

Madagascar – Drought & Tropical Cyclone Response

JUNE 29, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>29.2 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Madagascar</p> <p><i>UN – June 2022</i></p>	<p>1 - 2.5 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population in Need of Food Assistance</p> <p><i>FEWS NET – May 2022</i></p>	<p>210,000</p> <p>Estimated Population Facing Emergency—IPC 4—Levels of Acute Food Insecurity</p> <p><i>IPC – May 2022</i></p>	<p>960,000</p> <p>Estimated Number of People Adversely Affected by Tropical Cyclones In 2022</p> <p><i>WFP – April 2022</i></p>	<p>470,000</p> <p>Estimated Number of Cyclone-Affected People in Need of Assistance</p> <p><i>BNGRC – March 2022</i></p>
---	--	---	--	---

- Households in Madagascar continue to recover from the adverse effects of six tropical cyclones and storms that made landfall between January and April 2022. The storms caused flooding and landslides that resulted in at least 214 deaths, affected approximately 960,000 people, and exacerbated food insecurity, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports.
- Climatic and economic shocks continue to drive acute food insecurity outcomes across Madagascar, particularly in the Grand Sud—the area comprising southern Madagascar’s Androy and Anosy regions and parts of Atsimo-Andrefana Region—where an estimated 2 million people will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between September and November, according to a May Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.



<p>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Madagascar Response in FY 2022</p> <p><i>For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5</i></p>	USAID/BHA ¹	\$92,103,122
	Total	\$92,103,122

¹USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Climate, Economic Shocks Drive Acute Food Insecurity in the Grand Sud

Multiple years of consecutive drought, an atypically long December-to-March lean season, above-average prices for basic goods, reduced labor demands, and significantly below-average March-to-June maize harvests are driving Crisis levels of acute food insecurity outcomes among approximately 2 million people across the Grand Sud, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. Additionally, six tropical cyclones and storms made landfall over Madagascar from January to April, resulting in at least 214 deaths and affecting more than 960,000 people, according to the UN. The heavy rainfall brought on by the storms also caused flooding and landslides across Madagascar, damaging or destroying critical infrastructure—including bridges, houses, and roads—as well as approximately 101,500 hectares of maize and rice fields, according to WFP. In February, tropical cyclones Batsirai and Emnati damaged nearly 285,000 acres of cropland across the southern Atsimo-Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Vatovavy regions, hampering agricultural production and limiting food access among storm-affected populations, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports. Following landfall of the first five storm systems in March, the Government of Madagascar's National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) reported that at least 470,000 people were in need of emergency food assistance in the heavily affected southern regions of Atsimo-Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Vatovavy. While the continued delivery of emergency food assistance has likely prevented Crisis—IPC 3—or worse outcomes in the country, particularly in cyclone-affected areas in southeastern Madagascar, FEWS NET estimates that between 1 and 2.5 million people will likely remain in need of emergency food assistance between June and December.²

Three years of consecutive drought has constrained agricultural production, limiting access to food in Madagascar's Grand Sud where 95 percent of the population relies on agriculture, fishing, and raising livestock for their livelihoods, according to FAO. Moreover, the socio-economic effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and related movement restrictions, which has resulted in limited labor migration for cash crops, combined with increased prices of agricultural inputs and staple foods, such as rice and dried cassava, are diminishing household purchasing power and driving acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. Approximately 309,000 children ages five years and younger are expected to experience acute malnutrition, including 60,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, through August 2022 in Grand Sud, according to an IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis released in February. Moreover, below-average harvests for cash crops—including coffee, cloves, and vanilla—are projected to reduce seasonal labor demands, diminishing access to income-generating opportunities for vulnerable households, particularly those from Grand Sud, according to FEWS NET. While some areas of Grand Sud will experience Crisis outcomes as a result of these climatic and economic shocks, populations in worst-affected areas may experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity beginning in August, FEWS NET reported.

With support from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), FAO helps vulnerable communities in southern Madagascar's Atsimo-Adrefana region increase agricultural yields and restore the livelihoods of communities affected by natural hazards. FAO provides drought-affected households with climate-sustainable agricultural inputs—including drought-tolerant seeds, feed, veterinary supplies, and fishing equipment—and provides small-scale producers with trainings on improved production techniques to build up the resilience of vulnerable households against climate shocks and related food insecurity.

² 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.

WFP Reaches Storm-Affected Populations with Cash and Food Assistance

To support the continued recovery of storm-affected communities across Madagascar, between January and April USAID/BHA partner WFP distributed approximately 1,085 metric tons (MT) of emergency in-kind food assistance, as well as cash-for-food, to more than 370,000 people, including 11,400 individuals who received assistance in April across Madagascar's capital city of Antananarivo and the eastern coastal regions of Analanjirifo, Atsimo-Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Vatovavy. The UN agency also distributed \$1.2 million in unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable individuals between January and April.

With USAID/BHA funds, WFP also supports food-for-assets (FFA) activities in Madagascar, providing food assistance to approximately 13,500 individuals in exchange for participation in projects that improve living conditions within local communities. For example, in the eastern Atsinanana region's Antanambao Manampotsy District and the city of Antananarivo, WFP FFA activities benefit more than 13,100 individuals who rehabilitate roads and clear drainage canals affected by recent cyclones and storms. Meanwhile, in Atsimo-Atsinanana's Midongy-Atsimo District the UN agency works with approximately 400 individuals to clear and rehabilitate roads damaged by recent landslides, as well as to improve transport routes to previously inaccessible communities.

KEY FIGURES



\$55 Million

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



\$14 Million

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

With nearly \$55 million in FY 2022 funding, 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 storm systems and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. USAID/BHA supports WFP, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to provide emergency food assistance—in the form of U.S. in-kind food commodities, locally and internationally procured foods, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers—to help food-insecure households in Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana, Atsimo-Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Fitovinany, and Vatovavy regions to meet their basic needs. USAID/BHA also supports ACF and WFP to address wasting across southern Madagascar, supporting the procurement of specialized nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of wasting in children and pregnant and lactating women, as well as the provision of malnutrition screening and case management services.

AGRICULTURE

USAID/BHA is providing nearly \$14 million in FY 2022 funds to strengthen agricultural recovery among drought- and storm-affected communities, as well as to improve household resilience against climate shocks in the Grand Sud. To date in FY 2022, USAID/BHA has contributed \$2 million to FAO for 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,

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CRS, FAO, and the International Potato Center to conduct activities that complement food and nutrition assistance efforts, such as bolstering agricultural production and livelihoods through the distribution of seeds and tools. With USAID/BHA support, ADRA aims to reach approximately 50,000 drought-affected people between July 2021 and October 2022 in Atsimo-Andrefana with integrated agricultural trainings on pest management and improved post-harvest practices, as well as climate-smart agricultural technologies that support household food needs and long-term recovery from climate shocks.



\$2 Million

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

WASH

In FY 2022, USAID/BHA supports ACF, ADRA, Doctors of the World, and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to conduct water, sanitation, and hygiene (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 the provision of emergency water trucking services across southern Madagascar. With USAID/BHA support, UNICEF also aims to provide WASH services for 20,000 storm-affected people in Fitovinany’s Vohipeno town and in Vatovavy’s Mananjary and Nosy Varika towns between April and July.

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 has adversely affected nearly 960,000 people in Madagascar.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR RESPONSE IN FY 2022

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
ACF	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$6,500,000
ADRA	Agriculture	Atsimo-Atsinanana, Fitovinany, Vatovavy	\$1,000,000
	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, WASH	Atsimo-Andrefana	\$3,000,000
CRS	Agriculture	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$2,499,996
	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP)	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$4,530,000
	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Food Assistance—LRIP, Nutrition, Protection	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$10,314,160
Doctors of the World	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Androy, Anosy	\$1,000,000
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
FAO	Agriculture	Atsimo-Andrefana	\$2,000,000
UNFPA	Protection	Androy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Atsimo-Andrefana, Fitovinany, Vatovavy	\$697,057
	Nutrition	Adroy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$1,014,098
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers and LRIP	Atsimo-Andrefana, Fitovinany, Vatovavy	\$3,000,000
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$37,783,466
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management and Assessments, Nutrition	Androy, Anosy, Atsimo-Andrefana	\$12,830,000
	Logistics Support	Analamanga Region	\$1,000,000
	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$634,900
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$200,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$92,103,122
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MADAGASCAR DROUGHT AND CYCLONE RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$92,103,122

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 29, 2022.

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)