

MADAGASCAR

GRAND SOUTH AND GRAND SOUTH EAST

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND
ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS

OCTOBER 2020 - APRIL 2021

Issued December 2020

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
(OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020)

1.06 M

27% of the analysed
population*People in high levels of
acute food insecurity (IPC
Phase 3 or above)IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTIONPhase 5 0
CatastrophyPhase 4 204 000
EmergencyPhase 3 859 000
CrisisPhase 2 1 654 000
StressedPhase 1 1 192 000
Food security

* Among the 1.06 M in Phase 3+, 0.9 M (or 84%) are in the Southern regions.

OVERVIEW

How severe, how many and when: During the current period (October to December 2020), 1.06 million people (27% of the analysed population) are estimated to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including 204,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 859,000 in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). During the projected period (January to April 2021), the situation is expected to deteriorate with 1.35 million people likely facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). That includes 282,000 people expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 1.067 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Additionally, 135,476 children are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition in the ten analysed districts, including 27,137 severe cases based on the three forms of acute malnutrition from SMART surveys.

Where and who: In the current period, out of the thirteen districts analysed, Amboasary Atsimo is experiencing a very concerning acute food insecurity situation with 20% of its population classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 45% in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). This is followed by the districts of Bekily, Ambovombe and Beloha, which are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) but have significant proportions of their population in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

During the projected period, the majority of the districts are at risk of experiencing a deterioration in the food security situation: Bekily will likely move to being in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while Amboasary Atsimo will likely remain in the same phase (Emergency). Despite planned aid, several districts are expected to see the proportion of people in IPC Phase 3 or above significantly increase compared to the current period, namely Ambovombe, Tsihombe, Beloha, Betioky, Ampanihy and Betroka. The five communes of Fort-Dauphin are also expected to have a high proportion of people affected by high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

Despite floods expected in the Grand South East at the start of 2021, the area has been relatively spared from acute food insecurity. During the current and projected periods, the districts are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with between 10-15% of the people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

With regards to acute malnutrition, for the current situation, two districts are classified in Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3): Amboasary Atsimo and Betroka, while seven districts are in Alert (IPC AMN Phase 2), and one district in Acceptable (IPC AMN Phase 1): Betioky Atsimo. Between January and April 2021, the nutrition situation will likely deteriorate in the district of Amboasary Atsimo, which will shift to Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) and the districts of Ambovombe, Bekily and Ampanihy to Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3). The situation in the Betroka district is not expected to improve in the projected period and will remain in Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3), while the five other districts will be in Alert (IPC AMN Phase 2).

Why: The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the long drought during the 2019-2020 crop year, seriously affected the availability and access to food in all the areas analysed. The major contributing factors to the deterioration of the nutritional situation include: inadequate food intake with rates between 1.2 and 2.2%, and low minimum diet with rates between 0 and 2%. Poor access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities also contributes to increasing levels of acute malnutrition. The mortality rate for Amboasary Atsimo and Ambovombe has reached emergency stages and is one of the factors exacerbating malnutrition in these districts.

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (JANUARY –
APRIL 2021)

1.35 M

35% of the analysed
population*People in high levels of
acute food insecurity (IPC
Phase 3 or above)IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTIONPhase 5 0
CatastrophyPhase 4 282 000
EmergencyPhase 3 1 067 000
CrisisPhase 2 1 618 000
StressedPhase 1 942 000
Food security

* Of the 1.35 M in Phase 3+, 1.14 M (85%) are in the Southern regions.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION
(OCTOBER 2020 - APRIL 2021)

135 476

the number of 6-59
months children acutely
malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute
Malnutrition (SAM)

27 137

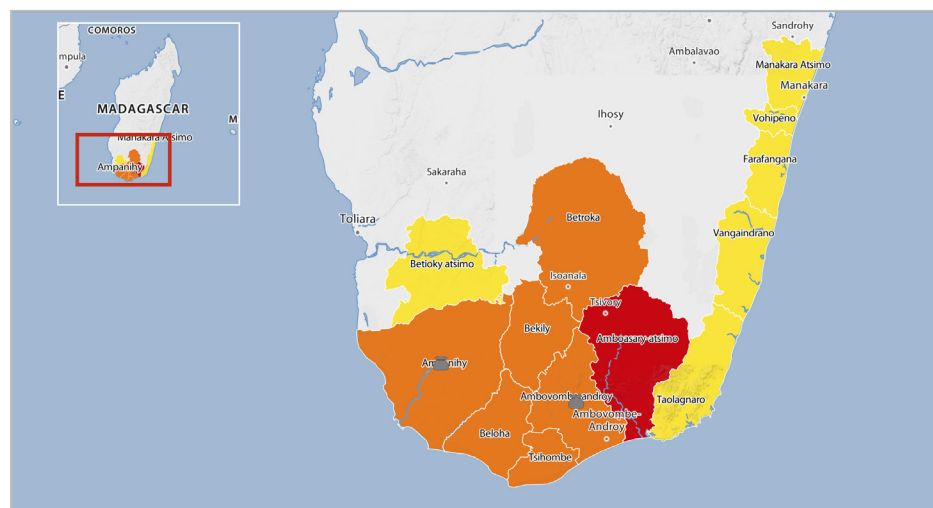
Moderate Acute
Malnutrition (MAM)

108 339

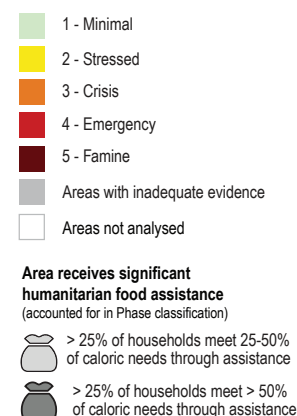
10 districts

analysed on the basis of the three
forms of acute malnutrition from
SMART surveys

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT MAP AND POPULATION TABLE OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity
Phase Classification

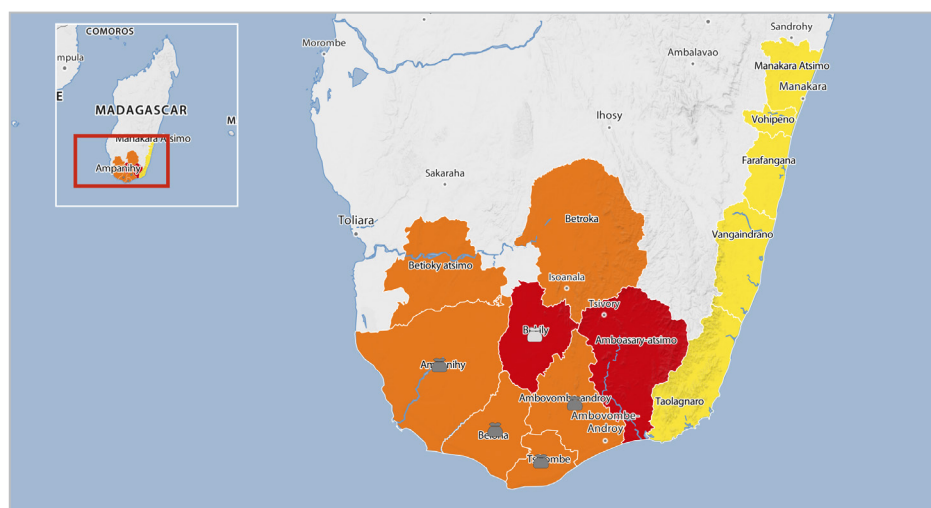


Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Province	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Androy	Ambovombe-androy	382 138	57 321	15	152 855	40	133 748	35	38 214	10	0	0	3	171 962	45
	Bekily	249 670	49 934	20	87 385	35	74 901	30	37 451	15	0	0	3	112 352	45
	Beloha	163 116	32 623	20	57 091	35	57 091	35	16 312	10	0	0	3	73 403	45
	Tsihombe	157 893	23 684	15	78 947	50	47 368	30	7 895	5	0	0	3	55 263	35
	Total	952 817	163 562	17	376 277	39	313 108	33	99 871	10	0	0		412 978	43
Anosy	Amboasary-atsimo	271 041	40 656	15	54 208	20	121 968	45	54 208	20	0	0	4	176 176	65
	Betroka	222 394	66 718	30	100 077	45	44 479	20	11 120	5	0	0	3	55 599	25
	Taolagnaro	360 171	144 068	40	162 077	45	36 017	10	18 009	5	0	0	2	54 026	15
	Total	853 606	251 443	29	316 362	37	202 464	24	83 336	10	0	0		285 801	34
Atsimo Andrefana	Ampanihy	420 177	84 035	20	168 071	40	147 062	35	21 009	5	0	0	3	168 071	40
	Betioky atsimo	325 673	113 986	35	179 120	55	32 567	10	0	0	0	0	2	32 567	10
	Total	745 850	198 021	27	347 191	47	179 629	24	21 009	3	0	0		200 638	27
Atsimo Atsinanana	Farafangana	428 403	192 781	45	192 781	45	42 840	10	0	0	0	0	2	42 840	10
	Vangaindrano	374 776	224 866	60	112 433	30	37 478	10	0	0	0	0	2	37 478	10
	Total	803 179	417 647	52	305 214	38	80 318	10	0	0	0	0		80 318	10
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Manakara Atsimo	401 364	100 341	25	240 818	60	60 205	15	0	0	0	0	2	60 205	15
	Vohipeno	151 812	60 725	40	68 315	45	22 772	15	0	0	0	0	2	22 772	15
	Total	553 176	161 066	29	309 134	56	82 976	15	0	0	0	0		82 976	15
Grand Total		3 908 628	1 191 738	31	1 654 178	42	858 496	22	204 216	5	0	0		1 062 712	27

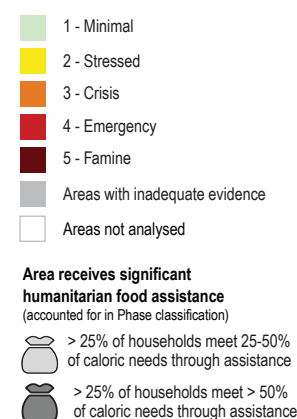
Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE JANUARY - APRIL 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification



Evidence Level

*** High

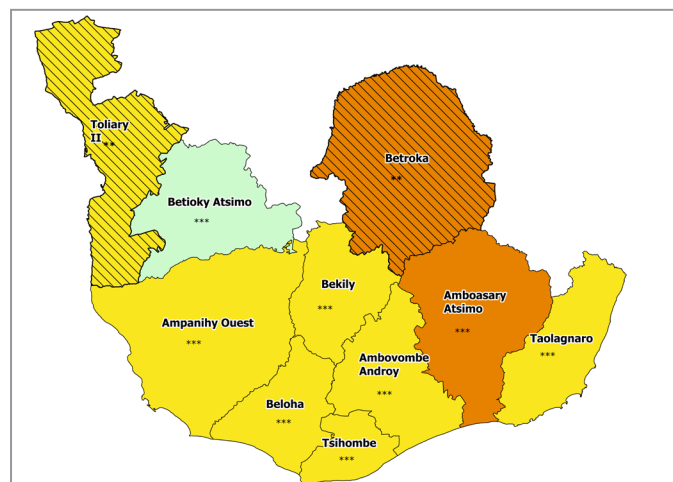
Population table for the projected period: January - April 2021

Region	Province	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Androy	Ambovombe-androy	382 138	57 321	15	95 535	25	171 962	45	57 321	15	0	0	3	229 283	60
	Bekily	249 670	49 934	20	49 934	20	99 868	40	49 934	20	0	0	4	149 802	60
	Beloha	163 116	32 623	20	32 623	20	73 402	45	24 467	15	0	0	3	97 869	60
	Tsihombe	157 893	23 684	15	78 947	50	55 263	35	0	0	0	0	3	55 263	35
	Total	952 817	163 562	17	257 038	27	400 495	42	131 722	14	0	0		532 217	56
Anosy	Amboasary-atximo	271 041	27 104	10	54 208	20	121 968	45	67 760	25	0	0	4	189 728	70
	Betroka	222 394	66 718	30	77 838	35	55 599	25	22 239	10	0	0	3	77 838	35
	Taolagnaro	360 171	126 060	35	180 086	50	36 017	10	18 009	5	0	0	2	54 026	15
	Total	853 606	219 882	26	312 132	37	213 584	25	108 008	13	0	0		321 592	38
Atsimo Andrefana	Ampanihy	420 177	63 027	15	147 062	35	168 071	40	42 018	10	0	0	3	210 089	50
	Betioky atsimo	325 673	97 702	30	146 553	45	81 418	25	0	0	0	0	3	81 418	25
	Total	745 850	160 728	22	293 615	39	249 489	33	42 018	6	0	0		291 507	39
Atsimo Atsinanana	Farafangana	428 403	149 941	35	214 202	50	64 260	15	0	0	0	0	2	64 260	15
	Vangaindrano	374 776	149 910	40	168 649	45	56 216	15	0	0	0	0	2	56 216	15
	Total	803 179	299 851	37	382 851	48	120 477	15	0	0	0	0		120 477	15
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Manakara Atsimo	401 364	60 205	15	280 955	70	60 205	15	0	0	0	0	2	60 205	15
	Vohipeno	151 812	37 953	25	91 087	60	22 772	15	0	0	0	0	2	22 772	15
	Total	553 176	98 158	18	372 042	67	82 976	15	0	0	0	0		82 976	15
Grand Total		3 908 628	942 182	24	1 617 677	42	1 067 021	27	281 748	7	0	0		1 348 769	35

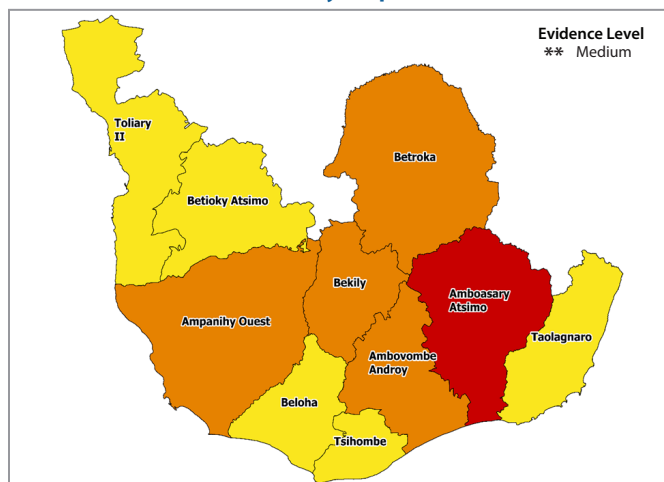
Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAPS AND POPULATION TABLE

Acute Malnutrition October - December 2020



Acute Malnutrition January - April 2021



Key for the Map IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious

- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

- Evidence Level**
- * Acceptable
 - ** Medium
 - *** High
 - Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Unit of Analysis	No. of Children <5	GAM (%)	No. of Children (6-59 Months) in Need of Treatment		
			GAM Treatment	MAM Treatment	SAM Treatment
Ambovombe	68 021	12.4	21 930	17 332	4 598
Beloha	28 857	11.3	8 478	7 653	825
Tsihombe	28 105	8.0	5 846	4 384	1 461
Bekily	44 441	13.6	15 714	12 132	3 582
Amboasary	45 806	15.2	18 103	14 053	4 049
Taolagnaro	60 869	5.9	9 337	5 381	3 956
Betroka	37 585	11.9	11 629	11 042	586
Ampanihy	65 127	11.7	19 812	14 562	5 249
Betioky	50 479	6.2	8 137	7 350	787
Toliara II	60 405	10.5	16 490	14 449	2 042
Total	489 694	N/A	135 476	108 339	27 137

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response priorities

A multi-sectoral intervention for the entire population classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) must be implemented to save lives and livelihoods. This population will not be able to withstand any possible additional shocks during the peak of the lean season. Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance is required for the 1.35 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the Grand South and the Grand South East. These very vulnerable households will need support to facilitate their access to food, and also to protect their livelihoods. Due to the rainfall forecasts, which range from normal-to-above-normal for the months of January to March, support in terms of agricultural inputs (seeds suitable for short cycles, and phytosanitary products) will be necessary, especially for poor and very poor households. Interventions would be more effective by strengthening coordination initiatives via better communication between humanitarian and development actors.

In order to face the problem of persistent drought in Madagascar, the following initiatives should be followed: (i) early warning interventions to mitigate the impacts of drought, including alert warning systems; and (ii) implementing larger scale resilience strategies for the agricultural sector, based on the existing strategy, while providing the appropriate support to respond to the local context.

Priority actions will have to be implemented in the short and medium terms, while others could be phased in over the long term. These include: (1) understanding the risks of drought and anticipating its repercussions; (2) strengthening operational capacities as well as drought risk preparedness for effective and timely response; (3) strengthening the existing inter-sectoral collaboration and partnerships for mobilizing resources necessary to meet the various needs.

Nutrition interventions can be broken down into two stages:

In the short term:

- Strengthen actions aimed at improving the coverage and quality of nutritional care for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in order to care for the 135,000 children in need of immediate treatment;
- Support food diversification programs for children already affected by acute malnutrition, including strengthening household food security;
- Strengthen and / or identify actions to improve drinking water supplies and improve sanitation coverage for vulnerable populations and in health facilities.

In the medium and long term:

- Strengthen actions for the early identification of acute malnutrition and diseases, such as diarrhea, malaria / fevers and respiratory infections, at the community level, and strengthen treatment;
- Strengthen the mechanisms for promoting good Infant and Young Child Feeding practices;
- Support economic development programs with rapid and lasting impacts on the financial situation of households.

Situation monitoring and updating activities:

In accordance with the Great South humanitarian response plan, an assessment should be carried out during the lean season to assess the evolution of the food situation. An IPC analysis will follow at around April / May 2021.

Quarterly nutritional surveillance activities should continue as they will track pockets of malnutrition, optimize resources and update the overall situation in the first quarter of 2021.

Risk factors to monitor:

- Inflation: the food supply chain, and physical access to markets during the rainy season, must be watched closely;
- Diseases: cases of water and vector-borne diseases must be monitored, in particular fever/malaria during the lean season, in addition to diarrhea and COVID-19;
- The supply chain of treatment for malaria and ready-to-use therapeutic food for the treatment of acute malnutrition;
- The migration phenomena which could destabilize the economy and environment of host areas;
- Crop pests that normally come with the onset of rain;
- The increase in the sale of livestock which may promote the transmission of animal diseases.

IPC analysis partners:

