



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Madagascar, Republic of (MG)

Response to food security and nutrition needs of population affected by natural disasters and resilience building of food insecure communities of south-western, southern and southeastern regions of Madagascar

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200735
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	449,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	315,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	335,433

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	December 22, 2014
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2015
Project End Date	June 30, 2017
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	17,188,709
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,210,020
Direct Support Costs	4,581,569
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	5,152,812
Indirect Support Costs	1,969,318
Total	30,102,428

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	11,815
Actual Commodities 2015	6,886
Total Approved Commodities	28,851

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Madagascar is a low-income, food deficit country with 92 percent of its estimated 23 million population living under the international poverty line. The country is one of the few in the world to have experienced, over the past decades, a stagnation in per capita income coupled with a rise in absolute poverty. Livelihoods heavily depend on subsistence agriculture, fragile pasture lands, timber and fuel wood, and small scale fisheries though each rarely in connection to markets.

The country has experienced political instability since independence in 1960, which has negatively affected government institutional capacity, economic growth and development efforts, and reduced vulnerable people's access to basic services and their ability to prevent and recover from frequent shocks. Despite the end of the protracted political crisis (2009-2013) and drafting of the National Development Strategy (2014/2015) by the new government, governance issues have not yet enabled private investments and international aid to recover to its pre-crisis level.

Madagascar is one of the ten countries in the world most vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones, floods and droughts. A quarter of its population - some five million people - live in disaster-prone areas. Because of their adverse impacts on agriculture, 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.

Madagascar's food and nutrition situation is classified as "alarming" in the 2015 Global Hunger Index. 2015 was marked by two tropical storms, which hit western, central and southeastern regions of Madagascar, and a dry spell,

which affected the South and caused extended losses in the crop production. The 2015 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, carried out in eight regions, indicates that 46 percent of the population were food insecure in August 2015. The highest levels of food insecurity were in the southern regions, with 971,100 food insecure people (76.8 percent of the population).

Madagascar has the fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the world, with almost half of children under five affected (47.3 percent). The average national global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 8.2 percent, while anaemia affects 35 per cent of women aged 15-49 years and 50 percent of children under five. The closure of a significant number of primary health-care centres during the political crisis, coupled with insufficient qualified health staff, has caused a decrease in health service attendance and has raised concerns about maternal and child health. Child and maternal mortality remains high at 62 per 1,000 and 498 per 100,000 respectively. An estimated 60,000 individuals develop Tuberculosis (TB) each year.

Education is another national challenge, with poor indicators and declining trends over the past years. Net enrolment in primary education decreased sharply from 96.2 percent in 2006 to 69.4 percent in 2012. Enrolment rates are significantly lower in the southern regions (53.3 percent in Atsimo Andrefana, 41.6 percent in Anosy and 40.1 percent in Androy). The political crisis negatively impacted disposable income, especially among poor people in urban areas, resulting in increased school drop-outs for boys and girls, and pushed families into adopting negative coping mechanisms such as abandonment of children, child labour and sex work.

Madagascar has not met any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Madagascar ranks 154th out of 187 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index due to deteriorating health and education outcomes since 2009. Contextual risks include political instability, adverse weather conditions, limited administrative and technical capacity of government institutions, insecurity and corruption.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP in Madagascar implements two main programmes: a development-oriented Country Programme (CP) and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*). These programmes provide relief assistance to disaster-affected populations, support human development by increasing education access and retention, enhance socio-economic capacity and resilience by improving vulnerable groups' nutrition, and support the economic empowerment of smallholder farmers, community building and households' livelihood assets in order to break the cycle of food insecurity.

After the return to constitutional order in 2014, a 2015-2019 WFP Country Strategy was formulated in close alignment with the National Development Strategy and the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Country Strategy constituted the basis for the CP 200733 (2015-2019) and PRRO 200735 (2015-2017). These new programmes, which started in 2015, have a stronger focus on technical assistance to the government and capacity development to ensure the sustainability of interventions and support fragile state institutions in their transition to development. They incorporate innovations such as Home Grown School Feeding, linking school meals to local agricultural productions, the scale-up of cash-based interventions and increased partnerships with UN agencies, the government and NGOs to achieve long-term resilience building through seasonal and community-based participatory planning in key selected geographical areas in southern Madagascar.

Two trust funds complement these programmes: (i) a demonstration model named Miaro aimed at preventing stunting through nutritional supplementation of mothers and children under two, improving quality of maternal health care and strengthening community nutrition and health services, jointly with UNFPA and health and nutrition authorities; and (ii) a project supporting the development of a pro smallholder farmer procurement strategy aimed at strengthening agricultural production and access to markets for smallholder farmers.

In 2015, WFP managed to achieve important results, including immediate response to emergency food security and nutrition needs of people affected by floods and drought, reduction of acute malnutrition in the areas of intervention and increased attendance rates in WFP-assisted primary schools. The main challenges encountered were delayed food deliveries, due to the unavailability of shipping companies and transporters, and resources constraints. Funding shortfalls, as well as the deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation following the dry spell in southern regions of Madagascar, prevented WFP from achieving resilience objectives under the PRRO.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	50,025	49,291	99,316
Children (5-18 years)	168,487	191,162	359,649
Adults (18 years plus)	61,995	80,851	142,846
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	280,507	321,304	601,811

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,109	422	1,050	545	3	7,128
Single Country PRRO	5,761	76	948	101	0	6,886
Total Food Distributed in 2015	10,870	498	1,998	646	3	14,014

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200735 (01 January 2015 – 30 June 2017) supports the National Development Plan, as well as the national strategy on risks and disaster management, and contributes to WFP strategic objective 1: “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”; and strategic objective 3: “Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”. It was designed following a participatory national gap analysis with the government, United Nations agencies and donors, and taking into account recommendations from the evaluation of the previous operation, PRRO 200065.

PRRO 200735 is structured around 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.

Under the relief component, activities include General Food Distributions (GFD) and/or unconditional Cash and Voucher (C&V) transfers, followed by early recovery Food Assistance for Assets through food or cash transfers (FFA) aimed at restoring critical assets. Direct intervention MAM treatment is also included, in the event of a nutritional emergency. In 2015, this contingency component was activated as global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded 10 percent in southern Madagascar. A blanket supplementary feeding programme was therefore introduced in PRRO 200735, to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under two in priority communes demonstrating the highest GAM rates, in combination with MAM treatment activity. The expected outcomes are (i) enhanced capacity of national institutions to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies; (ii) the stabilization or reduction of undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women; and (iii) the stabilization or improvement of food consumption for targeted households.

Under the resilience component, FFA is implemented through seasonal and community-based participatory planning following WFP's three-pronged approach (1. Integrated context analysis, 2. Seasonal livelihood programming, 3. Community based participatory planning), which enables strong gender analysis and gender sensitive programming. The main expected outcome is the enhanced resilience of targeted food-insecure communities and households through access to livelihood assets and improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In 2015, WFP reached 335,000 beneficiaries, exceeding the planned 315,000. This included 300,000 under the relief / early recovery component, over a planned 90,000; and 35,000 under the resilience component out of a planned 225,000. 2015 saw extensive natural disasters in Madagascar (drought, floods, and two tropical storms); hence the overachievement of beneficiaries receiving emergency and early recovery assistance and the underachievement of beneficiaries reached by resilience projects.

Under the relief and early recovery component, WFP reached drought-affected people in the southern regions, and flood hit communities in the central, south-eastern, south-western and mid-western regions following tropical storms Chedza and Fundi (January and February 2015) and heavy rains in March 2015. The repositioning of stocks enabled a timely response.

Following flooding in Antananarivo, the capital, WFP provided immediate assistance in coordination with the National Disaster Management Authority (BNGRC) in the form of general food distributions (GFD) to 46,000 displaced people out of the 50,000 reported by the government. Daily family rations of rice (2kg), pulses (300g) and oil (175g) were provided for 20 days. Additional daily rations of 200g of high-energy biscuits (HEB) were provided to children under five, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), old, disabled and chronically ill people to prevent a deterioration of their nutritional status. WFP provided additional support to 12,000 people to support their resettlement. In suburban areas, an early recovery FFA project through cash transfers reached 16,000 people and

enabled the rehabilitation of a dam and irrigation canals, as well as training in handcraft and poultry farming for the most vulnerable households with small or no labour capacity.

In the south-east of Madagascar, WFP provided immediate assistance to 13,100 people using pre-positioned food commodities, including GFD for 1,700 displaced people and FFA activities targeting 11,400 people. In the southwest of Madagascar, WFP also provided immediate assistance to 1,700 people in Toliara II through FFA activities. In the city of Miandrivazo (mid-western), FFA activities targeted 2,500 displaced people. These FFA activities included the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, protection dyke, habitats and roads damaged by floods. All FFA participants received daily family rations of cereals (2kg) and pulses (300g), or a cash transfer equivalent to the value of the food basket on the local market.

The highest degree of food insecurity and malnutrition was found in southern drought-affected regions. WFP assisted 202,000 severely food insecure people with FFA activities through food or cash transfers and 34,000 beneficiaries through nutrition interventions. For FFA activities, geographical targeting was based on the results of the in-depth food security assessment carried out by the food security cluster in March 2015 and the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) carried out in August 2015 by the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and WFP. The number of beneficiaries receiving Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment was higher than planned due to emergency levels of acute malnutrition measured through exhaustive screenings in March and October 2015 in southern regions (average of 12 percent, over 30 percent in some communes). From July to October 2015, the activity was implemented in 10 communes of the district of Betioky with the international NGO ACF for children and PLW. From November 2015, WFP supported the National Nutrition Office (ONN) through their operational branch, the National Community Nutrition Programme (PNNC) in the roll-out of this MAM treatment activity in 50 communes of four other drought-affected districts. The detection and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was performed at community level in PNNC-community nutrition sites. As per the national protocol for the management of malnutrition 17,900 children from 6 to 59 months received a daily ration of 92 g of Plumpy Sup and 200 PLW received 200g of Super Cereal and 20g of oil until nutritional recovery. The PNNC only targets malnourished children, which explains that only 200 women were treated for MAM in the district of Betioky, where the NGO ACF operates.

Furthermore, 5,700 pregnant and lactating women and 10,000 children under two were enrolled in a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for the prevention of acute malnutrition from April to June 2015 to increase impact on the reduction of acute malnutrition. Following a census in the seven communes of interventions, all PLW and children from 6 to 23 months received three months of nutritional support consisting of 46g of Plumpy doz for children and 200g of Super Cereal and 20g of oil for women to cover their micronutrient needs. The activity was implemented by local NGOs in collaboration with community health and nutrition workers. Funding constraints meant that fewer BSFP beneficiaries were reached than planned.

WFP also partnered with UNFPA to assist 106 women suffering from obstetric fistula in food insecure areas. WFP provided food assistance during their hospitalization while UNFPA ensured the provision of corrective and reconstructive surgery. They are registered as inpatients in table 3 below (general distribution activity).

In 2015, WFP managed to start implementing the resilience component in selected food insecure communities in the south and south-east of Madagascar through the Three-pronged Approach. This three-step process strengthens the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes. Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) exercises were carried out with the government, UN agencies and partners for four regions: Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana and Menabe. This consultative process enabled to design integrated multi-year, multi-sectorial operational plans using seasonal and gender lenses. Following the SLP sessions, 15 Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) interventions were conducted in selected southern and south-eastern communes identified as extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and food insecurity. CBPP enabled agreement on priority activities with communities, partners and local government staff. Using these results, FFA activities, through food or cash transfers were organized to assist 35,000 beneficiaries. Priority was given to the rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure, reforestation of agricultural watersheds, poultry farming and chicken farms, and implementation of improved agricultural techniques for cultivation of vegetable gardening and food crops. Different livelihood groups within the community were included to ensure inclusive community development, and took part in complementary activities for resilience strengthening. Furthermore, Mini Proxy Means tests were used for FFA activities through cash transfers. This methodology enabled the checking of the lists of beneficiaries preselected by the targeting committees, and the adjustment of activities according to each level of vulnerability.

The amount of food distributed was lower than planned as emergency assistance prevailed in 2015 with a high number of beneficiaries assisted during a short period after the shock (average of 20 days), while the duration of assistance for the resilience component is much longer (160 days) therefore requiring more food. The focus placed on emergency assistance and the corresponding underachievement in resilience beneficiary figures contributed to the quantity of food distributed being lower than planned.

For Ready To Use Supplementary Food (including Plumpy Sup and Plumpy Doz under this operation), the limited number of beneficiaries reached under the BSFP and the fact that most of the malnourished children started the MAM treatment in November and December 2015 explain the lower than planned percentage of commodities distributed.

Training of WFP and cooperating partner staff as well as the roll-out of a new distribution mechanism using cash accounts on mobile phones enabled an increase in the use of the cash transfer modality from 1,026 beneficiaries in 2014 to 32,250 beneficiaries in 2015. Cash transfers were used both for early recovery and resilience activities. WFP Madagascar conducted market analysis and used the Omega tool in order to take an informed decision between the distribution of cash transfers and an in-kind food basket. The Omega value enabled WFP to compare, ex ante, the potential/expected nutrient cost-efficiency of food baskets composed by different commodities available in the local market and the in-kind food basket distributed by WFP. The Omega tool takes into account beneficiaries' preference, the nutrient value of food and costs of both modalities. Financial service provider presence was also a pre-requisite to use the cash transfer modality.

Demographic breakdowns for FFA beneficiaries are based on the Millennium Development Goals National Survey (National Statistics Institute, 2012-2013).

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	154,350	160,650	315,000	166,632	168,801	335,433	108.0%	105.1%	106.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	51,660	46,620	98,280	48,858	47,922	96,780	94.6%	102.8%	98.5%
Children (5-18 years)	44,100	45,045	89,145	48,688	48,697	97,385	110.4%	108.1%	109.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	58,590	68,985	127,575	69,086	72,182	141,268	117.9%	104.6%	110.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	154,350	160,650	315,000	167,716	167,717	335,433	108.7%	104.4%	106.5%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	25,000	2,500	27,500	48,780	550	48,780	195.1%	22.0%	177.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	242,500	42,500	285,000	242,770	31,700	270,075	100.1%	74.6%	94.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	7,000	-	7,000	18,079	-	18,079	258.3%	-	258.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	23,000	-	23,000	15,813	-	15,813	68.8%	-	68.8%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
People participating in general distributions	2,712	2,788	5,500	4,823	4,827	9,650	177.8%	173.1%	175.5%
Inpatients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	106	106	-	-	-
Total participants	2,712	2,788	5,500	4,823	4,933	9,756	177.8%	176.9%	177.4%
Total beneficiaries	13,559	13,941	27,500	24,384	24,396	48,780	179.8%	175.0%	177.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	28,101	28,899	57,000	25,407	28,578	53,985	90.4%	98.9%	94.7%
Total participants	28,101	28,899	57,000	25,407	28,578	53,985	90.4%	98.9%	94.7%
Total beneficiaries	140,505	144,495	285,000	134,729	135,346	270,075	95.9%	93.7%	94.8%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	920	840	1,760	4,473	4,473	8,946	486.2%	532.5%	508.3%
Children (24-59 months)	2,110	1,130	3,240	4,471	4,471	8,942	211.9%	395.7%	276.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	2,000	2,000	-	191	191	-	9.6%	9.6%
Total beneficiaries	3,030	3,970	7,000	8,944	9,135	18,079	295.2%	230.1%	258.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	7,845	7,155	15,000	4,817	5,250	10,067	61.4%	73.4%	67.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	8,000	8,000	-	5,746	5,746	-	71.8%	71.8%
Total beneficiaries	7,845	15,155	23,000	4,817	10,996	15,813	61.4%	72.6%	68.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	209	-
Corn Soya Blend	192	35	18.5%
High Energy Biscuits	9	9	103.7%
Maize	6,886	4,599	66.8%
Peas	-	125	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	91	56	61.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	3,059	1,162	38.0%
Split Peas	1,492	613	41.1%
Vegetable Oil	86	76	88.7%
Total	11,815	6,886	58.3%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,173,000	364,215	31.1%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	1,173,000	364,215	31.0%

Story Worth Telling

Lanto and Felix lived with their five children in an urban slum of Antananarivo until storms and floods caused the collapse of their house in March 2015.

In vulnerable areas of Madagascar's capital, most households live on less than two dollars a day. The impact of the floods left them totally deprived.

Lanto and her family, like the other 3,000 affected people, were accommodated in a temporary shelter managed by the National Office for Natural Disasters Management and humanitarian partners in the outskirts of Antananarivo.

WFP provided them emergency assistance for 20 days through the distribution of rice, pulses and oil. High-energy biscuits were given to children under five, and pregnant and lactating women to meet their urgent nutritional needs.

When the temporary site was closed in April, Lanto's family was relocated by the Ministry of Social Protection in Andranofeno, a village situated a hundred kilometers from the capital, where households were assisted in creating their livelihoods through a Food Assistance for Assets programme from May to December 2015.

"We were trained to develop market gardening and provided with agricultural tools and inputs such as seeds and fertilizer. We expect to harvest vegetables and rice during the next 2016 crop season. This should enable us to sustain our own needs," Lanto said. In a long-term perspective, recovery assistance helps communities become resilient.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Madagascar, out of a female population estimated at 50.14 percent, only 17 percent participate in economic decision-making. Despite government efforts, a number of political, legal, socio-economic, institutional and traditional constraints continue to undermine women's empowerment such as access to political power, citizenship, land, inheritance, labour, education and health.

Discriminatory practices in land ownership, assets management and inheritance persist, especially in rural areas, and affect women's access to resources. Consequently, women and women-headed households are the most vulnerable to shocks, poverty and related food insecurity. According to the 2015 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) carried out in eight regions, 58 percent of female-headed households are food insecure compared to 44 percent of male-headed households. These households are particularly vulnerable as they tend to own less productive assets: on average, they have one year less schooling, they cultivate just over half the acres of land that male heads cultivate, and have 3 to 4 times fewer large livestock and almost 2 times fewer small livestock.

To address this disparity, WFP has strengthened gender analysis and gender sensitive programming through the three-pronged approach (3PA). During the third phase of the 3PA (community based participatory planning), women were actively involved and participated in the decision-making process related to the choice of activities. Gender parity was respected within community planning committees and the facilitator took responsibility to guarantee equal speaking time between men and women. WFP consulted women separately to tailor FFA activities to their concerns and priorities and encouraged their participation in assets management and feedback and complaint committees. FFA activities were designed to take into account the gendered impact of the work and its effect on women, men

and the elderly. For example, seasonal market gardening, which does not require heavy physical work, was adapted to female-headed households without land and contributed to improving their income. New types of FFA activities had also been identified with partners such as training on the conservation and processing of agricultural products, handicraft products, agricultural techniques and bee-keeping and poultry farming.

Women represented 53 percent of participants in FFA activities. Gender-sensitive work norms, such as reduced working time for women, task sharing according to physical capacity and facilities such as on-site childcare facilitated maximizing women's participation in FFA activities. Lactating women benefited from an additional break in order to breastfeed their children. Regular awareness-raising sessions on gender equality within communities and training of women and men on assets' management contributed to an increased number of women in leadership positions in assets management committees.

In 2015, Super Cereal and oil were replaced by ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for children, such as Plumpy Sup for MAM treatment and Plumpy Doz for MAM prevention. These products enabled a reduction in treatment duration and in women's workload, as cooking was not required.

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

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.06</i>	>60.00			

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2015, WFP continued to foster a cross-cutting protection approach in order to address all vulnerabilities within a community, and mitigate protection-related issues. WFP and cooperating partner staff were trained on protection, accountability and gender concepts in 2015, which contributed to achieve better results.

WFP and its cooperating partners ensured communities' sensitization about their rights and obligations. Information was provided to beneficiaries on the targeting process, on the entitlements, and on the feedback and complaint mechanisms through community meetings that included community leaders and local authorities. Complaint and feedback committees were set up by the communities and played a role in mediation and conflict resolution. They were trained by WFP cooperating partners to address protection issues. However, in 2015, these complaint mechanisms were not properly established, which in turn has affected the proportion of people who said they were informed about the FFA programme overall, in that they were not aware of or could not effectively utilise the complaint mechanism. Corrective measures will be put in place in 2016, including an increased use of posters at project sites, more frequent information sessions on eligibility criteria, entitlements and programme objectives before and during activities, as well as specific attention to the effective implementation of feedback and complaint mechanisms during monitoring missions.

The main risk was inclusion and exclusion errors during the targeting process for FFA activities. To prevent this, cooperating partners' capacities were reinforced on beneficiaries' selection process. Targeting committees composed by men and women representatives from different groups of vulnerability were created for each project. Transparency and good understanding of all the processes by the communities helped to reduce conflicts and strengthen social cohesion.

FFA activities were designed to reduce protection risks. Provision of appropriate equipment and enforcement of work standards ensured beneficiary safety. Adapted activities were designed for persons with reduced mobility or for households with small or no labour capacity (female-headed, widow/widower-headed and elderly/disabled-headed households). These households could also benefit from unconditional food or cash distribution. Considering that the protection concept covers a multitude of issues, specific measures were considered for each context of intervention, taking into account principles of participation, inclusiveness, equality and safety. Seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning tools were used to facilitate the incorporation of protection and accountability principles.

For FFA through cash transfers, macro and micro risk analyses, including protection risks, were carried out for each project and mitigation measures were implemented. Distributions took place in enclosed buildings in cities to ensure beneficiary safety. Local authorities were informed of distribution times to allow them to monitor the operation. Distributions were carried out in the morning to allow beneficiaries to go to markets and return home in daytime. Beneficiaries often travelled in groups to the distribution sites, making them less vulnerable to thefts.

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 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	90.86		71.40
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 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	88.00		92.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ANDROY, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	99.98		100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>90.00	88.00		99.00

Outputs

In 2015, WFP provided emergency and early recovery assistance to severely food insecure people affected by drought in southern regions, as well as to flood-affected households in the mid-western, south-western, central and south-eastern regions. Pre-positioned food commodities ahead of the cyclone season and improved coordination with the BNGRC and partners enabled the provision of emergency food distribution to affected people in the capital within 72 hours. Resilience activities were also implemented in south-eastern disaster-prone areas and southern drought-prone areas.

Seasonal livelihood programming in key selected districts and community-based participatory planning contributed to significant achievements, fostering communities' ownership and strong commitment. As emergency response was prioritized, FFA outputs were greater under SO1 compared to SO3. The quality of assets created or rehabilitated improved in 2015 due to the increased use of quality and resistant materials, and technical expertise mobilized through partners or government services. At least two members of each asset management committee were trained in each community reached with FFA activities.

Following floods in different regions of Madagascar, FFA activities contributed to the rehabilitation of crop land in rural areas and the reconstruction/construction of houses soon after the disaster, allowing rural households to resume income-generating activities. In south-eastern regions, main roads were damaged limiting community members' access to basic social services. FFA activities enabled the rehabilitation of roads and drainage channels, which allowed a large surface of flooded land to dry and thus, to resume rice cultivation. Road rehabilitation was addressed through food-based assistance where markets were not sufficiently supplied to cope with cash transfers. In urban areas, FFA activities included clearing sewage canals and dykes, which helped to lessen the impact of flooding on sanitation. In Andranofeno, an FFA project through food and cash transfers, targeting 244 resettled households, included the construction of houses and of a drinking water system, the development of agricultural lands and training on good nutrition practices, from May 2015 to December 2015.

The southern regions of Madagascar experienced a rain deficit of 50 to 75 percent during the 2014 planting season, resulting in crop losses and an extension of the lean season. Consequently, households' food and nutrition security was severely impacted. FFA activities implemented to address relief and early recovery needs were extended until August 2015. Under SO3, FFA aimed to improve community resilience to face drought effects. Activities included construction of water catchment systems, irrigation systems, rehabilitation of pond for land irrigation, preparation of agricultural land for new crops, vegetable gardening and seed production, and training in new agricultural techniques in order to enhance and diversify food production. Given extreme water scarcity, assets related to water access for domestic or agricultural uses were the most requested. Support to agricultural activities during the planting season was also prioritized. In collaboration with FAO, households were provided with seeds to reduce the impact of seeds shortage, which enable to resume several food crops during light rainfalls. Under SO3, the low achievement for the number of hectares of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes can be explained by the prioritization of emergency response (SO1) and the under-achievement of beneficiaries under the resilience component in 2015.

WFP also sought innovation when responding to moderate acute malnutrition. Households with malnourished children were prioritized for FFA activities, ensuring a complementary response and an improved targeting. The complementarity of interventions contributed to tackle malnutrition in the long run.

WFP also supported the resilience of those affected by recurrent cyclones, flooding and heavy rains in the south-eastern regions of Madagascar. In these regions, deforestation caused erosion and land/soil degradation, reducing the availability of agricultural land. FFA activities included the rehabilitation of ponds and dams for land

irrigation, as well as the preparation of crop lands to enhance and diversify food production, coupled with nutrition sensitization and asset management trainings. Hills were reforested with strong roots and high biomass production plants. Rain-fed crops, such as rice and maize, and market gardens were developed on low-sloping land.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	480	474	98.8
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	400	393	98.3
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	50	48	96.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	60	57	95.7
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of feeding days	instance	20	20	100.0
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	500	500	100.0
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3,700	685	18.5
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	2,000	2,075	103.8
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	500	240	48.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	100	82	82.0
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	120	90	75.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	45,000	36,658	81.5

Outcomes

From July to October 2015, 1,039 children and PLW affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) received nutrition support in 10 communes of the district of Betsioky with the international NGO ACF. Good results were achieved with 83 percent of the beneficiaries recovered, 17 percent defaulted and no deaths reported. The default rate was due to the distance from the treatment centre. Households located more than 10 km from the centres tend to discontinue treatment when children had gained weight, even if the exit criteria were not met. Some 17,040 beneficiaries started the MAM treatment in November 2015. The treatment was still ongoing at the end of 2015. Thus, outcomes for these beneficiaries, including programme coverage, are not reported here. The coverage survey was not conducted for the small-scale intervention in the district of Betsioky in 2015 as resources will be dedicated to the larger intervention with the PNNC. Thus, the MAM treatment programme coverage indicator corresponding to the location "drought and cyclone & floods affected areas" in the table below is not available.

The performance of MAM prevention, collected through a coverage & participation survey, was satisfying and reached international (Sphere) standards. On average, 84.3 percent of the eligible population were reached by the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for the prevention of acute malnutrition. Programme participation was very high. Continuous capacity building of cooperating partners and training sessions of distribution teams contributed to maintain this good performance. Monthly monitoring of anthropometric measures confirmed that the selection of the communes of intervention was relevant and the BSFP programme had a significant impact on reduction of acute malnutrition. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening was carried out randomly on a 10 percent sample of children in the BSFP. Results revealed a significant decrease (from 25.1 percent to 16.6 percent) in the proportion of children with a MUAC<125 at the end of the activity. This proportion tends to increase during the lean season in municipalities with no interventions.

The other outcomes were collected through a Community Household Survey (CHS). The collection of indicators and measurement of outcomes was made possible through the outcome measurement fund received from WFP headquarters. The CHS was conducted in January 2016 during the 2015/2016 lean season, in southern and south-eastern regions of Madagascar. The lean season, which typically runs from October to April, records the highest rates of food insecurity. For SO1 outcomes indicators, results for Antananarivo (Analamanga region, where emergency assistance was provided in 2015 following floods) and for southern regions (where emergency assistance was provided in 2015 following drought) are combined. For SO3, results are disaggregated for south-eastern regions and southern regions, which are the most food insecure regions selected to implement the resilience component of operation. The CHS revealed a general deterioration of the food security situation between April/August 2015 (period during which the base value was collected) and January 2016 (CHS results for SO1 and SO3 latest follow-up values).

Under SO1, the table shows the deterioration of the food security situation between April 2015 and December 2015 in southern drought-affected regions, following significant crop failure. After rain deficits during the 2014 cropping season and extended drought conditions in 2015 linked to the El Niño event, the production of staple crops (maize and cassava) decreased sharply by 60 to 80 percent in 2015 in southern regions. Given that these food crops form the basis of the majority of the population's diet and given the fragility of households' food and nutrition security, this situation had serious consequences on food security. The 2015/2016 lean season began earlier than normal. Households experiencing low or moderate levels of food insecurity gradually fell into emergency food insecurity level during the 2015/2016 lean season. The increased proportion of the population with a poor food consumption score (FCS), as shown in the table below, confirms this deterioration. However, in Analamanga region, results were better with 63.4 percent of the population with an acceptable FCS, 29.3 percent with a borderline FCS and 7.3 percent with a poor FCS. In regions of Madagascar affected by floods, FFA activities contributed to restore roads, houses, drainage channels, sewage canals and dikes, which explains the high achievement of the community asset score (CAS) under SO1.

Under SO3, the results trend also reveals the particularly harsh food security situation in southern regions with a poor FCS for 48.2 percent of the population (compared to 5.17 percent in south-eastern regions) and a diet diversity score of 3.10 (4.74 in south-eastern regions). The Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) carried out in August 2015 is used as a baseline. CFSAM and CHS data are comparable as the same sampling methodology was used at community level. The CFSAM found that 1 million people were food insecure in southern regions. Among these 1 million food-insecure people, 400,000 people were severely food insecure. In January 2016, an estimated 665,000 people were severely food insecure according to the CHS in the WFP intervention zones. In the southern regions of Anosy and Androy, the rate of food insecurity was estimated at 90 and 76 percent of the households surveyed, reflecting three consecutive years of reduced crop production. During the 2015/2016 lean season, more frequent and crisis coping strategies were observed including reduced number of meals and reduced portion size of meals, migration to other regions, sale of livestock and of cooking utensils. Thus, the targets for Food Consumption Scores (FCS), diet diversity and coping strategy index were not achieved in the reporting period. According to the CHS, household food stocks were completely exhausted in January 2016 and most households exclusively dedicated their limited resources to food expenditures.

For the community asset score (CAS), the target value was not reached as assets such as water catchment systems and irrigation systems were not always functional in January 2016, particularly in southern regions, due to lack of rainfall.

The indicator related to communities' capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks will be measured at the end of the project. Resilience activities started in 2015 and several years will be needed to strengthen communities' resilience. At the beginning of this operation in 2015, the targeted communities selected to implement the three-pronged approach to build resilience didn't put in place local disaster management and preparedness committees.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CP reports , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data ACF report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CPs' monitoring data</i>	>75.00	73.30	-	83.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CP report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data ACF report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data CPs monitoring data</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CP report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data ACF report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data CPs monitoring data</i>	<15.00	26.00	-	17.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CP report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data ACF report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data CPs Monitoring data</i>	<15.00	0.60	-	0.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 Coverage & Participation survey , Base value: 2014.08 WFP survey Coverage survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Coverage survey</i>	>66.00	94.00	-	95.30
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.08 WFP survey Coverage survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Coverage Survey</i>	>70.00	65.00	-	84.30
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2015.04 Joint survey FS&L Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS survey</i>	<3.21	16.06	-	35.79

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.04 Joint survey FS&L Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS survey</i>	<3.74	18.69	-	36.91
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.04 Joint survey FS&L Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS survey</i>	<3.02	15.11	-	35.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.04 Joint survey FS&L Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS survey</i>	>5.42	5.42	-	4.21
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey FS&L Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS survey</i>	>5.20	5.20	-	4.02
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SHOCK AFFECTED ZONES , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey FS&L Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS Survey</i>	>5.49	5.49	-	4.32
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 BCM or CHS Survey , Base value: 2015.02 WFP survey CHS Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring data</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	100.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
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				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>DROUGHT AND CYCLONE & FLOODS AFFECTED AREAS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data CP's report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS survey</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	36.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<0.60	2.80	-	5.17

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<6.92	34.60	-	54.74
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<0.70	3.40	-	9.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<0.50	2.60	-	9.59
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<8.54	42.70	-	56.98
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<6.40	32.00	-	53.42
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	>5.52	5.52	-	4.74
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	>5.20	5.20	-	4.76
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	>5.49	5.49	-	4.74
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS</i>	<10.41	10.41	-	16.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<1.36	1.36	-	6.59
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<3.38	16.90	-	48.19
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<7.28	36.40	-	31.33
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<7.00	35.20	-	50.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<2.80	14.00	-	47.69
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<7.60	38.00	-	33.33
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<7.20	36.20	-	30.77
Diet Diversity Score				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	>4.46	4.46	-	3.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	>3.84	3.84	-	2.83
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	>4.56	4.56	-	3.17
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<15.37	15.37	-	21.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2017.06 CHS , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey CFSAM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey CHS	<7.84	7.84	-	7.14

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>RESILIENCE INTERVENTION ZONES , Project End Target: 2017.06 BCM report , Base value: 2014.11 WFP survey Baseline report</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

PRRO 200735 integrates capacity development and collaborative work with national counterparts at all levels in order to facilitate the increased national ownership of programmes and strengthened national capacities in emergency preparedness, coordination and response.

Jointly with UNOCHA, WFP continued to provide technical and logistic support to the National Risk and Disaster Management office (BNGRC) for the update of the national contingency plan and the development of regional contingency plans. WFP also supported the creation and operationalization of emergency operation centres in three high-risk cyclone regions through the provision of IT and communication equipment for Internet connection and training. The Community Preparedness Early Warning system established in 2014 in 1,500 villages (fokontany) was extended to 950 other fokontany in cyclone-prone areas. Some 2,000 members of local committees for risk and disaster management in these fokontany were trained and provided with early warning kits (including mobile phone devices for transfer of disaster information via SMS, solar and/or crank radios, and weather warning flags). The early warning equipment facilitates faster top-down and bottom-up communication and coordination between the affected villages and the national authorities during cyclones. Training on emergency preparedness and response were also provided to partners and decentralized and national institutions.

The government was also highly involved in the roll-out of the three pronged approach (3PA). Seasonal livelihood programming exercises were carried out in six regions under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Protection and in partnership with the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the BNGRC and the Ministry of Agriculture. Government services at decentralized levels, UN agencies and NGOs were trained on the 3PA. The regional workshops enabled multi-sectorial and multi-year plans in alignment with local, regional and national development plans, thus improving coordination and synergies between the different development actors. WFP supported the Ministry of Social Protection in conducting the exercise in two regions with no WFP field presence. This effective use of the 3PA by government institutions demonstrates the national appropriation and commitment to implement a resilience building process in order to break the cycle of food insecurity.

In addition, the involvement of technical decentralized services in FFA activities such as rural engineering, public works, agriculture, livestock and forestry was reinforced to ensure appropriate technical capacity and expertise during the design and implementation stages of assets creation. Cooperating partners and FFA beneficiaries were trained by these technical services to ensure the sharing of expertise, adequate maintenance and strengthened community ownership. Despite the importance of technical service participation for the long-term sustainability of projects, decentralized services still suffer from a lack of resources, impacting the level of assistance they could provide to the communities and partners.

In 2015, WFP also provided logistics support to the government in order to respond to the emergency nutrition situation in southern Madagascar, through the procurement and airlift of Plumpy Sup for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In fact, the National Nutrition Office (ONN) through their operational branch the National Community Nutrition Programme (PNNC) started to implement MAM treatment in southern regions in July 2015. WFP provided training to 18 female and 9 male health workers to ensure the performance of treatment including adequate MAM screening, nutrition counselling and monitoring of the nutritional status of children and PLW. In October 2015, WFP carried out a diagnosis of additional capacity building needs. From the results of this diagnosis, a training module was designed jointly by the regional nutrition office and WFP. Registers and Information-Education-Communication (IEC) tools were also developed. The training will be carried out in January 2016 for the nutrition community workers and the NGOs supporting Plumpy Sup deliveries and monitoring and evaluation. In 2016, WFP will continue to support and strengthen nationally-led MAM treatment intervention.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Funds mobilized were mainly utilized to respond to the emergency needs of communities affected by tropical storms and floods, as well as drought-affected people in southern regions.

NGO cooperating partners complemented part of the programme costs through the provision of non-food items, and through contributions associated with infrastructure, logistics, staffing, training and monitoring. The government contributed with the exemption of custom clearance taxes on imported commodities and participated in the response to drought in southern regions through the Global Partnership for Education funding.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	0	643	0
Madagascar	0	386	57
MULTILATERAL	0	145	572
Switzerland	0	785	785
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	2,777	2,174
USA	0	1,850	20
Total	0	6,585	3,608

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Import restrictions (on whole grain maize), local availability, capacity of suppliers and import parity were taken into account to determine the sourcing of food commodities. Some 805 mt (22 percent) of the food was procured locally despite limited local availability. The support provided to smallholder farmer organizations under component three of Country Programme 200733 enabled an increase in the quantity of food purchased from farmers' organizations from 509 mt in 2014 to 759 mt in 2015. Technical support and training for smallholder farmers ensured an acceptable quality of crop production in line with WFP's standards.

Some 46 mt of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (Plumpy Sup) were procured from a national food processor company. However, the local availability of specialized nutritious food remains a challenge. WFP food quality and safety missions were undertaken to assess the capacities of two local food processors. The production of nutrition products in acceptable quality and sufficient quantity will enable WFP to strengthen existent partnerships with these local food processors.

55 mt of Plumpy Sup were also procured through WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), with pre-positioned food stocks for all WFP operations in order to reduce food delivery response time. This 55 mt of Plumpy Sup were airlifted for the government following an urgent request from the National Nutrition Office to respond to emergency levels of acute malnutrition in southern Madagascar.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	180	0	0
Maize	474	1,710	0	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	46	0	0	55
Rice	285	525	0	0
Split Peas	0	0	294	0

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Vegetable Oil	0	95	0	0
Total	805	2,510	294	55

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Between January and April 2015, food commodities were delivered to partners in response to floods in the capital and drought in the south, despite poor road conditions in several parts of the country. Prepositioned food stocks enabled a timely response. In December 2015, commodities were prepositioned in four strategic locations in order to avoid access problems due to road cuts during the next cyclone season.

Post-Delivery Losses

Losses were maintained at a minimum level mainly due to the sensitization of transporters and training of cooperating partners. Losses incurred during the reporting period were recovered either from transporters or cooperating partners.

The new logistics management system (LESS) ensures real-time commodity movement tracking and stock figures, early visibility of expected arrivals, and planned dispatches and consistent management of losses, thus improving accountability.

Management

Partnerships

In 2015, WFP collaborated with 34 local NGOs, 4 international NGOs and 7 UN agencies. The 3PA enabled to enhance joint programming with partners for the development of multi-sectoral and multi-year plans. NGOs contributed to the targeting process and provided technical supervision during the implementation. Due to their presence in the field and clear understanding of the context, NGOs managed the projects in an efficient way for the most part while taking into consideration constraints in the field. WFP provided training to these cooperating partners on emergency preparedness and response, gender, protection, resilience building through the 3PA, projects design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Twelve organizations provided complementary inputs or services in order to enhance the outcome of FFA activities including five UN agencies (FAO, IFAD, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF), two national institutions (ONN and BNGRC) and five NGOs (CRS, WHH, CARE, AIM, Sandatra). For example, in southern regions, FAO and the international NGO Catholic Relief Services provided beneficiaries with tools and seeds. Mini Proxy Means Tests were developed with the national NGO Sandatra for an FFA project through cash transfers in Antananarivo's surroundings. This methodology ensured a precise targeting of the most vulnerable households and enabled the design of adapted activities for each group of vulnerability. In order to share the lessons learned from this project, the NGO Sandatra provided training to two local NGOs (MADR and Manambina) in the southern district of Bekily. These NGOs have started to use Mini Proxy Means Tests for targeting purposes.

WFP also contributed to a joint UN programme under UNDP leadership, which aims at strengthening sustainable livelihoods to increase community resilience. WFP participated through technical support to government institutions and partners in the design, coordination and implementation of the 3PA. Seasonal livelihood programming exercises were carried out in six regions in the framework of this joint UN programme.

WFP joined the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to conduct a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM). The recommendations of the mission were used by stakeholders to prioritize areas of intervention and the activities aimed at assisting those in needs during the lean season.

The national working group on cash transfers, initiated by WFP in 2014 in order to enhance coordination, exchange lessons learned and tools related to the cash transfer modality, saw an important involvement of government institutions. Several meetings were held in 2015 and the BNGRC (for emergency aspect) and the Ministry of Social Protection (for development projects) took the leadership of this group.

The Food Security and Livelihood Cluster co-led by FAO and WFP, as well as the Nutrition cluster chaired by UNICEF, played an important role in food security and nutrition assessments and coordination of the response. In particular, the nutrition cluster paid particular attention to the coordination of the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition activities and to the harmonization of programmatic approaches of the various government stakeholders, UN agencies and civil society.

During the screening and monitoring of children's nutritional status for nutrition interventions, children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to nutritional recovery centres, managed by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support. The NGO GRET also provided support to households' livelihoods, which contributed to strengthen their resilience to drought and reduce the risk of degradation of the food security and nutrition situation in these communities in the long run.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	34	4		7

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: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	12.00
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: 2015.12</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: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The first year of implementation of PRRO 200735 was a success as the flexibility of the operation enabled WFP to respond to multiple emergencies while starting implementing the resilience building process in selected communities in southern and southeastern regions. In 2015, the majority of FFA projects included a multi-sectorial and integrated approach in order to respond adequately to the different beneficiaries' needs and propose adapted activities. The combination of several targeting methodologies (geographical, community-based and mini proxy means tests) enabled to improve the selection of beneficiaries and better understand their level of vulnerability and specific needs.

Considering the recurrence of drought in southern regions of Madagascar, one of the lessons learned is that efforts must be concentrated in specific communities, with a combination of activities from disaster preparedness to relief, recovery and resilience-building in order to break the cycle of food insecurity. In addition, FFA projects have to be adapted to local conditions and vulnerability profiles. In 2015, WFP started to use the three-pronged approach, particularly seasonal livelihood programming and community based participatory planning, which proved to be adequate tools to understand how to build communities' resilience over the long term. In 2016, WFP will continue to disseminate the three-pronged approach with the Government and partners to support a sustainable resilience. Government's leadership, as well as coordination, complementarity and synergy with other sectors was crucial in the roll-out of this approach in 2015 . In addition, special attention must be paid to communities' ownership of the resilience process to ensure the sustainability of activities.

The scale-up of the cash transfer modality was effective in 2015 thanks to (i) a distribution mechanism operated through a mobile money company, which covers emergency, early recovery and resilience phases, (ii) the development of a strong Cash & Voucher unit within WFP Madagascar and (iii) a comprehensive Cash & Voucher training delivered by WFP Regional Office for Southern Africa, which enabled to strengthen WFP Madagascar staff capacities. The Cash & Voucher modality will be further scaled up in 2016 with the roll-out of SCOPE: WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. The platform will enable the management of beneficiary information as well as WFP's distribution cycle from beginning to end: beneficiary registrations, interventions setup, creation of

distribution lists, payment lists and distribution reporting. Thus, SCOPE will facilitate the management of projects and minimize the risks of misuse and fraud. SCOPE will also allow to perform cash and voucher transfers when infrastructure or service providers are not available. In practice, limited availability of financial service providers restricted the use of the cash transfer modality in Madagascar. In response, SCOPE will provide a technology to transfer assistance such as e-voucher (small card) containing beneficiary biometric data and beneficiary entitlements that can be used in combination with a point-of-sale (POS), similar to a debit card. Registrations and transactions could be completed offline and data synchronized to the platform, when and where internet is available.

The absence of an early warning system in southern regions of Madagascar, which suffer from recurrent drought and related food insecurity, was of particular concern in 2015. Following the dry spell during the 2014/2015 cropping season, ad-hoc emergency food security and nutrition assessments were carried out to assess the extent of needs and enable geographical targeting. In order to facilitate the activation of an early response to this type of emergency situation in the future, the institutionalization of a new early warning system within BNGRC was recommended by the humanitarian community. A workshop was organized with the government, UN agencies and NGOs to define the essential prerequisites and timeline for the design of a sustainable early warning system including technical studies, capacity building activities and equipment. In 2016, if resources allow, WFP, with its partners, will provide technical support to the BNGRC in designing and implementing this early warning system for southern regions of Madagascar.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	5,000	500	5,500	9,756	110	9,756	195.1%	22.0%	177.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	48,500	8,500	57,000	48,554	6,340	53,985	100.1%	74.6%	94.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	7,000	-	7,000	18,079	-	18,079	258.3%	-	258.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	23,000	-	23,000	15,813	-	15,813	68.8%	-	68.8%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00027-01	Rice	0	625	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00027-01	Vegetable Oil	0	18	0
Madagascar	MAG-C-00011-01	Maize	0	238	0
Madagascar	MAG-C-00011-01	Peas	0	91	0
Madagascar	MAG-C-00011-01	Vegetable Oil	0	57	57
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	0	428
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	0	125	125
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	20	20

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Switzerland	SWI-C-00428-01	Maize	0	473	473
Switzerland	SWI-C-00428-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	26	26
Switzerland	SWI-C-00428-01	Rice	0	175	175
Switzerland	SWI-C-00428-01	Split Peas	0	112	112
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01101-01	Maize	0	541	474
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01101-01	Peas	0	53	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01101-01	Rice	0	285	285
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01242-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	180	180
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01242-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	55	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01242-01	Vegetable Oil	0	18	18
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01243-01	Maize	0	1,238	810
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01243-01	Rice	0	225	225
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01243-01	Split Peas	0	182	182
USA	USA-C-01176-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	23	0
USA	USA-C-01176-01	Maize	0	1,786	0
USA	USA-C-01176-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	42	20
Total			0	6,585	3,608