MADAGASCAR

GRAND SUD AND GRAND SUD-EST

There has been a slight improvement in the food security situation of the population. Pockets of vulnerability and malnutrition persist in all the areas analysed.

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

NOVEMBER 2022 - OCTOBER 2023
Published on December 30, 2022

CURRENT SITUATION NOV 2022 - MAR 2023		
2.23M 36% of the analysed population	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	252,000 People in Emergency
People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)	Phase 3	1,973,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2,470,000 People in Stressed
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 1	1,535,000 People in food security

FIRST PROJECTION APRIL - JULY 2023		
1.54M 25% of the analysed population	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	50,000 People in Emergency
People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)	Phase 3	1,485,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2,772,000 People in Stressed
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 1	1,923,000 People in food security

SECOND PROJECTION AUG - OCT 2023		
1.01M* 30% of the analysed population	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	59,000 People in Emergency
People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)	Phase 3	947,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	1,375,000 People in Stressed
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 1	938,000 People in food security

* Grand Sud only

Overview

In general, a slow recovery of the post-cyclone situation is expected, for the areas of the Grand Sud-Est affected by cyclones Emnati and Batsirai in February 2022, due to the weakness or non-existence of responses in terms of food assistance and livelihood restoration, hence, the persistence of a high level of acute food insecurity in these areas. For the Grand Sud, there has been an improvement compared to the situation projected in the April 2022 IPC analysis. In all periods analysed, no district is classified in Emergency acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4).

From an overall perspective, during the peak of the lean season from November 2022 to March 2023, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate. Of the 21 districts analysed, 19 are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 2.23 million people (36% of the population analysed) are highly food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or above). These include about 252,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and 1.97 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The districts of Amboasary-atsimo, Ambovombe-androy, Ampanihy and Bekily in the Grand Sud and Befotaka in the Grand Sud-Est have proportions of their population in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) of between 50% and 65%. However, the most affected districts are Ikongo and Bekily, with 15% of their population in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), followed by Befotaka and Ampanihy (10% respectively), and finally the Districts of Ambovombe, Amboasary Atsimo, Betroka, Betioky Atsimo, Farafangana, Midongy Atsimo, Vondrozo and Nosy-Varika (5% respectively).

For the Grand Sud, the easing of the situation compared to the last IPC analysis (1.35 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above versus 1.43 million expected) can be explained by favourable weather forecasts for agriculture and the sustained existence, at least until January 2023, of humanitarian food assistance or agricultural input distributions, which suggest work opportunities for rural households living on labour sales and good agricultural production during the first projected period (April to July 2023).

Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

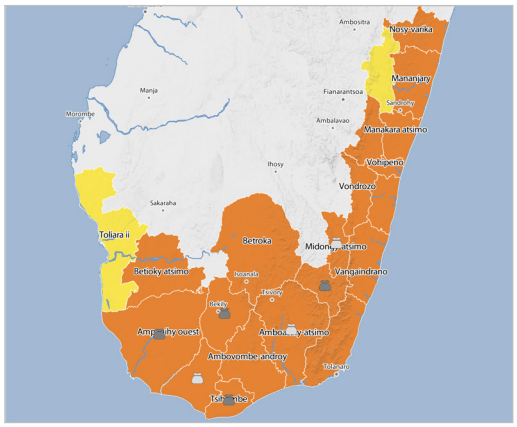
Areas not analysed

Evidence Level
** Medium

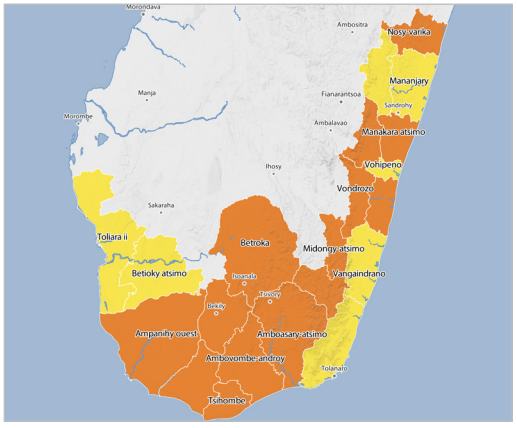
Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

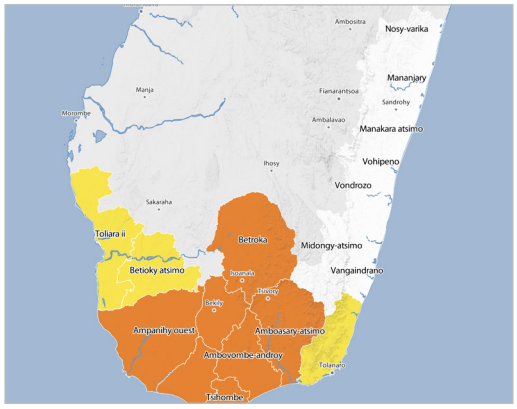
Current situation: Nov 2022 - March 2023



First projection: April - July 2023



Second projection: Aug - Oct 2023



For the Grand Sud-Est, the number of people projected to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above in the first projection situation of the April and August 2022 analyses (840,000) has been slightly exceeded: for the current period, there are 874,000 people in IPC Phase 3 or above. The deteriorating nutritional situation, assessed through the fluctuation in the number of admissions to the Programme for the Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (PECMAS), shows a decline in food consumption and suggests that this deterioration will continue during the lean season. Although during this period, flooding and difficulty in terms of food availability and accessibility are expected, due to high prices and the problems of increased isolation, a deterioration into an Emergency phase is not envisaged.

For the first projection period, from April to July 2023, a decrease in the number of people classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, from 2.23 million in the current period to 1.54 million, is expected, thanks in particular to the onset of the main agricultural season. The proportion of people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) will be 5% for Bekily, Ampanihy and Ikongo districts, representing a total of just over 50,000 people. Several districts will move out of IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and into IPC Phase 2 (Stressed): Mananjary, Vohipeno, Vangaindrano, Taolagnaro, and Betioky Atsimo. The impact of the drought, during the 2021-2022 season, at the level of Betroka will however not be completely absorbed. The same is true for the impact of cyclones and floods in the districts of Befotaka, Midongy Atsimo, Ikongo, Vondrozo, Farafangana and Nosy Varika.

For the second projected period (August to October 2023), due to the lack of recent data for the Grand Sud-Est and in accordance with IPC protocols, the analysis has focused on the Grand Sud only. Over this period, the districts of Bekily, Ampanihy, and Amboasary Atsimo will be the most affected by acute food insecurity with 45% to 50% of their population in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above. Overall, a slight deterioration in household food security is expected, compared to the first projection period, but without reaching the levels of the lean season from November to March 2023.

Key Drivers

Climatic shock

Very decisive and may compromise a good start of the crop year and the vegetative stages of the plants.

Diseases

The increase in the prevalence of water-related diseases will have a strong impact on the well-being of the population.

High prices

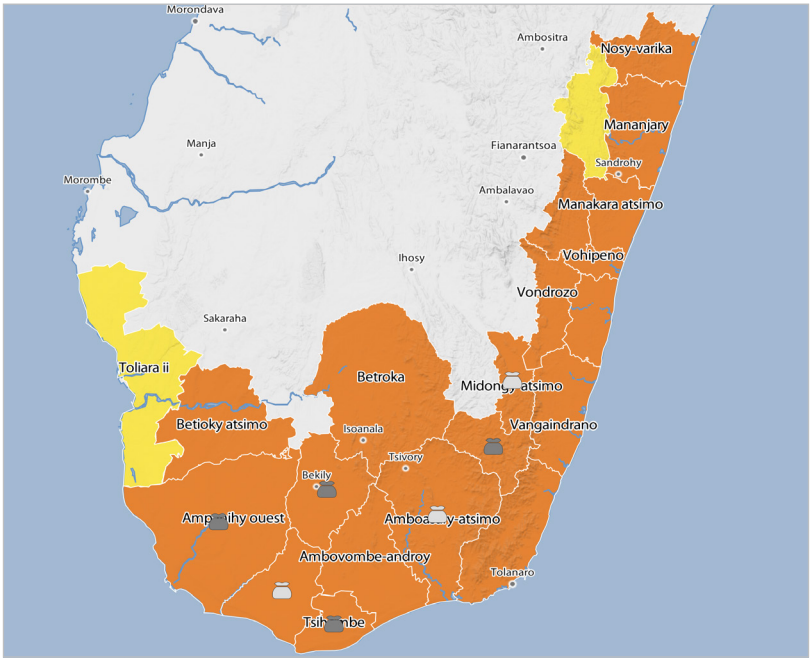
A forecast rate of creeping inflation can quickly degrade into galloping inflation in the context of the war in Ukraine and structural contexts such as inaccessibility.

Low production

This is reflected in low stock levels following the destruction caused by the tropical storms in the Grand Sud-Est and the drought that affected the Grand-Sud, especially in areas more suitable for agriculture.

MAP AND POPULATION TABLE OF THE CURRENT SITUATION (November 2022 - March 2023)

Current situation (November 2022 - March 2023)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

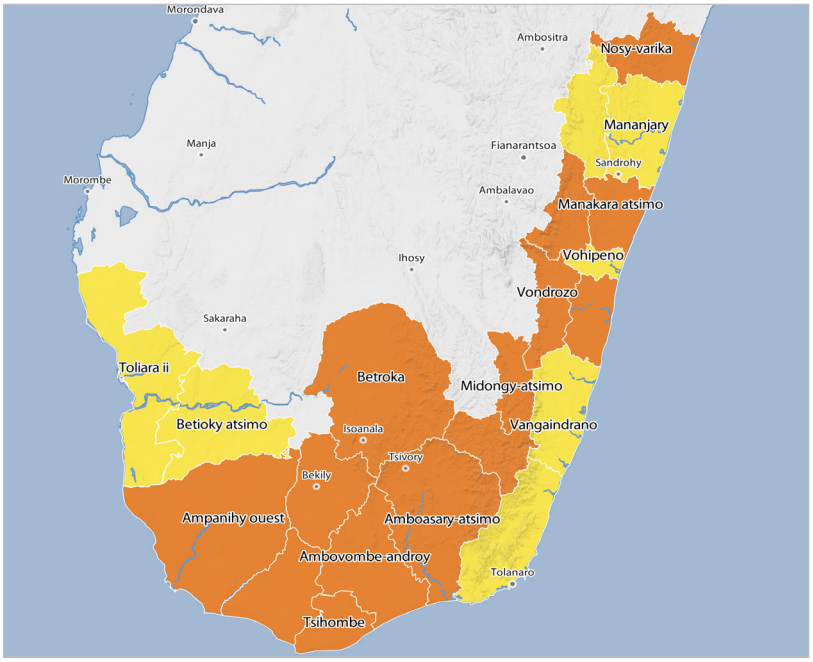
Population table of the current situation (November 2022 - March 2023)

Region	District	Total Population	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
			Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%		Population	%
Androy	Ambovombe-Androy	432 026	43 203	10	172 810	40	194 412	45	21 601	5	0	0	3	216 013	50
	Bekily	281 927	28 193	10	70 482	25	140 964	50	42 289	15	0	0	3	183 253	65
	Beloha	186 992	28 049	15	84 146	45	74 797	40	0	0	0	0	3	74 797	40
	Tsihombe	177 293	35 459	20	88 647	50	531 88	30	0	0	0	0	3	53 188	30
	Total	**1 078 238**	**134 903**	**13**	**416 085**	**39**	**463 360**	**43**	**63 890**	**6**	**0**	**0**		**527 250**	**49**
Anosy	Amboasary-Atsimo	308 386	30 839	10	123 354	40	1387 74	45	15 419	5	0	0	3	154 193	50
	Betroka	248 904	49 781	20	87 116	35	99 562	40	12 445	5	0	0	3	112007	45
	Taolagnaro	404 594	121 378	30	161 838	40	121 378	30	0	0	0	0	3	121 378	30
	Total	**961 884**	**201 998**	**21**	**372 308**	**39**	**359 714**	**37**	**27 865**	**3**	**0**	**0**		**387 579**	**40**
Atsimo Andrefana	Ampanihy ouest	474 018	94 804	20	118 505	25	213 308	45	47 402	10	0	0	3	260 710	55
	Betioky Atsimo	363 141	108 942	30	145 256	40	90 785	25	18 157	5	0	0	3	108 942	30
	Toliara II	442 277	199 025	45	176 911	40	66 342	15	0	0	0	0	2	66 342	15
	Total	**1 279 436**	**402771**	**31**	**440 672**	**34**	**370 435**	**29**	**65 559**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**435 994**	**34**
Atsimo Atsinanana	Befotaka	64 145	9 622	15	22 451	35	25 658	40	6 415	10	0	0	3	32 073	50
	Farafangana	484 535	121 134	25	218 041	45	121 134	25	24 227	5	00	0	3	145 361	30
	Midongy-atsimo	54 980	13 745	25	21 992	40	16 494	30	2 749	5	0	0	3	19 243	35
	Vangaindrano	417 762	104 441	25	2088 81	50	104 441	25	0	0	0	0	3	104 441	25
	Vondrozo	188 155	47039	25	75 262	40	56 447	30	9 408	5	0	0	3	65 855	35
	Total	**1 209 577**	**295980**	**24**	**546 627**	**45**	**324 173**	**27**	**42 798**	**4**	**0**	**0**		**366 971**	**30**
Fitovinany	Ikongo	246 681	61 670	25	74 004	30	74 004	30	37 002	15	0	0	3	111 006	45
	Manakara atsimo	471 374	141412	30	188 550	40	141 412	30	0	0			3	141 412	30
	Vohipeno	170 743	51223	30	76 834	45	42 686	25	0	0	0	0	3	42 686	25
	Total	**888 798**	**254305**	**29**	**339 388**	**38**	**258 102**	**29**	**37 002**	**4**	**0**	**0**		**295 104**	**33**
Vatovavy	Ifanadiana	203 429	61 029	30	111 886	55	30 514	15	0	0	0	0	2	30 514	15
	Mananjary	309 112	123 645	40	123 645	40	61 822	20	0	0	0	0	3	61 822	20
	Nosy-varika	299 604	59 921	20	119 842	40	104 861	35	14 980	5	0	0	3	119 841	40
	Total	**812 145**	**244 594**	**30**	**355 372**	**44**	**197 198**	**24**	**14 980**	**2**	**0**	**0**		**212 178**	**26**
	Grand Total	**6 230 078**	**1 534 550**	**25**	**2 470 452**	**40**	**1 972 981**	**32**	**252 094**	**4**	**0**	**0**		**22 25 076**	**36**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

MAP AND POPULATION TABLE OF THE FIRST PROJECTED SITUATION (April - July 2023)

First projection (April – July 2023)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

** Medium

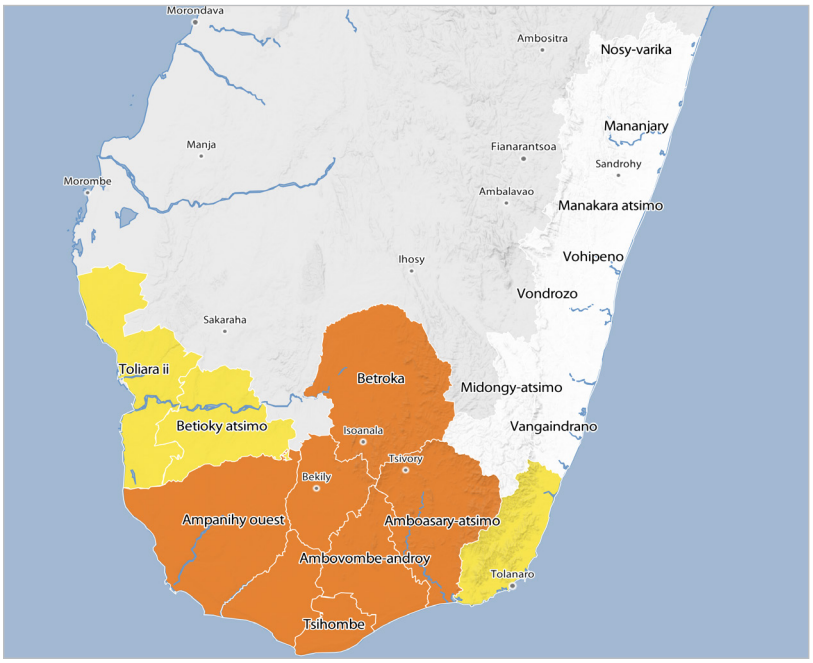
Population table of the first projeted situation (April - July 2023)

Region	District	Total Population	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
			Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%		Population	%
Androy	Ambovombe-Androy	432 026	64 804	15	194 412	45	172 810	40	0	0	0	0	3	172 810	40
	Bekily	281 927	56 385	20	98 674	35	112 771	40	14 096	5	0	0	3	126 867	45
	Beloha	186 992	37 398	20	84 146	45	65 447	35	0	0	0	0	3	65 447	35
	Tsihombe	177 293	44 323	25	97 511	55	35 459	20	0	0	0	0	3	35 459	20
	Total	**1 078 238**	**202 911**	**19**	**474 744**	**44**	**386 487**	**36**	**14 096**	**1**	**0**	**0**		**400 583**	**37**
Anosy	Amboasary-Atsimo	308 386	30 839	10	154193	50	123 354	40	0	0	0	0	3	123 354	40
	Betroka	248 904	87 116	35	112 007	45	49 781	20	0	0	0	0	3	49 781	20
	Taolagnaro	404 594	141 608	35	222 527	55	404 59	10	0	0	0	0	2	40 459	10
	Total	**961 884**	**259 563**	**27**	**488 727**	**51**	**213 595**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**213 595**	**22**
Atsimo Andrefana	Ampanihy ouest	474 018	142 205	30	142 205	30	165 906	35	23 701	5	0	0	3	189 607	40
	Betioky Atsimo	363 141	145 256	40	181 571	50	36 314	10	0	0	0	0	2	36 314	10
	Toliara II	442 277	221 139	50	176 911	40	44 228	10	0	0	0	0	2	44 228	10
	Total	**1 279 436**	**508 600**	**40**	**500 687**	**39**	**246 448**	**19**	**23 701**	**2**	**0**	**0**		**270 149**	**21**
Atsimo Atsinanana	Befotaka	64 145	12 829	20	25 658	40	25 658	40	0	0	0	0	3	25 658	40
	Farafangana	484 535	145 361	30	218 041	45	121 134	25	0	0	00	0	3	121134	25
	Midongy-atsimo	54 980	13 745	25	21 992	40	19 243	35	0	0	0	0	3	19 243	35
	Vangaindrano	417 762	187 993	45	167 105	40	62 664	15	0	0	0	0	2	62 664	15
	Vondrozo	188 155	47 039	25	94 078	50	47 039	25	0	0	0	0	3	47 039	25
	Total	**1 209 577**	**406 966**	**34**	**526 873**	**44**	**275 738**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**275 738**	**23**
Fitovinany	Ikongo	246 681	74 004	30	74 004	30	86 338	35	12 334	5	0	0	3	98 672	40
	Manakara atsimo	471 374	164 981	35	212 118	45	94 275	20	0	0			3	94 275	20
	Vohipeno	170 743	51 223	30	93 909	55	25 611	15	0	0	0	0	2	25 611	15
	Total	**888 798**	**290 208**	**33**	**380 031**	**43**	**206 225**	**23**	**12 334**	**1**	**0**	**0**		**218 559**	**25**
Vatovavy	Ifanadiana	203 429	71 200	35	111 886	55	20 343	10	0	0	0	0	2	20343	10
	Mananjary	309 112	108 189	35	154 556	50	46 367	15	0	0	0	0	2	46 367	15
	Nosy-varika	299 604	74 901	25	134 822	45	89 881	30	0	0	0	0	3	89 881	30
	Total	**812 145**	**254 290**	**31**	**401 264**	**49**	**156 591**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**156 591**	**19**
	Grand Total	**6 230 078**	**1 922 539**	**31**	**2 772 325**	**44**	**1 485 083**	**24**	**50 131**	**1**	**0**	**0**		**1 535 214**	**25**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

MAP AND POPULATION TABLE OF THE SECOND PROJECTED SITUATION (AUGUST - OCTOBER 2023)

Second projection (April - October 2023)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

** Medium

Population table of the second projected situation (August - October 2023)

Region	District	Total Population	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
			Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%		Population	%
Androy	Ambovombe-Androy	432 026	64 804	15	194 412	45	151 209	35	21 601	5	0	0	3	172 810	40
	Bekily	281 927	56 385	20	84 578	30	126 867	45	140 96	5	0	0	3	140 963	50
	Beloha	186 992	37 398	20	74 797	40	74 797	40	0	0	0	0	3	74 797	40
	Tsihombe	177 293	44 323	25	88 647	50	443 23	25	0	0	0	0	3	44 323	25
	Total	**1 078 238**	**202 911**	**19**	**442 433**	**41**	**397 196**	**37**	**35 698**	**3**	**0**	**0**		**432 894**	**40**
Anosy	Amboasary-Atsimo	308 386	30 839	10	138 774	45	138 774	45	0	0	0	0	3	138 774	45
	Betroka	248 904	74 671	30	112 007	45	62 226	25	0	0	0	0	3	62 226	25
	Taolagnaro	404 594	121 378	30	222 527	55	60 689	15	0	0	0	0	2	60 689	15
	Total	**961 884**	**226 888**	**24**	**473 307**	**49**	**261 689**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**261 689**	**27**
Atsimo Andrefana	Ampanihy ouest	474 018	142 205	30	118 505	25	189 607	40	23 701	5	0	0	3	213 308	45
	Betioky Atsimo	363 141	145 256	40	163 413	45	54 471	15	0	0	0	0	2	54 471	15
	Toliara II	442 277	221 139	50	176 911	40	44 228	10	0	0	0	0	2	44 228	10
	Total	**1 279 436**	**508 600**	**40**	**458 829**	**36**	**288 306**	**23**	**23 701**	**2**	**0**	**0**		**312 007**	**24**
	Grand Total	**3 319 558**	**938 399**	**28**	**1 374 569**	**41**	**947 191**	**28**	**59 399**	**2**	**0**	**0**		**1 006 590**	**30**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

In view of the IPC results, which indicate precarious vulnerability in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est in spite of planned, financed and likely to be delivered assistance, it is recommended:

In the immediate and short term:

- Unconditional food assistance to the most vulnerable households: People classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above in the districts of Ambovombe Androy, Bekily, Amboasary Atsimo, Betroka, Ampanihy Ouest, and Betioky Atsimo for the Grand Sud and in the districts of Befotaka, Farafangana, Midongy Atsimo, Vondrozo, Ikongo, and Nosy Varika Districts for the Grand Sud-Est, during the lean season, in order to reduce significant food consumption deficits and save lives;
- Strengthening (i) the prevention of malnutrition for members of the most vulnerable households (children under 5 as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women) through preventive food rations adapted to the age of the beneficiaries (supplementary food for children under 2) and their condition; and (ii) early screening;
- The management of acute malnutrition in these districts;
- Rapid restoration of livelihoods in districts in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through the distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds for nutritionally sensitive, short-cycle and staggered-harvest crops, small agricultural implements) to jump-start the off-season and the main season;
- Preparation and anticipatory actions to be implemented during the lean season as well as during the cyclone period, namely:
  - The update of the humanitarian action planning coupled with the recovery plan;
  - Revising geographical prioritisation in the light of new evidence;
  - Pre-positioning and delivery of agricultural inputs, food, including specific preventive rations for supplementary feeding of young children as well as pregnant and lactating women, therapeutic foods;
  - Revitalizing community-based sites for nutrition prevention and monitoring.
- Regular monitoring of multidimensional vulnerability (food security, nutrition, climate, markets, agro-sylvopastoral conditions, predators, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as health) in the lean season and during the cyclone period through the reinforcement of early warning and anticipatory mechanisms so that they continue to better inform decision making;
- Strengthening the coordination of interventions by all humanitarian and development actors to ensure synergy and complementarity between activities, better coverage of beneficiary areas in time and space, and to better prepare for hazards/shocks.

In the medium term:

Support for initiatives aimed at the gradual transition to development through the strengthening of the livelihoods of households exposed to acute food insecurity in order to resolve the problem of chronic vulnerability of populations in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est of Madagascar, in particular:

- Protecting and/or restoring the assets of households living in districts in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) situations, thus preventing them from falling into worse IPC classification phases by:
  - Recapitalisation of farmers (poultry, small ruminants) while ensuring the protection of livestock (feed, animal health),
  - The revival of agricultural production (food and cash crops) through the supply of inputs, agricultural and plant materials adapted to the local context to ensure availability of and access to food, while favouring Climate Smart Agriculture techniques, agroforestry and systems for rational water management in the context of climate change,
  - Diversification of productive assets through conditional assistance ;
- La mise à l'échelle des activités permettant la diversification de l'alimentation (autoproduction ou achat) pour assurer les besoins

- The scaling up of activities allowing for the diversification of food (self-production or purchase) to ensure the required caloric and nutritional needs in particular for young children;
- Strengthening support for activities aimed at diversifying sources of income and focusing on sustainable, nutrition-sensitive value chains (training, production, conservation, processing, sales), with priority given to women's and youth groups;
- Maintaining and strengthening the implementation of early actions, especially in agriculture and livestock activities, with the adoption of integrated approaches to better prepare the population for future shocks to food security;
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in landlocked districts, particularly in the Grand Sud-Est (Midongy Befotaka, Ikongo, Vondrozo) to facilitate the movement of goods and people, especially for the supply of foodstuffs and items for agricultural recovery support;
- Strengthening security in areas affected by banditry, notably in Befotaka, Midongy, Betroka, and Amboasary Atsimo, through the revitalisation of security forces and existing local structures (Dinabe) to protect household livelihoods.

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