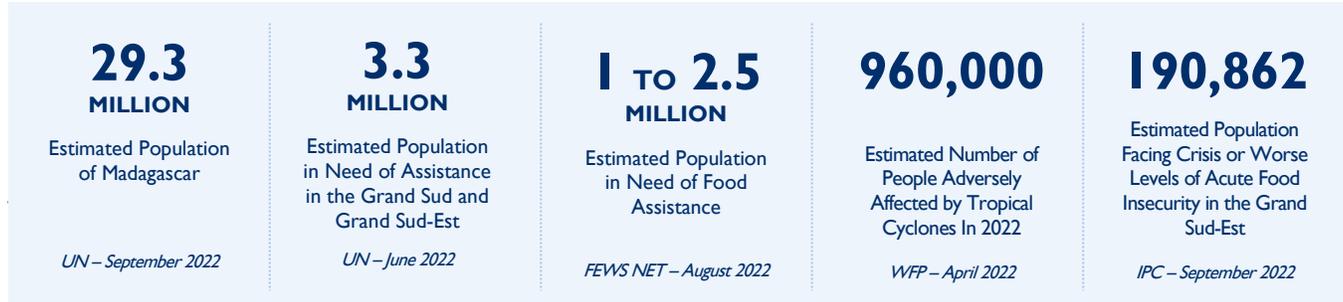


# Madagascar – Drought & Tropical Cyclone Response

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Approximately 2.1 million people in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity between December 2022 and March 2023, according to an IPC analysis.<sup>1</sup> Sustained levels of humanitarian assistance are required to prevent Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in some areas during the annual November-to-March lean season.
- Climatic shocks, decreased livelihood opportunities, and food insecurity conditions increase protection risks in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est.
- The UN issued a revised flash appeal for southern Madagascar in June, requesting resources to provide humanitarian assistance to 1.9 million drought- and cyclone-affected people through December.



### TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Madagascar Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA<sup>2</sup> \$104,288,869

*For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5*

**Total \$104,288,869**

<sup>1</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### **Drought- and Storm-Affected Populations in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Continue to Face Acute Food Insecurity**

Approximately 2.1 million people in the Grand Sud—the area comprising southern Madagascar’s Androy and Anosy regions and parts of Atsimo-Andrefana Region—and the Grand Sud-Est—the area including the Atsimo-Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Vatovavy regions—will likely experience Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between December and March 2023, according to an IPC analysis. The estimated number of people in Madagascar requiring humanitarian assistance by the end of 2022 is expected to be 30 percent higher compared with 2021, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports.

Three years of consecutive drought—the worst drought in the country in more than 40 years—continue to generate widespread food assistance needs in the Grand Sud, while the long-term impacts of six storms and tropical cyclones that hit Madagascar between January and April 2022 continue to adversely affect food security in the Grand Sud-Est. Ongoing humanitarian assistance is preventing worse food security outcomes in Atsimo-Andrefana’s Ampanihy and Betsioky districts, some of the areas hardest hit by the longstanding drought. In the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance, Emergency levels of food insecurity will likely emerge in these districts during the upcoming lean season, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Meanwhile, in storm-affected areas of the Grand Sud-Est, approximately 191,000 people are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, though recovery efforts are ongoing and market functioning was improving as of September, according to the IPC analysis.

### **Increased Fuel Prices Exacerbate Food Insecurity in the Grand Sud**

In the Grand Sud, limited local food supply coupled with high global fuel costs resulting from the Government of the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine have increased transportation costs and inflated prices for staple foods in markets, negatively impacting households’ ability to access food. Drought conditions have led many poor households in the Grand Sud to start supplementing their below-average August-to-November cassava harvests with market purchases to meet basic food needs, representing an earlier-than-normal reliance on markets, according to FEWS NET. However, the significant reduction in harvests across the Grand Sud has left local markets dependent on the transportation of staple foods—including cassava, maize, and rice—from surplus-producing areas, with high transport costs driving up prices of essential food commodities. Consequently, maize prices increased by 25 percent and cassava prices increased by 24 percent from August 2021 to August 2022, reducing households’ purchasing power to access food, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).

### **Climatic Shocks Exacerbate Protection Risks Among Vulnerable Populations**

Longstanding drought and tropical storm systems have exacerbated the protection needs of affected populations—particularly girls and women—throughout eastern and southern Madagascar. High levels of food insecurity, decreased livelihood opportunities, and shelter losses have led some households to adopt negative coping strategies to meet basic needs, such as increased reliance on child labor and child marriage. Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Atsimo-Atsinanana—which have been adversely affected by the climatic shocks—are already among the regions with the highest child marriage rates in Madagascar, according to the UN. Moreover, populations affected by these climatic shocks have also reported increasing levels of gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual exploitation and domestic abuse. Between January 2021 and March 2022, the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est recorded more than 6,900 cases of GBV, with more than 90 percent of survivors being women, the UN reports.

## UN Revised Flash Funding Appeal Targets 1.9 Million People for Humanitarian Assistance in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est

In June, the UN issued a revised flash appeal to assist drought- and cyclone-affected populations in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est, representing an additional \$155 million in funding requirements to increase the number of people reached to 1.9 million, as compared to 1.3 million in the last revised flash appeal issued in June 2021. The UN's funding request complements the Government of Madagascar's (GoM) national response plan, which was originally launched in January 2021 to respond to the growing needs of populations in drought-affected districts of the Grand Sud. The most recent revision to the GoM response plan extends through December 2022 and expands the scope of assistance to include cyclone-affected populations in the Grand Sud-Est. The UN flash appeal identifies food, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as being priority needs among vulnerable populations in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est.

### KEY FIGURES



**\$83 Million**

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for food assistance and nutrition programming in FY 2022



**\$14 Million**

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for WASH programming in FY 2022

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

USAID/BHA food assistance and nutrition programming in southern Madagascar reaches communities experiencing acute food insecurity and wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—due to the ongoing, multi-year drought and other drivers, such as storms and high global food prices. With USAID/BHA support, WFP reached more than 778,000 people who were experiencing Crisis or Emergency acute food insecurity outcomes between June 2021 and March 2022 meet their basic food and nutrition needs through the distribution of in-kind food assistance in the Grand Sud, where markets are not fully functional or easily accessible. WFP's food assistance was integrated with malnutrition prevention services that reached an estimated 140,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 46,000 pregnant and lactating women during the same period.

USAID/BHA also funds Action Contre la Faim (ACF), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to provide emergency food assistance—in the form of food vouchers, locally and internationally procured foods, cash transfers for food, and U.S.-sourced in-kind food commodities—to help food-insecure households in Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Atsimo-Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Vatovavy regions meet their basic needs. Additionally, ACF, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WFP support the procurement of specialized nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of wasting in children and pregnant and lactating women.

### AGRICULTURE

USAID/BHA is funding partners to strengthen agricultural recovery among drought- and storm-affected communities, as well as household resilience against climate shocks in the Grand Sud. USAID/BHA supports FAO to implement emergency agricultural, fisheries, and livestock support programs,

benefitting 16,500 acutely food insecure households in the Ampanihy and Betioky-Atsimo districts of Atsimo-Andrefana. In addition, USAID/BHA funds ACF, ADRA, CRS, FAO, and the International Potato Center to implement assistance activities, such as distributing seeds and tools to bolster agricultural production and livelihoods. With USAID/BHA funding, the International Potato Center is supporting drought-affected people in Androy by re-establishing sweet potato production, building more climate-resilient production systems, and providing access to quality planting materials that will meet household food needs and long-term recovery from climate shocks. Between December 2021 and March 2022, the organization had distributed sweet potato vines to more than 1,900 individuals, with the aim of bolstering production of the staple food in areas that have below-average production and limited access to quality seeds.



**\$2 Million**

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for WASH programming in FY 2022

### **WASH**

USAID/BHA supports ACF, ADRA, Doctors of the World, and UNICEF in implementing WASH interventions that help prevent the spread of communicable diseases and reduce the prevalence of wasting among southern Madagascar's storm-affected populations. USAID/BHA-supported WASH activities increase drought-affected populations' access to safe drinking water, including through the provision of emergency water trucking services across southern Madagascar. In response to ongoing WASH needs in the Grand Sud, ADRA distributed WASH kits, which included soap, reusable sanitary pads, and chlorine solution, to approximately 16,000 people from October 2021 to March 2022.



**\$2 million**

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for protection programming in FY 2022

### **PROTECTION**

USAID/BHA partners with CRS, Doctors of the World, UNICEF, and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to implement critical protection activities, including GBV-related services at mobile health clinics and protection awareness campaigns among humanitarian response partners and stakeholders in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est. USAID/BHA-supported protection activities aim to improve GBV prevention, case identification, and case management for vulnerable and affected populations, including women and children, and mainstream protection activities at the local level in eastern and southern Madagascar.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Madagascar is susceptible to numerous natural disasters—including disease outbreaks, drought, floods, pest infestations, sandstorms, and tropical cyclones—that disrupt livelihoods and force households to adopt negative coping mechanisms to survive, leaving them more susceptible to future climatic shocks. Southern Madagascar is particularly susceptible to recurrent drought conditions that lead to poor harvests and decreased livestock productivity.
- Lean seasons—the periods between harvests when household food stocks are low—have lasted longer in recent years across southern Madagascar’s Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo-Andrefana regions, according to WFP. Currently, populations in this area are facing the most extreme drought since 1981, resulting in rapidly deteriorating food security and nutrition conditions, the UN reports.
- On October 7, 2021, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires (CdA) Amy J. Hyatt redeclared a disaster in Madagascar for FY 2022 due to the drought and food insecurity crisis. USAID/BHA continues to support food-insecure communities in southern Madagascar with food assistance and other emergency interventions, including programs to augment agricultural production and revitalize livelihoods. USAID/BHA funding also supports the provision of health care, nutrition assistance, and WASH services to drought-affected communities in southern Madagascar.
- On February 8, 2022, CdA Hyatt declared a disaster in Madagascar due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Batsirai, and on February 25, 2022, CdA Hyatt declared a disaster in Madagascar due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Emnati. Overall, the 2021–2022 tropical cyclone season had adversely affected nearly 960,000 people in Madagascar as of April.

### USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>1 2</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
ACF	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$6,500,000
ADRA	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Atsimo-Andrefana	\$4,100,000
CARE	WASH, Shelter and Settlements	Atsimo-Atsinanana, Fitovinany, Vatovavy	\$100,000
CRS	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Nutrition, Protection	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$17,911,729
Doctors of the World	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Androy, Anosy	\$1,000,000
FAO	Agriculture	Atsimo-Andrefana	\$2,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Shelter and Settlements	Fitovinany, Vatovavy	\$599,445
International Potato Center	Agriculture	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Atsimo-Atsinanana	\$2,500,000

UNFPA	Protection	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$3,700,744
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers and LRIP	Atsimo-Andrefana, Fitovinany, Vatovavy	\$3,000,000
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$47,376,642
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management and Assessments, Nutrition	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$12,830,000
	Logistics	Analamanga	\$1,000,000
	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$658,898
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$11,411
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$104,288,869</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR DROUGHT AND CYCLONE RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$104,288,869</b>

<sup>1</sup>Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2022.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)