



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Madagascar, Republic of (MG)

Country Programme-Madagascar (2015-2019)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200733
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 09, 2015
Planned Start Date	March 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	March 01, 2015
Project End Date	December 31, 2019
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	41,539,543
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	7,063,265
Direct Support Costs	12,454,163
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	3,494,192
Indirect Support Costs	4,518,581
Total	69,069,744

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	8,031
Actual Commodities 2015	5,477
Total Approved Commodities	49,677

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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

Country Programme 200733 (2015-2019) supports the National Development Plan, as well as sectoral national policies, and directly contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3: “Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”; and 4: “Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger”. The programme was designed following a participatory national gap analysis with the government, United Nations agencies and donors.

CP 200733 has three main components and objectives: i) support to the national school feeding programme by providing micronutrient-fortified hot meals for primary school children; implementation of the essential package of activities, and technical assistance for the government; ii) improve nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups by strengthening national operational capacities for stunting prevention, MAM prevention and treatment interventions, as well as for the food-by-prescription programme for malnourished tuberculosis (TB) clients; and iii) increase access to markets for smallholder farmers through technical assistance, support for value-chain development and improved market information.

The main expected outcomes of the project are related to (i) the national ownership of the school feeding programme and nutrition interventions to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education; (ii) the reduction of undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, school-aged children and TB clients; and (iii) the economic empowerment of smallholder farmers by increasing their marketing opportunities.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Under Component 1, WFP provided school meals to 269,000 primary-school children and 10,000 teachers and cooks (registered as “activity supporters”), including 31,000 children in vulnerable urban areas and 238,000 children in southern regions affected by high levels of food insecurity. As a result of improved funding, the number of beneficiaries increased from 263,000 during the 2014/2015 school year to 279,000 during the 2015/2016 school year in 1,208 primary schools and 115 social centres. In addition, the school meals programme contributed to ensure a high enrolment and attendance rate in these schools. A higher number of women were reached, as most teachers and cooks are women.

The schools were targeted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education based on criteria defined in the school canteen management guide. They include administrative, organizational and logistical aspects (Ministry of Education approval, pupil/teacher ratio, a local school management committee, canteen infrastructure, water access, etc.). In the cities of Antananarivo, Tamatave and Tulear, an urban vulnerability assessment was carried out in order to prioritize the schools located in the most vulnerable areas. Some 15 public schools were selected in the capital Antananarivo representing 15,000 children who benefited from the programme from May 2015. In addition, 115 social centres in urban areas were targeted based on criteria defined with the Ministries of Social Protection and Education (including approval from the Ministry of Social Protection and centres offering specific remedial courses for out-of-school children according to a literacy method recognized by the Ministry of Education).

The beneficiaries received an on-site ration of cereals (rice or maize, 140g), pulses (30g) and oil (10g), fortified by micronutrient powders (MNPs) that specifically cover the nutritional needs of school-aged children. The amount of food distributed was lower than planned due to the late arrival of commodities (particularly MNPs) or the closure of schools for some days due to the absence of teachers, or community or educational events. Some 6,000 beneficiaries were planned to be reached in the framework of a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot through the cash transfer modality. However the feasibility study, carried out by Partnership for Child Development (PCD), was delayed, therefore postponing the implementation of the pilot until 2016. All the beneficiaries received in-kind rations in 2015 and no cash transfers to schools were provided.

Community involvement contributed to the success of the programme; parents provided canteens with wood, water, and prepared the meals successively. For new canteens, communities were also mobilized to ensure the availability of infrastructure. Both men and women helped to build kitchens, canteens and warehouses, using local materials.

Under component two, WFP reached 27,000 beneficiaries including 23,000 through a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for the prevention of acute malnutrition and 4,000 pregnant women for the prevention of stunting. In the framework of the *Miaro* project for the prevention of stunting (managed through a separate trust fund), 9,700 children under two and 1,900 lactating women were also reached. The humanitarian situation that prevailed in the country in 2015 (tropical storms in the west, centre and southeastern parts and a dry spell in the south) did not enable WFP and other UN agencies to implement a planned joint nutrition initiative to address the context-specific determinants of undernutrition. Thus, the number of planned beneficiaries under the CP was not reached for stunting prevention and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities. Treatment of MAM was instead prioritized under PRRO 200735, in response to emergency rates of acute malnutrition in the south of the country. Several analyses were undertaken to further understand context-specific determinants of undernutrition, including an analysis of determinants from secondary data, in partnership with other UN agencies, and an analysis of household access to nutrients, called Cost of the Diet. Both were nation-wide studies. Findings will support the development of effective national strategies to reduce undernutrition, through a “fill the nutrient gap” approach, and feed into the next national nutrition action plan (2016–2020).

The planned food-by-prescription programme providing nutrition support to malnourished people on tuberculosis treatment was not implemented due to resource constraints. Despite these challenges, significant technical assistance was provided to the government in 2015 in the development of policies and protocols, and the evaluation and strengthening of operating capacity in order to pave the way for national ownership.

The prioritization of 17 communes for BSFP was based on the findings of exhaustive nutrition screenings undertaken in March and October 2015 to identify communes with the highest global acute malnutrition rates. Communes with complementary interventions, such as food assistance for vulnerable households, were also prioritized in order to reduce sharing or trading of nutrition supplementation. Prior to the intervention, a census of all pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children from 6 to 23 months was undertaken in each commune. Despite funding constraints, the food ration - consisting of 200g of fortified flour (Super Cereal) and 20g of oil for PLW, and 46g of Plumpy Doz for children - and the recommended three month intervention period during the lean season were secured. The activity was implemented by local NGOs, in collaboration with community health and nutrition workers.

For the prevention of stunting, two communes in the south-west of Madagascar were targeted in the framework of the *Miaro* demonstration model from August 2014 and until July 2016. During this critical window of opportunity, the beneficiaries received a comprehensive package through an integrated mother-and-child health-and-nutrition approach addressing both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition in Madagascar. Each month, PLW and children under the age of two received supplementary nutritious foods to improve their nutritional status: daily ration of 200g of fortified flour and 20g of oil for PLW (pregnant women registered under the CP) and 20g of Nutributter for children (registered under a separate trust fund). In addition, women benefitted from improved maternal services: antenatal and postnatal care, and health facilities with improved equipment for delivery and education sessions on infant and young children feeding and hygiene.

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	170,306	212,194	382,500	134,382	172,331	306,713	78.9%	81.2%	80.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding)	134,208	153,792	288,000	126,380	153,222	279,602	94.2%	99.6%	97.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition)	36,098	58,402	94,500	8,002	19,109	27,111	22.2%	32.7%	28.7%
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	131,328	142,272	273,600	123,584	145,673	269,257	94.1%	102.4%	98.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,880	11,520	14,400	2,796	7,549	10,345	97.1%	65.5%	71.8%
By Residence status:									

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residents	134,208	153,792	288,000	125,262	154,340	279,602	93.3%	100.4%	97.1%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	8,002	8,067	16,069	-	-	-
Children (under 5 years)	34,963	31,847	66,810	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	473	284	757	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	662	26,271	26,933	-	11,042	11,042	-	42.0%	41.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	36,099	58,401	94,500	7,998	19,113	27,111	22.2%	32.7%	28.7%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	288,000	6,000	288,000	279,602	-	279,602	97.1%	-	97.1%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	81,000	-	81,000	23,415	-	23,415	28.9%	-	28.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	8,500	-	8,500	4,358	-	4,358	51.3%	-	51.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	131,328	142,272	273,600	123,635	145,723	269,358	94.1%	102.4%	98.4%
Activity supporters	2,880	11,520	14,400	2,786	7,458	10,244	96.7%	64.7%	71.1%
Total participants	134,208	153,792	288,000	126,421	153,181	279,602	94.2%	99.6%	97.1%
Total beneficiaries	134,208	153,792	288,000	126,421	153,181	279,602	94.2%	99.6%	97.1%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									

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
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment									
TB Clients receiving food assistance	2,400	1,600	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,400	1,600	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	2,400	1,600	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	184	168	352	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	334	314	648	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	518	482	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	28,242	25,758	54,000	6,911	6,967	13,878	24.5%	27.0%	25.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	27,000	27,000	-	9,537	9,537	-	35.3%	35.3%
Total beneficiaries	28,242	52,758	81,000	6,911	16,504	23,415	24.5%	31.3%	28.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	3,922	3,578	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	4,358	4,358	-	435.8%	435.8%
Total beneficiaries	3,922	4,578	8,500	-	4,358	4,358	-	95.2%	51.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding			
Beans	-	17	-
Maize	5,046	3,524	69.8%
Micronutrition Powder	16	2	10.9%
Peas	-	355	-
Rice	438	373	85.3%
Split Peas	1,166	441	37.8%
Vegetable Oil	392	282	71.9%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sum	7,057	4,994	70.8%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	636	411	64.6%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	274	20	7.2%
Vegetable Oil	64	53	83.1%
Sum	974	483	49.6%
Total	8,031	5,477	68.2%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	18,000	-	-
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	18,000	-	-

Story Worth Telling

Berano village, like many areas in rural southern Madagascar, suffers from recurrent drought and related food insecurity. This is where Masy, 42 years old, lives. She cultivates maize, pulses and vegetables. Masy is also the head of the “Miray Lahatse” association, a smallholder farmer organization.

In the area, farmers are supported by WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and encouraged to collectively sell their surplus production, as part of the “Support to smallholder farmers’ access to market” project.

“We were taught new agricultural practices and received advice on how to store and handle harvest in order to minimize losses. We were also trained on how to market crops and negotiate marketing contracts. It’s easier to find marketing opportunities when you are member of an association. We were provided with agricultural tools and high quality seeds, which helped to improve our productions,” Masy explained.

Since 2012, she has sold pulses to WFP. “I really feel lucky to be part of this project because I can see the real difference it has made in my life. My income has improved since 2012. I received approximately USD 200 from WFP in 2015 and I also sold part of my production on the market. I’ve been able to buy furniture for my children to help them study, and to move my daughter to a better school. I can sustain their food needs. I am also helping my husband to repair the roof of our hut. I can discuss such matters with him easily, with dignity and equality, because I am economically independent.” Thanks to improved incomes, Masy is also developing new income-generating activities such as small-scale trade and market gardening.

Some members of the association could invest in agricultural equipment such as plows and carts or construction of a pond for rainwater catchment, which also contribute to increase their yield from one to two maize harvests a year.

Under component three of its country programme, WFP worked with 21 farmers’ associations in 2015 in different regions of Madagascar, selected according to their capacity to increase production and generate marketable surpluses. By raising farmers’ incomes, WFP seeks to turn local food procurement into an additional means of improving food security and nutrition.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender inequality in Madagascar is manifested by the persistence of discrimination against women due to sociocultural factors, which affect their participation in social life. Female-headed households and families with more children are associated with higher poverty and food insecurity levels. To address this disparity, Country Programme 200733 integrates gender sensitive programming in all components, taking into account gender analysis and the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls.

For example, in the Androy region (southern Madagascar), as pre-adolescent boys traditionally herd livestock, primary-school enrolment and completion rates are higher for girls (47.1 percent) than for boys (33.7 percent). However, in the canteen management committees, although both men and women were equally represented (52 percent women and 48 percent men), cooks and treasurers were usually women, while men occupied the function of president in 68 percent of the committees. Women do not often claim this function, due to socio-cultural factors. However, there were substantial variations between districts with some districts recording 71 percent of women in leadership positions (Beloha) and others 0.1 percent (Betioky). During the training of local management committees carried out in 2015, sensitization sessions were included in order to raise awareness on the importance of education for both boys and girls, and of equitable distribution of responsibility between men and women in local school feeding management committees. Only 18 percent of participants in these training sessions were women, as only three members of each committee were invited in addition to the president, the school principal and the storekeeper. Men were more represented in these functions. WFP, with the Ministry of Education, will continue to sensitize communities in order to progressively encourage the creation of more gender-balanced committees, particularly in districts with a low representation of women in leadership positions.

In southern Madagascar, socio-cultural barriers to adequate feeding practices can also hamper the nutrition status of children. WFP undertook research to further investigate nutrition behaviours in the targeted communities, including gender and protection considerations. For example, men, who often make decisions over the use of cash within the household, do not necessarily prioritize expenses related to care and nutrition. Thus, men have to be involved in behaviour-change strategies along with women. Findings from the research were used to orientate the behaviour change communication approach. WFP organized sensitization sessions with community leaders, men and women to mobilise the community around adequate nutrition and health practices of women and children.

In 2015, an analysis of gender roles in agricultural production and management was carried out in order to be able to increase gender sensitivity under component three of the Country Programme. Men represented 60 percent of the members in the supported smallholder farmers' organizations, and were also better represented in leadership positions. Among the 21 smallholder farmers' organizations supported in 2015, two were women-led. Women leadership mainly concerns specific food crops, such as cowpeas or vegetable crops. However, a division of agricultural labour between men and women is respected; tasks requiring substantial physical work such as clearing, plowing and transport are taken on by men while women are in charge of crop sowing, maintenance and harvesting. Women are also assigned to food processing, for example for cassava or milk, which provides them with an income and enables them to meet food, education and health expenses for the household. In 2016, men and women will be engaged in gender sensitization activities with a focus on improving women's membership in farmers' organizations and participation in decision-making. A "Do No Harm" approach will be adopted to ensure that the activities will neither upset men nor create an additional burden for women.

Gender indicators for the prevention of stunting were newly introduced in 2015; hence only one measure is available and is used as a baseline value.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	60.00		32.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=60.00	60.00		18.00
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
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: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>60.00	18.00		11.00

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>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	24.13		
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: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>20.00	55.00		70.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>20.00	62.06		
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: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	<20.00	26.00		19.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	<20.00	13.79		
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	10.00		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Under component one, community sensitization and mobilization sessions were regularly carried out to ensure that households were informed about the school feeding programme. WFP staff were trained on the protection concept in order to integrate sensitization messages during their monitoring visits. Special attention was paid to enhancing children's security and cooks' working conditions, through the closure of kitchen access and dissemination of improved safe stoves with chimneys to limit the impact of fumes on health. These stoves also consume half as much firewood, thus mitigating the negative environmental impact of deforestation.

For MAM and stunting prevention projects, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured information was shared with beneficiaries on the targeting process, entitlements, and feedback and complaint mechanisms, through community meetings involving community leaders and local authorities. Some 92 percent of beneficiaries interviewed during the 2015 coverage survey (MAM prevention) were adequately informed about the programme and 81 percent of the beneficiaries of the stunting prevention project. This latest result is due to the complaint mechanism: the beneficiaries were informed about the mechanism but its operationalization was not always effective. Corrective measures will be put in place in 2016 to ensure an effective implementation and use of the feedback and complaint mechanism. No major safety problems were reported. WFP and cooperating partners were trained on protection, accountability and gender concepts in 2015, which contributed to achieve better results for the MAM prevention activities. In addition, workshops and community mobilisation sessions were organized with beneficiaries to assess and improve the design of activities.

WFP supported the creation of a steering committee on *Nutrition for TB/HIV* co-led by the National Nutrition Office and the Ministry of Health. This committee is in charge of the dissemination and adequate implementation of the food-by-prescription approach according to the national protocol for treatment of malnourished TB and HIV clients.

Civil society groups including TB/HIV client associations are members of this committee in order to ensure that the views of TB/HIV clients are taken into account to design and implement the approach.

Protection indicators for the prevention of stunting were newly introduced in 2015, hence only one measure is available and is used as a baseline value.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
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: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	21.00		92.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	81.03		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	88.00		96.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2015.08</i>	>90.00	100.00		

Outputs

In 2015, 1,193 primary schools in southern regions and 130 primary schools and social centres in vulnerable urban areas of Antananarivo, Toamasina and Toliara were enrolled in the school meals programme. School canteens have been functional 116 days out of 136 school days as a result of absence of teachers and community or educational events. Some 1,558 Ministry of Education staff at central and decentralized levels (including school principals) were trained on school feeding management, which included nutrition education sessions. Technical assistance activities conducted in 2015 included (i) 134 training sessions of local school feeding management committees in Antananarivo and southern regions of Madagascar; (ii) support to the feasibility study carried out by PCD for the design and implementation of a home grown school feeding model; (iii) support to the government for the design of a national school feeding policy; (iv) the organization of an annual review of the school feeding programme to consolidate lessons learned with the Ministry of Education; and (v) a cost-benefit analysis to determine the programme's total benefit to the community from each dollar invested, both in the short and long term (results will be available in 2016). On an exceptional basis in 17 schools, assistance was interrupted due to problems of mismanagement or community conflicts.

Component two included the prevention of acute malnutrition and the prevention of stunting. Though beneficiaries numbers had to be reduced, WFP was able to provide the full blanket supplementary feeding ration to pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 to 23 months over the three months, for a total of 90 days, as per international nutrition standards. This intervention ensured sufficient intake of macro and micronutrients during the lean season for this target group, particularly vulnerable to acute malnutrition in extended situations of food insecurity. In the framework of the stunting prevention project in two communes of southwestern Madagascar, both men and women were sensitized on the importance of a diverse diet and adequate infant and young children feeding practices. Some 230 community workers were trained in monthly nutrition counselling. Awareness raising and education campaigns were strengthened and extended to women of childbearing age in order to transmit to this target group relevant nutrition and health messages prior to pregnancy and encourage the use of maternal health and nutrition

services from the beginning of pregnancy. This mass-awareness raising strategy considerably increased the number of both men and women exposed to nutrition messaging.

Under component three, 4,504 smallholder farmers (including 40 percent of women) of 21 farmers' organizations were trained by WFP in 2015 on post-harvest techniques, storage, transport and handling of crops. This proactive strategy carried out with supply-side partners enabled WFP to diversify its purchasing areas to three new regions while supporting smallholder farmers' economic empowerment. The quantity of food purchased from pro-smallholder aggregation systems included 759 mt procured from farmers' organizations and 712 mt procured by three wholesalers in Madagascar. The selection of farmers' organizations was based upon their capacity to generate marketable surpluses of staple crops such as maize, rice and pulses. Selection criteria also included the presence of supply-side partners supporting production and the formal organization of groups. A procurement plan was established with the intended sales received from the smallholder farmer organizations at the beginning of the agricultural campaign. Three workshops with smallholder farmers' organizations facilitated capitalizing lessons learned from previous support.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	136	116	85.3
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	1,560	1,558	99.9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,350	1,323	98.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	5	250.0
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of feeding days	instance	90	90	100.0
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,500	2,027	135.1
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	6,000	17,256	287.6
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	4,000	4,504	112.6
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	2,350	1,471	62.6

Outcomes

WFP field aid monitors and Ministry of Education decentralized services jointly ensured monitoring of the school feeding programme and collected enrolment, attendance and retention rates in assisted schools of southern regions and vulnerable urban areas. Achievements were satisfactory and confirm that schools meals enable increased access to education. Monitoring of the programme revealed an 8.4 percent increase in the number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools during the 2015/2016 school year compared to the 2014/2015 school

year in southern regions. At the district level, the average enrolment rate was higher in districts with a higher school feeding programme coverage rate (e.g.: districts of Ambovombe and Tsihombe). In 2015, the average attendance rate in schools benefiting from the school feeding programme was 91.5 percent in southern regions and 93.8 percent in urban areas. Considering the deterioration of food security in southern regions, the school meals prevented the adoption of negative coping strategies, such as taking children out of school to save on tuition. The Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) conducted in July 2015 revealed that this strategy is used by 14 percent of parents. The retention rate (percentage of children who do not drop out of school during the 2014/2015 school year) was also high compared to the base value of 76.3 percent in southern regions. These efforts must continue to enable the reintegration of 1.5 million out of school children in primary education. Education costs borne by households still represent the main barrier to enrolment and retention of children.

After five years of political crisis, the base value for the school feeding National Capacity Index (NCI) indicates a weak political and institutional framework. However, in 2015, the government started to develop a comprehensive national school feeding policy and structure. Progress will be measured during the second SABER (System Approach for Better Education Results) workshop planned in 2016, thus only the base value is available. School meals were fortified by micronutrient powders (MNPs) between October (beginning of the school year) and December 2015. Due to supply difficulties, micronutrient powders were not available in assisted schools between April and July 2015. Thus, the target of 14 schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided was not reached.

The MAM treatment activity was not implemented under the CP due to the prevailing humanitarian situation in the country in 2015, but it was under the PRRO in response to emergency levels of malnutrition in southern Madagascar in 2015. The food-by-prescription programme was not implemented due to resources constraints. Thus, no data is available for these two activities under component two. The performance of MAM prevention was collected through a coverage & participation survey. Special emphasis was attributed to increase coverage of the blanket supplementary feeding programme in 2015. Regular field visits, the organization of a workshop with the project's stakeholders and increased IEC (information education communication) contributed to improve the enrolment of beneficiaries from 2014. Some 65 percent of the targeted population participated in the three monthly distributions. This result can be explained by the distance from the distribution points. The number and location of distribution sites will be improved in 2016 to ensure appropriate access. In the framework of the *Miaro* project for the prevention of stunting, the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) also increased from 1 percent in 2014 to 11.6 percent in 2015. The provision of a new food (nutributter) and sensitization sessions for a diversified diet contributed to this increase. However, in southern regions, children only consume two food groups on average, which is not sufficient to reach an acceptable diet. The National Capacity Index for nutrition was not calculated in 2015 as the methodology to calculate this indicator will be issued by WFP Headquarters in 2016. WFP Madagascar capacities will have to be strengthened to acquire the necessary expertise to calculate this indicator.

Targets were reached for component three. Training sessions for smallholder farmers on the quality of the agricultural production, post-harvest techniques and organization structures contributed to these results. The sessions included WFP procurement procedures, modalities of responses to calls for tender and the importance of contract compliance. These trainings had positive results as the commodities provided by the smallholder farmer organizations fully met WFP quality standards. In 2016, capacity building activities will be pursued and will include sessions on value chain development, access to market information and market opportunities.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 Rural School Meals report , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data MoE Statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	=85.00	76.30	-	98.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data MoE Statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	76.30	-	96.40
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data MoE Statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	76.30	-	94.80
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 Rural School Meals report , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	-	8.40
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	-	11.10
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	9.00	-	5.70
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	-	91.50
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov Tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	-	92.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>91.00	91.00	-	91.00
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 Urban School Meals report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data School register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	=85.00	93.70	-	95.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data School register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	91.80	-	94.90
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring School register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	93.80	-	95.80
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 Urban School Meals report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data School register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	7.60	-	10.40
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data School register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	6.50	-	10.80
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring School Register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>6.00	8.50	-	9.90
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov tools , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data School register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>90.00	93.10	-	93.80
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov Tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>86.77	92.50	-	93.90
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 WFP/Gov tools , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov tools , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>85.00	93.20	-	94.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>SF NATIONAL , Project End Target: 2019.12 SABER follow up report , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey SABER report</i>	=2.00	1.00	-	-
Project-specific				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>SF_SOUTH (SOUTHERN REGIONS) , Project End Target: 2019.12 School Feeding report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>14.00		-	6.40
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>SF_URBAN , Project End Target: 2019.12 School Feeding report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP/Gov Tools</i>	>14.00		-	8.10
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2015.12 CP reports</i>	>75.00		-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 CP reports</i>	<3.00		-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 CP reports</i>	<15.00		-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 CP report</i>	<15.00		-	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 Cross sectional survey , Base value: 2014.08 WFP survey Coverage Survey 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey Coverage & participation survey</i>	>66.00	94.00	-	65.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 Cross Sectional survey / Coverage survey , Base value: 2014.08 WFP survey Coverage survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey Coverage Survey</i>	>70.00	65.00	-	69.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 CP reports , Base value: 2014.09 WFP survey YICF study with Service Providers , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data CPs' evaluation (GRET)</i>	>70.00	1.00	-	11.60
TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>URBAN/RURAL SOUTHERN/S. EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 CP Cohort Report</i>	>75.00		-	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 National Workshop with ONN</i>	=2.00		-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 LP report , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Local purchase report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Local purchase report</i>	>20.00	56.00	-	78.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS , Project End Target: 2019.12 LP report , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Local purchase report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Local purchase report</i>	>10.00	20.00	-	14.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The WFP Madagascar Country Programme integrates capacity development into all activities to ensure the sustainability of interventions and support fragile state institutions in their transition to development. The improved political situation following five years of political crisis from 2009-2014 enabled collaborative work with national counterparts at all levels and facilitated increased national ownership of programmes. However, national counterparts still suffer from a lack of resources, seriously impacting national capacity and systems. The level of official development assistance has not returned to its pre-crisis level.

In 2015, WFP provided support in the elaboration of national plans and policies, especially for school feeding and nutrition.

Following the SABER (System Approach for Better Education Results) workshop in 2014, an inter-ministerial steering committee (COPILANSS) in charge of the coordination and monitoring of all interventions for the establishment of a nationally-owned school feeding programme was created. The COPILANSS met regularly in 2015. A feasibility study for the design and implementation of a HGSM model was carried out by PCD and the government, with World Bank and WFP support. This approach relies on local food production enabling dietary diversification and contributing to support smallholder farmers. In 2016, the government will implement this model in 80 primary schools of southern Madagascar, with WFP technical assistance. Dry food commodities will be procured and centralized at regional level while fresh products will be procured at community level. WFP will also support the implementation of a HGSM model in pilot schools already benefiting from the school feeding programme. Communities will receive technical support for agricultural production and access to credit in order to be able to provide the canteens with fresh products. Cereals and pulses will be procured to smallholder farmer organizations supported by WFP under component three of the Country Programme. Based on these pilots and lessons learned from the ongoing school feeding programme, the government, with WFP technical assistance, is designing a national school feeding policy planned to be completed in August 2016. Under the supervision of the COPILANSS, a multi-sectoral technical working group was set up to prepare the document, with the support of a national consultant. WFP and the Ministry of Education organized six regional workshops in December 2015. The overall objective of these consultation workshops was to collect contributions of decentralized government services and stakeholders on key aspects of the future national school feeding policy, including key implementation strategic axes for a sustainable implementation, the institutional framework, the funding mechanism and resource mobilization strategy, as well as the monitoring and evaluation system. Government decentralized services, development partners, civil society organizations and NGOs participated.

In 2015, WFP also provided training sessions to the Ministry of Education at central and decentralized levels aiming at building national capacities in terms of school feeding programme implementation and monitoring. The Ministry and WFP trained the 1,288 local school feeding management committees in southern regions and vulnerable urban areas of Madagascar. The sessions included various topics such as commodity storage, hygiene measures, nutrition education, MNP utilization and reporting. An annual review of the programme took place to consolidate lessons learned jointly with the Ministry, to set priorities for the upcoming school year and to finalize the school canteen management guide. This continued support and technical assistance to the government contributed to ensure the success of 80 new canteens in the capital Antananarivo, which became operational from October 2015. These canteens are directly implemented and funded by the Ministry of Education, under the same model (ration, management, monitoring, reporting).

Under component two, WFP also provided technical assistance to the government and nutrition stakeholders through the Cost of the Diet, an analysis of context-specific determinants of undernutrition to assess household access to nutrients. The National Nutrition Office and National Statistics Institute participated throughout the analysis, thus building national capacities to conduct such analyses. The results will support the formulation of a national stunting prevention approach and feed into the next national nutrition action plan (2016–2020). UNICEF and WFP also provided support to the government for the Cost of Hunger study, which estimates that Madagascar is losing the equivalent of 9 percent of its GDP due to child undernutrition. This study was coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office and involved the National Nutrition Office and twelve ministries and national institutions. The results will be published in 2016 and will strengthen government advocacy for nutrition as it shows that investments in eradicating malnutrition and hunger are necessary to reduce poverty.

Through the demonstration model *Miaro*, 87 women and 56 men, including community nutrition workers and local authorities, were trained on a set of community-based activities for the prevention of stunting, including growth monitoring, social behaviour change communication, screening for acute malnutrition, counselling and home visits.

WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to build capacities for a national food-by-prescription programme. The Minister of Health endorsed the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition in TB and HIV clients in September 2015. A feasibility study for the implementation of a national food-by-prescription pilot was carried out. In the TB treatment centres surveyed in Antananarivo and in the Androy region (south of Madagascar), 65 percent of TB clients were malnourished. The feasibility study highlighted equipment and training needs for the prevention, screening and treatment of malnutrition. WFP provided anthropometric equipment to eight treatment centres and trained them on the food-by-prescription approach. Staff from the Ministry of Health and decentralized services were also trained to ensure adequate implementation of the protocol. If resources allow, WFP will support the government to implement the food-by-prescription approach in these eight treatment centres in order to test, evaluate, analyse costs and benefits, and generate learning to improve the model. The distribution of 1,000 protocols to treatment centres and training of all the decentralized services is planned in 2016. The inclusion of the food-by-prescription approach in the new national Nutrition Action Plan (2016-2020) and the creation of a steering committee in charge of dissemination and adequate implementation of the approach confirmed the recognition of the importance of nutritional support to TB and HIV clients. In 2016, WFP will continue to strengthen the National Nutrition Office and the Ministry of Health capacities, which co-lead this national committee.

Under component three, the partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture was strengthened. Training workshops and coordination meetings were organized with the Ministry, IFAD and NGOs for five regions of Madagascar in order to develop new partnerships and design a joint action plan to support smallholder farmer organizations in increasing the quantity and quality of their yields, reducing post-harvest losses and improving storage, transport and handling of crops. A task force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture was created to monitor the implementation of this action plan. A Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and two regional directorates of trade were signed to ensure food control for WFP local procurement. This control system will constitute a learning space for the government, which could serve for the implementation of the home grown school feeding model.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Multi-year contributions were received for the school feeding programme, which enabled the development of long-term partnerships for complementary interventions, and the implementation of a multi-year national capacity

building plan. This type of funding also contributes to achieving sustainable outcomes and greater value for money.

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 school feeding through the Global Partnership for Education funding.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	0	415	0
Andorra	0	77	0
Canada	0	4,203	4,200
France	0	64	0
Madagascar	0	833	585
Monaco	0	77	45
MULTILATERAL	0	0	293
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	622	86
Total	0	6,289	5,208

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, some 90 percent of commodities were procured in developing countries. Import restrictions (on whole grain maize), local availability, capacity of suppliers and import parity were analyzed to determine the sourcing of food commodities. The support provided to smallholder farmer organizations under component three facilitated an increase in the quantity of food purchased from organizations from 509 mt in 2014 to 759 mt in 2015. The 759 mt of maize and rice procured to smallholder farmers were funded and distributed under PRRO 200735.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	158	0	0
Maize	0	4,017	0	0
Micronutrition Powder	0	6	0	0
Rice	0	250	0	0
Split Peas	0	0	526	0
Vegetable Oil	0	255	0	0
Total	0	4,686	526	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Deliveries to schools and to nutrition partners were done without major incident despite poor road conditions, and the size of the area of intervention. Transport rates were maintained at the same level as the previous year, due to the continuous sensitization of transporters and revision of the shortlist of transporters.

Post-Delivery Losses

Sensitization of transporters and training of local school feeding management committees on food management, handling and storage allowed WFP to maintain losses at a minimum level. Transport and cooperating partners' losses were deducted from their invoices.

Management

Partnerships

Under component one, partnerships were key to enabling an environment to contribute positively to children's school performance. A UNICEF-ILO-WFP joint programme aimed at achieving access and quality of basic education. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education for the quality aspects, ILO supported the construction of adequate infrastructure including classrooms, kitchens, warehouses, canteens and latrines and WFP ensured micronutrient-fortified hot meals and implementation of the essential package of activities. As part of the essential package of activities, partnerships were developed with NGOs and government institutions including for nutrition and hygiene education, de-worming and school gardens. WFP worked closely with the National Nutrition Office to integrate nutrition education to schools, with the aim of behaviour change related to healthy diets and diet diversity, including maternal and young children's feeding. In the district of Bekily, extra-curricular classes on nutrition education were introduced in 216 schools assisted by WFP, in partnership with the international NGO GRET, the National Nutrition Office and the Ministry of Education. Teachers and members of local management committees of the canteens were trained to implement nutrition education classes and disseminate nutrition messages to 34,100 children and their parents. Nutritional education activities will be extended to other areas where the school meals programme is implemented in 2016.

For nutrition interventions, WFP and UNFPA strengthened their partnership in the framework of the *Miaro* demonstration model (managed through a separate trust fund). Through this initiative and concentrating on the 1000 days window of opportunity to prevent stunting, UNFPA and the Ministry of Health provided maternal health services to vulnerable women in southern Madagascar, WFP provided nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women and children under two and the National Nutrition Office provided tools for behaviour change communication sessions. During the screening and monitoring of children's nutritional status for stunting and acute malnutrition prevention programmes, children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to nutritional recovery centres, managed by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support. In complementarity with the BSFP to prevent acute malnutrition, the NGO GRET also provided support to households' livelihoods, which helped strengthen their resilience to drought and reduce the risk of degradation of the food security and nutrition situation in these communities.

In 2015, WFP strengthened its support to civil society through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) coordination mechanism. WFP and international NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF) applied jointly to a multi-partner trust fund to support the constitution of the civil society SUN platform in Madagascar. WFP and ACF built the capacity of the national NGO Vohara Salama in coordinating civil society actions around nutrition. WFP also provided support to the French Embassy in the organization of a conference on nutrition for civil society organizations, which contributed to exchange information on interventions, existing nutrition protocols, challenges and potential solutions. The United Nations SUN platform and the donors' platform were combined to improve coordination.

Under component three, WFP contributed to a joint programme with 8 UN agencies and under UNDP leadership, which aimed at strengthening sustainable livelihoods to increase community resilience. A pilot Cassava processing project with AROPA (IFAD and Ministry of Agriculture programme) is planned in 2016 under this joint programme, targeting smallholder farmer organizations. Trainings were organized by AROPA on food processing, culinary demonstrations, communication, education and markets. In 2016, other trainings are planned with field visits, including experience-sharing between smallholder farmer organizations from two regions. Existing and new partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs and government support services (AROPA, AD2M, Interaide, FAFAFI, CSA, PROSPERER) contributed to increase smallholder farmer capacities on agricultural techniques and structuring in cooperative or association. WFP collaboration with IFAD and FAO included enhanced support to smallholder farmer organizations on the production process, financial management, organizational aspects, equipment, processing and storage, thus facilitating the production of agricultural surplus. These partnerships enabled a significant increase in the quantity of food purchased from farmer organizations from 509 mt in 2014 to 759 mt in 2015. Partners and WFP commitment contributed to the success of the first year of implementation of this component of the Country Programme.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	18	1		9

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>19.00	19.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MADAGASCAR, School Feeding (on-site) , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>2.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>2.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ANDROY, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ATSIMO ANDREFANA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-Title		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>2.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MADAGASCAR, Local Purchases , Project End Target: 2019.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

Joint implementation and monitoring of the school feeding programme with the Ministry of Education and continued technical assistance ensure a progressive transition to national ownership. The direct implementation of the school feeding programme by the Ministry in Antananarivo is a first step in this direction. It is expected that the Home Grown School Feeding and cash transfers pilots, planned in 2016 according to the outcomes of feasibility studies, will further increase the sustainability of school feeding while contributing to more diverse diets. These approaches rely on local food production and support smallholder farmers, building synergies with component three of the country programme. Limited technical capacities and financial means of decentralized services remain the main challenge in order to ensure a close monitoring of schools by the Ministry of Education decentralized services. WFP will develop a capacity-strengthening plan to progressively hand over the monitoring of the school feeding programme to the Ministry of Education decentralized services, over the coming years of implementation of this country programme. The school canteen management guide, which includes all the information for the set-up, the management and the monitoring of a school canteen, was revised together with decentralized authorities and will be

disseminated in schools in 2016.

2015 was marked by a diversification of WFP activities in the nutrition sector including direct nutrition assistance to women and children, technical assistance to national counterparts including the Cost of the Diet and the Cost of Hunger studies, operational research, support to civil society organizations and logistic services to the National Nutrition Office. All these activities contributed to a renewed focus on nutrition and strengthened WFP role as a key stakeholder in nutrition. Two nutritionists support the two WFP sub-offices since 2015, which enabled the increase of nutrition capacities in the field and provide continuous training and capacity development to local NGOs. WFP supported SUN civil society members' efforts through the facilitation of a conference on nutrition. The SUN platform, supported technically and financially by WFP and ACF, strengthens the NGO network.

Through the demonstration model *Miaro*, WFP uses a comprehensive approach to prevent stunting, focusing on children under two, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and adolescent girls. While working with partners who promote breastfeeding, care practices, water and sanitation, agricultural development, and health care services, WFP's main areas of focus include: 1) ensuring adequate complementary feeding, 2) promoting nutrition-sensitive activities 3) and strengthening the capacity of the national government. The success of the pilot results from multi-stakeholder engagement with an emphasis on community-led involvement to ensure that the project activities respond to the needs of the target populations.

A more focused advocacy approach and increased cohesion to bring together the various nutrition assessments and responses by all actors in Madagascar is required to accelerate progress overall. An advocacy strategy specific to nutrition programming was elaborated this year to support these efforts. The SUN platforms efforts must be pursued including for joint advocacy and multi-sectoral strategies to support government priorities for nutrition.

Notwithstanding the challenges (remoteness, logistical challenges and weakness of support services), the proactive strategy in support to smallholder farmers was also a success thanks to the high level of engagement of WFP, partners and smallholder farmers. In order to develop this strategy, a mapping of areas with high potential of agricultural production and smallholder farmers' organizations will be carried out in 2016. In addition, the procurement process will be revised to shorten each step and adapt it to the local context. An integrated and long-term approach is necessary for communities to operate effectively and sustainably in the markets. During the next four years of implementation of this country programme, partnerships with actors working in agricultural development and with the Ministry of Agriculture should be strengthened. Capacity building activities and training of smallholder farmer organizations will be pursued.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Food Transfer-C1- School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	288,000	6,000	288,000	279,602	-	279,602	97.1%	-	97.1%
Food Transfer-C2- Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	81,000	-	81,000	23,415	-	23,415	28.9%	-	28.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	8,500	-	8,500	4,358	-	4,358	51.3%	-	51.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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-00028-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	68	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00028-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	39	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00028-01	Rice	0	225	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00028-01	Split Peas	0	47	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00028-01	Vegetable Oil	0	36	0
Andorra	AND-C-00034-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	45	0
Andorra	AND-C-00034-03	Corn Soya Blend	0	23	0
Andorra	AND-C-00034-03	Vegetable Oil	0	9	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-02	Maize	0	968	968
Canada	CAN-C-00496-02	Micronutrition Powder	0	1	1
Canada	CAN-C-00496-02	Split Peas	0	183	183
Canada	CAN-C-00496-02	Vegetable Oil	0	146	146
Canada	CAN-C-00496-14	Maize	0	2,217	2,217
Canada	CAN-C-00496-14	Micronutrition Powder	0	5	3
Canada	CAN-C-00496-14	Rice	0	250	250
Canada	CAN-C-00496-14	Split Peas	0	343	343
Canada	CAN-C-00496-14	Vegetable Oil	0	91	91
France	FRA-C-00235-08	Corn Soya Blend	0	23	0
France	FRA-C-00235-08	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	41	0
Madagascar	MAG-C-00009-01	Maize	0	833	585
Monaco	MNC-C-00008-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	45	45
Monaco	MNC-C-00008-03	Corn Soya Blend	0	23	0
Monaco	MNC-C-00008-03	Vegetable Oil	0	9	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	45
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	0	248
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01101-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	77	68
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01101-01	Vegetable Oil	0	18	18
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01346-01	Micronutrition Powder	0	10	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01346-01	Split Peas	0	408	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01346-01	Vegetable Oil	0	109	0
Total			0	6,289	5,208