphanihy and Tamatave and a warehouse in Bekily.

[5] Madagascar was awarded with an Energy and Environment (EEP) grant for installing solar systems in five field offices and warehouses.

// Notes on Output and Outcome Indicators:

Applying to all Environmental sustainability Indicators:

No information was provided by programme colleagues.

Nutrition integration

[1] Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is a WFP corporate tool that combines food security, nutrition, and hazard data to identify areas of highest vulnerability and guide convergence strategies.

[2] The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis is a WFP analytical framework that identifies barriers to adequate diets and entry points for improving access to nutritious foods among vulnerable populations. Madagascar's FNG provided programmatic recommendations for nutrition relevant activities.

[3] A Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) survey is a rapid survey methodology used to measure programme performance and identify service delivery gaps.

[4] Joint Action to Stop Wasting (JASW) is a global initiative led by WFP, UNICEF, and partners to operationalize the 2023 WHO guideline on wasting prevention and management. Madagascar was selected as one of five pilot countries in 2025; WHO/UNICEF JASW Pilot Country Announcement, 2025.

// Notes on Nutrition integration indicators

CC.5.3 The decrease of the nutrition-sensitive score compared to the baseline is linked to the disruption caused by recurrent climate shocks that affected livelihoods and damaged essential community and agricultural infrastructure, reducing households' ability to sustain income generating activities.

Partnerships

[1] The National Nutrition Multisectoral Action Plan (PNAMN 2022–2026) is Madagascar's national framework for nutrition, coordinated by the National Nutrition Office (ONN). It integrates health, education, agriculture, social protection, and gender dimensions to reduce malnutrition and strengthen human capital. The plan sets targets for stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies, while promoting multisectoral coordination, decentralized implementation through Regional Nutrition Offices (ORNs), and alignment with international standards.

[2] Partner Connect is WFP's global digital platform for managing Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with cooperating partners. It streamlines partnership processes, enhances transparency, and enables real time collaboration, tracking, and documentation.

[3] Joint Action to Stop Wasting (JASW) is a global initiative led by WFP, UNICEF, and partners to operationalize the 2023 WHO guideline on wasting prevention and management. Madagascar was selected as one of five pilot countries in 2025.

Financial Overview

[1] Carryover funds included USD 25 million from US Government, USD 25 million, from Government of Madagascar/FSRP project, and USD 5 million from the Republic of Korea among others. Reasons for such carryover included the arrival of commodities for in-kind assistance in late 2024, with programming especially for URT1 across the lean season which generally spans from October to April each year. Carryover resources from Government of Madagascar/FSRP project result from the contribution of USD 40 million for Home-Grown School Feeding covering multiple years while being awarded in 2023.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	616,139	869,845	141%
	female	708,475	1,006,315	142%
	total	1,324,614	1,876,160	142%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	81,317	201,659	248%
	female	85,578	211,520	247%
	total	166,895	413,179	248%
24-59 months	male	52,597	64,608	123%
	female	54,156	66,957	124%
	total	106,753	131,565	123%
5-11 years	male	230,074	294,514	128%
	female	258,743	341,153	132%
	total	488,817	635,667	130%
12-17 years	male	43,397	52,862	122%
	female	43,000	52,862	123%
	total	86,397	105,724	122%
18-59 years	male	204,011	250,330	123%
	female	261,231	326,776	125%
	total	465,242	577,106	124%
60+ years	male	4,743	5,872	124%
	female	5,767	7,047	122%
	total	10,510	12,919	123%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,324,614	1,876,160	142%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	41,250	56,126	136%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	285,045	84,649	29%
Malnutrition prevention programme	146,903	289,375	196%
Malnutrition treatment programme	58,924	237,116	402%
School based programmes	499,300	468,279	93%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	780,359	1,043,936	133%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	1,777	1,859	105%
Dried Fruits	0	38	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	17	-
LNS	1,169	1,207	103%
Peas	2,844	542	19%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	364	-
Rice	18,959	16,282	86%
Sorghum/Millet	0	6,481	-
Split Peas	0	1,608	-
Vegetable Oil	1,837	1,274	69%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	103	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,717	1,131	42%
Dried Fruits	0	52	-
LNS	338	764	226%
Peas	0	678	-
Rice	6,694	6,505	97%
Split Peas	4	218	4,842%
Vegetable Oil	1,114	543	49%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Peas	294	0	0%
Rice	1,962	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	172	0	0%

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	14,053,234	6,965,346	50%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	0	42,952	-
Cash	19,641,123	1,004,813	5%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,963,598	1,181,885	60%

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	389,577	545,904
			Male	355,318	498,032
			Total	744,895	1,043,936
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	17,130	26,212.2
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,811,274	6,834,309
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	89,548	2,266
			Male	81,682	2,166
			Total	171,230	4,432
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6,331	0.64
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,094,498	131,037
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	19,734	30,364
			Male	18,960	29,174
			Total	38,694	59,538
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	13,800	118,241
			Male	13,152	113,604
			Total	26,952	231,845

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	32,245 32,245	132,616 132,616
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	9,907 9,907	5,271 5,271
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	3,124	3,458.94
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,147,462	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	178	76.38
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,946	3,382.55

Other Output

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 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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.15: Total tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	2	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	12	9.6
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	24	21.5
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	17	16.2
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	31	23

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.65: Number of local governments that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: Children under 2 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	3.6	≥15	≥11	10.9	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	9.4	≥13	≥10	11.8	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	≥14	≥10.5	11.4	8.2	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	37.3	≥40	≥38	35.4	37.3	WFP survey
	Male	50.9	≥38	≥35	36.5	50.9	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥39	≥36.5	36	48	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥3	≥2	0.7	1	WFP survey
	Male	0.4	≥2	≥1	0	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≥2.5	≥1.5	0.3	0.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥11	≥6	7.5	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≥10	≥5	5.1	4.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥10.5	≥5.5	6.2	4.5	WFP survey
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	91.8	≥70	≥70	91.8		WFP survey
	Male	88.8	≥70	≥70	88.8		WFP survey
	Overall	90.2	≥70	≥70	90.2		WFP survey
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	91	≥66	≥66	78.4	91	WFP survey
	Male	82	≥66	≥66	85.6	89	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥66	≥66	82.3	90	WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 5 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91.7	>50	>50	77.37	90.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.1	>50	>50	62.24	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	>50	>50	69.81	89.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	86.8	>75	≥75	98.29	92.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.4	>75	≥75	96.68	91.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.2	>75	≥75	98.47	92.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.2	<3	<3	0.44	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.2	<3	<3	0.04	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0.22	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	8.5	<15	<15	0.15	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	<15	<15	0.26	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.2	<15	<15	0.2	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.63	<15	<15	1.06	5.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.25	<15	<15	0.71	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.92	<15	<15	0.9	5.92	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	21.7	≥40	≥21.7	21.7		WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≥40	≥19.9	19.9		WFP survey
	Overall	21.1	≥40	≥21.1	21.1		WFP survey
Target Group: PBWG - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	7.1	≥12.6	≥8.5	9.9	7.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	20.1	≥28.74	≥26.7	24.7	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≥32.03	≥31.9	29.9	27.2	WFP survey
	Overall	21.2	≥30.32	≥28.9	26.9	24.5	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.5	≥55.56	≥49.5	50.5	52.7	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≥54.68	≥50.1	51.1	53.1	WFP survey
	Overall	54.6	≥55.14	≥49.7	50.7	53	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.4	≤15.7	≤23.8	24.8	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	22.9	≤13.29	≤17.9	18.9	19.7	WFP survey
	Overall	24.2	≤14.54	≤21.4	22.4	22.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.5	≥11.4	≥6.8	0.8	0.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥12.3	≥6.6	0.6	1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.4	≥11.1	≥6.7	0.7	1.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≥31.6	≥29.4	33.4	20.7	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥33.8	≥33.3	37.3	28.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	≥32.9	≥31	35	24.7	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94.9	≤56.9	≤63.8	65.8	78.5	WFP survey
	Male	90	≤54	≤60.1	62.1	70.2	WFP survey
	Overall	93.3	≤56	≤62.3	64.2	74.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.8	≥43	≥20.6	14.6	8	WFP survey
	Male	11.1	≥41.5	≥21.8	15.8	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.8	≥42.1	≥21.1	15.1	9.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.1	≥20.4	≥47.8	51.8	44.7	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	≥22.5	≥54.6	58.6	44.8	WFP survey
	Overall	30.4	≥21.5	≥50.6	54.6	44.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.1	≤36.7	≤31.6	33.6	47.3	WFP survey
	Male	60	≤36	≤23.6	25.6	44	WFP survey
	Overall	60.8	≤36.5	≤28.3	30.3	45.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.2	≥65.4	≥44.1	38.1	37.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	≥52.3	≥43.4	37.4	31.9	WFP survey
	Overall	22.9	≥61.1	≥43.8	37.8	34.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.7	≥12.4	≥37.7	41.7	43.5	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≥18.3	≥36.9	40.9	42.3	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	≥14.4	≥37.4	41.4	42.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.1	≤22.3	≤18.2	20.2	19	WFP survey
	Male	48.9	≤29.3	≤19.7	21.7	25.8	WFP survey
	Overall	40.8	≤24.5	≤18.8	20.8	22.5	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.06	≤10	≤9	8.17	16.1	WFP survey
	Male	11.72	≤10	≤11.5	6.78	15.42	WFP survey
	Overall	12.81	≤10	≤10.25	7.62	15.78	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.8	≤7	≤10	10.4	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≤7	≤8	11.5	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	≤7	≤9	10.9	1.5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18.1	≤13	≤16	8.2	8.5	WFP survey
	Male	18.3	≤13	≤16	8.3	8.1	WFP survey
	Overall	18.2	≤13	≤16	8.2	8.2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.9	≤35	≤35	33.1	60.6	WFP survey
	Male	26.3	≤35	≤35	35.7	55.6	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≤35	≤35	34.2	57	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30.6	≥45	≥40	48.3	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	44.8	≥45	≥40	44.6	35	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥45	≥40	46.8	33.3	WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.84	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.95	3.84	WFP survey
	Male	4.19	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.04	4.19	WFP survey
	Overall	4.07	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.99	4.07	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.6	≤1.6	≤2.4	8	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≤1.1	≤1.6	8.3	10	WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	≤1.3	≤2	8.1	10.6	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.6	≤5.8	≤5.9	5.8	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	≤5.8	≤6.3	6.8	20	WFP survey
	Overall	9.7	≤5.8	≤6.1	6.2	21.1	WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.6	≤29.3	≤32.9	32.2	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	56.2	≤27.8	≤33.1	36.5	51.1	WFP survey
	Overall	57.4	≤28.3	≤33	34	47.9	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27.2	≥63.4	≥58.8	54	21.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≥65.2	≥59	48.4	18.9	WFP survey
	Overall	30.8	≥64.6	≥58.9	51.7	20.4	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	1.58	≥59.6	≥2.4	1.9	1.58	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	≥66.3	≥4	3.5	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.57	≥53.8	≥3.1	2.6	2.57	WFP survey

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.	Resilience Building
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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	43,533	18,478
			Male	10,883	4,619
			Total	54,416	23,097
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	235,789	241,042
			Male	209,095	204,140
			Total	444,884	445,182
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	7,541	8,002.15
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	15,925,052	1,004,812
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	843	446.82

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	21,132	32,201
			Male	20,303	30,938
			Total	41,435	63,139
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	8,715	
			Male	13,350	
			Total	22,065	
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	34,529	34,082
			Total	34,529	34,082

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 Total	18,547 16,917 35,464	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	3,327	1,991.92
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,716,071	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		42,952
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	272	96.4
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	3,055	1,895.52

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.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,239	1,029
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	130	53
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	1,239	1,240
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	7
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	117	107
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	3

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)	%		
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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	120	104
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	120	114
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	82.85
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	10	13.6
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	240,000	240,131
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	648	650

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.3: Number of non-food items distributed under nutrition activities.	Prevention of stunting	Number	2,239	384
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	1,234	1,234

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	141,667	113,333
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.20: 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	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.20: 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	Overall	0	≥7	≥6	4	5	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.20: 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	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	12.86	≥14	≥20	27.76	12.86	Secondary data
	Male	12.46	≥13	≥20	27.76	12.46	Secondary data
	Overall	12.66	≥13.5	≥20	27.76	12.66	Secondary data
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	82.18	≥95	≥84.56	81.84	82.18	Secondary data
	Male	82.29	≥95	≥84.68	81.67	82.29	Secondary data
	Overall	82.24	≥95	≥84.62	81.76	82.24	Secondary data
2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	71	≥80	≥73	52.2	71	Secondary data
	Male	75	≥80	≥76	75.6	75	Secondary data
	Overall	73	≥80	≥74.5	63.9	73	Secondary data

2.2.24: 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	≥40	47.38	35	Secondary data
	Male	40	≥55	≥40	43.75	40	Secondary data
	Overall	37.5	≥55	≥40	45.48	37.5	Secondary data
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.52	≥99	≥99	88	98.52	Secondary data
	Male	98.45	≥99	≥99	87.8	98.45	Secondary data
	Overall	98.48	≥99	≥99	87.9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children under 2 - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	10.5	≥50.5	≥20.5	41.67	31.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.6	≥48.6	≥18.6	42.57	50.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≥49.5	≥19.5	41.86	48	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	24.2	≥64.2	≥34.2	52.27	1	WFP survey
	Male	27.6	≥67.6	≥37.6	47.3	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥66	≥36	51.18	0.5	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	0	≥40	≥10	3.03	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥10	1.35	4.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥40	≥10	2.66	4.5	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	4.2	≥50	≥14.2	23.48	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≥50	≥15.7	24.32	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥50	≥15	23.67	8.2	WFP survey
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	79.4	≥70	≥70	94.8		WFP survey
	Male	72.7	≥70	≥70	98.89		WFP survey
	Overall	76.1	≥70	≥70	95.82		WFP survey
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	99.3	≥66	≥66	76.58		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥66	≥66	75.56		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	≥66	≥66	76.32		WFP survey

Target Group: Vulnerable Households - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	22.6	≥40	≥22.6	22.6		WFP survey
	Male	18.4	≥40	≥18.4	18.4		WFP survey
	Overall	17.6	≥40	≥17.6	17.6		WFP survey

Target Group: Women - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	6.9	≥12.1	≥8	20.53	7.1	WFP survey
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	85	≥75	≥70	92.57		WFP survey
	Male				0		WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥75	≥70	92.57		WFP survey

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98.2	≥66	≥66	78.74	WFP survey
	Male				0	WFP survey
	Overall	98.2	≥66	≥66	78.74	WFP survey

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
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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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions; Food assistance for asset; Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	81,100	71,310
			Male	73,965	65,033
			Total	155,065	136,343
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	59,526	41,954
			Male	54,289	38,263
			Total	113,815	80,217
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	5,884	29,356
			Male	5,366	26,770
			Total	11,250	56,126
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	15,690	
			Male	14,310	
			Total	30,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,428	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,441,598	545,951
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	522,000	635,935

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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	111	102
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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17	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.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	12	7
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	34	8
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	0.22	0.19
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	16	11
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	89	71
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	3	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Climate and weather risk information services	Ha	2	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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	25	24.51
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	2	1.5
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	75	76.49

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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	5	5
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	27	18.34
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	54	52.7
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	3	3
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	19	13.65
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	10	9
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	0
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	12	12
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	1,500	1,500
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
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	6,300	2,450
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	1,600	1,600
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	2,100	

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	498	1,169
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	308	1,079
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	250	250
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	48	49
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	78	78
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	100	100
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	11,200	11,099
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	770	770
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	5,598	10,665
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	32	26
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	82,500	82,500
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	304,943	304,943
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	31,225	31,225
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\$	150,000	44,625

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	1,894	737
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\$	500,000	500,000
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\$	250,000	250,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	4,148,303	4,148,303
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\$	860,000	1,515,152
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	6,190	6,474
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	11,734	33,765
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	16,526	47,598
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.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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	%	33.33	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	28,750	28,750
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	100,000	100,000
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual		12
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	100,000	100,000
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	59,690	58,870

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.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	7,610	7,610
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	81,557	42,680
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		1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall		≥5		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	152,804	≥26,043,840	≥8,670,000	4,058,560	5,230,617	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	152,804	≥26,043,840	≥8,670,000	4,058,560	5,230,617	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	137.6	≥42,759	≥10,000	5,124	6,385	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	137.6	≥42,759	≥10,000	5,124	6,385	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.45: 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	Overall	0	≥5		Not collected	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21.1	≥40	≥25	41.3		WFP survey
	Male	24.9	≥40	≥25	53.4		WFP survey
	Overall	22.7	≥40	≥25	45.9		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.5	≥50	≥65	43.2		WFP survey
	Male	48.9	≥50	≥65	38.7		WFP survey
	Overall	50.4	≥50	≥65	41.5		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.4	≤10	≤10	15.6		WFP survey
	Male	26.1	≤10	≤10	7.9		WFP survey
	Overall	26.9	≤10	≤10	12.6		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	≥10	≥10	1.3		WFP survey
	Male	1.4	≥10	≥10	1		WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	≥10	≥10	1.2		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	≥40	≥30	23.4		WFP survey
	Male	34.4	≥40	≥30	27.7		WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	≥40	≥30	25		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≤50	≤60	75.4		WFP survey
	Male	64.2	≤50	≤60	71.2		WFP survey
	Overall	64.1	≤50	≤60	73.8		WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	13.6	≥40	≥25	34.7	WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≥40	≥25	46.2	WFP survey
	Overall	15.5	≥40	≥25	39.1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.7	≥50	≥55	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	47.1	≥50	≥55	40.1	WFP survey
	Overall	50.3	≥50	≥55	42	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.7	≤10	≤20	22.1	WFP survey
	Male	34.8	≤10	≤20	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	≤10	≤20	18.9	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.7	≥50	≥47.5	45.7	WFP survey
	Male	34.4	≥50	≥47.5	50	WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	≥50	≥47.5	47.3	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.7	≥35	≥42.5	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	44.2	≥35	≥42.5	27.7	WFP survey
	Overall	45.1	≥35	≥42.5	33.1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.5	≤15	≤10	17.9	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	≤15	≤10	22.3	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤15	≤10	19.6	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	86.3	≤10	≤40	14	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	11.7	≤25	≤30	28.2	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	2	≥65	≥30	57.8	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	46.5	≤7	≤8	11.8	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	48.8	≥50	≥34	49.5	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	4.9	≥43	≥58	38.7	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	22.8	≥44	≥44	75.3	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	≥41	≥41	70.4	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	≥43	≥43	73.4	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	84.5	≥88	≥88	92	WFP survey
	Male	79.3	≥86	≥86	95	WFP survey
	Overall	82.4	≥87	≥87	93.1	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	69.8	≥72	≥72	76	WFP survey
	Male	66.7	≥71	≥71	78.1	WFP survey
	Overall	68.5	≥71.5	≥71.5	76.8	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	86.8	≥86	≥82	83.7	WFP survey
	Male	73.6	≥77	≥82	81.1	WFP survey
	Overall	81.5	≥81.5	≥82	82.7	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	74.2	≥77	≥77	81.4	WFP survey
	Male	56.3	≥66	≥66	80.2	WFP survey
	Overall	67	≥71.5	≥71.5	81	WFP survey

4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	67.6	≥73	≥73	81.7		WFP survey
	Male	59.3	≥68	≥68	81		WFP survey
	Overall	64.3	≥70.5	≥70.5	81.4		WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.6	≤15	≤18.2	15.18		WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≤15	≤18	12.03		WFP survey
	Overall	18.4	≤15	≤18.1	13.98		WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.1	≤10	≤30	12.9		WFP survey
	Male	12.2	≤8	≤30	6.8		WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	≤9	≤30	10.6		WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.9	≤6	≤20	5.9		WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≤7	≤20	7.9		WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	≤6.5	≤20	6.7		WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.7	≤47	≤30	32.3		WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≤45	≤30	29.5		WFP survey
	Overall	58.6	≤46.5	≤30	31.2		WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.3	≥36	≥20	48.9		WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≥40	≥20	55.8		WFP survey
	Overall	16.4	≥38	≥20	51.6		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.6	≤11	≤12	10.1		WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≤10	≤9	4.5		WFP survey
	Overall	13.7	≤10.5	≤11	8		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.8	≤7	≤7	4.9		WFP survey
	Male	9.4	≤7	≤8	6.8		WFP survey
	Overall	9.6	≤7	≤8	5.6		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57.9	≤40	≤51	26		WFP survey
	Male	57.9	≤42	≤47	27.7		WFP survey
	Overall	57.9	≤41	≤49	26.7		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16.8	≥40	≥30	59		WFP survey
	Male	21.4	≥43	≥36	61		WFP survey
	Overall	18.8	≥41.5	≥32	59.7		WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.6	≥8.2	≥2	2.3		WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥8.8	≥3	4.5		WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	≥8.5	≥2.5	3.1		WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	3	≥35	≥10	9	10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	25	≤20	≤23	25	25	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥30	≥22	9	10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	18.8	≥28.74	≥23	37.27	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≥32.03	≥25	50.47	27.2	WFP survey
	Overall	22.3	≥30.32	≥24	42.54	24.5	WFP survey

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	62.9	≥55.56	≥56	37.27	52.7	WFP survey
	Male	54	≥54.68	≥55	33.64	53.1	WFP survey
	Overall	57.6	≥55.14	≥55.5	35.82	53	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	<15.7	<21	25.47	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	21.1	<13.29	<20	15.89	19.7	WFP survey
	Overall	20.2	<14.54	<20.5	21.64	22.5	WFP survey
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	40.28	≥51.3	≥57.09	70.1	40.28	WFP survey
	Male	43.92	≥53.1	≥62.67	75.56	43.92	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	≥52.2	≥58.06	71.04	42.1	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	54.58	≥55.46	≥56	60.04	54.58	WFP survey
	Male	55.62	≥56.54	≥56	62.45	55.62	WFP survey
	Overall	55.1	≥56	≥56	60.79	55.1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.97	≥10.55	≥5	0	0.97	WFP survey
	Male	1.64	≥13.94	≥5	0	1.64	WFP survey
	Overall	1.37	≥12.24	≥5	0	1.37	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.92	≥30.82	≥28	37.27	30.92	WFP survey
	Male	28.85	≥28.81	≥28	40.19	28.85	WFP survey
	Overall	29.69	≥29.82	≥28	38.43	29.69	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.12	≤58.64	≤67	62.73	68.12	WFP survey
	Male	69.51	≤57.25	≤67	59.81	69.51	WFP survey
	Overall	68.95	≤57.94	≤67	61.57	68.95	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.73	≥22.73	≥13	17.39	7.73	WFP survey
	Male	11.8	≥26.8	≥13	26.17	11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10.16	≥24.77	≥13	20.9	10.76	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.39	≥55.89	≥62	66.46	60.39	WFP survey
	Male	60.98	≥56.48	≥62	64.49	60.98	WFP survey
	Overall	60.74	≥56.19	≥62	65.67	60.74	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.88	≤21.38	≤25	16.15	31.88	WFP survey
	Male	27.21	≤16.71	≤25	9.35	27.21	WFP survey
	Overall	29.1	≤19.05	≤25	13.43	29.1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.85	≥49.85	≥35	37.89	32.85	WFP survey
	Male	33.11	≥50.11	≥35	55.14	33.11	WFP survey
	Overall	33.01	≥49.98	≥35	44.78	33.01	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49.76	≥47.26	≥50	45.96	49.76	WFP survey
	Male	46.56	≥44.6	≥50	36.45	46.56	WFP survey
	Overall	47.85	≥45.66	≥50	42.16	47.85	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.39	≤2.89	≤15	16.15	17.39	WFP survey
	Male	20.33	≤5.83	≤15	8.41	20.33	WFP survey
	Overall	19.14	≤4.36	≤15	13.06	19.14	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	56.8	≤27.9	≤50	37.27	56.8	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≤26.5	≤49	46.73	54.7	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	≤27.6	≤49.5	41.04	55.5	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.2	≤2	≤2.5	21.74	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤2	≤2.5	23.36	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	≤2	≤2.5	22.39	1.5	WFP survey

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤9	≤10	11.18	8.5	WFP survey
	Male	15.1	≤9	≤10	1.87	8.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.5	≤9	≤10	7.46	8.2	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.3	≤24	≤27.5	42.24	60.6	WFP survey
	Male	41.3	≤24	≤27.5	51.4	55.6	WFP survey
	Overall	41.2	≤24	≤27.5	45.9	57	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.8	≥65	≥60	24.84	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≥65	≥60	23.36	35	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	≥65	≥60	24.25	33.3	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.8	<2.4	<20.69	19.25	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	<2.9	<20.25	18.69	10	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	<2.6	<20.47	19.03	10.6	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.9	<14.4	≤5.8	5.59	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<14.5	≤7.59	2.8	20	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<14.4	≤6.7	4.48	21.1	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.4	≤27.5	≥25.04	31.06	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≤27.3	≥29.06	28.04	51.1	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	≤27.3	≥27.05	29.85	47.9	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.9	≥51.8	≥48.47	44.1	21.1	WFP survey
	Male	47.3	≥51.1	≥43.1	50.47	18.9	WFP survey
	Overall	47.7	≥51.6	≥45.78	46.64	20.4	WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	2.3	≥10	≥1	2.48	2.3	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥12	≥1.5	0.93	6	WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	≥11	≥1.25	1.87	4.5	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	156	
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	1	
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	
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	1,659	
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	2	
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	2	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	
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	
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	5	
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	39	

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	16	
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	144	
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	164	
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	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	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	19	
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	20	

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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	3	
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	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Number	10	10
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	16	16

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	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Number	45	45
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	10	10
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	Macro Insurance (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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	10	10
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	Macro Insurance (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	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Number	3	3

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 11: National institutions and stakeholders benefit from improved access to integrated tools on climate, agriculture, vulnerability and socio-economic information for preparedness, early warning and enhanced design and programmes implementation.

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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number		3

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	10	
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	24	
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	40	
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	

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	8
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall				Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥469,243		Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.45: 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	Overall	0	≥2		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.74: Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	Not collected	>3		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.91: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥6		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.94: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	0	≥6		Not collected	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							

5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥5		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall				Not collected	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4		Not collected	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥4		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring

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.	Crisis Response
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Other Output

Activity 06: Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster

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 16: Government, humanitarian and development actors have access and utilize logistics services to deliver more efficient, effective and coordinated responses and services.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	SC/Logistics Services	Number	44	44
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	10	10

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	50
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	12	18.5
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	2,400	2,414

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: USERS - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100	99.66	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	54.75	≥50	≥50	73.7		WFP survey
	Male	55.92	≥50	≥50	91.5		WFP survey
	Overall	55.1	≥50	≥50	78.3		WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	40.4	≥50	≥40.4	40.4		WFP survey
	Male	41	≥50	≥41	41		WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	≥50	≥40.6	40.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 5 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	26.53	≥50	≥26.53	26.53		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	26.53	≥50	≥26.53	26.53		WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable Household - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	45.21	≥50	≥50	75.23	43.96	WFP survey
	Male	47.06	≥50	≥50	70.59	47.06	WFP survey
	Overall	45.71	≥50	≥50	74.13	45.71	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	37.25	≥50	≥40	26.8		WFP survey
	Male	38.85	≥50	≥40	20.3		WFP survey
	Overall	37.69	≥50	≥40	25.2	Not collected	WFP survey
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women, children under 2 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	31.21	≥50	≥31.21	31.21		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	31.21	≥50	≥31.21	31.21		WFP survey
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	47.5	≥50	≥47.5	47.5	WFP survey
	Male	63.64	≥50	≥63.64	63.64	WFP survey
	Overall	50.98	≥50	≥50.98	50.98	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	11.03	≥50	≥11.03	11.03	WFP survey
	Male	31.15	≥50	≥31.15	31.15	WFP survey
	Overall	14.81	≥50	≥14.81	14.81	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	9	≥3,962	≥4,157	6,163	7,489	WFP survey
	Male	9	≥3,614	≥3,791	5,621	6,830	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥7,576	≥7,948	11,785	14,319	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.84	=100	=100	99.84		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.87	=100	=100	99.87		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.87	=100	=100	97.87		WFP survey
	Male	99.36	=100	=100	99.36		WFP survey
	Overall	98.17	=100	=100	98.17		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.54	≥90	≥90	97.54		WFP survey
	Male	98.72	≥90	≥90	98.72		WFP survey
	Overall	97.78	≥90	≥90	97.78		WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 5 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.31	=100	=100	97.31		WFP survey
	Male	88.89	=100	=100	88.89		WFP survey
	Overall	97.18	=100	=100	97.18		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.83	≥90	≥90	92.83		WFP survey
	Male	55.56	≥90	≥90	55.56		WFP survey
	Overall	92.24	≥90	≥90	92.24		WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.55	=100	=100	99.76		WFP survey
	Male	98.32	=100	=100	99.82		WFP survey
	Overall	99.12	=100	=100	99.8	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	73.2	=100	=100	99.1		WFP survey
	Male	86.61	=100	=100	98.67		WFP survey
	Overall	76.83	=100	=100	98.99	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	84.46	≥90	≥90	96.36		WFP survey
	Male	86.55	≥90	≥90	95.37		WFP survey
	Overall	85.19	≥90	≥90	96.09	Not applicable	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women, children under 2 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.46	=100	=100	99.46		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.47	=100	=100	99.47		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.49	=100	=100	97.49		WFP survey
	Male	92.31	=100	=100	92.31		WFP survey
	Overall	97.43	=100	=100	97.43		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.64	≥90	≥90	93.64		WFP survey
	Male	84.62	≥90	≥90	84.62		WFP survey
	Overall	93.53	≥90	≥90	93.53		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.96	=100	=100	98.96		WFP survey
	Male	98.73	=100	=100	98.73		WFP survey
	Overall	98.92	=100	=100	98.92		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89.9	=100	=100	89.9		WFP survey
	Male	87.34	=100	=100	87.34		WFP survey
	Overall	89.46	=100	=100	89.46		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80.57	≥90	≥90	80.57		WFP survey
	Male	75.95	≥90	≥90	75.95		WFP survey
	Overall	79.78	≥90	≥90	79.78		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	113,003	≥167,722	≥930,000	113,003		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	37.54	≥80	≥80	37.54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.08	≥80	≥80	48.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.69	≥80	≥80	39.69		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children under 5 - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	24.55	≥80	≥80	24.55		WFP survey
	Male	33.33	≥80	≥80	33.33		WFP survey
	Overall	24.69	≥80	≥80	24.69		WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	24.1	≥80	≥80	21.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.81	≥80	≥80	19.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.55	≥80	≥80	21.06	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Women, children under 2 - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	43.46	≥80	≥80	43.46		WFP survey
	Male	7.69	≥80	≥80	7.69		WFP survey
	Overall	43.05	≥80	≥80	43.05		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: ALL - **Location:** Madagascar - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	20.73	≥80	≥80	20.73		WFP survey
	Male	25.32	≥80	≥80	25.32		WFP survey
	Overall	21.51	≥80	≥80	21.51		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	93.75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 07: Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Coordination							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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		Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	95.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.73	≥60	≥31	95.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.12	≥61	≥31	95.65	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	11	≥12	≥11	10	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	13	=100	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.67	=100	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.83	=100	≥50	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children under 2, PBWG - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children under 5, Women - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	94.38	=100	≥94.38	94.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.38	=10	≥94.38	94.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.38	=100	≥94.38	94.38		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Madagascar - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Arete/Chrystel Raharison

A woman and her child who participate in WFP's nutrition programme.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

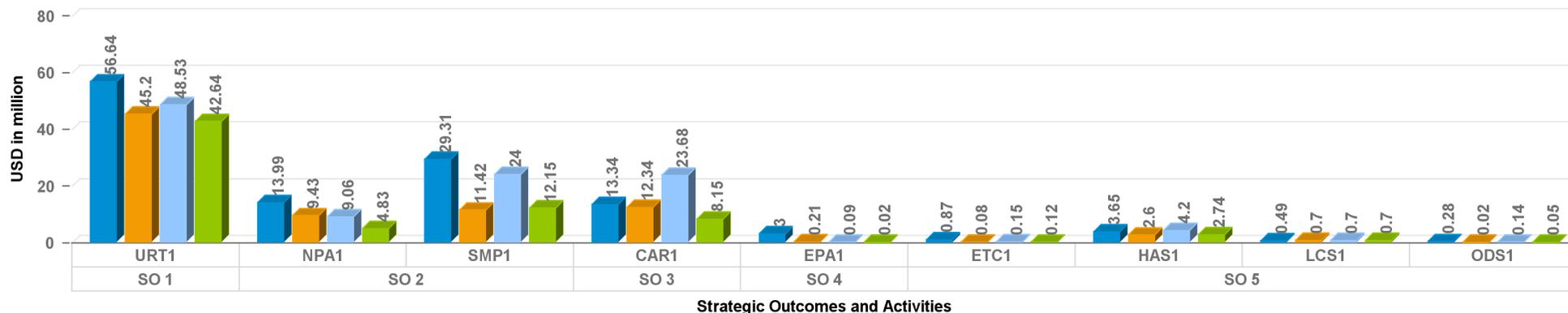
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	8,303,947	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			43,299,912	20,851,696	8,303,947	16,982,931
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	50,574	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			13,339,593	12,340,118	50,574	8,151,630
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	56,638,602	45,197,413	48,530,018	42,642,863
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			56,638,602	45,197,413	48,530,018	42,642,863

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	13,989,158	9,431,387	9,056,849	4,833,334
		Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	29,310,754	11,420,309	23,995,672	12,149,598
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			43,299,912	20,851,696	33,052,521	16,982,931
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.	13,339,593	12,340,118	23,678,485	8,151,630
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			13,339,593	12,340,118	23,678,485	8,151,630

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,003,157	209,397	93,615	18,455
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,003,157	209,397	93,615	18,455

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	871,562	84,506	146,149	115,871
		Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate access for humanitarian intervention areas	3,648,042	2,598,825	4,198,425	2,739,590
		Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	494,168	696,294	698,630	698,630
		Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions	282,973	20,000	135,602	53,300
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,296,744	3,399,625	5,178,806	3,607,391
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,084,445	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,084,445	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			121,578,008	81,998,249	120,972,412	71,403,271
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,322,497	7,178,308	8,530,802	5,371,998

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			127,900,505	89,176,557	129,503,214	76,775,269
			8,294,183	5,795,062	2,019,386	2,019,386
			136,194,688	94,971,619	131,522,600	78,794,655



Michael Hemling

Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

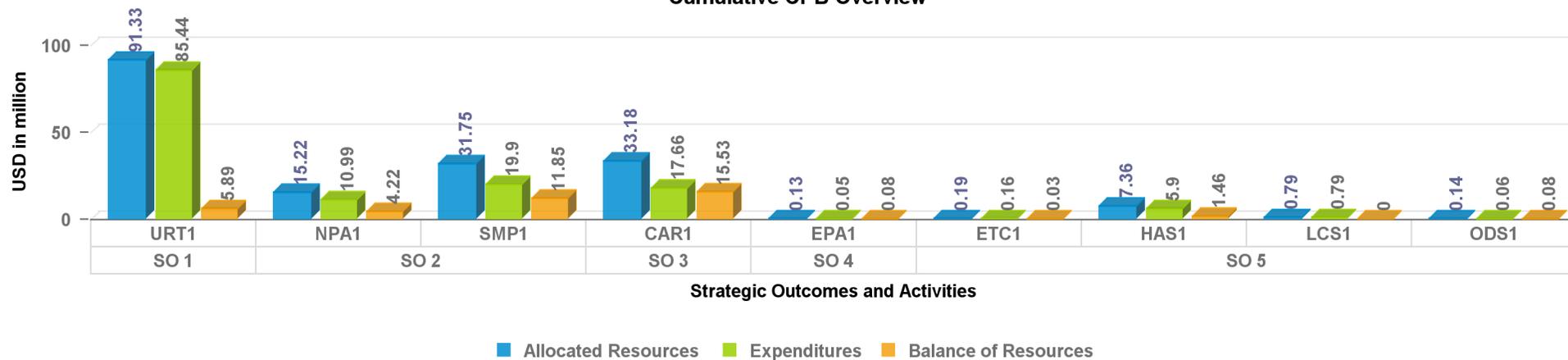
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	105,019,526	91,328,521	0	91,328,521	85,441,366	5,887,155
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			105,019,526	91,328,521	0	91,328,521	85,441,366	5,887,155

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	24,844,972	15,215,486	0	15,215,486	10,991,971	4,223,515
		Provide locally/regionally sourced, safe, high-quality and nutritious school meals to girls and boys	47,953,950	31,745,971	0	31,745,971	19,899,896	11,846,075

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	8,303,947	0	8,303,947	0	8,303,947
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			72,798,922	55,265,405	0	55,265,405	30,891,867	24,373,538

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	36,149,873	33,183,441	0	33,183,441	17,656,586	15,526,855
		Non Activity Specific	0	50,574	0	50,574	0	50,574
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			36,149,873	33,234,015	0	33,234,015	17,656,586	15,577,429

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Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	6,013,400	127,954	0	127,954	52,795	75,159
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,013,400	127,954	0	127,954	52,795	75,159
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	10,319,123	7,363,023	0	7,363,023	5,904,188	1,458,835
		Provide logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster	1,151,645	789,121	0	789,121	789,121	0

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

Annual Country Report

Madagascar Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	553,027	137,927	0	137,927	55,625	82,302
		Provide telecommunication services to Government and humanitarian and development partners to efficiently and timely support their assistance interventions.	1,665,845	188,584	0	188,584	158,306	30,278
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			13,689,640	8,478,655	0	8,478,655	6,907,240	1,571,415
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,084,445	0	2,084,445	0	2,084,445
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,084,445	0	2,084,445	0	2,084,445
Total Direct Operational Cost			233,671,362	190,518,995	0	190,518,995	140,949,855	49,569,141
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,137,796	12,911,996	0	12,911,996	9,753,192	3,158,804
Total Direct Costs			245,809,158	203,430,991	0	203,430,991	150,703,047	52,727,944
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			15,939,781	9,818,655		9,818,655	9,818,655	0
Grand Total			261,748,939	213,249,646	0	213,249,646	160,521,702	52,727,944

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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