

FLASH APPEAL MADAGASCAR

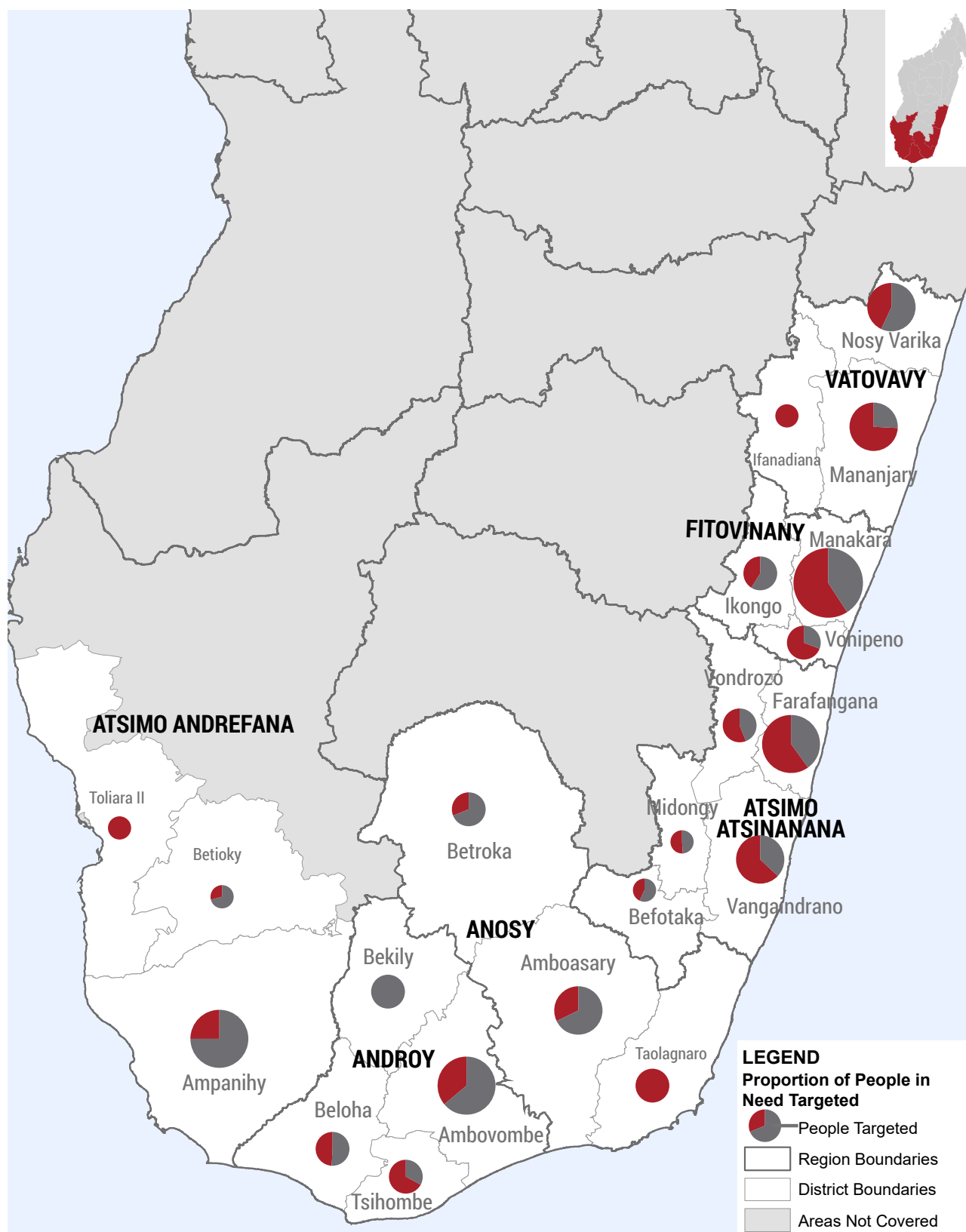
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023

REVISED IN MARCH 2023

Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est



Overview Map



The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

COVER PHOTO

Cyclone Freddy destroyed the village of Ambalakondro, located 15km from Mananjary in February 2023. Photo: OCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony.

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Foreword by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

People in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est of Madagascar are facing urgent needs as a result of multiple climate emergencies.

The Grand Sud is still recovering from the worst drought in more than 40 years from 2020-2022, which brought people to the brink of famine, while people in the Grand Sud-Est have been hit by back-to-back climate shocks, including Tropical Cyclones Emnati and Batsirai in 2022 and Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023.

In 2022, under the Government's leadership, we implemented a large-scale humanitarian response to save lives during the acute phases of these crises. Humanitarian partners reached 2.3 million people, including 1.8 million in the Grand Sud and 0.5 in the Grand Sud-Est. This included, for the first time in the history of the drought response in the Grand Sud, a large airlift to reach all isolated areas and ensure that no one was left behind.

As we begin 2023, the situation in the Grand Sud has improved, but significant needs remain. The scale-up in response since the second half of 2021, accompanied by improved rains in 2022, has improved the situation and there are no longer any districts facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) nor people facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) food insecurity. However, there are still pockets of urgent needs, and we therefore plan to continue a targeted and prioritized humanitarian response in region in 2023, while working with our development partners to ensure that resilience and recovery actions are rapidly commenced, taking advantage of recent good rains.

Meanwhile, in the Grand Sud-Est, needs are rising, including due to the fresh crisis caused by the landfall of Tropical Cyclone Freddy in February 2023. Communities who were still suffering from Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in 2022—which caused crop losses of up to 65 per cent for food crops and affected 80 per cent of cash crops—have just been hit by a new emergency with Tropical Cyclone Freddy. As a result, people in this region—which is usually in a stress level of food secure—are facing high acute food insecurity, while Befotaka and Ikongo districts are classified as a nutritional emergency (critical situation) and Farafangana,

Midongy and Manakara are facing a severe nutritional situation. We therefore plan to scale up our humanitarian response for the Grand Sud-Est in 2023.

Within this context, this Flash Appeal requires US\$214.7 million for humanitarian partners to reach nearly 1.95 million people in 2023, in complement to the Government-led response. This includes nearly 1.9 million people targeted for food assistance, 1.4 million people for access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation, 707,000 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women receiving treatment and support, 295,000 people benefiting from free basic health services, 22,700 pregnant women for reproductive health care, more than 438,700 people at risk of gender-based violence, including women and girls, 392,450 children at risk of child labour, neglect or abandonment, 45,860 people with disabilities requiring special care, and 640,000 children receiving school support.

The people of Madagascar are on the very frontlines of the global climate emergency and I therefore make a solemn appeal to all partners to stand with them as we enter 2023. It is critical that we maintain our relentless actions to save lives, restore livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of drought- and cyclone-affected communities so that we can close this year with people in the parts of Madagascar hardest-hit by emergencies on the road to recovery.

I cannot end my words without expressing my sincere gratitude to the Government of Madagascar, for its leadership in the increasingly effective and sustained crisis preparedness that has helped mitigate the loss of life, and in managing multiple humanitarian crises, as well as to all the donors who have contributed financially and tirelessly to the implementation of the response.

Issa Sanogo

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator for
Madagascar

Flash Appeal at a Glance

TOTAL
POPULATION

6.23M

PEOPLE IN
NEED

3.89M

PEOPLE
TARGETED

1.95M

TOTAL
REQUIREMENTS (\$US)

\$214.7M

OPERATIONAL
PARTNERS

50

WOMEN AND GIRLS

973K

CHILDREN

967K

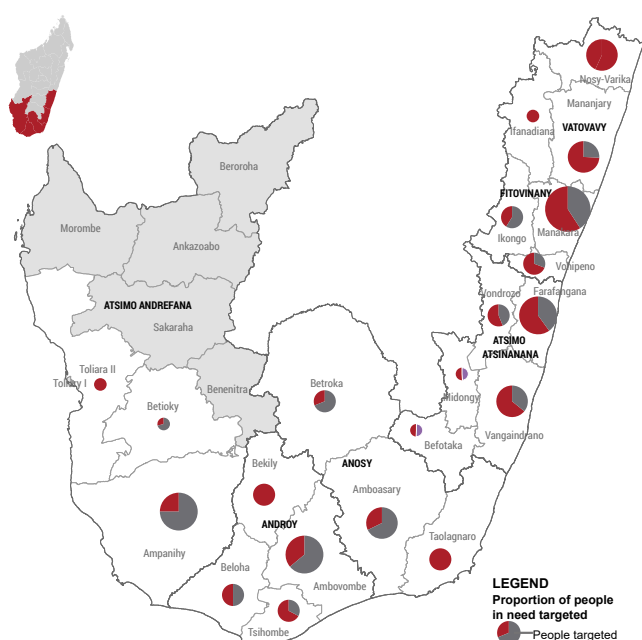
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

290K

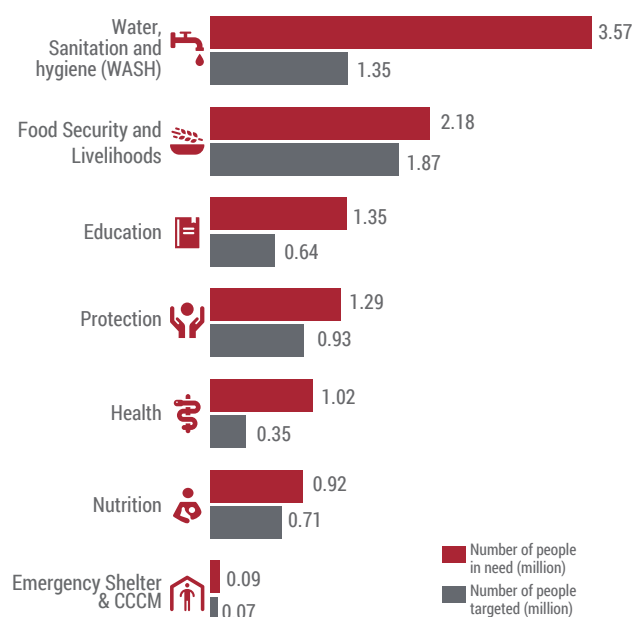
PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

5.8K

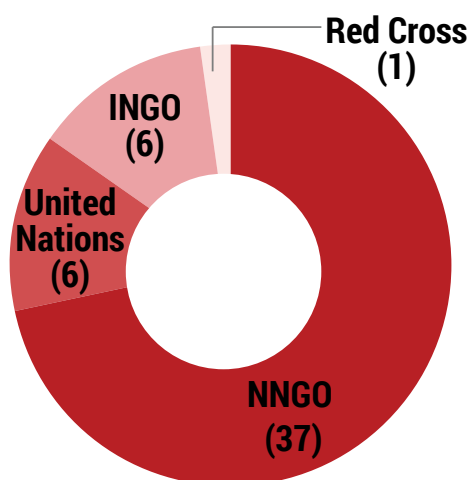
People in Need and Targeted by District



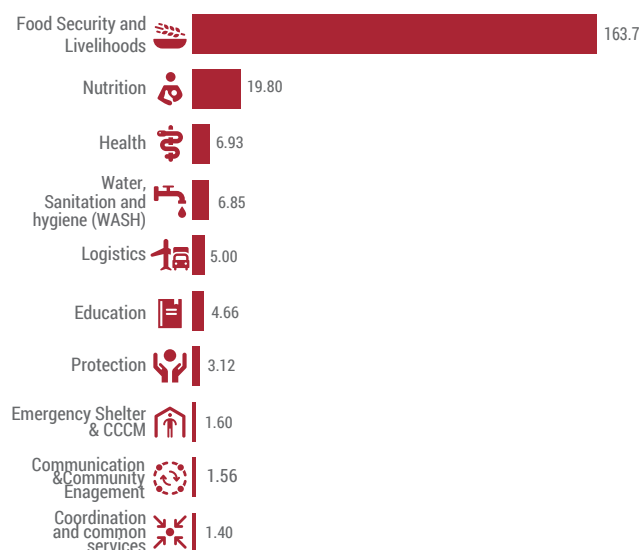
People in Need and Targeted by Sector



Operational Partners by type



Requirements by Sector (in millions US\$)



Crisis Overview

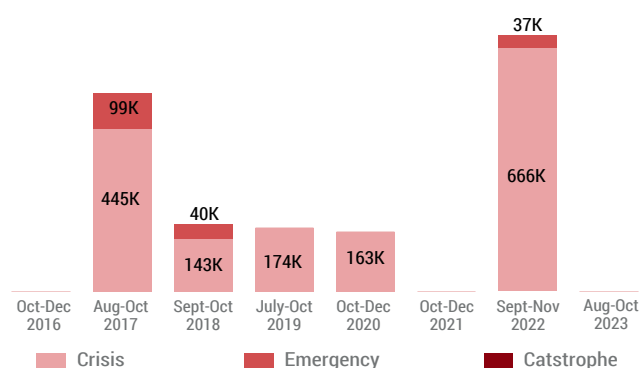
Some 3.89 million people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance in Madagascar in 2023, following devastating cyclones in the Grand Sud-Est (Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions) in 2022 and 2023 and the catastrophic drought in the Grand Sud (Atsimo Andrefana, Androy and Anosy regions) from 2020 to 2022.

On 21 February 2023, the Grand Sud-Est region was hit by Tropical Cyclone Freddy. Although it weakened at landfall, Cyclone Freddy brought devastating winds, mainly to Vatovavy region, resulting in seven deaths and destruction and damage to houses, schools and health centers, according to the National Disaster Risk Management Office (BNGRC). The multi-sectoral rapid assessment identified 31 communes significantly affected by the winds, with 15 classified as having serious impacts (between 25-50 per cent) and 16 as worrying (between 10-25 per cent).

About 226,000 people were affected by Freddy's landfall, in communities still reeling from the devastating effects of last year's Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati. Major crop losses were recorded in the Grand Sud-Est in June 2022 (up to 65 per cent losses of food crops and 80 per cent for cash crops) and this was compounded by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which destroyed crops and fruit-bearing trees serving as replacement foods during the lean season (February – May).

Even prior to Freddy's landfall, almost all districts in the Grand Sud-Est were facing rising food insecurity and malnutrition. All districts in the region are currently in Crisis food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), with approximately 95,000 people in Emergency (IPC4), according to the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.¹

Evolution of the number of people in IPC 3,4 and 5 in the Grand Sud-Est since 2016

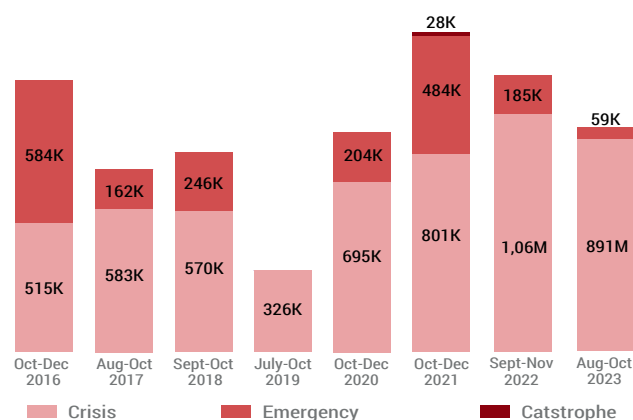


Malnutrition has risen in the Grand Sud-Est, with 6 out of 12 districts in Crisis during the peak of the lean season (February-May 2023), according to the IPC. The nutritional situation in the Atsimo Atsinanana region, in particular, is deeply concerning: out of the five

districts in this region, one (Befotaka) is in a critical (or emergency) situation with a global malnutrition (GAM) rate above 15 per cent, two (Farafangana and Midongy) are in a severe situation (GAM between 10 and 15 per cent), and two (Vangaindrano and Vondrozo) are in an alert situation (GAM between 5 and 10 per cent). The situation in Vatovavy also presents a district in nutritional emergency (Ikongo) and another one severe (Manakara). Pregnant teenage girls are at heightened risk of malnutrition and this, in turn, means they are much more likely to give birth to a malnourished baby, perpetuating a cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Meanwhile, in the Grand Sud, the situation has improved but remains extremely fragile. Following a massive scale-up in humanitarian assistance and relatively good rainfall in 2022, crops have increased and food insecurity has decreased. No district in the Grand Sud is classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from November 2022 to March 2023. However, at least 1.35 million people are expected to face high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse) during the peak of the lean season (February to May 2023), including over 157,300 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In five districts, more than half of the people are in Crisis or worse (Bekily – 65 per cent; Ampanihy – 55

Evolution of the number of people in IPC 3,4 and 5 in the Grand Sud since 2016



per cent; Ambovombe, Amboasary and Befotaka – 50 per cent). This is higher than during the same period from 2017 to 2020 and is exceeded only by the levels of severe food insecurity seen during the peak of the catastrophic drought of 2021 to 2022.

The water, hygiene and sanitation situation in both the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est is precarious. In the Grand Sud-Est, Tropical Cyclone Freddy left over 27,800 people in need of urgent WASH assistance, especially in Mananjary and Nosy Varika. Open defecation in both regions continues to be a critical sanitation issue, especially in Ikongo, Mananjary, Nosy Varika, Befotaka, Vohipeno, in the Grand Sud-Est and Ampanihy, Bekily, and Betioky, in the Grand Sud.

The cyclones in the Grand Sud-Est and drought in the Grand Sud have constrained access to healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health for women and girls. In the Grand Sud-Est, the passage of Tropical Cyclone Freddy in Vatovavy region left 23 health centres roofless, and affected health access for about 117,000 people, including 56,500 pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, and people with disabilities. The prevalence of childhood illnesses is high, with rates of 1.3-8.9 per cent for diarrhoea, 1.8-16.4 per cent for acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and 5.4-22.4 per cent for malaria, according to the Grand Sud-Est.² Health centre facilitated childbirths also remain low and immunization rates are 67 per cent (well below the 95 per cent target), according to DHIS2. This low immunization coverage significantly heightens the risk of new communicable disease outbreaks, including measles and polio. In the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est, outpatient consultations decreased from 32 per cent in the second quarter to 26 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, both lower than in the same period of 2021.³

Meanwhile, the back-to-back crises have increased women and girls' exposure to gender-based violence and gender inequality. Gender inequality, early marriage, sexual exploitation, denial of opportunities and resources and domestic violence are all present in the Grand Sud-Est and Grand Sud. The crises have reinforced gender inequality and caused women and girls to resort to negative survival mechanisms, including transactional sex. Community and clan traditions hinder the identification of, and response to, cases of gender-based violence, despite the law having passed at the end of

2019 improving emergency services on health, psychosocial support and access to justice.

Children face heightened risks due to the crises. In the Grand Sud, child labour, child marriage and sexual violence (sexual abuse, sexual exploitation) are the three main child protection issues, according to a rapid protection assessment. Even prior to the crises, regions in both the Grand Sud-Est and Grand Sud had child marriage rates well-above the national-average (37 per cent), including in Atsimo Atsinanana (59 per cent), Atsimo Andrefana (58 per cent), Androy (55 per cent), and Anosy (45 per cent)⁴. Child labour has increased as families' desperation has grown, including informal "money-making" activities (selling water, petty trade, begging, herding zebus) and the sexual exploitation of children. Household migration as a means of survival has increased the risk of separation for children.

Children's education has also been severely impacted. In the Grand Sud-Est, deteriorating food security following Batsirai and Emnati has increased the risk of school failure and dropouts, while Freddy has affected around 70,272 school-going children, with 672 classrooms destroyed and another 654 classrooms with destroyed roofing. In the Grand Sud, school dropout rates for children and adolescents are among the highest in Madagascar, and more than double the national average (16.5 per cent versus 7.7 per cent in 2020). At a time when families are facing other pressing and life-threatening needs, education has tended not to be prioritized, impeding children's learning and hampering their ability to re-enrol after disasters.



Analanjavidy Fokontany, Mananjary Commune, Mananjary District, Vatovavy Region

Hervéa Rasoamihanta is a 39-year-old single mother of five children. Her youngest child is less than a year old. She and her children live in the remains of their home that was destroyed by Cyclone Freddy in February 2023. Hervéa's house was already destroyed after the passage of the cyclone Batsirai in 2022 but she managed to rebuild it them. This time, she says that she no longer has the possibilities. She feeds her children with the little money she gets by washing clothes for other households in Mananjary.

Photo: OCHA / Viviane Rakotoarivony

Response Strategy and Coordination

This Madagascar Flash Appeal calls for US\$214.7 million for 50 humanitarian partners to address the most urgent and life-saving needs of 1.95 million people in the cyclone-affected Grand Sud-Est and drought-affected Grand Sud, in support of the Government-led response. It brings together the work and funding requirements of the humanitarian community in Madagascar, including 6 United Nations agencies, 6 International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), 37 National NGOs (NNGOs) and the Madagascar Red Cross Society (MRCS).

The response will put communities and protection at the centre. Partners under this appeal will work to scale-up accountability to affected people, including through a common complaints and feedback mechanism, and PSEA activities mainly focused on sensitization, trainings and monitoring. Partners will also ensure the Centrality of Protection, including protection of children from violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and harmful practices, and preventing and responding to gender-based violence, particularly among women and girls.

The humanitarian community in Madagascar is strongly committed to child safeguarding and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) during the implementation of this Flash Appeal. The risk of sexual exploitation and abuse has been exacerbated by the rising needs in the Grand Sud-Est and increased presence of humanitarian workers. Given these risk factors, humanitarian partners will utilize existing networks, standards, policies, and guidelines to ensure action and accountability on PSEA during the cholera response.

To ensure that partners can respond in 2023, it is critical that funding is received swiftly under the appeal. Over the past two years, the international community has stood in strong solidarity with the people of Madagascar and contributed generously to the consecutive drought and cyclone Flash Appeals. As 2023 begins, it is critical that this solidarity continues to enable partners to assist people to rise out of crisis and rebuild their lives.

Response in 2022

By the end of December 2022, humanitarians had reached more than 2.3 million people in the Grand Sud and the Grand Sud-Est with assistance. More than 2.2 million people received food assistance and/or livelihood support, nearly 916,500 received cash transfers, over 391,200 people received support for access to safe drinking water, and over 30,700 received assistance in accessing improved sanitation. In addition, over 353,000 children under age 5 and pregnant women received nutritional support and/or treatment, 61,800 children were vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases, 212,700 people were reached through awareness-raising campaigns to prevent gender-based violence and increase knowledge on reproductive health issues, and 11,000 pregnant women received antenatal care.

Wherever possible, in complement to the life-saving response, partners strove to rebuild resilience through their actions. At least 1.4 million people received agricultural support using rain-resilient seeds, and 64 new water points were constructed and 52 were rehabilitated. The creation of productive assets—including micro-irrigation systems and rural access roads—has increased communities' production capacity, including the drilling of boreholes for micro-irrigation linked to vegetable production in schools.

Strategic Objectives

In full complementarity with the National Response Plan 2023, this Flash Appeal has the following Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objective 1. Prevent loss of life, especially among children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

- Specific Objective 1.1: Treat and prevent acute malnutrition, improve food security and restore the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households.
- Specific Objective 1.2: Provide essential health services, including maternal care for the most vulnerable households, and surveillance of diseases requiring medical attention.

Strategic Objective 2. Ensure continuity of social services to avoid negative coping mechanisms among the population.

Prioritization

This Appeal will target 16 districts classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est, of which 9 are in the Grand Sud-Est and 7 are in the Grand Sud. Within each of these districts, Communes classified in nutrition emergency and alert phases will be prioritized. In addition, in the Grand Sud-Est (particularly Vatovavy region), the Flash Appeal has prioritized the 31 Communes most affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

Coordination

The implementation of this Flash Appeal will be coordinated in support of the Government's National Response Plan, as follows.

- The implementation of the Government National Response Plan is coordinated by the BNGRC, in close cooperation with line ministries and humanitarian partners.
- The implementation of this Flash Appeal, which complements the Government's response plan, is coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, with support from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Operational Capacity, Access and Feasibility

Capacity

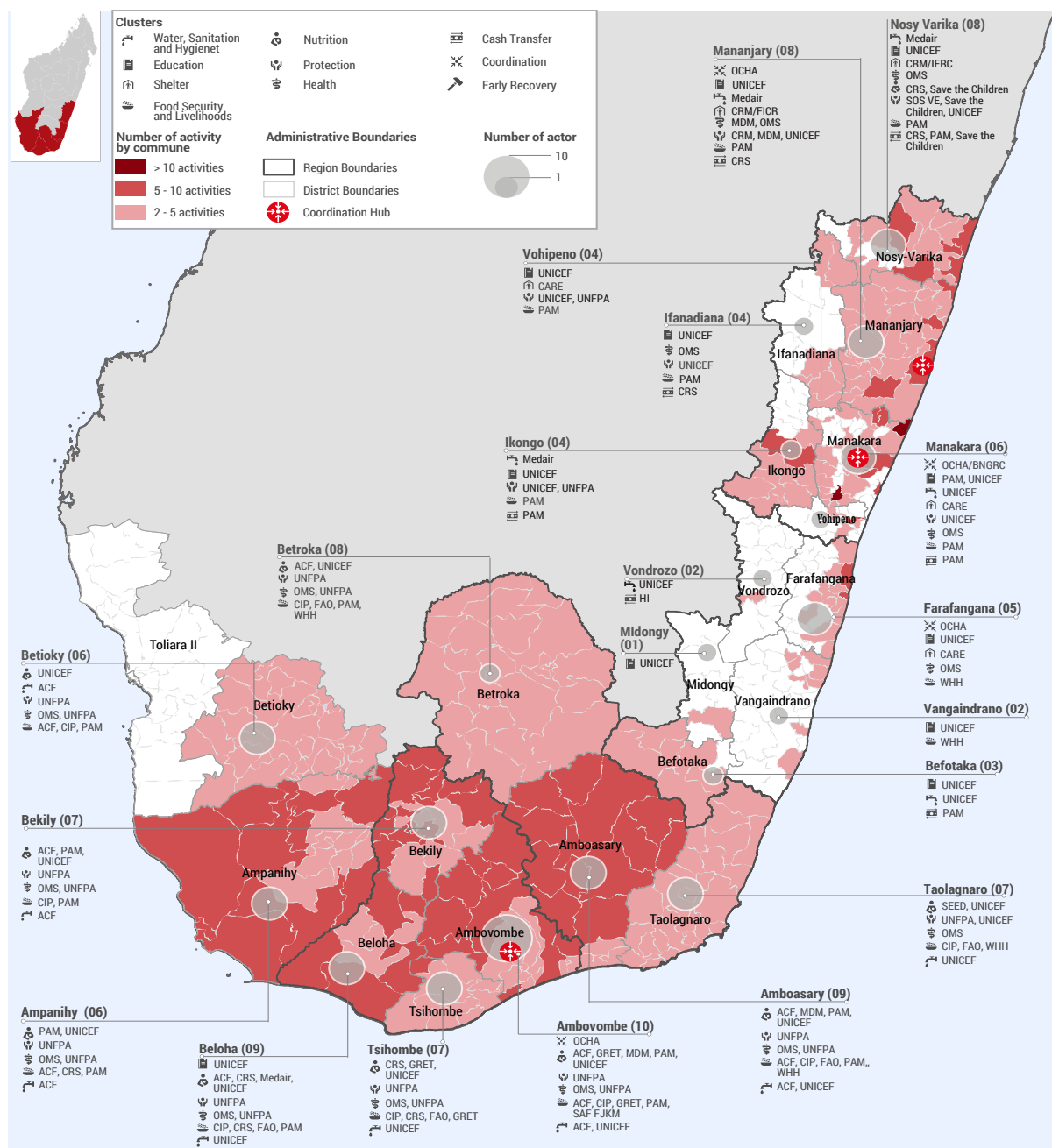
Madagascar has a strong presence of national and international organizations, many of whom have enhanced their emergency capacity in recent years. During the response to the devastating drought in the Grand Sud from 2020 to 2022, humanitarian partners injected significant additional capacity and activated additional mechanisms—including several key clusters—to enhance their collective efforts. In addition, in 2022, humanitarian partners undertook a concerted effort to learn from the responses to Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati and have revised and adapted their response capacities and approaches accordingly. As a

result, many key systems and processes are in place to ensure timely and efficient delivery of assistance in response to both droughts and cyclones, in close coordination with the Government of Madagascar.

This Flash Appeal will be implemented by 50 humanitarian partners, including 6 UN agencies, 6 International non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 37 National NGOs and the Madagascar Red Cross Society.

The Flash Appeal builds on the ongoing programming implemented by humanitarian partners in the region, illustrated below, and on the operational presence of organizations that are already present in the most affected areas.

Operational presence of humanitarian actors (situation at the end of January 2023)



Acces and Logistical Constraints

Access to cyclone-affected areas in the Grand Sud-Est and drought-affected Grand Sud is affected by serious logistical and physical constraints, especially during the rainy season. In the Grand Sud-Est, the districts of Ikongo, Midongy Sud and Befotaka are very difficult to access by road, especially during the rainy season, from January to May 2023. In the Grand Sud, the Communes of Tanandava, Mandrare in the northern areas of Tolagnaro district, and the Commune of Manevy in the eastern district of Amboasary, face both physical constraints and insecurity linked to banditry. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 people live in these communes (10,356 in Manevy and 4,602 in Tanandava Mandrare).

The presence of 'dahalo' or cattle raiders has also had an impact on humanitarian access, although humanitarian actors and assets have rarely been targets of violence to date. Some incidents have, however, directly affected humanitarian actors. One humanitarian staff lost his life towards

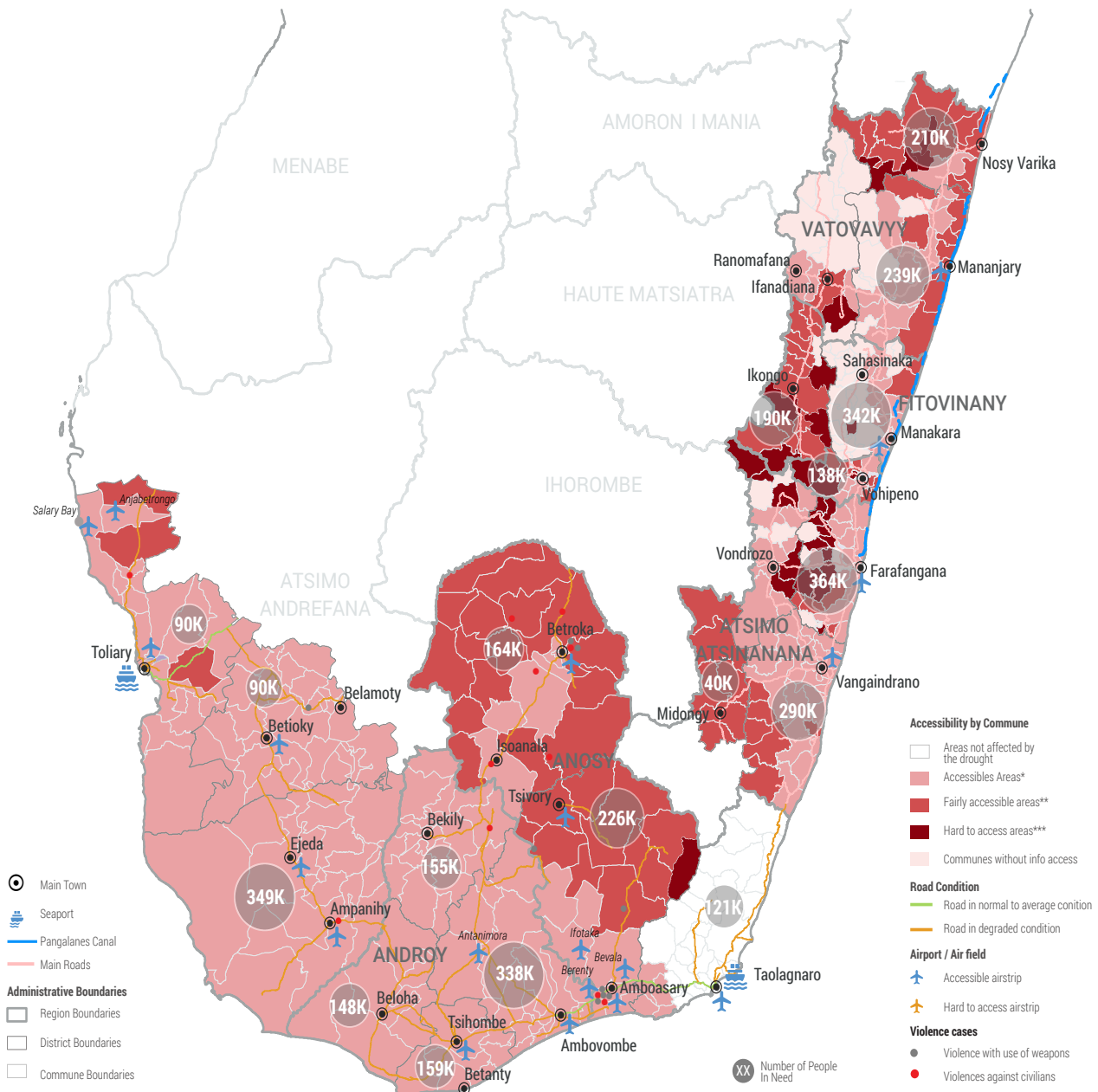
the end of 2021, another was injured, and some cars were attacked as a result of rumours, and inter-ethnic conflicts, which disrupted mobile clinic services in December 2022.

Feasibility

This Flash Appeal calls for the continuation of significant humanitarian action in Madagascar in 2023 and, to that end, is reliant on a commensurate increase in funding. Given that Madagascar is an island nation, lead time is required to procure the necessary supplies to implement the response planned under the Flash Appeal.

Despite these challenges, the humanitarian community is confident in its ability to implement the planned activities under the Flash Appeal, should timely funding be received. As noted above, humanitarian partners have responded to multiple emergencies in Madagascar, in support of Government-led efforts, and there is strong standing capacity to carry-out the planned response under the Flash Appeal.

Physical accessibility and vulnerability of roads in the Grand sud and Grand Sud-Est



* Accessible areas: Physical and logistical constraints (roads in poor condition but still passable) and there is no insecurity.

** Moderately accessible areas: Physical and logistical constraints (roads in poor condition but still passable) and unstable security environment due to the presence of armed groups, and a perception of insecurity.

*** Hard-to-reach areas: Severe physical and logistical constraints that impact humanitarian operations (accessible only on foot) and volatile security environment (presence of armed groups).

Costing

Capacity

The Madagascar Flash Appeal used project-based costing, which was discussed and agreed by sector/cluster leads. All efforts were made to ensure full complementarity with the Government-led response, including through regular discussions and engagement on which activities were

planned and implemented by the Government and in which locations. In addition, efforts were made to ensure that the response outlined under the Flash Appeal is fully complementary to recovery and rebuilding initiatives, especially in cyclone-affected areas, which should commence in 2023.



Mananjary Commune, Mananjary District, Vatovavy Region

Mananjary port on 8 March 2023.

Photo: OCHA / Viviane Rakotoarivony

Sectoral Needs and Response

Mananjary Commune, Mananjary District, Vatovavy Region

CRS distributed shelter kits and dignity kits for women among the displaced people who took refuge in the Chinese congregation of Mananjary. March 2023.

Photo: OCHA / Viviane Rakotoarivony



Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.35M	640K	49%	100%	\$4.66M

Context of the crisis in the sector

In both the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est, at least 4 out of 10 school-age children are not currently enrolled in school. The non-enrolment of 6 to 15-year-old girls and boys compromises future generations, affects the socio-economic growth of the country, impacts on the quality of human capital and undermines sustainable development. During emergencies, schools also provide an essential source of protection, beyond their core mission, and school dropouts increase the protection risks that children are exposed to. In this context, it is extremely important to prevent school dropout by continuously supporting the return to school, and retention, of pupils.

Grand Sud-Est

In the Grand Sud-Est (Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions), children and schools are struggling to recover from the severe damage caused by Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in 2022, while Vatovavy region was once again struck directly by Intense Tropical Cyclone Freddy in February 2023, which damaged school infrastructure. Due to the cyclones and lean season (November 2022 to March 2023), children and adolescents dropping out of school face enormous risk of child labour while those in school face recurrent learning disruption and learning loss. As families struggle to cope with back-to-back crises, one of the negative coping strategies they have adopted is to give less priority to education. This will accentuate school dropouts and continue to negatively impact the promotion rate by level and grade repetition as well as learning outcomes.

Grand Sud

In the Grand Sud of Madagascar, school dropout rates for children and adolescents remain among the highest in Madagascar, in a context of persistent poverty, despite an improvement in food and nutritional security. According to data from the Ministry of Education, the average dropout rate for the regions of Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana is 16.5 per cent, compared to 7.7 per cent at the national level in 2020. The education system also faces teacher and student absenteeism. Teachers—and FRAM (community teachers) in particular, who represent about 9 out of 10 teachers—are still at risk of abandoning classes, in search of other means to support themselves and their families, who are increasingly impoverished. According to a survey conducted in 451 schools in Atsimo Andrefana in September 2022, the absenteeism rate in 381 primary schools was around 17 per cent for both girls and boys and 20 per cent for teachers (women and men). The data collected in the Grand Sud highlighted the drought as the main cause of absenteeism among pupils and teachers.

People in need and people targeted

Some 1,347,260 children and adolescents are in need of Education assistance under this Flash Appeal, of whom 623,864 are in the Grand Sud and 723,396 in the Grand Sud-Est. This was calculated based on the total school-age population (6 to 15 years) in the 16 severely food insecure districts (IPC 3), as per the 2020 census and associated projections.

Of these, 640,425 children and adolescents will be targeted by the Education sector under the Flash Appeal, including 282,173 in the Grand Sud (drought) and 358,252 in the Grand Sud-Est (cyclones). To determine the number of people targeted, two population groups were considered: i) those in school and ii) those not in school. For the in-school group, the target is based on a proportional share of the population classified in IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4 (an average of about 48 per cent for the Grand Sud and about 31 per cent for the Grand Sud-Est) who are enrolled in public schools and without access to school feeding. In addition, 50 per cent of the out-of-school population will be targeted.

Sector Response

In 2023, the Education Sector requires US\$4.66 million to target 640,425 children. The Education Sector's response is based on the following strategic areas.

Area 1. Ensure retention of children and adolescent girls and boys in school in an inclusive, safe, and protective learning environment (including GBV, SEA)

- Reduce the number of schools drop-outs (especially for teenage girls) by alleviating the economic burden on parents to educate their children: provision of school and students' kits to 360,000 girls and boys from pre-primary to lower secondary schools in the 16 prioritized districts.
- Support teachers in their role: provision of teaching and pedagogical kits to 4,000 vulnerable teachers working in pre-primary to lower secondary schools in the 16 prioritized districts.
- Support the education community in returning students to school, particularly in schools with residual post-disaster damage: provision of replacement school furniture for 100 schools in 9 targeted districts and provision of tarpaulins for setting up temporary classrooms and metallic tents for 200 schools in 9 targeted districts.
- Reinforce back-to-school campaigns for the next school year

(2023-2024): awareness raising campaigns for school reintegration in the context of the back-to-school programme in the 6 targeted regional directorates of national education (DRENs) and 16 school districts (CISCOs) and installation of 50 temporary learning spaces in tarpaulin and metallic tents for out-of-school children in the 6 targeted DRENs and 16 CISCOs.

- Maintain quality of education to ensure that children and adolescents have essential basic skills: support for teacher training on Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) pedagogical strategies in 450 schools with high absenteeism in the 7 targeted CISCOs in the Grand Sud.
- Enhance an inclusive, safe, and protective learning environment: support teacher trainings on mental health, psychosocial care, pedagogical programmes and inclusive pedagogy in 100 schools in

the Grand Sud-Est.

Area 2. Ensure local Education in Emergencies (EiE) preparedness/ response capacity including disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation and uplift the EiE/DRR coordination mechanism.

- Strengthen capacity in sectoral EiE/DRR coordination at the local level: strengthening the capacity and support to the 3 DRENs of the Grand Sud-Est in sectoral coordination in the response to Education in emergencies.
- Build capacity in data collection and operation post-disaster at the local level: systematic monthly data collection for close monitoring of student absenteeism in 450 schools in the 7 targeted CISCOs in the Grand Sud.



Amboasary, Amboasary Atsimo district, Anosy region

At Bevala Gallois School, a teacher teaches the students history and geography. UNICEF donated 64 benches for the 346 students at Bevala Secondary School to replace the damaged ones by Cyclone Batsirai in 2022..

Photo: UNICEF/Safidy.

Food Security and Livelihoods



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.18M	1.87M	59.8%	13%	\$163.5M

Context of the crisis in the sector

The combined effects of consecutive droughts in the Grand Sud, devastating tropical cyclones that destroyed food and cash crops in the Grand Sud-Est, successive waves of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine continue to cause acute food insecurity in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est of Madagascar. Some 2.23 million people in 19 districts in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est are projected to be in Crisis (IPC phase 3) and above from January to April 2023, according to the November 2022 acute food insecurity IPC findings, requiring emergency food assistance during the peak of the hunger-gap season.

Grand Sud-Est

In the Grand Sud-Est, tropical cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in 2022 destroyed the main crops and livelihoods of the communities in impacted areas. The losses were considerable: they were estimated at US\$61 million with more than 60 per cent of agriculture affected and 90 per cent of losses were in rice and cassava crops. In the absence of capacities to restore their livelihoods to their initial levels, the food security and nutritional status of many households has plummeted. About 874,000 people (25 per cent of the total population, and 40-50 per cent in the districts of Befotaka, Nosy Varika, and Ikongo) are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and 4) at the peak of the hunger-gap season from January to April 2023. WFP's online hunger map of 2 December 2022 indicates that the regions of Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana show insufficient food consumption for 57 per cent of households, who consequently adopt negative coping strategies to feed themselves. Moreover, the damaged in cash crops (with losses estimated at US\$78 million in 88 per cent of the affected areas) constitute one of the main sources of income for the affected communities, and it would take them at least two or even five years to replace the damaged plants and have a substantial harvest. Losses have also affected the livestock and fisheries sector, due to the resurgence of animal diseases and their sale as a survival strategy, and losses of fishing materials and equipment (canoes, fishing nets, etc.).

The situation was compounded when Tropical Storm Cheneso impacted Madagascar in January 2023 and Tropical Cyclone Freddy hit Madagascar in Mananjary district (Vatovavy Region) on 21 February 2023. Following the results of the aerial assessment covering Vatovavy region and the multi-sector rapid needs assessment carried out in a sample of 15 communes, significant damages was observed, particularly to cash crops, banana seedlings and breadfruit, which were shaken by the winds. Households rely heavily on these crops during the hunger-gap

season. The food security situation is most critical in the three very isolated districts of Ikongo, Befotaka and Midongy.

Grand Sud

In the Grand Sud, the severity of the food and nutrition crisis has improved since 2022 thanks to a scale-up in humanitarian response, including food, cash and agricultural input distributions. However, the situation remains fragile, with 1.35 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Consecutive years of drought have resulted in a loss of livelihoods, which means that people have limited resilience to cope with further shocks, making them acutely vulnerable to food insecurity. Access to food and income opportunities has remained difficult for about 80 per cent of poor households and purchasing power has declined even for the normally better-off who now have limited capacity to hire labour and create employment opportunities. As a result, despite the rains recorded since mid- November 2022 and the good rainfall forecasts from January 2023 in the Grand Sud, the 2022/2023 agricultural season is still at risk. The projection of the IPC from April to October 2023 after the hunger-gap foresees that more than 1 million people will be in an acute food crisis situation (IPC phases 3 and 4) due to their high dependence on humanitarian aid, their low employment opportunities and low capacity to restore livelihoods.

People in need and people targeted

There are nearly 2.18 million people (430,000 households) in need of food and livelihoods assistance in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est. This includes people in the districts classified in Phase 3 (Crisis) by the IPC acute food insecurity analysis for the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est, conducted in November 2022, with the support of the country's IPC Technical Working Group and the support of the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU). The main needs are concentrated during the peak of the hunger-gap season from January to April 2023.

Of these, some 1.87 million people will be targeted for food assistance from January to April 2023, including 1.48 million people in need of emergency livelihoods support. From May to September 2023, the number of people targeted will reduce to 1.31 million, including 1.04 million people targeted for the restoration and protection of livelihoods. From October to December 2023, the number of people in need may increase due to the 2023/2024 hunger-gap season. However, for preliminary planning, the Cluster will target the same number of people as from May to September, although this may be adjusted based on the next IPC analysis and crop assessment in May/June 2023. Approximately 20 per cent of the people targeted will benefit from

anticipatory actions and 30 per cent will benefit from early recovery activities. The table below summarizes the number of people targeted by type of activity.

Sector responses

The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster requires US\$234.2 million to assist people affected by severe acute food insecurity in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est in 2023 and prevent an irreversible deterioration in the situation of the people most at risk of food insecurity. The Cluster has \$71.61 million available, so \$163.5 million is needed, including \$117.7 million for food assistance, \$45.9 million for livelihoods protection and support, and \$2.69 million for assessments (\$0.4 million),

coordination (\$0.22 million) and anticipation (\$2.07 million).

The Cluster's planned interventions aim to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable people to better prepare for, cope with and quickly recover from shocks through humanitarian responses that integrate anticipation, emergency response and early recovery. Actions will be planned to cover the peak of the hunger-gap period and the cyclone season from January to April 2023, and the period from May to December 2023, with the latter being favourable for early recovery. Better coordination and monitoring of the evolution of the situation will be set-up to trigger early warning, preparedness and anticipatory actions. The response will be prioritized in the 16 districts facing IPC Phase 3 and above.

	JANUARY - APRIL 2023			MAY - DEC 2023		
	Grand Sud	Grand Sud-Est	Total	Grand Sud	Grand Sud-Est	Total
People in Need	1,304,000	874,000	2,178,000	912,800	611,800	1,524,600
People Targeted						
Food Assistance	1,026,000	924,000	1,950,000	718,200	691,000	1,409,200
Livelihoods	885 000	667,500	1,552,500	619, 500	467,250	1,086,750
Anticipation	62,000	174,800	236,800	205,200	174,800	380,000
Emergency Response			-			
Food Assistance	1,026,000	924,000	1,950,000	718,200	611,800	1,330,000
Livelihoods	885,000	667,500	1,552,500	619,500	467,250	1,086,750
Early recovery / Rapid restoration of livelihoods activities						
Food Assistance				307,800	262,200	570,000
Livelihoods				265 500	200,250	465,750

The sector's interventions can be summarized as follows:

Strategic Area 1. Conduct regular monitoring of the food security situation through assessments and analysis according to the timetable set out in the response plan.

- February 2023: in-depth multi-sectoral food security assessment, SMART Nutrition and Food Security Survey.
- March 2023: Update of the minimum expenditure basket, Market Functionality Index (reduced analysis).
- April 2023: IPC analysis on acute food insecurity.
- July - August 2023: Assessment of agricultural production and food security.
- August 2023: Market Functionality Index (full analysis).
- November 2023: IPC analysis of acute food insecurity.
- As required and on demand: rapid multi- sectoral assessments and in-depth analysis for the sector after a shock or alert.
- Household Economic Analysis (HEA).
- Monthly: Monitoring of market prices.
- Bimonthly: Early Warning and Response Bulletins (EWRB) and regular monitoring bulletins in vulnerability on the food insecurity from SISAV (Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et la vulnérabilité).
- Food Security and Vulnerability Information Network).
- Ongoing: Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM)⁵

Strategic Area 2. Ensuring adequate food consumption of drought or cyclone/flood affected populations before, during and after crises.

- Provide food assistance to severely food insecure populations in IPC phase 3 districts in order to avoid a return to the extreme food and nutrition crisis situation of 2020-2021. The number of beneficiaries will be adjusted during the year according to the results of the IPC and the various evaluations.
- Implement anticipatory actions, based on well- defined triggers between the different actors, affecting at least 20 per cent of the populations in IPC3 and 4..
- Transition to conditional assistance for 30 per cent of severely food insecure households from May 2023 to support them to proceed into the early recovery phase, at improving food availability and access, restoration of productive assets and essential access routes and productive capacity.
- Provide cash transfers may be used in communes where security conditions and market functioning are in place through prior analysis by members of the Cluster and CWG (Cash Working Group). However, multi-purpose cash assistance will be favored as soon as feasible in order to give households the choice to meet their basic needs (food and

non- food items) and to boost the markets normal functioning. The amount of the emergency cash transfer is MGA 120,000 per month per household composed of 05 people. It is 6,000 ar/day worked, 20 days per month for conditional assistance.

- Ensure integration of food assistance with other sectoral programmes, including:
 - * Nutritional assistance: combine food and cash distributions with the prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, and also ensure integration between food assistance and the management of acute malnutrition cases in order to promote recovery and support good family nutrition practices.
 - * Access to basic social services: ensure good coordination with the Health, Shelter, Education, WASH and Protection Clusters/Sectors so that food assistance beneficiaries can benefit from multisectoral assistance to meet their basic needs.

Strategic Area 3. Contribute to the protection and restoration of livelihoods based on agriculture, livestock and fisheries for severely food insecure people

January - June: Emergency response

- Provide households in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est with agricultural inputs and materials/equipment adapted to the local context, accompanied by technical support for the application of practices adapted to climate change and rational water management (micro-irrigation systems).
- Provide cash to accompany agricultural inputs to enable targeted households to cover the expenses incurred in preparing production plots and acquiring other inputs/ materials necessary for a successful agricultural season.
- Implement animal protection actions through providing feed, producing fodder and improving animal health: equipping community animal health workers with surveillance equipment, diagnostic kits, veterinary vaccines and equipment, protective equipment, livestock treatment and awareness raising on common animal disease outbreaks and their control.
- Restock small-livestock for vulnerable households (poultry, goats, sheep).
- Build capacity for fishermen and provide them with appropriate equipment for marine fisheries and/or freshwater aquaculture along the value chain from capture to disposal of production.
- Prevent against and protect crops from against diseases and pests.

July - December 2023: Anticipatory actions to increase resilience and mitigate the impact of potential shocks/disasters on livelihoods

- Improve the availability and accessibility of quality seeds and planting material of crops/varieties resilient to climate change and with high nutritional value for vulnerable households.
- Restore cash crops and agroforestry (including fruit species) in the Grand Sud-Est through technical support for the installation of community nurseries and capacity building in the installation of agroforestry systems to remedy the significant losses of fruit trees caused by the cyclones.
- Diversify income and food sources through technical support and provision of inputs/materials to women's and/or youth associations for the initiation or improvement of income-generating activities: training/coaching, production, storage, processing and marketing.
- Dissemination of early warnings and collection of food security and livelihoods data at the level of the most remote, hard-to-reach districts and communities before, during and after the crisis.
- Targeting: The time taken for the identification of people targeted delayed the implementation of responses by more than two weeks. The lists often contained errors of exclusion and inclusion, creating social tensions and conflicts during distributions. Challenges included exclusion of the most vulnerable, including single women with children, women with twins, pregnant and breastfeeding women, lack of knowledge of humanitarian and protection principles, and fraud and corruption. Young girls needing money and means to feed themselves and their families are also vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse and are at risk of dropping out of school early. They are victims of early marriage or unwanted early pregnancy with its complications.

Strategic Area 4: Support the coordination of actors involved in food security and livelihood restoration at national and inter-regional levels to better prepare for and respond to hazards/shocks

- Share information regularly within the Cluster members during cluster meetings at national and inter-regional levels, and use data generated by the 5W tool reflecting the operational presence, coverage, interventions and the gaps to be addressed.
- Build capacity of the Cluster's actors in assessments, early warning for rapid data feedback and dissemination to decision-makers.
- Strengthen the cluster and inter-regional sub-clusters capacities in information management in order to produce infographic bulletins of Cluster interventions (technical and material support).
- Management of IDPs at the shelter level: Collaboration with the Ministry of Population, the Camp Management and the Food Security and Livelihoods sectors is needed to better target IDPs and provide them with assistance according to their needs. Vulnerable IDPs have turned to prostitution in order to obtain food and meet their basic needs.
- Coordination and mapping of responses at decentralized level
- Anticipation of administrative and procurement procedures for food and seeds, whose delayed acquisition has delayed responses.
- Implement large-scale in anticipatory actions to enable vulnerable households to be well prepared and equipped to reduce the adverse impacts of shocks.

Strategic Area 5. Facilitate early and anticipatory action, based on lessons learnt

Lessons learned from previous crises have highlighted the need to strengthen activities in the following areas:

Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.02M	352K	50.3%	50%	\$6.93M

Context of the crisis in the sector

The humanitarian crisis caused by the drought in the Grand Sud and the the passage of tropical cyclones in consecutive years in the Grand Sud-Est continue to impact people's health and their access to healthcare.

A downward trend was seen in outpatient visits in 2022, from 32 per cent in the second quarter to 26 per cent in the third quarter, according to the DHIS2. In the Grand Sud-Est, prevalence of childhood diseases is still high, with respective rates of 1.3-8.9 per cent for diarrhoea, 1.8-16.4 per cent for Acute Respiratory Infection and 5.4-22.4 per cent for malaria, according to the SMART Survey in the Grand Sud-Est in 2022. Deliveries in health centres are still low, despite a slight increase. In addition, although there has been improvement in vaccination coverage, it remains at 67 per cent, which is well below the 95 per cent targeted, according to DHIS2. There has, however, been an improvement in coverage of medical care services for cases of gender-based violence (GBV), both by strengthening the capacities of providers and by providing inputs to referral centres.

In February 2023, Tropical Cyclone Freddy severely affected regions of the Grand Sud-Est which were already in the grip of an unprecedented health crisis. Vatovavy Region, in particular, suffered damages, with 24 health facilities either destroyed or damaged, including the district hospital (CHRD) in Mananjary, leaving nearly 117,600 people without access to health care, of whom over 56,400 are vulnerable people who should be targeted and prioritized for emergency interventions by the sector.

In addition to the deteriorating nutritional situation, the prevalence of childhood diseases is growing in some areas, thus increasing the risk of morbidity and mortality among children. A decline in immunization coverage is visible, including in the Grand Sud, where there has been a drastic decrease in access to services following the decline in response activities. The low immunization coverage increases the number of zero-dose communities and heightens the risk of epidemics such as measles and polio, in a context where the country, including the Grand Sud and the Grand Sud-Est, is currently experiencing a polio epidemic.

For pregnant and lactating women, access to services is also deteriorating, putting them at risk of pregnancy complications and maternal death. In addition, adolescents, especially adolescent girls, are increasingly exposed to health problems related to sexual and reproductive health, substance abuse, violence, HIV, etc.

The decline in the availability of services, coupled with the significant financial barriers faced by the community, which has not yet fully recovered from past shocks, and reinforced by the exposure to food

insecurity, drought and the resurgence of diseases (malnutrition, malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection and diarrhoea) presents enormous humanitarian risks that require special attention.

At the same time, risks of physical aggression against health workers remain, leading to a reluctance of certain actors to intervene in certain areas, thus depriving people in these areas of essential and vital health services.

People in need and people targeted

The Health Sector has identified 1,024,000 people in the 16 prioritized districts—including 589,000 in 7 districts of the Grand Sud and 435,000 in 9 districts of the Grand Sud-Est—in need of assistance under this Flash Appeal. Children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and the elderly, especially those with disabilities, and those in IPC phase 3 and above, are the most vulnerable and most exposed to health problems.

Of these people in need, from January to June 2023, health partners will target 352,000 people (170,000 of whom are in the Grand Sud and 182,000 in the Grand Sud-Est), including children to be vaccinated and those at risk of the three childhood diseases (diarrhoea, malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection), pregnant women who are due to have their fourth or more antenatal consultation, women of childbearing age (including adolescents) for modern contraception, women at risk of GBV, and people over 60 years old.

In addition to these individuals, interventions will also target 2,500 community workers, 350 basic health facilities and 16 referral hospitals to ensure continuity and free care (essential and lifesaving) for communities in need.

Sector Response

In 2023, the Health Sector requires US\$6.93 million to target 352,000 people through the following strategic areas:

Strategic Area 1. Maintain and strengthen access to integrated health services to reduce death and other health risks for the most vulnerable

- Provide drugs and consumables for the free care of at least 352,000 of the most vulnerable people in 16 prioritized districts, including 173,000 children under age 5, including 128,000 adolescent girls and women of childbearing age, 27,000 pregnant women, 22,300 elderly people, and 1,700 women at risk of gender-based violence, including people with disabilities.
- Rehabilitate and equip priority health facilities for their optimal functioning.
- Deploy outreach services that provide integrated health services

to the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach people through advanced integrated strategies and mobile clinics.

- Support the availability of services at the basic health centre level through the hiring of temporary staff, especially for centres with only one staff member on duty.
- Provide health care kits for community health workers (including drugs, consumables, and small equipment) to support free services for women, new-borns, children, and adolescents at the community level.

Strategic Area 2. Improve the quality of services at different levels of care to better impact the health status of communities in crisis, and also to strengthen the health system in the area.

- Train health workers in high-impact maternal, child, and adolescent survival skills, with an emphasis on emergency obstetric care, GBV, adolescent health, prevention of HIV and AIDS transmission, and integrated management of infectious diseases.
- Improve the equipment of basic and referral health centres, including emergency obstetric care centres, maternity wards and

IMCI services, neonatal units and GBV management centres.

- Support the availability and last-mile delivery of health inputs, especially those essential to maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health, by helping to fill gaps in local needs and supporting the delivery plan established by managers at the decentralized level.
- Strengthen the community health platform through rapid training of community health workers, provision of equipment and establishment of a monitoring system in accordance with national guidelines.

Strategic Area 3. Strengthen the coordination of interventions and the generation of evidence to improve planning, decision-making and action on health risks.

- Maintain and strengthen the capacity to detect diseases with potential epidemic.
- Ensure better coordination of emergency responses and conduct periodic assessments of the health situation in the regions and the impacts of interventions on the targeted populations.



Mananjary, Mananjary District, Vatovavy Region

A mother breastfeeds her new-born baby at the hospital in Mananjary, where she has received a kit with essential items from UNFPA, on 8 March 2023.

Photo: UNOCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony.

Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
919K	712K	75%	74%	\$19.8M

Context of the crisis in the sector

As a result of drought in the Grand Sud and cyclones in the Grand Sud-Est, there are acute nutrition needs that require emergency response in Madagascar.

Grand Sud-Est

In February 2022, two tropical cyclones hit the Grand Sud-Est of Madagascar successively. Nutritional assessments (SMART survey July 2022) that were carried out revealed a worrying nutritional situation in the affected area, with GAM prevalence of more than 10 per cent in 4 districts and between 5 and 10 per cent in 5 districts. In January and February 2023, Tropical Storm Cheneso and Tropical Cyclone Freddy hit the same Grand Sud-Est regions, and is expected to lead to a further deterioration in the food security situation and access to health and nutrition services, in an already complex context.

Grand Sud

After three years of prolonged humanitarian crisis, the latest nutrition mass screening results for the Grand Sud (T4 2022) show a proxy MAG of 7.2 per cent. Analysis of admission trends available since 2018 via health system data (DHIS2) show that, despite an improvement in the situation compared to the 2021 peak (lower proxy-MAG for each of the mass screenings carried out), the Grand Sud remains the part of the country with the most admissions of children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with 53 per cent of national SAM admissions in 2022 (31,164 Children from January to October); on the other hand, SAM admissions remain higher than in the period 2018-2020. The Grand Sud-Est was in the second place for SAM cases with 24 per cent of the national SAM admissions (14,085). The results of the IPC acute malnutrition conducted in August 2022 projected that for the period of January-April 2023, 14 districts out of the 21 analyzed will be classified as severe phase (Phase 3).

People in need and targeted

The number of people in need of nutrition assistance in 2023 is estimated at just over 919,000, including nearly 708,100 children (equal number of girls and boys) and over 210,900 pregnant and lactating women, for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. In 2023, 454,939 children will need treatment for acute malnutrition, including 96,444 for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 358,495 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for all 21 districts covered by the nutrition response plan, to ensure access to life-saving treatment and continuity of care for SAM and MAM cases. For the prevention of acute malnutrition, only the 14 districts in IPC Acute Nutrition phase 3 or more are considered, in addition to Midongy, where the situation

has deteriorated. As a result, over 253,100 children from 6 to 23 months and more than 210,900 women will need specific nutritional supplementation, in kind assistance or cash transfer and reinforcement of ANJE (Alimentation du Nourrisson et du Jeune Enfant - Infant and Young Child Nutrition) promotion. Of this total, nearly 113,000 children and women are estimated to have disabilities, but there is still limited available data in Madagascar on the most common types of disability to truly tailor interventions. More specific studies, linked to other sectors, will be necessary to have a good vision of the situation and ensure inclusion.

Under this Flash Appeal, humanitarian partners will target 75 per cent of children in need for treatment and 80 per cent for prevention/blanket feeding. This will equate to nearly 712,500 people targeted (464,646 children and women are in the Grand Sud and 247,818 in the Grand Sud-Est), including over 341,200 children for treatment and more than 371,200 children and women for prevention.

In addition to the focus of malnutrition programming for children, women—who are more vulnerable than men to the shocks of drought and desertification due to systemic gender bias—will receive dedicated attention. Humanitarian nutrition response targeting women in Madagascar is still in its infancy due to lack of data, visibility and sufficient tools for the prevention, detection and treatment of acute malnutrition in women, especially pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. There is therefore a need for the Nutrition Cluster to expand its interventions to better include these specific groups.

Sector response

The Nutrition Cluster requires US\$19.8 MILLION to target 712,000 people in need of assistance in 2023. The Nutrition Cluster's interventions will be based on three strategic areas, each of which includes an important dimension of strengthening local capacities and national emergency response systems and is in line with the Humanitarian-Development Nexus. The response also takes account of the needs of all vulnerable targeted groups, in particular pregnant and lactating women and adolescents. Finally, at the strategic level, Madagascar has reviewed its national nutrition policy and developed a new National Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (PNMN 2022-2026). This PNMN includes a cross-cutting emergency response axis, to which the present humanitarian response plan contributes. For each of these three axes, particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable people in terms of access, aiming in particular to ensure access for people with disabilities.

Strategic Area 1. Ensure good coordination of nutrition actors and real-time monitoring of the nutritional situation, in order to increase

the effectiveness of interventions and act as quickly as possible in the right places, at the right time, with the right means.

1.1. Effectively coordinate nutrition, humanitarian and development activities, focusing on capacity building at national, regional and district levels, with priority given to emergency areas in a localized response.

1.2. Maintain up-to-date and consistent monitoring of the nutrition situation to guide the response, through good planning and conduct of assessments, consistent availability of up-to-date data, disaggregated by age and sex (including through digitalization, and also focusing on hitherto less monitored populations, such as adolescent girls), and periodic analysis of the nutrition situation to prioritize interventions

1.3. Share good practice, studies and research on the management and prevention of acute malnutrition in emergencies, resilience and development, based on local and international knowledge.

Strategic Area 2. Maintain an emergency nutrition response in priority areas to prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable and save lives.

2.1 Increase the prevention of acute malnutrition through the deployment of a comprehensive package of specific nutrition-sensitive interventions for children under five, pregnant and lactating women, by expanding interventions for school-age children and adolescent girls in order to respond to peaks in malnutrition and the hunger-gap season.

2.2. Strengthen the early detection of cases of acute malnutrition, by making better use of all opportunities, both routine and in the field, for screening, and by progressively broadening the targeted populations (taking into account pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescents)

2.3. *Ensure the management of acute malnutrition in emergency areas*, including pregnant and lactating women and adolescents, by analyzing trends to better target priority intervention areas and adapting protocols to the context (updated protocols, simplified approaches)

Strategic Area 3. Working to reduce humanitarian needs by building resilience and systems integration, in the spirit of Nexus.

3.1. *Improve resilience and scale up prevention of acute malnutrition and control of micronutrient deficiencies*, through the implementation of the integration of multisectoral interventions linked to the PNAMN and the Global Action Plan for child wasting (GAP), for children, adolescents and women. To this end, cluster members will work on the scaling up in nutrition interventions in relation to the different systems of the PNAMN (food security and agriculture, social protection, education, nutrition sensitivity etc.)

3.2. *Strengthen the integration of acute malnutrition in the health system*, by supporting the updating of protocols to better address different needs in different settings, including simplified approaches, maternal and adolescent nutrition, and the progressive integration of medical items management into the national system.

3.3. *Ensure emergency preparedness at all levels*, to reduce the impact of underlying crises, by supporting the strengthening of the Early Warning System (EWS), but also of protocols or regulations necessary for emergency response; and the training of staff in emergency response.

For each of these three axes, particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable populations in terms of access, aiming in particular to ensure access for people with disabilities .

Link to other sectors

In line with the NPAIM and its multisector approach, the Nutrition Cluster will work closely with the other sectors and the Cash Working Group (CWG) to identify targeted people and implement the response. In particular, joint identification of the prioritized communes, taking into account the latest results of the screening for acute malnutrition, will be carried out with the Food Security and Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Health sectors, as well as the CWG, to scale-up the response in these communes.

For the implementation phase, the distribution of nutritional supplements for children and pregnant and lactating women and adolescents will be coupled with food security sector distributions. In the targeted communes, prevention messages and ANJE activities, including hygiene messages, will be intensified. For the management of GAM cases, a privileged partnership with the health sector will be maintained, both for the mobile health-nutrition clinics and for the integration of community health and nutrition platforms. The partnership with the WASH sector will also be strengthened to bring basic health centres (CSB) up to WASH standards as a priority and to prioritize access to water for nutrition-sensitive production activities in priority communes.

Finally, the Nutrition Cluster will also continue to work with the CWG to take into account nutritional indicators in the identification of beneficiaries and in the content of the cash response package, by disseminating the results of the Feed the Nutrient Gap and Cost of Diet studies planned for 2023; and with Social Protection Group in view of the framework of pilot resilience building approaches based on social protection.

Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.29M	927K	51%	41%	\$3.12M

Context of the crisis in the sector

General Protection

Grand Sud-Est

Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in 2022 have resulted in very high levels of stress among affected communities, related to the loss of personal goods and homes, lack of information, inability to earn money to meet basic needs, economic and food security issues. This situation was exacerbated by the passage of Tropical Cyclone Freddy which landed in Mananjary district in February 2023, which aggravated the psychological distress of affected people, according to the multisectoral rapid assessment and rapid protection assessment. This has led people to adopt negative coping strategies and increased their vulnerability. As the entire population is affected, community support mechanisms are undermined, reinforcing the difficult situation of the most vulnerable.

Grand Sud

In the face of recurrent droughts, people frequently resort to migration as a coping mechanism in the Grand Sud. This exposes the displaced population to protection risks, such as coercion, discrimination and other risks, whether in host sites or in host communities. Over 40,600 people left the Androy region between 2009 and 2018, of which 18,550 (45.61 per cent) were due to the drought (IOM DTM reports 2017, 2018). From 2019 to 2022, over 90,200 people from 20 communes in 4 districts (Ambovombe, Tsihombe, Amboasary, Ampanihy) were displaced, representing 13 per cent of the total population from these areas (DTM Report, August 2022). In the Grand Sud, the main reasons for displacement are drought and insecurity, particularly in Amboasary district (Ebelo, Behara). Displacement usually peaks during the hunger-gap period, following poor harvests (i.e. between January and April, and August and November). It is mainly 'active' men who leave, leaving vulnerable people (women, children, elderly, person with disabilities) in the villages. The vulnerability of these 'left behind' households is very high because only 77 per cent benefit from money transfers and the amount is small (approximately €100 per quarter (DTM reports 2017, 2018)). Displacement presents many challenges for communities of origin, and for the host communities, and increases exposure to exploitation and abuse. It can lead to social tension and conflict as it increases pressure on already limited resources in host communities. Most of those who leave do not return. Of those who left between 2019 and 2022 only about 8 per cent returned.

Furthermore, the drought has exposed people to severe food and nutritional difficulties, forcing them to apply negative survival practices, with negative protection consequences. Communities in the Grand Sud have also been subjected by "daholo" attacks (zebu raiders), including

assassinations, violence, theft of livestock and goods, and looting of stocks. These events strongly impact the psychosocial health of people and expose the most vulnerable people, including women and girls, to negative coping mechanisms (early marriage, forced displacement, etc.), limiting their possibility of resilience.

Protection against gender-based violence (GBV)

The effects of drought and cyclones, compounded by the socio-economic impacts of Covid-19, have increased women's and girls' exposure to gender-based violence. According to the 2021 Madagascar Demographic and Health Survey, in the Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana regions, the percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence caused by their husbands/partners was respectively 19 per cent, 20 per cent, and 25 per cent, compared to 23 per cent for Atsimo Atsinanana and 30 per cent for Vatovavy and Fitovinany.

Gender inequality, early marriage, sexual exploitation, denial of opportunities and resources, domestic violence, etc. are very present in the community. The situation of precarious economic, material and food insecurity reinforces gender inequality and provides a favorable environment for the negative survival mechanisms (survival prostitution, limited use of basic education service and health, family planning, etc.). Community and clan traditions hinder the identification of cases and the response to the needs of GBV, despite the law being voted at the end of 2019 improving emergency services on health, psychosocial support and access to justice.

The increased risk of sexual abuse and exploitation due to the vulnerability of the population during emergencies remains. In this respect, the former flash appeal made it possible to: i) develop and disseminate awareness-raising tools to strengthen communication with the population, ii) update the standard operating procedure on the community-based complaints mechanism, iii) strengthen the capacities of humanitarian actors in the Grand Sud, and iv) strengthen inter-agency coordination through the recruitment of a coordinator.

The prevention and response to GBV that has already been provided should be increased by strengthening prevention and risk mitigation through economic empowerment projects; and by reinforcing capacities of staff members who provide services to GBV survivors in order to raise awareness about GBV and the services they provide to provide psychosocial, legal/judicial and health support services to survivors of GBV.

Child protection

Protection rapid assessments conducted in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est have reported that the crises caused by drought and

cyclones/floods (Batsirai/Emnati et Freddy) increase risks of violence and exploitation against children, more specifically child labour, child marriage, sexual violence (sexual abuse, sexual exploitation), trafficking and abandonment. These regions have already high rates of child marriage and child labour ahead of these disasters due to household poverty and school drop-out. It should be noted that the regions of Anosy, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, and Atsimo Atsinanana are among the regions with the highest child marriage rates in the country. 59 per cent of girls in Atsimo Atsinanana region, 58 per cent in Atsimo Andrefana region, 55 per cent in Androy region and 45 per cent in Anosy region are married before the age of 18, compared to 37 per cent at the national level (source: MICS 2018 survey). 62 per cent of children aged 5 to 17 in the Androy region, 56 per cent in the Anosy region, 55 per cent in the Atsimo Atsinana region and 51 per cent in Vatovavy and Fitovinany regions are engaged in work. They have also low school completion rates at all levels (source: MICS 2018 survey). Crises and their socio-economic impacts (damages, lack of income and food, change of social and family environment) cause psychological stress for both children and adults (anxiety, sadness, fear, disappointment).

On the other hand, child labour remains one of the strategies adopted by the most vulnerable families, including all types of informal "money-making" activities in which children are the main targets (selling water, petty trade, begging, zebu-sitting) and sexual exploitation of children. On average, more than half of children are involved in child labour according to the same survey. Migration is among the survival strategies adopted, in turn increasing the risk of separation from children. The cumulative effect of these problems accentuates the deterioration of protection-related situations (recourse to child marriage, dropping out of school, child labour, recruitment of children by the dahalo).

People in need and people targeted

An estimated 1.29 million people who live in districts in IPC phase 3 or above are in need of protection in the Grand Sud-Est and Grand Sud, composed of the following categories:

- Teen mothers (27 per cent of women aged 15 to 19 years EDSM 2021).
- Female heads of household (23.8 per cent - RGPH 3).
- Elderly heads of household (69 per cent of the population over 60 years old - RGPH 3).
- Children with disabilities, women with disabilities and men with disabilities (respectively 13 per cent, 9 per cent and 3.9 per cent - MICS 2018)

Of these, 927,308 people will be targeted by Protection partners, including 477,578 in the Grand Sud and 339,730 in the Grand Sud-Est. This reflects 70 per cent of people in need for each district and each category of people, disaggregated by the following categories::

- 487,503 people at risk of GBV, including women and girls at risk of all types of GBV, married girls, girls at risk of marriage and people with disabilities.
- 392,445 children at risk, including 256,397 children involved in child

labor and 137,704 children who have been neglected or abandoned.

- 45,859 people with disabilities and
- 29,534 older people in need of special care.

Sector Response

Strategic Area 1. Prevention of protection risks (including child protection and GBV) for affected people and the vulnerable population in priority areas by strengthening shock preparedness and resilience capacities.

- Raise awareness of child abuse, child marriage, GBV and PSEA, including reporting mechanisms and services, including through community dialogue and community briefings for various target groups, including adolescents and youth, community and traditional leaders, men and religious leaders.
- Build the capacity of girls and boys, inside and outside the school system, to participate in the fight against violence, to sensitize their community (home, school, association, etc.) and peers, to report cases of violence against children and to empower them through life skills programmes, after-school clubs, retroactive birth registration, literacy.
- Promote behavioural models conducive to the protection of children and women from violence such as positive parenting and masculinity, non-violent communication with parents, men and boys, intensification of the community convention on combating child marriage in the affected regions.

Strategic Area 2. Provision of essential services and support

- Build the capacity of actors involved in reporting, treatment and care. This includes referring and collecting data on victims and survivors of violence against children, GBV and SEA, including the Regional Direction de la Population, de la Protection Sociale et la Promotion de la Femme DRPPSPF, the CECJ, the Vonjy centres and the Brigade Féminine de Proximité; legal clinics, police stations and gendarmerie brigades, reception centres and central houses.
- Provide case management services, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) dimensions, to respond to different shocks.
- Support basic services to ensure inclusion of people at risk of protection or with special needs
- Finalize the Standard Operating Procedure

Strategic Area 3. Strengthening emergency preparedness capacity in protection.

- Provide training and awareness-raising for authorities, civil society and humanitarian actors on the legal framework of protection, human rights, child protection, prevention and response to GBV.

Strategic Area 4. Coordination and monitoring-evaluation

- Build the capacity of the protection sector and its sub-sectors in relation to the sector action plan following the protection sector performance assessment.

- Map protection actors and service providers.
- Intensify implementation of child protection coordination structures (child protection network, monitoring unit) at the level of the affected districts and communes.
- Monitor situations of fundamental rights violations and evaluation of the response of the Protection sector.



Mananjary District, Vatovavy Region

Miharisoa Rosette, a 30-years-old single mother of one child, lost her house due to Cyclone Freddy. She took temporary refuge at the Chinese Congregation of Mananjary with other families. Rosette sells bread and earns less than a dollar a day.

Photo: UNOCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony.

Shelter and Non-food Items



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
96.6k	72.4k	50.3%	50%	\$1.6M

Context of the crisis in the sector

Houses in the Grand Sud-Est of Madagascar are very vulnerable to wind and/or floods, as almost all the housing in rural areas have been built with non-resistant materials. Following Tropical Cyclone Freddy, about 1,500 houses were flooded, and about 12,000 houses were partially and/or totally destroyed, in Vatovavy region, according to national authorities. Over 96,500 people were estimated to be directly affected, while 8,729 people moved to 57 accommodation sites in Mananjary Urban Commune between 22 and 27 February 2023, according to a rapid assessment conducted by IOM and BNGRC. Although a significant improvement in community preparedness for the cyclone was seen, thanks to post-Batsirai sensitization and recovery activities, some vulnerable households were not able to escape the losses caused by Cyclone Freddy, with 31 communes in the Vatovavy region heavily impacted by the wind effects of the cyclone.

People in need and people targeted

Approximately 96,560 people are estimated to be in need, either their housing were flooded, damaged, partially or completely destroyed; while the sector will target 72,421 targeted people. This is based on the most vulnerable people and the operational capacities of the sector du support within the timeframe of this appeal.

Sector responses

To alleviate people's suffering and enable a quick recovery in term of accommodation, Shelter/NFI partners will focus on providing shelter/NFIs through in-kind or cash assistance. This will include:

- Supply of multipurpose kits
- Cash for shelter
- Training of carpenters
- Case rebuilding

In addition, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) activities will focus on

- Strengthening CCCM capacity, based on the general principles of disaster risk reduction and the specific objectives of the CCCM, including:
 - Drafting Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for CCCM in close coordination with BNGRC and the Shelter/NFI/CCCM sector.
 - Providing training on the management and coordination of protection assistance, services and activities in displacement sites or other contexts (at community level) reception, transit camps
- Site rehabilitation



Andranomavo commune, Mananjary district, Vatovavy Region

Houses damaged following the passage of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, on 2 March 2023.

Photo: Emergency Shelter Sector Group.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN AND GIRLS	CHILDREN	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3.57M	1.36M	50.3%	50%	\$6.85M

Context of the crisis in the sector

In November 2022, there was an increase in the area of the Grand Sud affected by severe drought, with almost half of the Grand Sud in the Alarm category. Compared with 2021, this reflects a slight improvement, but the situation remains worrying. The recharge of groundwater resources remains very variable, depending on the recorded rainfall and geographic area. In November 2022, 16 per cent of monitoring sites showed moderate/low levels of discharge (Vigilance) and 36 per cent showed low to very low water levels, which would correspond to an Alarm to Emergency (Discharge) level. All the water tables in the territory show a downward trend, except for a few sites. A general downward trend ranging from 0.5 m to 1.7 m (moderately low to very low water levels) was observed for some aquifers, especially those in the crystalline zones in the three regions of the Grand Sud. With regard to the price of water, a slight increase was noted in Anosy region. In rural areas, the price of 20 liters has risen from 1,000 - 1,500Ar to 1,500 - 2,000Ar. However, authorities have made a considerable effort to limit this increase through a decree setting the price at water points, a measure that will be accompanied by water subsidies for water distribution companies. When water is scarce, the lives of women and girls become much more difficult: they are the ones who most often have to walk to fetch water, skipping school or other productive activities. Meanwhile, in the Grand Sud-Est, Tropical Cyclone Freddy has affected WASH infrastructure, including in health centres and schools, and outdoor defecation persists in areas less covered by CLTS "community-led total sanitation" activities, notably in Ikongo, Mananjary, Nosy Varika, Befotaka, Vohipeno districts.

Population in need and people targeted

The WASH Sector estimates that nearly 3.6 million people are in need of WASH assistance in 2023, including 1.53 million people in the Grand Sud and over 2 million people in the Grand Sud-Est. This was calculated based on the rate of access to drinking water and sanitation services in the areas most impacted by drought and cyclones, and the number of people in IPC phase 3 or worse in the 9 districts of the Grand Sud and the 10 districts in the Grand Sud-Est.

Of these, the WASH sector aims to meet the needs of about 1.36 million people, focusing on the most vulnerable people classified in IPC phase 3 and 4 and taking into account partners' operational presence and ongoing efforts in resource mobilization.

Sector response

The WASH Sector requires nearly US\$6.2 million to provide the full

WASH package for the most affected people, including \$3.46 million for the Grand Sud and \$3.4 million for the Grand Sud-Est. The sector currently has an estimated \$515,000 available for drought and cyclone response.

The sector's response will focus on two strategic areas:

Strategic Area 1. Maintain a gender-sensitive WASH response in areas classified as nutrition emergencies for households with malnourished children under five.

- Distribute 175,000 WASH kits to households in affected areas and to treatment centres for SAM children and an additional 5,600 kits for households affected by Freddy.
- Provide hygiene promotion in care centres for SAM children located in areas classified as nutritional emergencies: all targeted people adopt good hygiene practices.
- Provide access to safe and dignified sanitation facilities for households with SAM children through 50 institutional latrines/ sanitary blocks and waste management and vector control at CSB level

Strategic Area 2. Ensure that households living in areas classified as nutrition emergencies and nutrition alerts have access to affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

- Undertake hygiene promotion for people affected by emergencies.
- Maintain existing early warning systems for groundwater monitoring in the Grand Sud and the Grand Sud-Est: a regular bulletin is produced to monitor the drought trend.
- Distribute WASH kits to institutions (schools and health centres): 1,500 institutions in the Grand Sud and 687 in the Grand Sud-Est.
- Install 200 family latrines and waste management and vector control at the CSB level.
- Rehabilitate 29 toilets in health centres and schools in the district of Mananjary and Nosy varik.
- Rehabilitate 4 latrines, 3 water points and 4 incinerators in health centres affected by Cyclone Freddy.

Communication and Community Engagement



REQUIREMENTS

\$1,56M

Context of the crisis in the sector

Vulnerable communities in the Grand Sud (Atsimo Andrefana, Androy, Anosy) and Grand Sud-Est (Atsimo Atsinanana, Vatovavy, Fitovinany) have been deeply affected by emergencies, and therefore exposed to risks related to their health, safety, protection and well-being. In addition, the precariousness of the situation heightens the risk of violence against the most vulnerable children, particularly girls, and children with disabilities such as albinism (13 cases of abduction were reported between January 2021 and May 2022, involving kidnapping, organ theft and death). In some localities, humanitarian actors have been subject to negative community perceptions associating them with abductions and kidnappings of children with albinism.

In response, the multi-sectoral response to the effects of drought, cyclones and floods, supported by a Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) component, emphasizes the participation of at-risk and affected communities in a process of co-finding local solutions adapted to their needs. This entails working with affected communities, including women, men, girls and boys, to take into account their knowledge and experience of living and being resilient in emergencies, in order to develop common solutions.

Local media plays an important communication role in the SBC response, particularly when it comes to informing communities at risk and those affected by emergencies, mitigating rumours and misinformation, and reassuring the population. Available data shows that radio stations remain the most accessible media to communities in urban and rural areas. The commitment of media owners, journalists and presenters facilitates communication to communities and vice versa through the organization of interactive programmes involving communities and service providers in radio programmes to share testimonies, experiences and appropriate solutions for resilience.

Sector response

The SBC-CE (Social and Behavior Change, Community Engagement) strategies are based on participative approaches sensitive to communities needs and put them at the centre of the response. This develops interactive and inclusive mechanisms with affected people, ensuring that their voices are heard, and that they participate fully in preparedness/planning, response and recovery activities. This is in line with the new SBC approach, which recommends that communities

participate in decisions that impact their lives, but also in efforts to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP).

SBC-CE interventions in support to drought, cyclone and flood responses are reflected in a national strategy coordinated by the Risk and Disaster Management Communication Networks under the leadership of the BNGRC in collaboration with the local Social and Behaviour Change Platforms of the affected regions. The SBC platforms are decentralized structures federating multisectoral entities, Civil Societies, private sector, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors working on SBC - CE.

The SBC component will support sectoral interventions in the affected regions, districts and communes based on strategies co-constructed with the affected communities, but also integrating programmatic priorities. The SBC-CE interventions are based on the multi-hazard (natural disasters) strategies developed with the Government. SBC supports preparedness and response from a multi-sectoral perspective, in addition to participatory and inclusive approaches that mobilize communities in creating local solutions, the DBS plans developed will also be aligned with sector priorities and needs.

The following groups of actors will be mobilized in the community engagement and social mobilization actions:

- Primary participants: heads of households, mothers, guardians and caregivers, pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents and youth, people with disabilities and the elderly.
- Secondary participants: local/administrative authorities (Chiefs of villages, Mayors, Chiefs of Districts), law enforcement agencies and the joint coordination body, national and local SBC platforms called SRCA, DRM communication networks, Civil Society, officials leaders from central and decentralized services, private sector, officials from NGOs and associations, traditional and religious authorities, community workers, health workers, nutrition site workers, matrons, healers, teachers and young people.

To ensure the success of these interventions, this Flash Appeal will support the following SBC-CE activities.

Strategic Area 1. Generate evidence on SBC/Community Engagement to support multi-sectoral response planning

- Conduct Rapid Assessments (RA) in the most affected/at-risk

areas to guide the multi-sectoral response in order to address insecurity and welfare issues.

- Contribute to the implementation of the community feedback and social listening mechanisms. SBC will support a set-up of a multi-sectoral data and will allow humanitarian actors to adjust their interventions according to the affected populations needs and aspirations using the UReport platform.
- Update and/or disseminate the national multi-hazard communication strategy to all stakeholders.
- Make a budgeted action plan of the national multi-hazard communication strategy available to all stakeholders.

Strategic Area 2. Plan and implement community engagement and risk behaviour mitigation interventions in all sectors during the response

- Develop communication solutions with and for communities that are adapted to their needs, including by consulting women and girls who do not always part of a wide process of consultation.
- Build strong partnerships with local media (radio, TV, ...) to make them allies in all phases of preparedness, response and recovery of the population at risk and affected.
- Strengthen the mobilization and commitment of influential people, local role models, local community leaders and stakeholders at all levels for the implementation of SBC interventions.
- Based on the experiences and lessons learned by communities and stakeholders, implement specific SBC approaches aimed at the adoption of life-saving behaviours by disaster-affected communities.

Strategic Area 3. Coordinate, monitor and evaluate multi-sectoral SBC interventions to capture results and measure impacts.

- Maintain strong RCCE coordination through the multi-sectoral SBC platform in the affected regions.
- Build and populate a dynamic database of SBC indicators

- Organize periodic reviews with the actors involved in the implementation of the multisectoral response in order to adjust eventually the SBC action plan.

Strategic Area 4. Capitalizing on the Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

At the request of the HCT, Inter-cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the national counterpart BNGRC, WFP with its Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) has set up a two-way Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to complement the accountability efforts towards the affected people (AAP). This initiative is in line with humanitarian needs resulting from the increased vulnerabilities of the population affected by the effects of the drought and cyclones.

The existence of this unique system will ensure that complaints, returns and requests reach the appropriate entity when an individual cannot distinguish between the different mandates. It will be crucial in the local context given the considerable number of green lines and the high level of illiteracy of populations living in the affected areas. Having this unique system will also allow data to be recorded consistently, and all queries will be recorded and analyzed according to a single set of standards for overall monitoring of sectoral trends.

Calls to the single toll-free number 930 are handled by a call center for humanitarian organizations and calls for government entities are redirected to the BNGRC call center. The first dashboard established concerns calls received during the month of December 2022, when the toll-free number started to operate. More than 1,200 calls received and handled, including:

- 52 per cent requests for assistance
- per cent requests for information
- 9 per cent negative feedback
- 7 per cent various cases
- 6 per cent positive feedback

Coordination and Common Services



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$1.40M

Context of the crisis for the sector

In the face of rising needs in both the Grand Sud (drought) and Grand Sud-Est (cyclones), coordination has become increasingly critical. Due to the unprecedented drought in the Grand Sud, four humanitarian clusters (Food Security and Livelihoods, Nutrition, Health and WASH) were activated in November 2021, and remain activated today. OCHA has maintained its presence in the field to strengthen operational coordination; this presence will be maintained at least for the first six months of 2023, for both regions (Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est).

Displacement flows remain reality in both the Grand Sud and the Grand Sud-Est, and it is important to continue to implement monitoring and early warning systems on displacement, through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and Emergency Tools Tracking (ETT) tools. The purpose of monitoring population movements is to inform preparedness and response efforts for displaced people. To this end, DTM has been set up and placed under the supervision of the local BNGRC office, while IOM has developed with Malagasy Red Cross volunteers a periodic Emergency Tools Tracking (ETT) device.

Computer equipment and office furniture have been allocated to the field antenna of the National Disaster Risk Management Office (BNGRC) based in Ambovombe, Ampanihy and Amboasary

Sector responses

OCHA will support efficient, effective and principled humanitarian action under this Flash Appeal. This will include facilitation of principled, efficient and effective strategic coordination, including timely follow-up of actions agreed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and inter-sector working group, as well as nimble, adaptive and inclusive operational coordination.

The DTM enables a systematic approach to the displacement situation and provides humanitarian actors with multi-sector information on displacement and host communities in the destination locations. The DTM collects, analyses and shares information on the numbers of displaced people, their profiles, vulnerabilities and needs. Data collection at the commune, fokontany and household levels provides detailed data on the profile of displaced people, the localities of departure, transit and destination, return movements, and above all the protection needs and vulnerabilities of the populations at the points of departure. The Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) will provide weekly demographic data

about the movement of people. In addition to the population, the main points of departure, transit and destination of displaced people should be identified.

Coordination and Common Services interventions will focus on three strategic areas.

Strategic Area 1. Ensure optimally principled, efficient, effective and prioritized life-saving humanitarian response

- Facilitate multi-sectoral assessments to inform prioritized humanitarian response.
- Provide support to the HCT and inter-sector working group and ensure action points are followed-up on.
- Promote gender, age and disability sensitive response.
- Mobilize resources against the Flash Appeal.

Strategic Area 2. Provide monitoring and early warning for population displacements

- Deploy DTM data collection tools in the districts, communes and fokontany, most affected by displacements
- Collect periodic data on displacement in the targeted communes, through the deployment of the ETT tool, which will rely on volunteers from the RCM and other actors in Risk and Disaster Management.
- Prepare and disseminate monthly DTM and weekly ETT reports to all humanitarian and development actors.

Strategic Area 3. Utilize data to help reduce vulnerability with communities most affected by drought-related displacement, insecurity and other disasters

- Present the results of displacement tracking (DTM and ETT) in the districts to identify the beneficiary communities for vulnerability reduction activities.
- Implement community dialogues in the most displacement-affected and vulnerable communities to identify types of activities

Logistics



REQUIREMENTS

(US\$)

\$5M

Context of the crisis in the sector

The humanitarian situation in Madagascar is marked by an acute food insecurity due to the prolonged drought in the Grand Sud since 2020 and the immediate and medium-term impacts of the tropical cyclones that devastated the Grand Sud-Est in the first months of 2022 and 2023, generating an increase in demand for UNHAS flights.

Thanks to the support of donors such as ECHO, Germany, CERF/ OCHA and USAID, UNHAS has been able to maintain humanitarian operations in Madagascar. However, the number of flights has decreased significantly since the second half of 2022 due to lack of funding and UNHAS currently only operates a 12-seater Cessna Grand Caravan, which provides limited support to the humanitarian and development community in Madagascar with rapid, reliable and safe air access to the most vulnerable, offering a weekly service between the capital, Antananarivo, six sites in the Grand-Sud (Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Betroka, Fort Dauphin and Toliara) and one destination in the Grand Sud-Est (Mananjary).

In the aftermath of cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in Madagascar, UNHAS supported rapid aerial assessments with low-level overflight missions to cyclone-affected areas. UNHAS was also able to establish an air bridge linking Antananarivo to the Grand Sud-Est to ensure rapid and reliable access to affected populations. A helicopter, with 19 seats and 3 MT of cargo capacity, was urgently deployed to Madagascar with CERF/ OCHA funding for two months to ensure access to the most remote areas, carrying emergency relief items. In addition, UNHAS set up the ECHO-funded "EU Humanitarian Aid Flight" to maintain access to the Grand Sud-Est (Mananjary, Manakara and Farafangana) with a second 12-seaters aircraft for three months.

In 2022, UNHAS supported 45 humanitarian organizations in Madagascar with its humanitarian flights reaching a total of 47 destinations (9 regular destinations, 08 ad-hoc destinations and 30 landlocked areas served by helicopter). In total, more than 3,500 passengers and more than 87 tons of cargo were transported by UNHAS

in 2022. According to two satisfaction surveys, launched towards the end of 2022, one targeting the managers of humanitarian organizations and the second targeting passengers, 100 per cent satisfaction rates were recorded among the managers of the organizations and 98 per cent among the passengers.

In order to maintain security of the humanitarian aviation operations, UNHAS continued to carry out rehabilitation work on the airfield in the Grand Sud and organized a dedicated training to promote safety and enhance capacity building of aviation professionals from air operators, Civil Aviation Authority, UNHAS Team, airfield focal points among others.

However, UNHAS has recorded comments and suggestions to improve the coverage and frequency of flights in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est, as well as helicopter support in hard-to-reach areas in the Sud-Est, especially during the 2023 rainy season.

Sector response

Taking into account the growing need for humanitarian air access in Madagascar, UNHAS intends to revitalize its fleet in 2023, with the objective of facilitating access for its clients to vulnerable people. This will include the introduction of a second aircraft, which will increase frequencies and destinations in the Grand Sud and the Grand Sud-Est, and a helicopter for a determined period to allow access to hard-to-reach localities during the rainy season.

However, with the current financial resources available, the UNHAS Madagascar operation is only viable until April 2023, with the current structure (1 aircraft). An interruption of reliable air services in the country would leave the humanitarian community without a rapid means of transport to continue its operations on the ground, especially as a scaling up in humanitarian response is planned for the Grand Sud-Est. Support is therefore needed to fill the funding gap for UNHAS to maintain its services until the end of 2023 and to better respond to humanitarian needs in increasing the available aircraft capacity.

Annexes

Mahatsara sud Commune, Mananjary District, Vatovavy Region

Community members arrange the road to facilitate the passage of Medecins du Monde cars travelling to Manampotsy, 17 km from Mananjary.

Photo: OCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony



Participating Organizations

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS(USD)
ACF	350,000
CRM	400,167
CRS	804,000
FAO	43,305,000
FAO, WFP	2,692,000
MdM	475,000
MdM, C4C	300,000
Medair	1,165,992
IOM	1,684,091
WHO	700 000
WFP	130,261,304
Save the Children	900,000
UNFPA	4,905,000
UNICEF	26,737,350
TOTAL	214,681,354

Projects

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Provision of learning support supplies to support the return to school and retention of 220,000 pupils in Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions.	660,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniana mandriniaina@unicef.org"
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Provision of 5,000 replacement school furniture items to support the return to school of pupils and their retention in 100 schools in Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions.	500,000	"Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniana mandriniaina@unicef.org"
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Provision of 400 replacement temporary classrooms (tarpaulin sheet, metal tent, and mixed structure) to support the return to school of pupils and their retention in 200 schools in regions of Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana.	400,000	"Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniana mandriniaina@unicef.org"
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Capacity building of 3 DREN in sectoral coordination in the response to ESU emergencies and capacity building of 10 CISCOS in post- disaster data collection in Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana regions.	65,000	"Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniana mandriniaina@unicef.org"
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Support for teacher training on mental health, the psychosocial care curriculum and pedagogy inclusive of 100 schools in the regions of Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana.	40,000	"Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniana mandriniaina@unicef.org"
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Training in stock management and support for the pre- positioning of contingency stocks in the CISCOS of the Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions.	45,000	"Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniana mandriniaina@unicef.org"

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est and Grand Sud Awareness campaign for school integration and reintegration in the 6 DREN and 16 CISCO most affected at the beginning of 2023-2024 school year.	110,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est and Grand Sud Installation of 50 temporary learning spaces (metal tent) for out-of-school children in the 6 DRENs and 16 CISCOS most affected by the school year 2023-2024.	150,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud Provision of learning support materials to support the return to school and retention of 140,000 students in the 7 most populous CISCOS assigned.	360,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud Systematic monthly data collection for close monitoring of student absenteeism in 450 schools of the 7 most affected CISCOS.	90,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud Support teacher training on TaRL (Teaching at the Right Level) strategies in 450 schools in the 7 CISCOS with high absenteeism rates.	90,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Provision of iron sheets with fixing accessories, timber for the beams and concrete/ cement to support rehabilitation/covering roofs of 250 disheveled classrooms for first emergency in schools damaged by the Cyclone FREDDY in Vatovavv, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions.	1,000,000	Joyce Patricia Bheeka jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Grand Sud-Est Provision of 300 temporary replacement classrooms (tarpaulin sheet, metal tent, and mixed structures) for emergency response in the destroyed classrooms by Cyclone FREDDY in Vatovavv, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions.	450,000	Joyce Patricia Bheeka jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNICEF	Education	Dotation de kit scolaire pour 25,000 élèves du niveau préscolaire, primaire et secondaire pour remplacement d'urgence de fourniture scolaire des élèves totalement détruite dans les établissements scolaires affectées par le Cyclone FREDDY des régions de Vatovavv, et Fitovinany.	100,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNICEF	Education	Dotation de tables bancs de remplacement pour mobiliers de 300 salles de classe provisoires dans les établissements scolaires affectées par le Cyclone FREDDY des régions de Vatovavv, et Fitovinany.	600,000	Joyce Patricia Bheekah jpbheeka@unicef.org Miarisoa Andriniaina mandriniaina@unicef.org
UNFPA	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Extension and operationalization of the inter-organization complaint mechanism on sexual abuse and exploitation to 200,000 beneficiaries in the districts of Ambovombe, Tsihombe Beloha, Ampanihy, Amboasary, Ampanihy, Mananjary and Manakara.	500,000	Rasoanirina Jocelyne rasoanirina@unfpa.org
UNFPA	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Support to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence for 437,719 beneficiaries in 17 districts in IPC 3.	850,000	Rasoanirina Jocelyne rasoanirina@unfpa.org
UNICEF	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Strengthening child protection in emergency situations in the Communes affected by the nutritional crisis in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions, Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinana.	600,000	Nicolas Sauvage nsauvage@unicef.org
ACF	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Community capacity building on GBV prevention and response (identification and referral for protection) in the districts of Ambovombe, Amboasary, Bekily, Ampanihy, Betioky, Manakara, Vohipeno (Districts in IPC 3).	250,000	Rakotondraina Mialy rddsmgs@mg-actioncontrelafaim.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
ACF	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Psychosocial support to people in psychological distress: identification and referral of people at risk of protection 4,896 children under 5 and their companions in the districts of Ambovombe, Amboasary, Bekily, Ampanihy, Beloha, Tsihombe and Manakara.	100,000	otondraina Mialy rddsmps@mg-actioncontrelafaim.org
MdM	Protection	Grand Sud Capacity building of Government actors and Civil Societies on GBV (health and PSS) Amboasary, Ambovombe, Ampanihy and Bekily.	220,000	Jeanne SIMONNIN Gbvadv.madagascar@medecinsdumonde.net
MdM and C4C	Protection	Grand Sud-Est Capacity building Government actors and Civil Society on GBV (health and PSS) National Involvement of traditional leaders in the fight against gender inequality. Mananjary type.	300,000	Jeanne SIMONNIN Gbvadv.madagascar@medecinsdumonde.net
CRS	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Community-based Protection Mechanism at the regional level Atsimo Andrefana, Androy and Vatovavy.	100,000	Andrianarison Ranto harinantenain.andrianarison@crs.org
CRS	Protection	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Coordination and strengthening of the protection monitoring and evaluation.	204,000	Andrianarison Ranto harinantenain.andrianarison@crs.org
UNICEF	Nutrition	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Response to the nutrition crisis targeting Child and LPW (92,000 children <5 years).	100,000	Virginie Razanantsoa vrazanantsoa@unicef.org
Medair	Nutrition	Grand Sud To reduce morbidity and mortality of children under 5 years and companions of children under 2, due to acute malnutrition through the provision of quality preventive and curative health and nutrition services (Beloha district).	250,000	Marie-Ange Rahajarizafy +261 (0)32 05 146 69 marie.rahajarizafy@medair.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
MdM	Nutrition	Grand Sud Emergency response for drought-affected populations. 20,000 children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women (Ambovombe, Amboasary Sud, Bekily).	130,000	Céline Lesavre genco.madagascar@medecinsdumonde.net +261 33 15 075 57
MdM	Nutrition	Grand Sud-Est Nutrition response integrated with the ManaRINA recovery project and PB screening families, targeting 10,000, children under 5 years, pregnant and breastfeeding women, 9,244 mothers and/or other relatives (Mananjary).	125,000	Céline Lesavre genco.madagascar@medecinsdumonde.net +261 33 15 075 57
PAM	Nutrition	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Prevention of acute malnutrition for Child 6-59 months and PLW.	6,500,000	Marieme DIAW marieme.diaw@wfp.org +261 32 07 137 21
PAM	Nutrition	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Management of moderate acute malnutrition for children 6 to 59 months.	2,800,000	Marieme DIAW marieme.diaw@wfp.org
UNICEF	Health	Grand Sud Community health in support to emergencies.	857,000	Issa Ahmat Outman iaoutman@unicef.org
UNICEF	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Standardization of neonatal units in hospitals in the 16 districts.	168,000	Issa Ahmat Outman iaoutman@unicef.org
UNICEF	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Proximity care in advanced and integrated mobile clinics in the 16 districts.	1,029,000	Issa Ahmat Outman iaoutman@unicef.org
UNICEF	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Free treatment of illnesses for children, pregnant women, newborns and adolescents at the basic health facilities.	436,000	Issa Ahmat Outman iaoutman@unicef.org
UNICEF	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Integration of the management of GBV in health facilities in reference.	127,500	Issa Ahmat Outman iaoutman@unicef.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNICEF	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Operational research on the health of children aged 0-18 years in an emergency situation	60,000	Issa Ahmat Outman iaoutman@unicef.org
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud Provision of free care to 61,668 pregnant women, breastfeeding and adolescents), including 1,233 people living with disabilities and the clinical management of sexual violence in fixed, advanced and mobile strategies in districts affected by disaster	976,725	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud-Est Provision of free health care to 45,508 women (pregnant, lactating and adolescent women), including 910 people living with disabilities and clinical management of sexual violence in fixed, advanced and mobile strategies in the districts affected by the disaster.	720,775	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud Provision of medical inputs, emergency reproductive health kits and medical equipment to 50 per cent of basic health facilities in affected districts and 100 per cent of level II referral hospitals in affected districts, to ensure availability of free and good services.	799,224	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud-Est Provision of medical inputs, emergency reproductive health kits and medical equipment to 50 per cent of basic health facilities in affected districts and 100 per cent of level II referral hospitals in affected districts, to ensure availability of free and good services.	532,816	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud Free care for expected 500 cases of complications obstetrical.	93,750	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud-Est Free care for expected 300 cases of obstetric complications.	56,250	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud Provision of hygiene kits to 6,110 pregnant or breastfeeding women (including last mile delivery).	183,270	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud-Est Provision of hygiene kits to 4,072 pregnant or breastfeeding women (including transport to the last mile) .	122,190	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
UNFPA	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Operational research on maternal and perinatal deaths in humanitarian emergencies.	70,000	Elizabeth Tarh tarh@unfpa.org +261 32 23 647 55
WHO	Health	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Support the health response in the affected regions.	700,000	Dr Gilbert KAYOKO tshifuakag@who.int Dr Bintou KONATE bintouk@who.int
PAM	Logistics	Grand Sud-Est Setting up a helicopter transport service for three months from Mananjary and/or Manakara to reach areas that are inaccessible due to the deterioration of roads during the rainy season.	1,800,000	Nejmeddine Halfaoui Nejmeddine.halfaoui@wfp.org Julia Ross Julia.ross@wfp.org
PAM	Logistics	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Continue and improve air access between the capital Antananarivo and the humanitarian response areas with two UNHAS aircraft to provide the necessary capacity to transport passengers and light cargo to the Grand Sud (Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Betroka) and Grand Sud-Est (Farafangana, Manakara, Mananjary).	3,200,000	Nejmeddine Halfaoui Nejmeddine.halfaoui@wfp.org Julia Ross Julia.ross@wfp.org
IOM	Coordination and common services.	Grand Sud. Provide data on displacement through the DTM to support households and communities the most affected by drought and/or insecurity in 6 districts Ambovombe, Tsihombe, Bekily, Ampanihy, Amboasary, Betroka) targeting 15,000 individuals.	750,000	Charles Roger-Evina revina@iom.int Ravelojaona Eric Richard eravelojaona@iom.int

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
IOM	Coordination and common services.	Grand Sud-Est Collect data on displacement through DTM to support households and communities the most affected by cyclone and floods, targeting 15,000 individuals.	500,000	Charles Roger-Evina revina@iom.int Ravelojaona Eric Richard eravelojaona@iom.int
IOM	Coordination and common services.	Grand Sud-Est Provision of shelter and NFI to affected population by cyclones and floods, targeting, 4,500 individuals.	284,091	Charles Roger-Evina revina@iom.int Randriantsara Ranjatiana rrandriantsara@iom.int
CRM	Shelter	Grand Sud-Est Provision of 6,149 kits to affected population (household, kitchen and shelter).	400,167	Andrianantenaina Rasoloherivelo cv_rrc_urbain@crmada.org
Medair	Shelter	Grand Sud-Est Capacity building of local carpenters on wind-resistant construction techniques in the districts of Mananjary and Nosy varika in the Vatovavy region.	12,000	Angelo Nahavitatsara angelo.nahavitatsara@medair.org Adriaan Mol adriaan.mol@medair.org
Medair	Shelter	Grand Sud-Est Support for the reconstruction of destroyed houses for 877 most vulnerable households (4,000 people) in Mananjary and Nosy varika districts, Vatovavy region.	903,992	Angelo Nahavitatsara angelo.nahavitatsara@medair.org Adriaan Mol adriaan.mol@medair.org
FAO	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud Contribution to the restoration and protection of the livelihoods of 177,000 households affected (i.e 885,000 people) by acute food insecurity (Ambovombe, Bekily, Beloha, Tsihombe, Amboasary, Betroka, Taolagnaro, Tuléar II, Ampanihy Ouest, Betioky Atsimo).	16,150,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org
FAO	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud-Est Contribution to the restoration and protection of the livelihoods of 133,500 households affected (or 667,500 people) by acute food insecurity (Befotaka, Farafangana, Midongy Atsimo, Vondrozo, Ikongo, Manakara, Nosy Varika).	8,930,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
FAO	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud Livelihoods protection action to mitigate the impact of potential shocks (Ambovombe, Bekily, Beloha, Tsihombe, Amboasary, Betroka, Taolagnaro, Tuléar II, Ampanihy Ouest, Betioky Atsimo).	10,400,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org
FAO	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud-Est Livelihoods protection action to mitigate the impact of possible shocks (Befotaka, Farafangana, Midongy Atsimo, Vangaindrano, Vondrozo, Ikongo, Manakara, Vohipeno, Ifanadiana, Mananjary, Nosy Varika).	7,825,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org
FAO & WFP	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Strengthening food security coordination mechanisms and monitoring vulnerability to insecurity food stuffs.	620,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org
PAM	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud Emergency food assistance in kind and cash to meet food needs of 1,068,500 people in IPC3 and 4 in IPC3 districts.	75,500,000 Jan – April 2023 : 52,670,000 May – Dec. 2023 : 22,830,000	Marc Regnault de la Mothe marc.regnaultdelamothe@wfp.org
PAM	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud-Est Emergency food assistance in kind and in cash for 804,000 people in IPC3+, in IPC3 districts.	40,246,304 Jan – April 2023 : 23,882,413 May – Dec 2023 : 13,363,891	Marc Regnault de la Mothe marc.regnaultdelamothe@wfp.org
FAO & WFP	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud Implementation of integrated crisis anticipation actions (drought, cyclones and floods) through the dissemination of alerts and climate-weather information and multi-purpose money transfer.	1,140,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org Marc Regnault de la Mothe marc.regnaultdelamothe@wfp.org
FAO & WFP	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud-Est Implementation of integrated crisis anticipation actions (drought, cyclones and floods) through the dissemination of climate and weather warnings and information and the transfer of money to Multiple vocation.	932,000	Aloys Nizigiyimana alloys.nizigiyimana@fao.org Marc Regnault de la Mothe marc.regnaultdelamothe@wfp.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
CRS	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud-Est Food and nutritional assistance to 8,000 food insecure households through unconditional cash transfers in the Atsimo Atsinanana region.	300,000	Diallo Lamine Lamine.diallo@crs.org
CRS	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud-Est Response to Cyclone Freddy to 2,300 Households.	200,000	Diallo Lamine Lamine.diallo@crs.org
UNICEF	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud Humanitarian cash transfer targeting 7,500 households in Ifotaka Commune, District of Amboasary in February-April 2023.	600,000	Elena Celada ecelada@unicef.org
SAVE THE CHILDREN	Food Security and Livelihoods	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Provision of lifesaving assistance through unconditional multi-purpose cash transfers (MPCA) complemented by livelihood activities to affected families in the most affected Communes, targeting 11,200 beneficiaries.	900,000	Dasy Tatiana tatiana.dasy@savethechildren.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud Distribution of WASH kits for families with MAS children under 5 years.	2,000,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud Distribution of Individual Basic Dignity Kit.	500,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud-Est Distribution of Individual Basic Dignity Kit.	500,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Distribution of WASH kits for households/families with SAM Children.	1,607,550	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud Hygiene promotion, and awareness campaign at the household level.	460,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud-Est Hygiene promotion, awareness campaign at the household level.	675,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud Distribution of WASH kits for institutions (Schools,CSB).	75,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud-Est Distribution of WASH kits to institutions (schools, CSBs).	34,850	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Regional coordination: strengthening of the information system and monitoring of the aquifers.	250,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud Installation of latrines and waste management and vector control at the CSB level.	325,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Installation of 200 emergency toilets (only in case of IDP).	50,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud-Est Rehabilitation of latrines, water points, incinerators in the health centers and schools.	198,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org
UNICEF	WASH	Grand Sud-Est Disinfection of areas (vector controls, ...).	180,000	Fredrik Asplund fasplund@unicef.org Tahina Randrianatoandro trandrianatoandro@unicef.org

AGENCY	SECTOR	PROJECT	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CONTACT
UNICEF	Communication and Community Engagement	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Implementation of SBC approach reaching at least 4,8 million people in (18) districts including (9) in the Grand Sud (Amboasary, Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Beloha, Betioky, Tsihombe, Betroka, Taolagnaro) and nine (9) districts in the Grand Sud-Est (Mananjary, Nosy-Varika, Manakara, Ikongo, Vohipeno, Farafangana, Vangaindrano, Befotaka, South Midongy)	1,345,000	Bouréima Konate bkonate@unicef.org Herisoa Razafindraibe hrzafindraibe@unicef.org
WFP	Communication and Community Engagement	Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Implementation of the Common Feed-back Mechanism to accompany the humanitarian response	215,000	Eliane RAFALIMANANTSOA eliane.rafalimanants@wfp.org
Total			214,681,354	

Methodology for Calculating People in Need and People Targeted

Education

The number of people in need is identified based on the total school-age population aged 6 to 15 in the 16 food-insecure districts (IPC 3). Then, the sector has determined the number of people in this age group among the total population of the districts concerned by using figures from the RGPH 2020 (National Census), with projections. Thus, the number of people in need corresponds to 623,864 in the Grand Sud and 723,396 in the Grand Sud-Est, the total is 1,347,260 people.

To estimate the number of people targeted, two population groups were considered separately: i) those in school and those not in school. For the in-school population group, a proportional share of the population classified in IPC3 and 4 (an average of about 48 per cent for the Grand Sud and about 31 per cent for the Grand Sud-Est) of the population enrolled in public schools and without access to school feeding was considered. To this was added a targeted 50 per cent of the out-of-school population.

The number of people targeted corresponds to 282,173 in the Grand Sud and 358,252 in the Grand Sud-Est, the total is 640,425 children.

Food Security and Livelihoods

People in need are the populations living in the districts classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) of acute food insecurity. Their number was determined on the basis of the standard methodology applied to the results of the latest IPC analysis of acute food insecurity (November 2022) with the support of the country's IPC Technical Working Group and the support of the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU).

According to this analysis, the total number of people in need is estimated at 2,178,000 people (430,000 households), of which 1,870,000 are targeted for food assistance and 1,480,000 people targeted for livelihood restoration between January and April 2023.

From May to September 2023, the number of people targeted will be reduced to 1,309,000, of which 1,036,000 will be targeted for livelihoods restoration/resilience support. However, the figures for May to December will be adjusted according to the results of post-shock/disaster assessments and the situation analyses conducted during this period.

Anticipatory actions will target about 20 per cent of the sector's target population in this flash appeal, while early recovery interventions will target 30 per cent.

Health

People in need are those likely to be ill, a proportion based on the morbidity rate estimated at around 35 per cent of the population. This approach takes into account interconnected factors, vulnerable populations including children under five years of age requiring integrated health care, particularly immunization, pregnant women, breastfeeding women and women of childbearing age. Their number represent 1,024,000 people, including 589,000 for the Grand Sud and 435,000 for the Grand Sud-Est.

However, the focus will be on children aged 0 to 5 years likely to contract the three childhood diseases (diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and malaria), children aged 0 to 11 months targeted for routine immunization, pregnant women likely to have four antenatal consultations, pregnant women at risk of obstetric and neonatal complications, women of childbearing age likely to request modern family planning, women who are victims of gender-based violence and people over 60 years of age, including people living more than 5 km from the nearest functional health center, as well as people likely to be cases of disease outbreaks or epidemics. Thus, for the period from January to June 2023, 295,000 people are targeted, including 170,000 live in the Grand Sud and 125,000 in the Grand Sud-Est.

Nutrition.

The number of people in need was obtained by using the district prevalence of the SAM/MAM Survey second quarter 2022 in the Grand Sud, and the SMART July 2022 for the Grand Sud-Est. The PIN is the sum of:

- children aged 6-59 months identified as severely and moderately malnourished in need of PECMA treatment;
- and children and pregnant and lactating women and adolescents for the distribution of supplements and fortified flours in the 14 districts classified as IPC acute malnutrition 3+ for the period January to April 2023.

Two different incidence constants were used due to the available data. For the Grand Sud, a score of 8.4 was used in view of the existing literature; and for the Grand South-east, in the absence of specific data, an incidence factor of 2.6, in accordance with international recommendations, was used.

Blanket feeding requirements are based on the demographic data, with a percentage of children aged 6 to 23 months estimated at 6 per cent of the total population, and a percentage of FEFA at 5 per cent (pregnant

women and mothers of children under 6 months). The population data used, including the population per district, are those of the 2022 health sectorization.

Calculations were generated automatically from the CNG tool: <https://www.nutritioncluster.net/resources/nutrition-humanitarian-needs-analysis-guidance-engfres>

To estimate the number of people targeted, 75 per cent of those in need for case management and 80 per cent for prevention.

Protection

The people in need are composed of the following categories of people at risk, who live in the districts in IPC phase 3.

- women exposed to any type of GBV (32 per cent of women) including those exposed to violence (between 3 per cent and 21 per cent of women depending on the region) including women with disabilities (8 per cent of women);
- girls aged 12-17 at risk of or involved in child marriage (45 per cent-55 per cent of girls);
- children who are victims or at risk of neglect and abandonment (20 per cent of children);
- children involved in child labor (varies between 49 per cent and 62 per cent depending on the district);
- and elderly people requiring special care (4.5 per cent of the population);

For all categories, 8 per cent are disabled people. The total of these categories of people is 1.22 million.

Thus, the targeted people were estimated by applying the percentage of 70 per cent for each district to each category of people, so 858,360 people targeted, of which 477,578 people in the Grand South and 380,781 in the Grand Sud-Est:

- 438,719 of them are at risk of GBV, including women and girls at risk of all types of GBV, married girls, girls at risk of marriage and people with disabilities.
- 358,077 children at risk, including 234,058 children involved in child labor and 124,019 children who have been neglected or abandoned.
- 35,179 people with disabilities and 26,384 elderly people requiring special care.

Water, hygiene, sanitation

WASH sector's approach is based on the rate of access to drinking water and sanitation services in the areas most impacted by the drought and the cyclones. This rate is applied to the number of people in the 10 districts in the Grand Sud in phases 3+ and in the 8 districts affected by cyclones in Grand Sud-Est.

The sector has estimated that 3,760,000 people are in need of a WASH response, 1,740,000 people in the Grand Sud and 2,020,000 people in the Grand Sud-Est.

Considering the most vulnerable targets classified in IPC 3 and 4 and based on its operational presence and ongoing efforts in resource mobilization, the WASH sector has estimated the number of people targeted at 1,320,000.

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected People	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	IDP	Internally Displaced People
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ANJE	Alimentation du Nourrisson et du Jeune Enfant (Infant and Young Child Nutrition)	ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
BNGRC	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes	MHPSS	Mental Health & Psychosocial Support
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CE	Community engagement	MPPSPF	Ministère de la Population, de la Protection Sociale et la Promotion de la Femme
CECJ	Centre d'Ecoute et de Conseil Juridique	MRCS	Madagascar Red Cross Society
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
CFM	Common Feedback Mechanism	MT	Metric Ton
CHRD	Centre Hospitalier de Référence de District	MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
CISCO	Circonscription Scolaire (District school administration)	MUS	Multiple Use of Water System (Système à Usage Multiple de l'eau)
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	mVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
CSB	Centre de Santé de Base (Basic Health Center)	NFI	Non-Food Item
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission	NNGO	National National Non-Governmental Organization
CRM	Croix rouge Malagasy	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
CRNM	Centres de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle et Médicale	IOM	International Organisation Internationale de la Migration
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CSB	Centre de Santé de Base	PCIMEC	Prise en Charge Intégrée des Maladies des Enfants Communautaires
CWG	Cash Working Group	PECMA	Protocol for the Management of Acute Malnutrition
DHIS2	Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance	PNAMN	Plan National d'Actions Multisectorielles de Nutrition
DRPPSPF	Direction Régionale de la Population, de la Protection Sociale et la Promotion de la Femme	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual exploitation and Abuse
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PTME	Prévention de la Transmission Mère-Enfant
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	RGPH	Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (General Population and Housing Census)
DREN	National Education Direction	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
EIE	Education In Emergency	SBC	Social Behaviour Change
ETC	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	SISAV	Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et la Vulnérabilité (Information System on Food Security and Vulnerability)
EWRB	Early Warning Response Bulletin	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ETT	Emergency Tool Tracking	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transitions
EWS	Early Warning system	TaRL	Teaching at the Right Level
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UN	United Nations
FRAM	Community Teacher	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
GAP	Global Action Plan	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GBV	Gender Based Violence	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Eau, assainissement et hygiène)
GRET	Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique	WHH	Welthungerhilfe
GSU	Global Support Unit		
HEA	Household Economic Analysis		

End notes

1. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156133/?iso3=MDG>
2. Smart SURVEY 2022
3. District Health Information System (DHIS2).
4. MICS survey 2018
5. <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>
6. *This is largely due to a lack of land rights and social equity that exclude women from access to capital, training, technical assistance and the corridors of power. The report finds that climate forecasts that could help women to be prepared for drought are often communicated at meetings that women cannot attend*

How to contribute

Contribute towards Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est Madagascar Flash Appeal

Donors can contribute directly to aid organization participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in the Grand Sud and Grand Sud-Est of Madagascar, as identified in this Flash Appeal.



Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round.

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate



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This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the UN Country Team and humanitarian partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

FLASH APPEAL
GRAND SUD AND GRAND SUD-EST
MADAGASCAR

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rw response

ReliefWeb Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

<https://response.reliefweb.int/madagascar>

Humanitarian Action
ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

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