

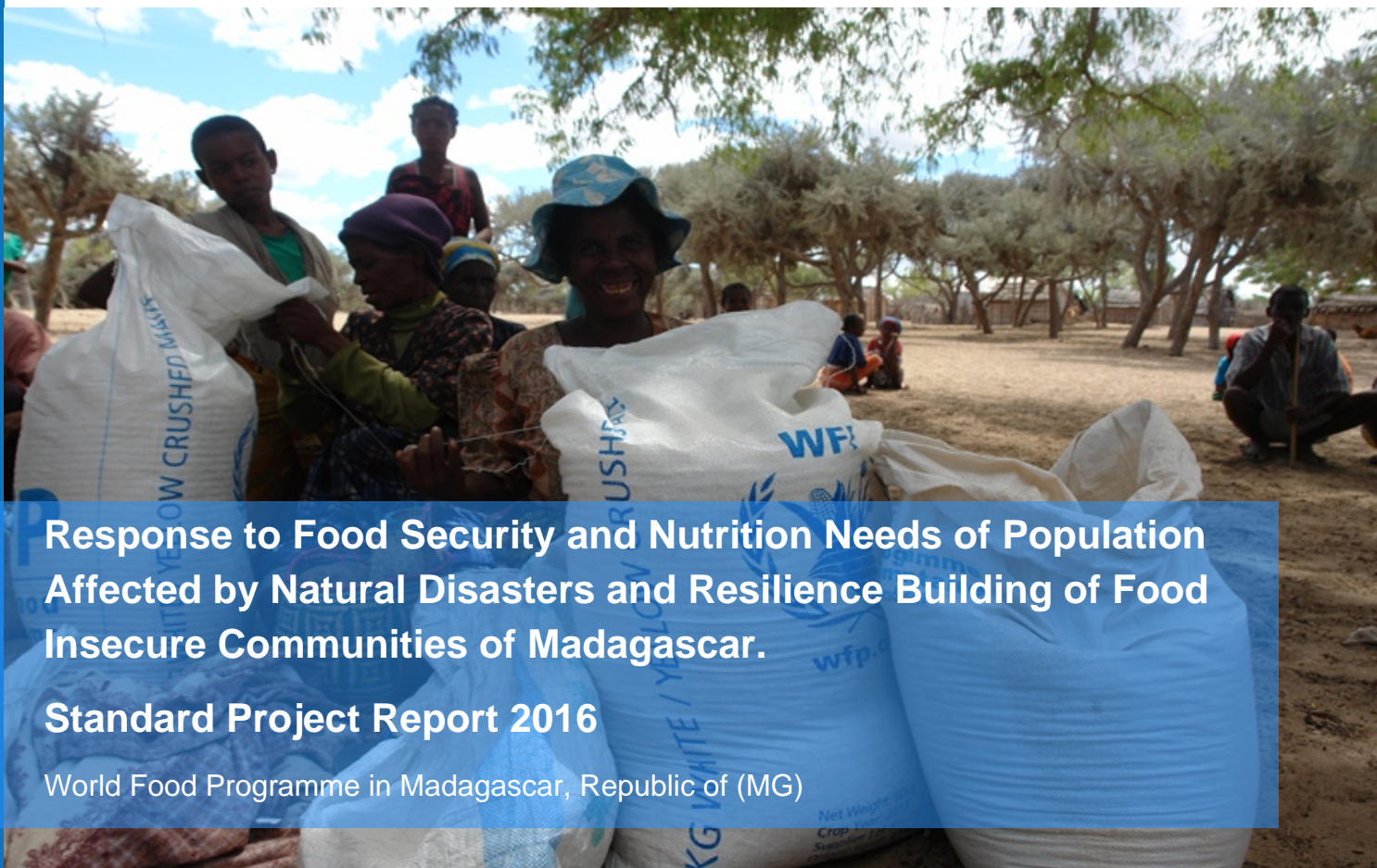
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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Response to Food Security and Nutrition Needs of Population Affected by Natural Disasters and Resilience Building of Food Insecure Communities of Madagascar.**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Madagascar, Republic of (MG)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Madagascar is a low-income country located in the Indian Ocean, which faces significant challenges in terms of development and addressing the food security needs of its people, around 80 percent of its 23 million population live below the international poverty line (World Bank 2012, a threshold of USD 1,90). Madagascar has experienced a rise in absolute poverty, limited economic growth, political instability and natural disasters which have negatively affected the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. It is estimated that 78 percent of Madagascar's population live in rural settings. Despite efforts made by the authorities and other actors present in the country, Madagascar ranks 154th out of 187 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index.

In addition to profound structural issues and political instability the Government's institutional capacities, economic growth and the overall socio-economic development of the country has also been affected. Several years of consecutive crises has reduced the populations' access to basic quality social services, such as education and healthcare, undermining their ability to cope with and recover from shocks.

According to the 2016 Global Hunger Index, Madagascar has a score of 35.4 and its food and nutrition situation is classified as "alarming" as the country ranks 5th on the list of the most food insecure countries. While the southern regions suffer from recurrent droughts, particularly aggravated in 2016 by the global El Niño climatic event, the eastern coastal areas suffer from cyclones and flooding. Due to three consecutive years of failed harvests as a result of drought, the food security situation in southern Madagascar significantly deteriorated in 2016. According to the projections of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification for October and November 2016, over 1.4 million people were estimated to be food insecure, representing more than 80 percent of the population living in the

drought affected areas.

While the National Development Strategy 2014-2015 was elaborated by the new government in 2014, governance issues continue to create obstacles to increase investments in the private sector and international aid. During the Madagascar Donors and Investors Conference which was held in December 2016 in Paris, USD 6.4 billion was announced in support of the country's development. However, financial partners expect increased engagement and concrete actions on behalf of the government.

Madagascar figures among the ten countries in the world which are most vulnerable to natural disasters such as droughts, cyclones, and floods. A quarter of the country's population, or some five million people, live in highly disaster-prone areas. Due to their adverse impacts on agriculture and livelihoods of rural populations, these natural hazards are a major threat to food security. Climate change, deforestation and poor land management exacerbate these risks and further increase household vulnerability to shocks and related food insecurity and malnutrition.

In rural Madagascar, livelihoods rely on subsistence agriculture, fragile pasture lands, timber and fuelwood, and small scale fisheries. Nevertheless, these smallholder producers are rarely connected to markets, which reduces their opportunities for income generation. The impact of the El Niño climatic phenomenon on rain-fed agriculture has been particularly severe in the southern regions of Madagascar. The main harvest of May-June 2016 largely failed, with up to 90 percent crop loss, depriving households of food stocks, roughly one month after the harvest period and the lean season began as early as June 2016 (compared to October during a normal year) after a third consecutive year of below average food production in the region.

Staple food prices increased rapidly, negatively affecting the purchasing power of households, in a context of high poverty levels, limited employment opportunities and degraded infrastructure. A significant proportion of the population living in drought-affected areas suffer from serious macro and micro-nutrient deficiency due to prolonged inadequate nutritional intake. In these areas, families adopted negative coping strategies such as selling household productive assets including livestock and land, consuming seed stocks, prioritizing food expenditures over other basic needs (in particular health) and migrating.

Madagascar has the fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the world, with almost half of children under five years of age affected (47 percent). The average national global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 8 percent, while anaemia affects 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years and 50 percent of children under five years of age. The closure of a significant number of primary health-care centres during the protracted political crisis, coupled with insufficiently qualified healthcare staff, has caused a decrease in health service attendance, raising concerns about maternal and child health. Child and maternal mortality remain high at 56 per 1,000 and 440 per 100,000 respectively and an estimated 60,000 individuals develop Tuberculosis (TB) every year.

The education sector in Madagascar experienced deteriorated socio-economic conditions, with poor indicators and declining trends observed over the past years. Net enrolment in primary education decreased sharply from 96 percent in 2006 to 69 percent in 2012. Enrolment rates were significantly lower in the southern regions of the country (53 percent in Atsimo Andrefana, 42 percent in Anosy and 40 percent in Androy). The political crisis negatively affected disposable income, especially among the underprivileged population in urban areas, resulting in increased school drop-outs for boys and girls, and forcing families into adopting negative coping mechanisms such as the abandonment of children, child labour and sex work.

Madagascar featured among the countries that were not able to meet any of the targets set for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the elaboration of the National Development Plan 2015-2019 reflects the Government's willingness to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and head towards and inclusive and sustainable growth profiting the entire population.

Current contextual risks include political instability, adverse climatic conditions, and natural disasters, as well as the limited capacity of public institutions, insecurity, and corruption.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP's programmes in Madagascar are aligned with the Government's National Development Plan (2015-2019), which focuses on three main areas:

- improving governance;
- fostering economic recovery and;
- expanding access to basic social services.

The WFP Country Strategy (2015-2019), which forms the basis of WFP operational projects in Madagascar, aims to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 and has been formulated in close alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2015–2019). The Country Strategy strongly focuses



on technical assistance to the government and capacity development to ensure the sustainability of interventions and supporting fragile state institutions during their transition towards development.

In this regard, WFP established different strategic partnerships with key national ministries and institutions to support the elaboration of national plans and policies, the evaluation of existing capabilities, and the strengthening of operational capacities of public institutions, especially in the areas of school feeding and nutrition.

With the technical assistance of WFP, the Ministry of Education (MoE) developed a national school feeding policy which was endorsed by the Government in September 2016. WFP and the MoE have agreed to proceed with the joint implementation and monitoring of the school feeding programme, and continued technical support to ensure a progressive transition to national ownership. In 2016, in close collaboration with the MoE, WFP initiated the development of a capacity-strengthening plan to progressively hand over the monitoring of the school feeding programme to the decentralized services of the MoE. The direct implementation of the school feeding programme by the MoE in the capital Antananarivo and the launching of a Home-Grown School Feeding Model in 80 schools of southern Madagascar planned during the first months of 2017, are concrete steps which are being taken in this direction.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Nutrition Office (ONN), for the development of a national stunting prevention approach, through a pilot project called the Miaro demonstration model or through the national food-by-prescription protocol for TB and HIV patients suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, both feeding into the next national nutrition action plan (2017–2020). The partnership with the ONN also focused on the strengthening of capacities for its operational branch, the National Programme for Community Nutrition (PNNC), particularly in the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

In 2016, WFP closely collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in the framework of the Purchase for Progress component. Capacity development sessions including training and workshops were organized in addition to coordination meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, IFAD and NGOs from five regions in Madagascar in order to develop new partnerships and design a joint action plan to support smallholder farmer organizations. Capacity development initiatives aimed at enabling smallholder farmers to increase the quantity and quality of their yields, reduce post-harvest losses and improve the storage, transport, and handling of their crops. A task force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture was created to monitor the implementation of this action plan. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WFP and two regional directorates of trade to ensure food control for WFP local procurement. This control system will support the Government in the implementation of the Home Grown School Feeding model.

Furthermore, strategic partnerships with other UN agencies, and particularly FAO, were consolidated and expanded throughout the year. The successive partnership between WFP, FAO and IFAD in the framework of “Integrated Actions in Nutrition and Food” (AINA) project was recognized as the winner of the 2016 United Nations Rome-based Agencies (RBA) Award of Excellence for country-level collaboration. In the context of the emergency response to the El Niño-induced drought, WFP and FAO further collaborated by jointly planning to reduce food consumption gaps and rebuild livelihoods of affected households, through complementary activities, which combine agricultural and livelihood support provided by FAO with WFP's food assistance and nutrition interventions.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has aligned operational with the National Development Plan and supports sectoral national strategies and policies, WFP is responsible for implementing two main complementary set of programmes:

- A development-oriented Country Programme and;
- a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation.

While the Country Programme targeted the root causes of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, the Relief and Recovery Operation focused on emergency assistance following natural disasters or climatic shocks, recovery and resilience building, as well as disaster prevention and mitigation.

**Country programme: CP 200733 (2015-2018), approved budget USD 69 million** has three main components and objectives: i) support to the national school feeding programme by providing micronutrient-fortified hot meals for primary school children; implementation of the essential package of activities, and technical assistance for the government; ii) improve nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups by strengthening national operational capacities for stunting prevention, prevention, and treatment of acute malnutrition interventions, as well as for the food-by-prescription programme for tuberculosis (TB) and HIV patients suffering from moderate acute malnutrition; and iii) increase access to markets for smallholder farmers through technical assistance, support for value-chain development and improved market information.

**Relief Operations: PRRO 200735 (2015-2017), approved budget USD 30 million, Budget revision 2 USD 112 million** focused on three main objectives (i) respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs and protect livelihoods of populations affected by natural disasters (relief and early recovery component); (ii) strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable men and women in food insecure communities facing recurrent shocks in the south-western, southern and south-eastern regions (resilience component); and (iii) enhance capacities of the government, cooperating partners and communities to prepare for, monitor, detect and respond to emergencies.

WFP assistance supports the Government to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with a particular focus on SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development as well as the Zero Hunger Challenge framework.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Given the deterioration of the food security situation due to El Niño induced drought in the southern regions of Madagascar and in order to respond to the basic food needs of disaster-affected populations, WFP conducted a budget revision in November 2016, with the aim of increasing the scale of relief operations in the region. The operation was scaled-up towards the end of 2016 and resources mobilized by WFP allowed for the distribution of half rations of unconditional food and cash. The non-earmarking of contributions received from some donors, allowed WFP to adjust its assistance to better meet the needs of vulnerable communities and to expand cash-based activities where markets were functioning and accessible.

Due to the regional context of the El Niño induced drought and despite the significant support from donors to the drought emergency response, WFP faced difficulties in mobilizing resources for the Country Programme. As a result, the Purchase for Progress and nutrition (stunting prevention) components remained under-funded in 2016. Despite fewer resources for the Country Programme, measures were taken to mitigate the negative effects of low funding levels on the objectives of the Country Programme. One of these measures included the prioritization of resources for the school feeding programme to provide continuous and uninterrupted food assistance to children during the entire school year. School meals constituted a safety net for vulnerable households and a complementary activity to the emergency response.

The Government supported WFP's activities by providing resources for the school feeding activity through the Global Partnership for Education window, as well as funding for the treatment of acute malnutrition activity. Furthermore, the Government contributed through the exemption of custom clearance taxes on food commodities imported by WFP.

WFP will continue its advocacy efforts on mobilizing multi-year contributions, such as the one received for the school feeding programme, allowing for more predictability and facilitating the establishment of long-term partnerships and capacity development initiatives. Given the extent of needs and existing capacity gaps, multi-year funding is expected to contribute to achieving sustainable outcomes and greater value for money.

## Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP was able to proactively respond to the drought emergency in southern Madagascar which emerged as a result of three consecutive years of failed harvests and further aggravated by the El Niño climatic event. Through the significant scale-up of lifesaving unconditional food and cash-based assistance, WFP was able to meet the basic food needs of severely food insecure and drought-affected populations. Given the alarming rates of malnutrition in drought-affected areas, WFP also expanded both its Moderate Acute Malnutrition preventive and curative components, to address the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups such as young children and pregnant and lactating women. As well, WFP's school feeding programme provided a safety net to vulnerable food insecure households, in the form of daily hot meals for schoolchildren. These achievements at country level were reached despite a challenging logistical and operational context.

Throughout the year, WFP continued to support the Government through technical assistance for the development and strengthening of national policies, such as the School Meals National Policy which was adopted in September 2016, paving the way for a progressive transition to the national ownership of the WFP supported school meals programme. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the National Programme for Community Nutrition branch of the National Nutrition Office (ONN) to plan, coordinate and implement Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment programme at their community nutrition sites.

Under the nutrition component, WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government and nutrition stakeholders through the Cost of the Hunger study, an analysis of context-specific determinants of undernutrition to assess households' access to nutrients. This analysis enabled a better national understanding of the challenges households face in meeting nutrient requirements.

WFP in collaboration with UNICEF also provided support to the Government for the Cost of Hunger (CoHA) study, which estimated that Madagascar is losing the equivalent of 15 percent of its GDP due to child undernutrition. This study was coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office and involved the ONN and 12 ministries and national institutions. The results were launched by the UN secretary General Ban Ki Moon in May and the reports were officially handed to the Prime Minister in December 2016. The main findings of the study will contribute to

strengthening government advocacy for nutrition as they show that investments in eradicating malnutrition and hunger are necessary to reduce poverty and economic losses.

As part of the nutrition component, WFP continuously provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to build capacities for a national Food by Prescription (FbP) programme. The Minister of Health endorsed the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition in tuberculosis and HIV patients in September 2015. WFP continued to strengthen the ONN and the Ministry of Health capacities, by providing equipment and training needed for the prevention, screening and treatment of malnutrition. In 2017, WFP is planning to support the Government to implement the FbP approach in eight treatment centres for 2,200 people living with tuberculosis in order to test, evaluate, analyze the cost and benefits and generate learning to improve the model.

Smallholder farmers were also assisted with the aim of improving their access to markets in Madagascar, increasing productivity levels, strengthening capacities for commercialization, supporting the value-chain development and improving market information. The capacity development of smallholder farmers in these domains aimed at enhancing their food security, nutritional status, and income, thereby contributing to their economic empowerment. Smallholder farmers were also assisted to improve their capacity to engage in formal agricultural trade.

Throughout 2016, the country office applied innovative tools such as SCOPE, an electronic platform for the registration of beneficiaries that aims to establish a comprehensive and effective beneficiary management system and avoid the duplication of assistance.



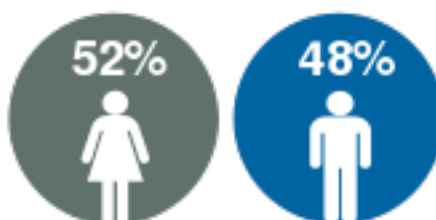
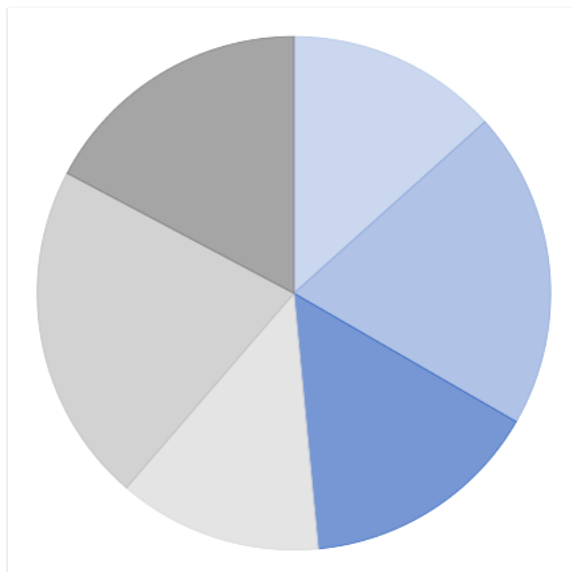
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	175,115	168,250	343,365
Children (5-18 years)	261,945	281,048	542,993
Adults (18 years plus)	198,536	226,075	424,611
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>635,596</b>	<b>675,373</b>	<b>1,310,969</b>



Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,807	357	959	381	7	6,510
Single Country PRRO	13,592	396	1,946	140	-	16,075
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>18,399</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22,584</b>



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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	4,012,606	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>4,012,606</b>	-	-

## Supply Chain

WFP Madagascar has four major warehouses located in Toamasina, Toliara, Ampanihy, and Amboasary, comprising a total capacity of around 10,000 mt. There are an additional two smaller warehouses in the antennas of Bekily and Tsihombe, which are almost exclusively used as direct handover points for partners in the respective areas.

The main port of Madagascar, Toamasina, located on the eastern coastline, was not considered a strategic point of entry for the import of WFP food commodities in 2016 as it is far from the intervention zones mostly concentrated in southern parts of the country. The preferred ports of entry were those of the southern coastal cities of Toliara and Fort Dauphin, with the main WFP warehouses in relatively close proximity - the disadvantage of using these ports are that they are less frequented by international shipping lines and thus, lead times are longer and discharge capacities are lower.

The major challenge for supply chain operations, in particular during the Level 3 emergency in the second half of 2016, has been the low commercial transport capacities in the south. Due to difficult road conditions and underdeveloped market activity, the pool of available transporters in WFP's main zones of intervention was very limited. Although an extensive review of transport capacities was completed prior to the onset of the emergency, deliveries between warehouses and implementing partners were hampered by the lack of available transport capacity during the peak of the emergency.

In addition, WFP traditionally faces long commodity lead times for international procurement, which usually takes more than 4 months from contribution confirmation to commodity receipt in the country. The long lead time linked to international procurement renders short-term augmentation of interventions and the coverage of immediate pipeline breaks extremely difficult in Madagascar.

Despite these difficulties, WFP was able to deliver 17,822 mt in 2016 to partners under the WFP's school feeding programme provided an extra safety net, in the form of daily hot meals for schoolchildren under the Protected Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which is more than double the quantity delivered under the same project in 2015.

In 2016, WFP significantly increased the quantity of food procured from local markets, with a total of 8,577 mt of commodities sourced locally (main commodities were composed of rice, maize, and pulses). Local procurement was the preferred means of procurement for WFP, taking into consideration the limitations of the local market and commodity type availability. The usual lead time for local procurement was estimated at 4-6 weeks from contribution to commodity receipt, a significant advantage over international procurement. In the realm of local food procurement and capacity development, WFP continued to provide support to smallholder farmer organizations one of the components of its Country Programme. Post-delivery commodity losses in 2016 were held at a minimum and were recovered from either transporters or cooperating partners.

WFP and the National Disaster Management Office (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes – BNGRC) co-lead the Logistics Sector Working Group in the country, which is a forum for information exchange and coordination, especially in the preparation of the cyclone season. Madagascar has been identified as a high-risk country in terms of proneness to natural disasters by the Global Logistics Cluster and is consequently part of a pilot project aimed at increasing Disaster Preparedness of the national supply chain.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,049	-	1,049
Corn Soya Blend	-	503	503
Maize	1,783	8,349	10,132
Micronutrition Powder	-	4	4
Peas	435	-	435
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	132	70	202
Rice	5,177	3,673	8,850
Split Peas	-	1,062	1,062
Vegetable Oil	-	276	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>13,937</b>	<b>22,514</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	506
Peas	391
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	103
Rice	2,173
Vegetable Oil	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,574</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) conducted in 2016 included both strategic and operational level recommendations. The strategic recommendations of the evaluation supported a combination of food assistance for resilience building activities with seasonal transfers to assist the most vulnerable during the lean season, elaboration of a resilience strategy, and an enhancement of the integration of nutrition activities with other components.

Operational recommendations focused on the strengthening of the monitoring of nutrition activities and capacity building of nutrition partners on monitoring, conducting capitalisation exercises on beneficiary targeting methods, the creation of a beneficiary feedback system and the carrying out assessments on the national potential for local purchases in order to improve the effectiveness of the operations.

WFP Madagascar has taken steps to integrate the recommendations of the evaluation in the formulation of the Interim/Country Strategic Plan (I/CSP) which is part of the Integrated Roadmap process of WFP. WFP intends to integrate both seasonal conditional and/or unconditional transfers in resilience building activities during the formulation of the CSP formulation. Other elements include access to water and water management, livelihoods diversification, food diversification, income generation, agriculture adaptation to climate variability, intensification and diversification and access to markets,

Although in 2016 WFP emphasized its efforts on the drought emergency response to affected populations through a combination of food and cash-based transfers (CBT) during the lean season, the development of a resilience strategy is one of the Country Office's primary objectives. Throughout the year, considerable efforts were made to integrate nutrition activities with other stakeholders, which are reflected in the implementation of the Miaro project highlighted in the Country Programme 200733.

At an operation level, WFP is progressively strengthening the capacities of staff members from the National Nutrition Office (ONN) and its provincial branch to improve the monitoring of nutrition activities. However, as resources are allocated to the partner at the central level, it has been observed that in some situations, the transfer of financial resources from the centre to the branches is not effective. Concrete steps have also been taken to strengthen beneficiary targeting methods and the creation of a beneficiary feedback mechanisms, in addition to existing community-level complaint committees.

WFP proceeded with expanding the CBT modality for relief food assistance given the flexibility and advantages the modality presents in terms of timeliness, relevance and also its potential to stimulate local markets and production. WFP worked with a service provider responsible for transferring beneficiary entitlements using mobile phones. There were several challenges identified in the implementation of the modality with the vendor, including an insufficient amount of cash at distribution points which caused long waiting times for beneficiaries, not all beneficiaries possessing mobile phones for the insertion of SIM cards and cases of blocked cards.

The roll out of SCOPE, WFP's newly established beneficiary and transfer management platform, was also introduced in 2016. This new platform will enable the management of beneficiary information as well as supporting WFP's distribution cycle from beginning to end. The platform allows for beneficiary registration, creation of distribution lists, payment lists, and distribution reporting. The food assistance through e-vouchers (small cards containing beneficiary biometric data and beneficiary entitlement) programme will be launched in 2017.

Following the droughts affecting the 2015 and 2016 cropping season, ad hoc emergency food security and nutrition assessments were carried out to assess the extent of the assistance requirements and to enable geographical targeting. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was conducted in September to October 2016 by the multi-sectoral IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), which was coordinated by the National Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Committee (NVAC) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Over forty experts from national institutions, UN Agencies, as well as international NGOs participated in the analysis. In order to facilitate the activation of an early response to this type of emergency in the future, the institutionalization of a new early warning system within the National Disaster Management Office (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes) recommended by the humanitarian community. However, due to funding constraints, this initiative did not materialise in 2016, however, is planned for 2017.

Processes such as the Cost of Hunger study and Fill the Nutrient Gap were important opportunities for the Government to advocate for resources in nutrition and discuss policy and programme content when aiming to increase nutrient intake. These tools emphasized the need for multi-sectoral collaboration to improve nutrition outcomes. In particular the development of joint approaches with social protection and agriculture sectors as important barriers to adequate nutrient intake due to the generalized poverty context and insufficient availability of cheap nutrient-dense foods.

The efforts of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platforms are to be pursued including joint advocacy and multi-sectoral strategies, to support the priorities of the government in the area of nutrition. Leveraging the discussion on nutrition by engaging the Prime Minister's Office in the Cost of Hunger process was found to be effective to maintain nutrition high on the political agenda.

A joint and participatory review of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) component was held in April 2016 to lead discussions on achievements and results. As part of this review, the effectiveness and quality of interventions, the adequacy of the support provided to the farmers' organizations, the handover strategy, institutional and organizational development as well as constraints which affect the program were thoroughly analyzed. The review also emphasized the need to reinforce the existing platform for better coordination and information-sharing and simplification of the purchasing process.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In 2016, an already precarious food security and nutrition situation continued to deteriorate in the southern districts of Madagascar following three consecutive years of poor crop production and climatic shocks, WFP conducted a budget revision in November 2016 to scale up the relief component of the protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200735 during the extended lean season.

As a result, early recovery activities shifted to unconditional food assistance and the planned long-term resilience activities were postponed to a later stage. The blanket supplementary feeding programme was also extended in drought affected areas to forestall the deterioration of the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age. Due to the increasing levels of acute malnutrition measured through exhaustive screenings, the scale of the MAM treatment activity was also expanded to provide an adequate response to the situation.

WFP operations were structured around three main objectives:

1. To respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs and protect livelihoods of populations affected by natural disasters (relief and early recovery components).
2. To enhance the capacities of the government, cooperating partners and communities to prepare for, monitor, detect and respond to emergencies.
3. To strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable women and men living in food insecure communities facing recurrent shocks in the south-western, southern and south-eastern regions (resilience component).

As part of the relief component (SO1), activities included:

- General Food Distributions (GFD) and/or unconditional cash-based transfers during the lean season, followed by early recovery Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), through food or cash transfers, aimed at restoring critical assets.
- The relief component also includes a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for the prevention of acute malnutrition and a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), in the event of a nutritional emergency.

The relief component of the operation aimed to stabilize or reduce undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women; and to stabilize or improve the food security of targeted households.

Under the resilience component (SO3), Food Assistance for Assets activities was implemented through seasonal and community-based participatory planning following WFP's three-pronged approach (Integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning), which enables strong gender analysis and gender sensitive programming.

WFP's activities were mainly concentrated in the southern and south-eastern regions, prone to frequent natural disasters and higher rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,710,020
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	36,437,330
Direct Support Costs	11,282,863
Food and Related Costs	54,428,605
Indirect Support Costs	7,340,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,198,935</b>



## Project Activities

**SO 1, Relief Component i:** Based on the seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) and the 23 Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) sessions conducted in 2015, early recovery and resilience-building activities, through Food Assistance for Assets, were implemented in selected southern and south-eastern communes identified as extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and food insecurity despite the Government not declaring an emergency.

Food Assistance for Assets activities carried out in the first part of the year assisted households affected by drought restore their critical assets while ensuring an appropriate food consumption profile. FFA activities aimed to improve natural resource management, intensify and diversify sources of livelihoods, and supported income-generating activities.

Given the rapid deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation following important crop losses during the 2016 harvest and the consequent early start of the lean season in June, and in accordance with the National Drought Response Plan, WFP shifted its relief assistance with an emphasis on lifesaving activities for the rest of the year. Considering the exhaustion of livelihoods and extreme crisis coping strategies adopted at the household and community levels, unconditional food assistance, through a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT), was prioritized for targeted households.

The findings of the Integrated Food Security Classification (projections for October 2016 to January 2017) and the July Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) data, particularly guided WFP in prioritizing geographical zones with the highest needs, districts classified as Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 4 "emergency" and IPC 3 "crises" phases. Communities demonstrating the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition rates were selected and prioritized for assistance.

In collaboration with FAO, and WFP's unconditional food assistance was accompanied by seed distributions. This complementary assistance provided by both WFP and FAO aimed at helping households to prepare for next cropping season.

The food assistance component, through cash-based transfers, significantly increased in 2016 following the completion of two market assessments (from 32,250 beneficiaries in 2015 to 52,976 beneficiaries at the end of 2016). This modality was prioritized only when feasible and appropriate, taking into account factors such as market functionality, accessibility, technical feasibility, security constraints, needs of specific groups and beneficiaries preferences.

The current cash delivery mechanism, through cash accounts on mobile phones, has however shown its limitations in some areas with poor network coverage and insufficient cash availability at cash points.

In 2016, WFP utilized innovative tools, such as the SCOPE platform, to identify, safely register and assist beneficiaries while enhancing information and database management. The system was used to capture demographic, geographic and biometric data of each head of household. In addition, WFP started the registration of CBT beneficiaries on the SCOPE platform in July 2016, the entire registration process is expected to be completed by the end of 2017.

Despite gains made to the number of targeted people reached, relief operations were hampered by limited funding, the delayed arrival of commodities, an insufficient number of reliable transporters, deteriorating roads due to heavy rains and the limited capacity of some cooperating partners.

**Relief component ii:** In order to complement the GFD, blanket supplementary feeding was provided to 31,577 children aged 6-23 months and to 3,666 pregnant and lactating women with infants from 0 to 6 months old, to ensure the adequate coverage of the specific nutritional needs of vulnerable groups and prevent acute malnutrition. The daily ration was composed of 50g of Plumpy Doz for children under two, and 200g of flour enriched with vitamins and micronutrients, for pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

The detection and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were performed at community nutrition sites through the National Community-based Nutrition Programme (PNNC – Programme National de Nutrition Communautaire). Children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to nutritional recovery centres, managed by the Ministry of Health (with UNICEF support).

As per the national protocol for the management of malnutrition, 35,083 children from 6 to 59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition received a daily ration of 92g of Plumpy Sup. Furthermore, families with children undergoing MAM treatment received family food rations to avoid intra-household sharing of the distributed specialized nutritious foods. Daily family rations were composed of 2kg of rice and 300g of pulses, for 15 days per month.

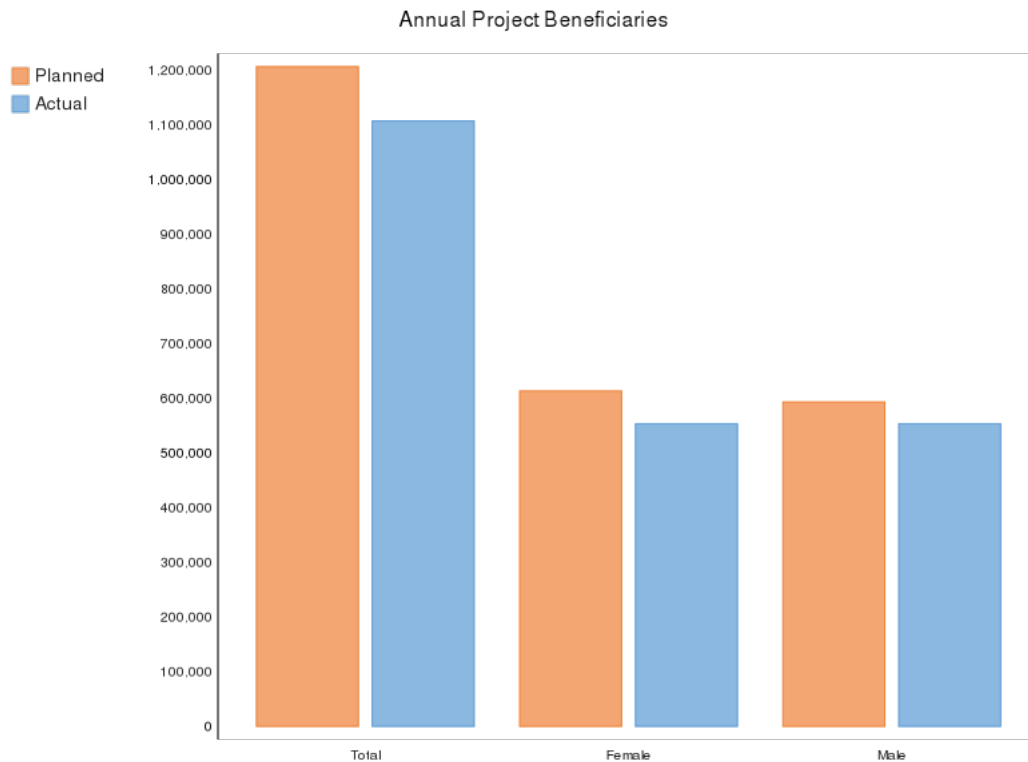
In 2016, WFP continued to support ONN in the roll-out of MAM treatment in 528 new PNNC nutrition community sites and training of 528 nutrition community workers on MAM screening, nutrition counseling and monitoring of the nutritional status of children and PLW.

**Under Strategic Objective 2:** WFP worked in close coordination with UN OCHA and other UN agencies to provide technical and logistical support to the National Risk and Disaster Management office (Bureau National de Gestion de Risques et des Catastrophes - BNGRC) by organizing a national consultation workshop addressing the recurring problems related to the southern region of Madagascar that led to the adoption of a National Humanitarian Drought Response Plan (NHDRP) for the South in March and updated in October 2016.

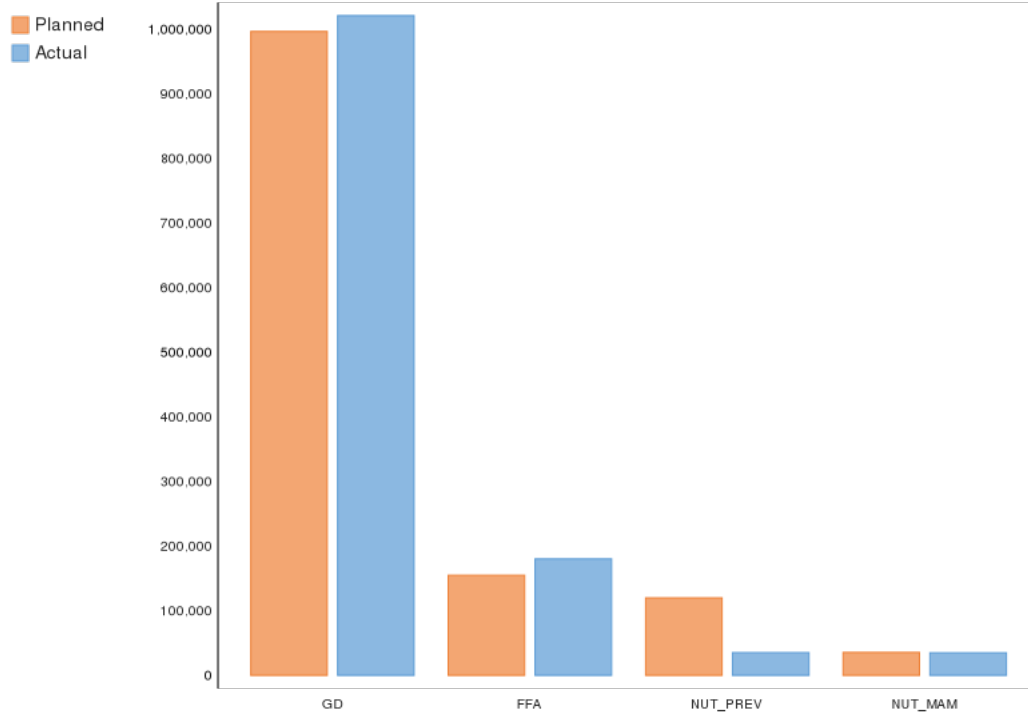
The National Contingency Plan (NCP) for floods and cyclones was updated and an operational crisis management centre was set up in Antananarivo, with WFP technical assistance. WFP also took the necessary steps to preposition food assistance in key locations prone to floods and cyclones

**Strategic Objective 3:** To strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable women and men living in food insecure communities WFP implemented FFA activities in the districts of Amboassary (Anosy region), Farafangana and Vangaindrano (Atsimo Atsinanana region), in order to increase cultivated areas through irrigation channel construction/rehabilitation and watershed protection as well as improve physical access to food and markets by rural roads construction/rehabilitation. The activities reached 13,500 participants. The distributed commodities have been purchased locally by smallholders farmers supported by WFP.

A cash for training project, targeting 3,500 vulnerable, unemployed and food insecure youth in the drought-affected Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions as well as the urban and suburban areas of Antananarivo affected by the floods in 2015. It was implemented from January to April 2016 (for a total of 17,500 beneficiaries) and carried out in close collaboration with 27 professional educational centres.

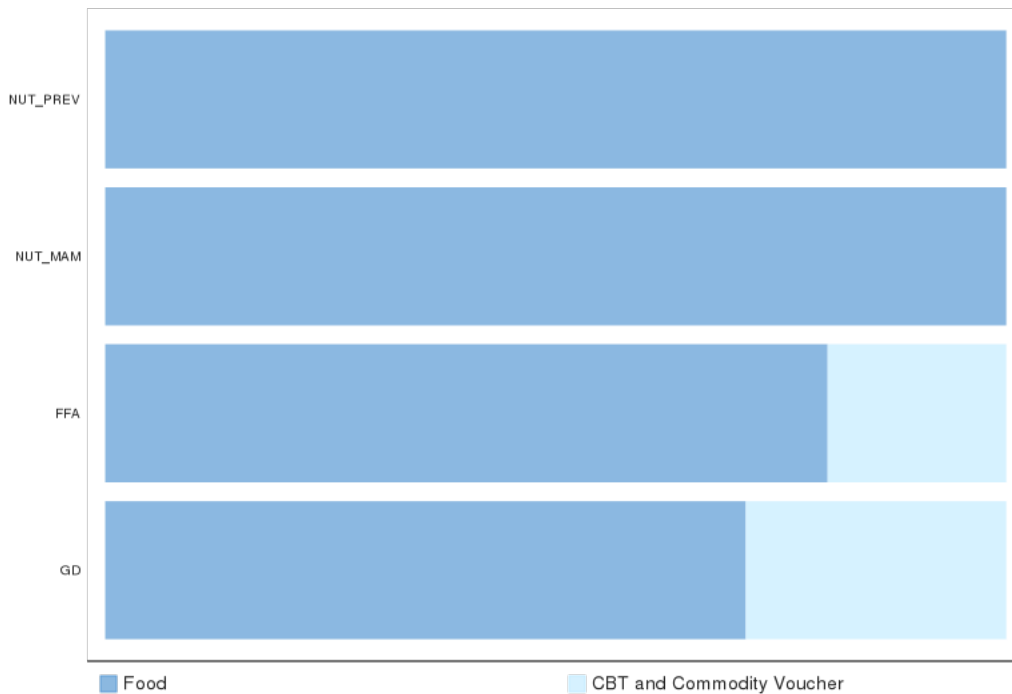


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	319	-
Canned Pulses	-	18	-
Corn Soya Blend	948	22	2.3%
High Energy Biscuits	9	-	-
Maize	3,240	6,443	198.8%
Maize Meal	-	1,330	-
Peas	-	307	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	638	118	18.5%
Rice	30,619	4,996	16.3%
Sorghum/Millet	-	825	-
Split Lentils	-	45	-
Split Peas	5,079	1,259	24.8%
Vegetable Oil	2,495	396	15.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,028</b>	<b>16,075</b>	<b>37.4%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	10,080,000	4,012,606	39.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,080,000</b>	<b>4,012,606</b>	<b>39.8%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP closely collaborated with 30 local NGOs, 3 international NGOs, and 7 UN agencies for the implementation of relief food assistance, food assistance for assets and nutrition activities. In view of diversifying its partnerships, new partners were contracted in 2016, such as the University of Ambovombe through CURA (Centre Universitaire de la Region de l'Androy).

WFP's cooperating partners contributed to the targeting process of beneficiaries, managed distributions and provided technical assistance during the implementation of projects. Cooperating partners were selected on the basis of their experience and effective presence in the field. Customized training on resilience building through the three-pronged approach (3PA), FFA projects design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as gender and protection related issues, were organized to strengthen cooperating partners and WFP staff, as well as technical decentralized services capacities.

In some districts where Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities was implemented, beneficiaries received complementary assistance through access to agricultural fairs provided by CRS, or ADRA seed distributions. During the emergency phase, FAO's interventions such as agricultural and livelihood support, provision of seeds, planting

materials and tools, animal feed and deworming treatments for livestock complemented WFP's food distributions. The geographical areas of intervention, the size of the assisted households and the composition of the food basket were harmonized with the other humanitarian actors present in the field, such as CARE or ADRA.

The Government provided technical decentralized assistance in specialized areas including rural engineering, public works, agriculture as well as livestock and forestry sectors, were also thoroughly involved in FFA activities. It was observed that the technical services at the Government level do not have a full range of resources and expertise, which did impact the quality and level of assistance they were able to provide to the communities and cooperating partners.

Under the coordination of BNGRC and humanitarian actors, WFP contributed to an in-depth food security assessment in drought affected areas in February 2016 in order to establish emergency response plan and mobilize resources.

In July 2016, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO conducted a Crop and Food Security Assessment. In October, WFP and FAO provided technical and advisory support to the National Disaster Management Office (BNGRC), for the roll-out of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and the IPC Acute Malnutrition exercises for the first time in the country. The results of these assessments guided the updating of the National Drought Response Plan.

The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, and the Nutrition Cluster led by UNICEF ensured that interventions of different actors in the south were coordinated and complementary. A nutrition sub-cluster was established at the regional level in Ambovombe and the Food Security sub-cluster was strengthened.

With regards to nutrition, WFP's partnership with the National Nutrition Office (ONN) focused on the provision of specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and the strengthening of nutrition community workers in PNNC sites.

Children identified as undernourished were referred to nutrition community sites, supported by WFP, following mass screenings and monitoring of children's nutritional status undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the ONN with the support of the UNICEF.

WFP's food assistance, through the cash modality, was closely coordinated with the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, who launched a social safety net programme using cash-based transfers as a modality, through the Intervention Fund for Development (FID - Fonds d'Intervention pour le Developpement) and the National Office for Nutrition (ONN – Office National de la Nutrition), helping the most vulnerable and poorest for a period of three years. WFP provided emergency food assistance through CBT during the lean season, the FID programme constitutes a social safety net aimed at reducing poverty by supporting the poorest groups with a long-term approach.

## Performance Monitoring

WFP uses a results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) approach with regular data collection on output/outcome indicators and a participatory learning process. The M&E plan comprises a baseline survey to inform indicators status at the start of the project, annual reviews and a final evaluation to underline best practices, lessons learned and challenges.

A Beneficiary Contact Monitoring methodology was applied to data collection, which captured cross-cutting indicators related to gender/protection. The output indicators were jointly monitored by food aid monitors and cooperating partners and tracked on a monthly basis through standardized reports. WFP and cooperating partners' staff were trained to ensure the appropriate use of M&E tools and improved M&E capacities at field level. A distribution monitoring exercise was also conducted.

Outcome indicators data related to food security and other information related to the beneficiary/non-beneficiary level of satisfaction regarding WFP's food assistance were collected through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and a Community and Household Surveillance Survey (CHS). Nutrition outcome indicators were collected through an outsourced monitoring exercise. It consisted of sampled households PDM coupled with a secondary data analysis.

With the substantial scaling-up of the PRRO activities, M&E staff capacity was strengthened with the recruitment of an M&E assistant officer based in Ambovombe and Food Aid Monitors in WFP sub-offices and antennas in the field. The M&E management tools were adapted accordingly to ensure smooth and regular data flow from the field to the country office. Real-time data collection was used to reduce the time spent sending reports from cooperating partners to WFP country office level. New technology was introduced for real-time output contact monitoring, such



as the digitization of a harmonized questionnaire by using Android tablet and mobile device data transmission.

The country office plans to roll out a platform for data visualization called ONA where all data collected can be aggregated and reviewed, allowing a rapid understanding of survey and outcome results through maps and graphs. New on-site monitoring tools were also developed to ensure the quality of the activity implementation according to WFP standards to help in decision making when conducting monitoring.

An operation evaluation of PRRO 200735 (2015-2017), commissioned by the WFP Evaluation Office, was conducted at the end of 2016. The results and recommendations of this evaluation will be available in 2017.

The Country Office M&E is compliant with the M&E Normative framework, including the standard operating procedures, the minimum monitoring requirements (MMR) and the Strategic Results Framework. Recommended improvements regarding process monitoring included the development of a harmonized field monitoring plan covering all WFP activities and the need to conduct systematized process monitoring on a regular basis. It was also recommended that the data management flow system starting from the field towards the country office should be strengthened.

## Results/Outcomes

Under Strategic Objective 1 (SO1), in response to the drought emergency in the South, indicators collected through the Community Household Surveys (CHS), complemented the findings of the December Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) reports which showed some improvement of the food security situation in comparison to October 2016 IPC classification exercise results.

Trends showed a decrease in the percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) and an increase in the percentage of households with a borderline FCS were observed. Food consumption score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food access based on the food groups that households consumed in the past seven days prior to the interviews.

While an overall improvement was observed due to lifesaving assistance provided in the last months of the year, some indicators confirmed the deterioration of the food insecurity situation in the south compared to 2015, due to the intensification and the extension of the lean season.

The target value for unconditional food distributions which was implemented in October 2016, was not reached despite a slight improvement observed in the percentage of households with a poor Food Consumption Score which decreased from 36 percent in December 2015 to 31 percent in 2016 (positive decrease). The dietary diversity score (DDS) measured the number of different food groups consumed seven days prior to the monitoring period.

However, according to the results of the CHS, PDM reports and community focus group discussions, some districts of the southern Bekily (Androy region) and the assisted communes of Taolagnaro (Anosy region) experienced an improvement in their food security indicators, compared to the pre-assistance period.

WFP applied the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale to assess the food security, nutrition, and livelihood nature and severity of the crisis in the southern regions of Madagascar to better understand the implications for a strategic response. IPC 4 (categorized as a Humanitarian Emergency) districts, were generally prioritized for assistance, while other areas in districts classified IPC 3 (Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis) received fewer interventions but were monitored in the event of a deterioration of the situation. This has been particularly the case for IPC 3 Ampanihy and Betsioky districts both located in Atsimo-Andrefana region, in which food security indicators did not improve.

From a gender perspective, the Food Consumption Score of female-headed households was also observed to be lower in comparison to that of male-headed households, despite their prioritization in the targeting criteria and processes. This can be analyzed in light of socio-economic constraints that women are exposed to and their unequal access to other resources (more difficult access to water) as well as difficulties they face in complementing the received assistance with additional sources of income.

WFP reached 99 percent of targeted MAM children 6-59 months that were identified using anthropometric measurements and followed up with nutrition screening of children through the Mid Upper Arms Circumference (MUAC) measurement at community nutrition centres.

However, the recovery rate for children under 5 years of age decreased from 83 percent in 2015 to 70 percent in 2016, 5 percent below the WFP corporate standard. While the default rate increased to 30 percent during the period. This could be attributed to the extension of MAM treatment coverage to 546 community nutrition sites managed by community workers with varied experience and sometimes poor technical expertise. The indicators

suggest that there is a need to strengthen the capacities of the PNNC in 2017 as well as improve project correction monitoring.

Under Strategic Objective 3 (SO3), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities contributed to an improvement in the food security situation in the southeastern regions (Atsimo Atsinanana region) in comparison to the previous year, and the target values of the indicators were attained.

Projects implemented aimed to redress impacts after a shock and contributed to strengthening the resilience of drought-affected households. Improved food security trends were observed for 2016. FFA activities mainly supported the rehabilitation of rural roads, agricultural assets, irrigation dams and channel utilization, and community reforestation, with the overall objective of contributing to mitigate the adverse effects attributed to climate change. This achievement highlights the importance of multi-sectoral integration of projects implemented at the rural community level. Productive assets rehabilitated in the south-eastern areas enabled producers to bring their agricultural products to the markets (reconstruction of routes) or restart irrigated rice crops, (irrigation dams).

In south-eastern regions, the category of households with a borderline food consumption score decreased by 10 percent to shift to the category of households with an acceptable food consumption (FCS higher than 35). This was also confirmed by an increase in the dietary diversity score from 4.74 to 5.10. The absence of cyclonic climatic events in the region in 2016 also contributed to the improvement of living conditions and the food security situation of households despite creating a drought effect in other parts of the country.

Through FFA activities, vulnerable households were also able to diversify their diet and abandon harmful practices adopted when food scarcity increased, such as collecting wild herbs or fruits. However, the target value for this indicator was not fully achieved despite the fact that an improvement was observed as compared to 2015.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The implementation of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) programmes remain challenging in Madagascar due to persistent discrimination against women and girls which limit their participation in social and economic activities. In the southern regions of the country, women represent 51% of the population with approximately 25% of households headed by women.

Despite the efforts of the government and adoption of a National Policy for Women's Empowerment (2000-2015) which aims to address disparities between men and women both in urban and rural settings, a number of political, legal, socio-economic, institutional, traditional constraints continue to undermine the effective implementation of the national policy.

Constraints also include the existence of traditional practices and behaviours, discriminatory laws, stereotypes, and customs that affect women' access to political and economic decision-making and resources including land. In southern Madagascar, this situation is further aggravated by the negative aspects of certain practices, such as polygamy and early marriages.

The inequality between men and women in terms of decision-making and access to resources (land, credit, agricultural inputs, etc.) makes women, especially female or widow headed-households, more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the July 2016 CFSAM results, it is estimated that 28 percent of food insecure households, and 48 percent of severely food insecure households, are female headed. The El Niño-induced drought has led the most vulnerable communities in the Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana regions to adopt negative coping strategies, including the selling off productive assets and outmigration especially of men.

WFP and its cooperating partners worked to improve gender equality. Through WFP programme activities women empowerment and autonomy was promoted through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in the south and southeast of Madagascar. Based on WFP three-pronged approach (3PA), during the Community Based Participatory Planning, women were actively involved and participated on an equal basis in the decision-making process related to the choice of resilience activities to be implemented. During general food distributions and cash-based transfers, female-headed households were prioritized through the community-based targeting approach.

FFA activities were implemented to take into consideration intended or unintended effect on women, men and the elderly. Focus groups with vulnerable women and men were organized to tailor FFA activities to their concerns and priorities and encouraged their participation in project management committees. Women represented 50 percent of the members of management committees created under FFA activities.

In addition, cooperating partners' staff members received training from February to April 2016 on gender, protection, and psycho-social counseling in order to be able to train farmer groups and beneficiaries on gender and protection approach.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In accordance with WFP's Protection Policy, WFP continued to foster a cross-cutting protection approach in order to address all vulnerabilities within a community, and mitigate against risks identified.

FFA activities included the provision of appropriate equipment and enforcement of work standards that ensured the safety of the participants/beneficiaries. Adapted activities were designed for persons with reduced mobility or for households with small or no labour capacity in order for these households to benefit from unconditional food or cash distribution.

Relief assistance was provided through general food distributions to the most vulnerable households such as female-headed households, households led by elders, disabled or chronically ill people. Following the "Do no harm" principle, WFP implemented several mitigation measures to avoid any risk or threat to the beneficiaries' security. Food distributions points were located at a maximum perimeter of 1 kilometre from the village. Cash-based transfers were organized in enclosed buildings in cities. Local authorities were informed of distribution times to allow them to monitor the operation and distributions were carried out in the morning to allow beneficiaries to go to markets and return home in the daytime. Beneficiaries often traveled in groups to the distribution sites, making them less vulnerable to thefts or other threats.

In order to improve accountability to communities, WFP, community leaders, local authorities and its cooperating partners organized joint sensitization sessions at the community level to raise awareness among eligible populations of their entitlements and the existence of the community complaint mechanisms. Complaint and reconciliation committees have been set up in every community where operations are active. Their main function is to monitor the selection process and distributions and to manage and transmit complaints to cooperating partners and WFP. These committees were trained by WFP cooperating partners to address gender and protection related issues. Posters and brochures were also used at project sites to share information on eligibility criteria, entitlements, and programme objectives during activities, especially for nutritional support.

Additional measures are being taken to ensure the transparency and impartiality in the treatment of complaints. An anonymous and free hotline will be set up within WFP's Country Office to collect inquiries and complaints from the field. Complaints will be dealt with by an ad hoc committee with third party representation. Case studies, particularly regarding gender and protection issues, will be drawn from this mechanism to ensure capitalization of those feedbacks.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Ranofetse lives in Besely Nord, in the Betioky District of southern Madagascar. Due to erratic rainfall, she has lost her sweet potatoes and cassava crops. WFP through general food distribution provided her much-needed relief assistance which helped sustain her family's food needs.

Cover page photo ©WFP/Volana Rarivoson

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	593,308	613,482	1,206,790	553,637	553,638	1,107,275	93.3%	90.2%	91.8%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	189,851	174,246	364,097	166,091	155,019	321,110	87.5%	89.0%	88.2%
Children (5-18 years)	173,431	176,923	350,354	166,091	166,091	332,182	95.8%	93.9%	94.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	230,026	262,313	492,339	221,455	232,528	453,983	96.3%	88.6%	92.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	593,307	613,483	1,206,790	553,637	553,638	1,107,275	93.3%	90.2%	91.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	806,790	190,000	996,790	563,240	229,118	1,021,275	69.8%	120.6%	102.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	45,000	155,000	155,000	144,559	35,766	180,325	321.2%	23.1%	116.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	35,600	-	35,600	35,083	-	35,083	98.5%	-	98.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	120,000	-	120,000	35,243	-	35,243	29.4%	-	29.4%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	161,358	38,000	199,358	206,068	45,823	297,714	127.7%	120.6%	149.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	9,000	31,000	31,000	28,912	7,153	36,065	321.2%	23.1%	116.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	35,600	-	35,600	35,083	-	35,083	98.5%	-	98.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	120,000	-	120,000	35,243	-	35,243	29.4%	-	29.4%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	97,685	101,673	199,358	148,857	148,857	297,714	152.4%	146.4%	149.3%
Total participants	97,685	101,673	199,358	148,857	148,857	297,714	152.4%	146.4%	149.3%
Total beneficiaries	488,427	508,363	996,790	510,637	510,638	1,021,275	104.5%	100.4%	102.5%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	15,190	15,810	31,000	17,672	18,393	36,065	116.3%	116.3%	116.3%
Total participants	15,190	15,810	31,000	17,672	18,393	36,065	116.3%	116.3%	116.3%
Total beneficiaries	77,500	77,500	155,000	90,163	90,162	180,325	116.3%	116.3%	116.3%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	6,550	5,981	12,531	6,455	5,894	12,349	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (24-59 months)	15,023	8,046	23,069	14,805	7,929	22,734	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	21,573	14,027	35,600	21,260	13,823	35,083	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	36,610	33,390	70,000	16,515	15,062	31,577	45.1%	45.1%	45.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	50,000	50,000	-	3,666	3,666	-	7.3%	7.3%
Total beneficiaries	36,610	83,390	120,000	16,515	18,728	35,243	45.1%	22.5%	29.4%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CP reports, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CPs' monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CPs' monitoring data</i>	>75.00	73.30	83.00	70.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CP report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CP report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CPs monitoring data</i>	<15.00	26.00	17.00	30.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CP report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, ACF report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, CPs Monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CPs Monitoring data</i>	<15.00	0.60	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM/Secondary data coverage, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PDM/Secondary data coverage</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Coverage &amp; Participation survey, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Coverage survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Coverage survey</i>	>66.00	94.00	95.30	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Coverage survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Coverage Survey</i>	>70.00	65.00	84.30	-
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2015.12, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&amp;L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey</i>	<3.21	16.06	35.79	30.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&amp;L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey</i>	<3.74	18.69	36.91	31.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&amp;L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey</i>	<3.02	15.11	35.10	30.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, Joint survey, FS&amp;L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey</i>	>5.42	5.42	4.21	3.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, FS&amp;L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey</i>	>5.20	5.20	4.02	3.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, FS&amp;L Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	>5.49	5.49	4.32	3.50
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, BCM or CHS Survey, Base value: 2015.02, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring data</i>	>50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE &amp; FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP's report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS survey</i>	>80.00	0.00	36.00	50.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<0.60	2.80	5.17	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<6.92	34.60	54.74	46.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<0.70	3.40	9.30	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<0.50	2.60	9.59	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<8.54	42.70	56.98	46.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<6.40	32.00	53.42	46.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	>5.52	5.52	4.74	5.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	>5.20	5.20	4.76	5.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	>5.49	5.49	4.74	5.10
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<10.41	10.41	16.00	8.40
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<1.36	1.36	6.59	2.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<3.38	16.90	48.19	16.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<7.28	36.40	31.33	51.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<7.00	35.20	50.00	19.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<2.80	14.00	47.69	14.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<7.60	38.00	33.33	49.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS	<7.20	36.20	30.77	52.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	>4.46	4.46	3.10	3.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	>3.84	3.84	2.83	3.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	>4.56	4.56	3.17	3.80
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<15.37	15.37	21.00	24.10
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2017.06, CHS, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey, CFSAM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS</i>	<7.84	7.84	7.14	6.30
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>RESILIENCE INTERVENTION ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.06, BCM report, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Baseline report</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	162	162	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	43	43	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	60	60	100.0%
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,100	2,028	96.6%
Number of feeding days	instance	15	15	100.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	500	500	100.0%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	192	192	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	50	50	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	58	58	100.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	47,032	47,032	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	20.58	21.30	7.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>60.00	18.00	23.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>30.00	63.27	57.36	93.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>20.00	57.00	50.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<10.00	16.14	21.50	0.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	<20.00	25.00	27.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	60.00	55.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	55.00	-	-



## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	90.86	71.40	93.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	88.00	92.00	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	99.98	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	88.00	99.00	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	16.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00027-01	Split Peas	-	96
Madagascar	MAG-C-00011-01	Maize	-	324
Madagascar	MAG-C-00011-01	Rice	-	275

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Madagascar	MAG-C-00012-01	Beans	-	50
Madagascar	MAG-C-00012-01	Maize	-	887
Madagascar	MAG-C-00012-01	Peas	-	71
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	311
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	506
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	5,316
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	391
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	70
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	2,083
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	400
Private Donors	WPD-C-03683-01	Maize	-	408
Switzerland	SWI-C-00513-01	Beans	-	19
Switzerland	SWI-C-00513-01	Peas	-	75
Switzerland	SWI-C-00513-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	23
Switzerland	SWI-C-00513-01	Rice	-	475
UN CERF	001-C-01433-01	Peas	-	50
UN CERF	001-C-01433-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	110
UN CERF	001-C-01433-01	Rice	-	299
UN CERF	001-C-01435-01	Beans	-	103
UN CERF	001-C-01435-01	Peas	-	240
UN CERF	001-C-01435-01	Rice	-	2,093
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01101-01	Beans	-	84
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01101-01	Maize	-	41
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01101-01	Peas	-	30
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01101-01	Rice	-	312
USA	USA-C-01176-01	Beans	-	300
USA	USA-C-01176-01	Maize	-	120
USA	USA-C-01176-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	21
USA	USA-C-01218-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	160	-
USA	USA-C-01218-01	Split Peas	420	-
USA	USA-C-01218-01	Vegetable Oil	210	-
USA	USA-C-01218-02	Maize	-	2,972

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01218-03	Maize Meal	1,450	-
USA	USA-C-01218-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	170	-
USA	USA-C-01218-03	Sorghum/Millet	1,000	-
USA	USA-C-01218-03	Split Peas	460	-
USA	USA-C-01218-03	Vegetable Oil	270	-
USA	USA-C-01218-04	Maize Meal	1,110	-
USA	USA-C-01218-04	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	440	-
USA	USA-C-01218-04	Sorghum/Millet	2,320	-
USA	USA-C-01218-04	Split Peas	570	-
USA	USA-C-01218-04	Vegetable Oil	360	-
USA	USA-C-01218-05	Corn Soya Blend	700	-
USA	USA-C-01218-05	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	230	-
USA	USA-C-01218-05	Split Peas	1,110	-
USA	USA-C-01218-05	Vegetable Oil	1,060	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>18,556</b>