

---

## **COUNTRY PROGRAMME**

### **MADAGASCAR 200733 (2015-2019)**

<b>Title: Country Programme Madagascar 200733</b>	
Number of beneficiaries	<b>1 140 000</b>
Duration of project	<b>01.03.2015 – 31.12.2019</b>
Gender Marker Code	
WFP food tonnage	<b>49 677</b>

<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
Food and Related Costs	41 413 326
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	3 494 192
Capacity Development & Augmentation	7 063 265
DSC	12 454 163
ISC	4 509 746
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>68 934 692</b>

---

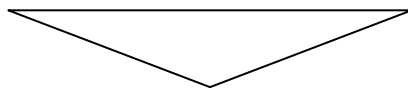
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



- 
- Madagascar is emerging from the 2009-2013 political crisis that has undermined development efforts. Poverty has increased over recent years and today 72 percent of its estimated 22 million population are living below the national poverty line.
  - Populations have very limited access to basic services, are vulnerable to natural disasters and have suffered as a result of political and economic crises. The southern part of the country is the most affected by food insecurity due to recurrent shocks such as locust plagues, droughts and inadequate access to food.
  - Evaluations of the former country programme highlight the need for strengthened partnerships. The current Country Programme supports fragile state institutions, in line with the Government's strategy and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.
  - Focusing on strengthening national capacities, WFP will support longer-term development and reconstruction efforts, and address food insecurity issues in the three most vulnerable southern regions.
  - WFP will provide fortified schools meals in mostly rural areas in the South and in a few priority urban areas, support the development of a national school feeding policy, assist in setting up a government structure for a nationally owned school feeding system and pilot home grown school feeding and cash transfers in urban areas to increase sustainability.
  - With regards to nutrition, WFP will support national coordination and provide technical assistance in the development of policies and protocols. Building on context-specific understanding on determinants of malnutrition, WFP will contribute to the development of effective national responses.
  - Smallholder farmers will be supported to increase the quantity and quality of their agricultural production, reduce post-harvest losses and improve handling of crops, allowing them to sell to WFP operations as well as other buyers.
  - The country programme contributes to WFP corporate strategic objectives 3 and 4, in alignment with the Millennium Development Goals and the Zero Hunger Challenge.
-

---

## **DRAFT DECISION\***



The Board approves the country programme [name of country] [CP number] [period covered: e.g. (2013-2017)] [document reference: e.g. (WFP/EB.2/2012/.../...)], for which the food requirement is [tonnage] at a cost of US\$ ... million and the cash and voucher requirement is US\$ ..., at a total cost to WFP of US\$ ....

---

\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

---

## PROGRAMME RATIONALE

1. Madagascar is a low-income food deficit country ranking 155 out of 187 countries in the 2014 Human Development Report.<sup>1</sup> In 2013, 72 percent of its estimated 22 million population lived below the national poverty line.<sup>2</sup> The country is one of the few in the world to have experienced, over the past decades, a stagnation in per capita income<sup>3</sup> coupled with a rise in absolute poverty.<sup>4</sup>
2. Over five years of political crisis (2009-2013) have negatively affected government institutional capacity, economic growth and development efforts such as vulnerable people's access to basic services and their ability to prevent, mitigate, adapt to, and recover from frequent shocks. Madagascar is vulnerable to natural disasters, especially cyclones, floods, and drought. A quarter of the population - some five million people - live in areas highly vulnerable to frequent natural disasters. Due to their adverse impact on agriculture, these natural hazards are a major threat to food security. Climate change is likely to exacerbate these risks and further increase household vulnerability.<sup>5</sup>
3. Farming, fishing and forestry form the basis of Madagascar's economy, accounting for 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 77 percent of employment.<sup>6</sup> Agriculture is dominated by rain-fed small-scale subsistence farming<sup>7</sup> and 70 percent of smallholder farmers are growing crops of 1.2 hectare (ha) parcels on average. Rice is the preferred staple, and although it ranks first in national agricultural production, the country is a net importer. Agricultural productivity remains low due to the use of traditional techniques. Main barriers include limited access to agricultural inputs, credit and technical support services; gender inequality<sup>8</sup>; poor farming and post-harvest techniques; lack of land tenure security; soil degradation and poor natural resource management; lack of access of smallholder farmers to markets and market information, as well as limited off-farm employment opportunities.
4. Food insecurity is primarily due to inadequate access to food. The 2013 Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) found that nearly 4 million people corresponding to 28 percent of the rural population of Madagascar were food insecure.<sup>9</sup> Female-headed households<sup>10</sup> are primarily affected due to lower education levels, socio-cultural factors and unequal access to resources among women. The highest rates of food insecurity were in the southern and south-western regions, characterized by degraded land and droughts.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2014. *Human Development Report*. Data for the 2013 gender inequality index is missing.

<sup>2</sup> National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). 2012-2013. *Millennium Development Goals (MDG) national survey*.

<sup>3</sup> The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is 440 USD, World Bank, 2013.

<sup>4</sup> The Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in current US\$: 471, World Bank, 2013.

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

<sup>5</sup> World Bank. *Climate Change Knowledge Portal*.

[http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country\\_profile&CCCode=MDG](http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCCode=MDG)

<sup>6</sup> INSTAT. 2012-2013. *MDG national survey*.

<sup>7</sup> 23.1 percent of the smallholder farmer households are female headed, *ibid*.

<sup>8</sup> Madagascar ranked 30<sup>th</sup> out of 86 countries. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2012. *Social institutions and gender index*.

<sup>9</sup> The 2014 CFSAM, covering only eight regions: Amoron'i Mania, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana, Boeny, Bongolava, Menabe, showed that 35.8 percent (2.2 million people) of the rural population in the 8 surveyed regions are food insecure. In 2013, these eight regions accounted about 32 percent of food insecure among their rural population.

<sup>10</sup> 45 percent of female headed households against 34 percent of male-headed households, *CFSAM 2014*.

<sup>11</sup> Androy (South): 83.33 percent of food insecure households / Atsimo Andrefana (South-West): 74.3 percent of food insecure households, *CFSAM*, 2014.

5. Madagascar has one of the highest rates of stunting in the world, with 47.3 percent<sup>12</sup> of children under five affected.<sup>13</sup> Determinants of stunting include poor maternal nutritional status, inadequate infant and young child feeding practices, food insecurity, recurrent illness exacerbated by the poor access to health services and women's weak decision-making power over household income use. The average national global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 8.2 percent with no significant difference between boys and girls.<sup>14</sup>
6. Undernutrition occurs at an early stage highlighting the key role of maternal health and nutrition. Only 42 percent of infants aged 0-6 months are exclusively breastfed and 31 percent of those aged 6-23 months receive an acceptable diversified diet. Feeding practices of boys and girls are affected by gender roles and cultural proclivities and may

differ in the 3-6 month period after birth with an earlier introduction of solid or semi-solid foods for boys.<sup>15</sup>

7. Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is high: 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years and 50 percent children under five suffer from anaemia.<sup>16</sup>
8. The country is characterised by a high incidence of Tuberculosis (TB); with an estimated 60,000 (1.5 male to female ratio)<sup>17</sup> individuals infected each year and 26,000 new cases detected in 2013. About 5 percent of cases are fatal and 9 percent of those treated for TB do not complete the six-month treatment regime, risking the onset of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.
9. The HIV prevalence, estimated to be 0.5 percent in adults with no notable gender differences, is one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa with infection contained in high risk groups. Case detection is a main priority, with 98 percent of cases undiagnosed.<sup>18</sup>
10. The closure of a significant number of primary health care centres during the political crisis, coupled with insufficient qualified health staff, has resulted in the decrease of health service attendance rates, raising concerns for maternal and child health. Child mortality remains high at 62 per 1,000 and is higher in rural areas. Maternal mortality has stagnated at a high 498 per 100,000.<sup>19</sup> Access to water and sanitation remains poor; 17.7 percent of the population has access to safe water in rural areas and 3.6 percent has access to improved latrines.<sup>20</sup>
11. Compounding all of the above, Madagascar also underwent a severe political crisis that led to suspension from major regional and international organizations and suppression of external aid and budgetary support by major donors. As a consequence, public spending on education was also reduced. Net enrolment in primary education has sharply decreased from 96.2 percent in 2006 to 69.4 percent in 2012. Enrolment rate is significantly lower for the poorest households and in rural areas, particularly in the southern regions.<sup>21</sup> Traditional gender roles of pre-adolescent boys, for example in livestock herding mean

---

<sup>12</sup> Stunting prevalence for boys: 50.2% and for girls: 44.5%. INSTAT. 2012-2013. *MDG national survey*.

<sup>13</sup> INSTAT. 2012-2013. *MDG national survey*.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> INSTAT. 2008-2009. *Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)*.

<sup>17</sup> High rates of smoking associated with male gender roles account for higher prevalence rates in men.

<sup>18</sup> Comité National de lutte contre le Sida (CNLS) and UNAIDS, 2012.

<sup>19</sup> Since national measures of this indicator in the 1980s.

<sup>20</sup> INSTAT, 2012-2013. *MDG national survey*.

<sup>21</sup> 53.3 percent in Atsimo-Andrefana, 41.6 percent in Anosy and 40.1 percent in Androy, *Ibid.*

---

that enrolment and completion rates in primary education are higher for girls than for boys (e.g. enrolment rate is 33.7 percent for boys and 47.1 percent for girls in Androy region).<sup>22</sup>

12. The political crisis had a negative impact on available disposable income of the poor in disadvantaged urban areas, resulting in increased levels of school drop outs for boys and girls and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as child abandonment, child labour and sex work.
13. Madagascar was classified as an “aid orphan” by the organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) with some US\$17.5 of net official development assistance (ODA) per capita, as compared with an average of US\$47.5 in Africa in 2012.<sup>23</sup> As the state budget is highly dependent on ODA, and considering the magnitude of the country’s economic, social and environmental challenges, it is expected that the return to constitutional order will lead to increased donor support.
14. The General State Policy prioritises the fight against poverty along three axes: good governance, economic recovery and access to basic social services. Food security features prominently within the social protection and rural development priorities. The Government endorsed the 2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which mirrors these three axes.
15. Through the National Nutrition Action Plan II 2012-2015 (PNAN II), and by joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, the Government has renewed its commitment to address undernutrition. However non-harmonized approaches and insufficient mobilization of actors have hindered progress. Efforts towards multi-sectoral coordination of nutritional response, under the leadership of the National Nutrition Office (ONN), needs to be supported. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment is integrated in the National Health Service and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment is included in the national protocol but not implemented.
16. The new government’s strategy aims to reintegrate out-of-school children, introduce free primary education, provide nutritional support in disadvantaged areas and improve the quality of the education system. Improvements in education are currently targeted through the Interim Education Plan 2013-2015 and the National Programme for School Feeding, Nutrition and Health 2013-2015 (PNANSS II). These two frameworks recognise the effectiveness of school feeding to promote access and retention and fight against school exclusion. In addition, and through the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) action plan,<sup>24</sup> the Government has renewed its commitment to support the development of a comprehensive national school feeding policy and structure.
17. Country Programme (CP) 103400 was initially approved for five years (2005-2009). Following the protracted political crisis, three budget revisions enabled the extension of the CP from 2010 to 2014<sup>25</sup>. The CP 103400 had three main components: i) support to basic education through a school meals programme; ii) mitigation of natural disasters and environment protection, and iii) fight against malnutrition, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS.
18. Since 2005, WFP has provided school meals to primary school children in the southern rural and urban areas, as well as to vulnerable children in urban areas who received formal

---

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> OECD, 2013. *Identification and monitoring of potentially under-aided countries.*

<sup>24</sup> SABER consultation, held in July 2014 in Madagascar in collaboration with the World Bank and the Partnership for Child Development (PCD) – Madagascar is at “latent” level.

<sup>25</sup> BR16 will extend CP103400 by two months to bridge the gap before approval of CP 200733.

---

and non-formal education. The evaluations conducted in 2012<sup>26</sup> identified the need to extend the programme into adjacent areas with similar indicators and found that school meals and the essential package of activities contributed to improve access, attendance, health and nutritional status of school children.

19. CP 103400 has been effective in preventing seasonal peaks of acute malnutrition, maintaining GAM prevalence below 10 percent. An evaluation of the ongoing stunting prevention small-scale pilot project<sup>27</sup> at the end of 2015 will better inform future implementation modalities of national and WFP stunting prevention activities.
20. Through nutritional recovery of malnourished TB clients and better adherence, the treatment success rate in WFP-assisted facilities improved from 79 percent (2005) to 89 percent (2013).<sup>28</sup> Lessons learned from WFP's food-by-prescription (FbP) programme, including the impact of gender on treatment adherence, will support the National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) in setting-up a standardized national protocol for the nutritional care of TB clients.
21. A 2014 evaluation of the pilot cash projects showed that cash in urban contexts is appropriate as: 1) livelihood insecurity is mainly due to people's inability to access local food; 2) cash helps people take responsibility for their own recovery; 3) cash is often the most effective and cost effective way of delivering assistance; 4) cash enables seasonal food diversification (based on local food habits).
22. Lessons learned from past WFP interventions, participatory processes with national gap analysis and consultations with the Government, United Nations agencies and donors in the elaboration of the new WFP Country Strategy and coordination with the new Government will allow for close alignment with the UNDAF and the Government's development strategy.

---

## PROGRAMME PRIORITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

23. Country Programme (CP) 200733 will have a stronger focus on technical assistance and capacity development to ensure sustainability of interventions and support fragile state institutions in their transition to development. This five-year programme contributes to priorities 2 and 3 of the Madagascar 2015-2019 Country Strategy, in alignment with WFP corporate strategic objectives (SO) 3 and 4, the Zero Hunger Challenge 1, 2, 4 and 5 and Millennium Development Goals 1 through 7.
24. PRRO 200735 (2015-2017) will complement the CP by providing relief assistance and contribute to restoring food security and strengthening resilience of the most vulnerable in food insecure and shock prone areas. There is geographical overlap between the CP and the PRRO but activities remain distinct and synergetic. The PRRO will focus on activities linked to disaster preparedness and relief, recovery and resilience building. Both WFP programmes will contribute to the 2015-2019 UNDAF.
25. The CP will be implemented in the three most food insecure regions of Madagascar<sup>29</sup>, in addition to three vulnerable urban areas.<sup>30</sup> Structured around three components, its long-term overall objectives are:

---

<sup>26</sup> COEF Resources, 2012. *Evaluation of WFP school feeding programme. Madagascar*. UNICEF, 2013. *Education Network, School to School*. "Rapport Evaluation de l'appui à l'Education Pour Tous"

<sup>27</sup> Nutrition Capacity Strengthening Plan (NCSP) demonstration model.

<sup>28</sup> Beyond the national average rate of 82 percent.

<sup>29</sup> Atsimo Andrefana, Androy and Anosy.

<sup>30</sup> Antananarivo, Tamatave and Tulear.

- 
- Support human development by increasing education access and retention (SO4);
  - Enhance socio-economic capacities and resilience by investing in human capital and improving vulnerable groups' nutrition (SO4);
  - Improve food security and resilience through measures that support the economic empowerment of smallholder farmers (SO3).

## **Component 1: Supporting the National School Feeding Programme**

26. This component will support the National School Feeding Programme, through fortified hot meals for primary school children, the implementation of the essential package of activities<sup>31</sup> and technical assistance to the Government. School feeding is estimated to cost an average of US\$43 per child per year.
27. WFP will continue to implement school feeding in priority districts in the three food insecure regions of southern Madagascar and in vulnerable urban areas<sup>32</sup>, where education indicators are particularly poor and children depend on school meals.
28. Joint implementation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) will help to increase the impact of school meals on children's enrolment, attendance and performance. WFP and its partners will highlight the need to address the different gender gaps in enrolment through the Ministry of Education's national school campaign. Community sensitization and mobilization will also enable an improvement in the working conditions of female cooks, and redistribute roles between men and women within the school feeding local management committees.
29. WFP will pilot Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) in the South and cash transfers in urban areas<sup>33</sup> to increase sustainability of the school feeding programme and pave the way for national ownership. The operating model will include a transparent food procurement process.<sup>34</sup> Community contributions through the provision of fresh foods, HGSF and cash transfers will enable dietary diversification.
30. WFP will support national capacities and institutions in preparation of a national scale-up of the school feeding programme. In particular, WFP will support the development of a national school feeding policy, assist in setting up a government structure for a nationally owned school feeding system and provide technical assistance to a national steering group in charge of the action plan developed through the SABER exercise. A national cost-benefit analysis will also be conducted to build a stronger evidence-base for the value and impact of school feeding.

## **Component 2: Improving nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups**

31. Stunting prevention will take a central place under this component through (1) the continuation and scale up of the joint United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/WFP

---

<sup>31</sup> Including basic education, health, nutrition and hygiene education, micronutrient supplementation, access to potable water and sanitary latrines, promotion of girl's education, deworming, school gardens, improved stoves, psychosocial support, malaria prevention and HIV/AIDS education.

<sup>32</sup> Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana regions and Antananarivo, Toamasina and Toliara urban areas. An urban vulnerability assessment will be carried out at the beginning of 2015 to target schools in priority urban areas.

<sup>33</sup> The HGSF model in the South and the operating model related to the cash and voucher modality in urban priority schools will be designed according to the outcomes of feasibility studies conducted at the end of 2014 for the HGSF and in 2015 for urban school feeding. These feasibility studies will include cost efficiency calculations.

<sup>34</sup> In line with WFP food procurement procedures.



---

project<sup>35</sup> addressing stunting through an integrated Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)<sup>36</sup> approach, and (2) a joint United Nations Nutrition initiative which will analyse the context-specific determinants of undernutrition<sup>37</sup>, formulate a multi-sectorial programme addressing these determinants and implement it in a concentrated geographical area. Formative research from the MCHN pilot will identify the socio-cultural barriers to adequate feeding practices, in particular for boys under six months. As key stakeholders, men will be involved in feeding behaviour change strategies. The knowledge built through these two models will support the formulation of a national stunting prevention approach and feed into the next PNAN (2016-2020).

32. MAM prevention activity through blanket supplementary feeding will be maintained to prevent seasonal increases in acute malnutrition and will evolve into a social safety net approach, increasing poorest households' access to adequate complementary foods during the lean season.<sup>38</sup> This will involve strengthening the cooperation between WFP, local producers and civil society partners.
33. Jointly with the Government and UNICEF, bottlenecks in acute malnutrition management will be analysed to identify weaknesses in the national delivery system and determine a national capacity-building plan. WFP will support government MAM treatment implementation for pregnant / lactating women (PLW) and children as part of a United Nations joint nutrition initiative.
34. In collaboration with the National Tuberculosis Programme, WFP will support improved nutrition for malnourished TB clients receiving treatment through food-by-prescription (FbP).
35. At national coordination level, WFP will support the ONN capacities and establish the basis for national ownership of large-scale food-based interventions for stunting prevention, MAM treatment and nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished HIV/TB clients. This will include technical assistance in the development of policies and protocols as well as the evaluation and strengthening of the national operational capacities.

### **Component 3: Strengthening access to markets for smallholder farmers**

36. Component 3 seeks to build on the lessons from the global Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot initiative.<sup>39</sup> This component will increase smallholder farmer opportunities to access agricultural markets and become competitive, as well as support the economic empowerment of women and men. Smallholder farmers' organizations (FO) will receive technical assistance, support for value chain development, and improved market analysis and information. Together with supply-side partners, WFP will support female and male farmers to increase the quantity and quality of their agricultural production, reduce post-harvest losses and improve storage, transport and handling of crops allowing them to sell surpluses that meet international standards to WFP operations as well as other buyers. Part of the surplus production will be purchased for the food assistance of component 1.

---

<sup>35</sup> The NCSP demonstration model pilot uses nutri-butter in blanket supplementary feeding for under twos, combined with the provision of Super Cereal for pregnant women and malnourished lactating women.

<sup>36</sup> Covering the first 1000 days window of opportunity.

<sup>37</sup> In 2015, through the NCSP Trust Fund, WFP will support the Government and its partners in performing a Cost of the Diet study to analyze nutrient access in regions where stunting rates are high (above 40%). The findings will contribute to the national understanding of determinants of undernutrition.

<sup>38</sup> Fortified complementary foods are commercialised at a large scale in the regions of intervention. WFP will study the feasibility to build on this initiative and prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season by increasing poorest households' access to the fortified blend. The feasibility study will assess the use of a voucher modality for this purpose.

<sup>39</sup> A 2014-2015 Howard G. Buffett Foundation Trust Fund contributes to build Madagascar country office capacity for local purchases from smallholder farmers, and assess programming opportunities in-country.

37. FO selection will be based on their capacity to increase production and generate marketable surpluses of staple crops (maize, pulses and sorghum), in areas where smallholder FOs with potential surplus are located. Selection criteria also include the presence of supply-side partners supporting on production and post-harvest<sup>40</sup>, formally organised groups and with a minimum set of women represented as members and/or in leadership positions.
38. WFP will also enhance nutrition impacts among smallholder farmers through crop diversification, increasing nutrient dense food crops for home consumption to improve diets and micronutrient status. By raising farmers' incomes, WFP seeks to turn local food procurement into an additional solution towards food security and nutrition.
39. Special attention will be given to the gender roles and gaps in agricultural production, focusing on improving women's economic opportunities such as FO membership, credit, land tenure and participation in decision-making structures. As stakeholders, men will be actively engaged in gender sensitization such as trainings.
40. Strategic alliances with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and private sector partners will be reinforced. Best practices from the pro smallholder experience will be documented and shared widely to promote replication of improved market mechanisms at a national scale.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT<sup>41</sup></b>			
	<b>Men/Boys</b>	<b>Women/Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Component 1 – School Feeding</b>	291 000	333 000	<b>597 000</b>
<b>Component 2 – Nutrition</b>	187 000	303 500	<b>490 500</b>
<b>Component 3 – Market access</b>	12 000	13 500	<b>25 500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>490 000</b>	<b>650 000</b>	<b>1 140 000</b>

<sup>40</sup> In particular through the IFAD/AROPA (Appui au Renforcement des Organisations Professionnelles et aux services Agricoles) project and FAO.

<sup>41</sup> Number of beneficiaries receiving cash: 49,000 girls/women and 45,000 boys/men

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)								
	Component 1 School Feeding			Component 2 -Nutrition				
	School Feeding In Kind	HGSF	Urban cash school feeding	Acute malnutrition prevention (6-23 m children)	Women supple- mentation <sup>42</sup> (PLW)	Chronic malnutrition prevention (6-23m children)	MAM treatment (6-59 m children)	TB Nutrition support (individual ration)
Cereal	140							
Pulses	30							
Vegetable oil	10				20			20
MNPs	0.4	0.4	0.4					
Super Cereal					200			200
Plumpy Doz				46				
Nutributter						20		
Plumpy Sup							92	
Cash/voucher <i>US\$/person/day</i>		0.15	0.15					
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>940</b>
Number of feeding days	175	175	175	90	180	360	60	180

41. Nutrition specific products have been selected in line with WFP's nutrition policy. The use of cost-effective small and medium quantities of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS) will be introduced. For cash transfers, an average cost of US\$0.15 per meal is

<sup>42</sup> Ration for pregnant and lactating women in MAM treatment, acute and chronic malnutrition prevention

budgeted based on the costs of balanced meals from locally available and seasonal food products.<sup>43</sup>

TABLE 3: TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT <sup>44</sup>				
		Component 1 School Feeding	Component 2 Nutrition	Total
Rice	<i>mt</i>	1 843		1 843
	<i>US\$</i>	654 265		654 265
Crushed maize	<i>mt</i>	31 450		31 450
	<i>US\$</i>	12 186 872		12 186 872
Pulses	<i>mt</i>	7 122		7 122
	<i>US\$</i>	3 038 073		3 038 073
Vegetable Oil	<i>mt</i>	2 385	404	2 789
	<i>US\$</i>	1 998 570	338 747	2 337 316
Micronutrient Powder	<i>mt</i>	95		95
	<i>US\$</i>	2 939 613		2 939 613
Super Cereal with sugar	<i>mt</i>		4 042	4 042
	<i>US\$</i>		1 919 760	1 919 760
Plumpy Doz	<i>mt</i>		1 201	1 201
	<i>US\$</i>		4 382 190	4 382 190
Nutributter	<i>mt</i>		995	995
	<i>Us\$</i>		4 031 370	4 031 370
Plumpy Sup	<i>mt</i>		50	50
	<i>US\$</i>		154 008	154 008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<i>mt</i>	42 985	6 691	49 677
	<i>US\$</i>	20 817 393	10 826 075	31 643 468
Cash/voucher ( <i>US\$</i> )		3 172 739	0	3 172 739

<sup>43</sup> Schools receiving cash transfers are expected to provide diversified meals including cereals, fresh vegetables or fruits, pulses or meal/fish and oil. Local and seasonal meals have been conceived to establish the US\$0.15 cost per meal.

<sup>44</sup> Amounts considered reflect transfer value only, i.e. not food cost recovery (FCR).

Capacity Development Augmentation (US\$)			7 063 265
<b>TOTAL (US\$)</b>	<b>23 990 131</b>	<b>10 826 075</b>	<b>41 879 471</b>
<b>% of total requirements<sup>45</sup></b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## PROGRAMME AND RISK MANAGEMENT

42. WFP will ensure coordination with government counterparts, partners and other United Nations agencies through the Sectorial Coordination Working Groups, the UNDAF joint Steering committee, the United Nations Country Team, and other coordination mechanisms including the local SUN initiative.

The main risks that may adversely impact the expected outcomes of this CP are classified as below.

### Contextual risks:

43. In the event of political instability, WFP will continue to respond flexibly to administrative changes and will rely on its network of qualified and efficient partners through field-level agreements. Ministries will follow up with local authorities to hold officials accountable for WFP assistance delivered under CP components against corruption and weak governance. If extreme weather conditions hamper the implementation of some components of CP 200733, PRRO 200735 response plan would be activated to meet relief needs. Programme and logistics schedules will take into consideration regular weather patterns.

### Programmatic risks:

44. A macro and micro risk analysis for cash transfers, including gender and protection considerations, will identify risks and corresponding mitigating actions. Sectoral capacity assessments, as well as market analysis, will be regularly updated to further inform the feasibility of expanding cash transfers to the school meals programme and ensure optimal design. Staff capacity in undertaking cash & voucher transfers will be reinforced.

45. Technical support and training to smallholder farmers will ensure an acceptable quality and quantity of production per WFP standards. WFP will continue to monitor market prices and will opt for regional or international procurement in case of any inflation risk.

46. WFP and cooperating partners' staff will be trained to ensure adequate knowledge and skills related to gender, protection and accountability issues such as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Feedback and complaints mechanisms will be set up to encourage male and female beneficiaries to report problems. Principles of participation, inclusiveness, equality, safety and accountability will be fully embedded in all programme responses. Attention will be paid to the power relations between sexes as well as those between WFP/partners' staff and beneficiaries.

### Institutional risks:

<sup>45</sup> Commodities allocated to each component as percentage of total commodities.

- 
47. Lack of resources leading to pipeline breaks is one of the most likely institutional risks with significant impact. WFP will foster engagement with its traditional donors, develop partnerships with emerging donors and strengthen joint programming and fundraising with United Nations agencies in order to ensure predictable multi-year funding. WFP will also ensure that internal controls and monthly reconciliations of amounts of food and cash distributed continue to be implemented.

## **Security Risk Management**

48. Some communities in the South are prone to cattle thieves and inter-tribal fighting that could hamper WFP's ability to provide assistance. The United Nations security system has categorized the risk as level 3 "moderate" in these regions. Some roads can only be accessed in convoys and though WFP complies with the minimum operating security standards, constant monitoring is required. The United Nations security system categorizes other parts of Madagascar as level 2 or "low."

---

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

49. A baseline survey for outcome indicators will be carried out at the beginning of the programme. Community and household surveillance (CHS) exercise and nutrition surveys will be conducted annually to monitor outcomes, including households' and individual perceptions on targeting, access to assistance, satisfaction, as well as the evolution of the food security situation among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted in early 2017 and a final evaluation in 2019. These surveys will disaggregate data by gender and age-group to ensure specific analysis and programming.
50. Output indicators will be collected monthly with government decentralized services and cooperating partners. WFP will conduct regular on-site beneficiary contact monitoring and periodic joint monitoring with partners. Annual standard reports will be produced based on the progress achieved throughout the year and will contribute to the WFP global performance reporting exercise.<sup>46</sup>
51. WFP Food Aid Monitors will monitor domestic market commodity prices on a monthly basis. Government and partner monitoring systems will be strengthened to track challenges in real-time, lessons learned and best practices.
52. Monitoring, assessment activities and tools will include gender and protection analysis, sex disaggregated data and, where possible, will be performed by both sex enumerators.
53. Food security and market analysis will be regularly conducted to update the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and CFSAM reports released in 2014.
- 

*Drafted by:* Nora Hobbs, Madagascar Country Office  
*Cleared by:* Willem Van Milink, Madagascar Country Office, on 23 October 2014  
*Reviewed by:* [name] Regional Bureau  
*Cleared by:* [name] Regional Bureau on [date]

---

<sup>46</sup> Annual Performance Report

---

*Reviewed by:* [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	33 383	12 841 137	
Pulses	7 122	3 038 073	
Oil and fats	2 789	2 337 316	
Mixed and blended food	6 287	10 487 328	
Others	95	2 939 613	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>49 677</b>	<b>31 643 468</b>	
External Transport		3 187 147	
LTSH		3 995 000	
ODOC Food		2 587 711	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>47</sup></b>		<b>-</b>	<b>41 413 326</b>
C&V Transfers		3 172 739	
C&V Related costs		321 454	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>3 494 192</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>7 063 265</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			51 970 783
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			12 454 163
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>64 424 496</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>48</sup>			4 509 746
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>68 934 692</b>

<sup>47</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>48</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



---

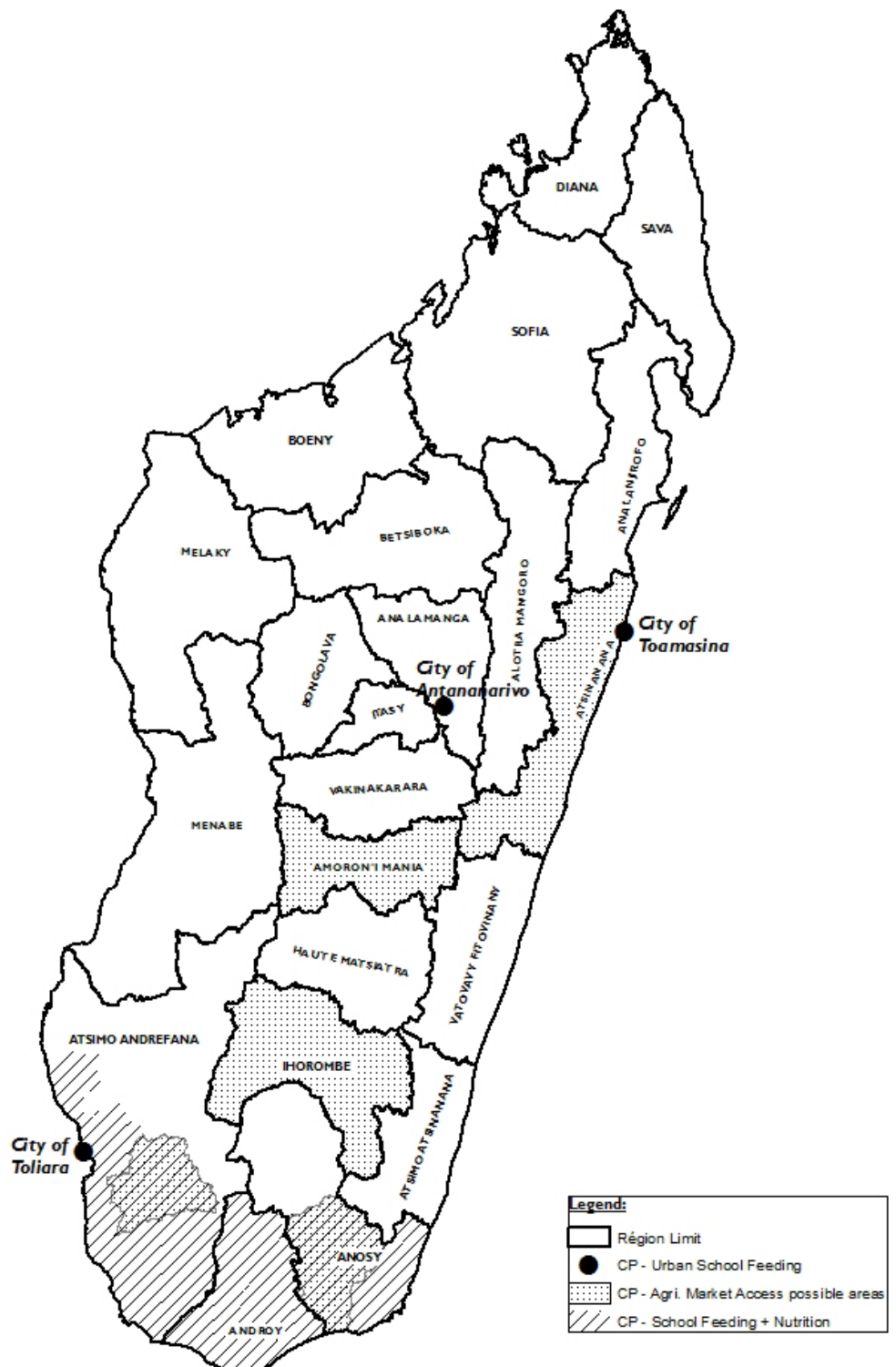
## **ANNEX I-B**

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff <sup>*</sup>	4 572 713
General service staff <sup>**</sup>	1 974 610
Danger pay and local allowances	29 000
Subtotal	6 576 323
Recurring and Other	1 563 236
Capital Equipment	253 141
Security	613 727
Travel and transportation	2 198 235
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring <sup>49</sup>	1 249 500
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>12 454 163</b>

## Annex III

<sup>49</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

## Madagascar Country Programme Intervention Areas



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

---

## Acronyms Used in the Document

AROPA	Support to Agricultural Professional Organisations and Services Strengthening
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CHS	Community and Household Surveillance
CNLS	National Committee on AIDSCP Country Programme
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCR	Food Cost Recovery
FbP	Food-by-Prescription
FO	Farmer Organization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
LNS	Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Mother and Child Health and Nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MNP	Micro-Nutrient Powder
NCSP	Nutrition Capacity Strengthening Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTP	National Tuberculosis Programme
ONN	National Nutrition Office
P4P	Purchase For Progress
PCD	Partnership for Child Development
PNAN	National Nutrition Action Plan

---

PNANSS	National Programme for School Feeding, Nutrition and Health
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SABER	System Approach for Better Education Results
SO	Strategic Objective

---

**ANNEX IV - [LTSH-MATRIX](#)**

**ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)**

**ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)**