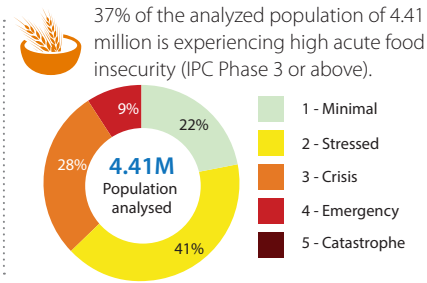


Key Figures



Around 1.64 million people out of the 4.41 million people of the Grand South and Grand South East regions of Madagascar analyzed are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between November and December 2021.



An Acute Malnutrition analysis revealed that around 309,000 children in Madagascar's Grand South are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition through August 2022. This includes around 60,000 children severely malnourished.



Southern Madagascar continues to experience its worst drought in 40 years, leaving part of the population fighting for survival. Three years of consecutive severe drought have wiped out harvests and hampered access to food in Madagascar's Grand South regions.

Overview of Acute Food Insecurity

Despite ongoing interventions, food insecurity in Madagascar's Grand South and Grand South-East remains high, with 1.64 million people classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4), corresponding to 37% of the population analyzed. The persisting food and nutrition crisis is exacerbated by prolonged drought, insecurity and the lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The most-affected districts, classified in Emergency, include Amboasary Atsimo, Ambovombe Androy, Ampanihy and Tsihombe, hosting nearly 300,000 people among the 400,000 people in these conditions. Humanitarian food assistance has provided broad coverage in terms of the number of beneficiaries over the past few months, thus averting a catastrophic situation. Nevertheless, this assistance remains insufficient to meet all kilocaloric needs and to sustainably address household consumption deficits, leaving people in continuous need of urgent action.

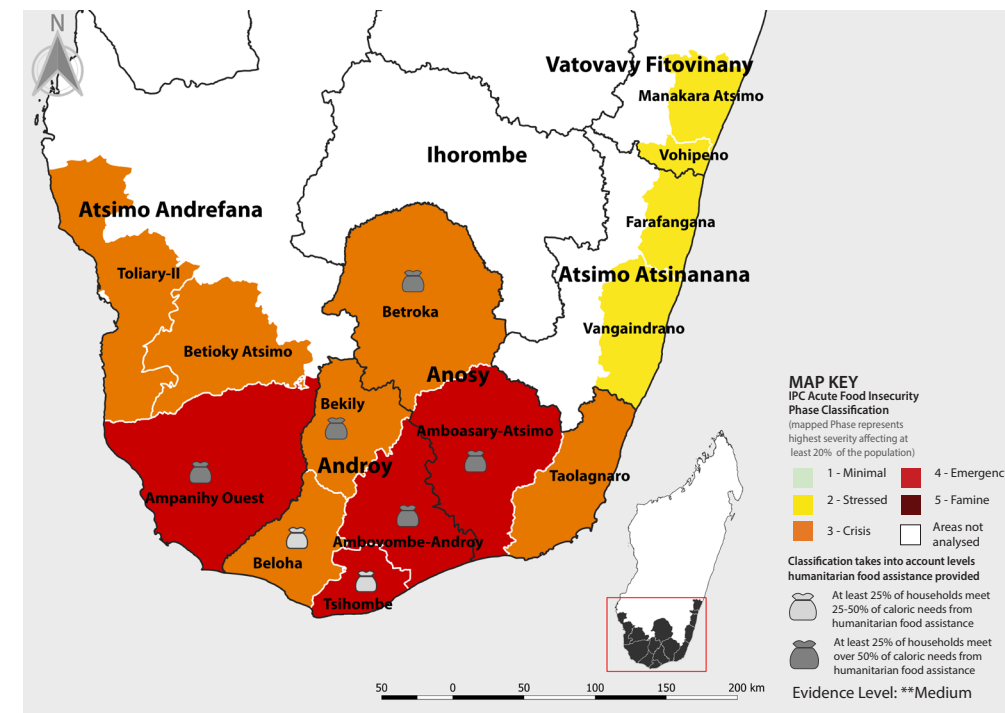
During the lean season (January to April 2022), due to the expected increase in rations provided by humanitarian food assistance, especially in the Grand South, a slight decrease in the number of people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) is expected, while that in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) will likely remain similar. Thus, around 334,000 people (8% of the population analysed) are estimated to remain in IPC Phase 4 and around 1.3 million people (30% of the population analysed) in IPC Phase 3, adding up to around 1.64 million people in IPC Phases 3 or 4. However, the districts of Amboasary Atsimo, Ambovombe Androy and Ampanihy West will likely remain classified in IPC Phase 4.

A significant improvement in food security is expected during the second projection period (May to August 2022), the harvest period, with meteorological forecasts predicting normal or above-average rainfall that is favourable for crop production. The districts of Betioky, Betroka, Tulear II and Taolagnaro will likely shift to IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). In this period, for which levels of assistance have yet to be determined, approximately 1.1 million people will be in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or 4), corresponding to 25% of the population analysed. Around 182,000 people (4% of the population analysed) are estimated to remain in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and around 912,000 (21% of the population analysed) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

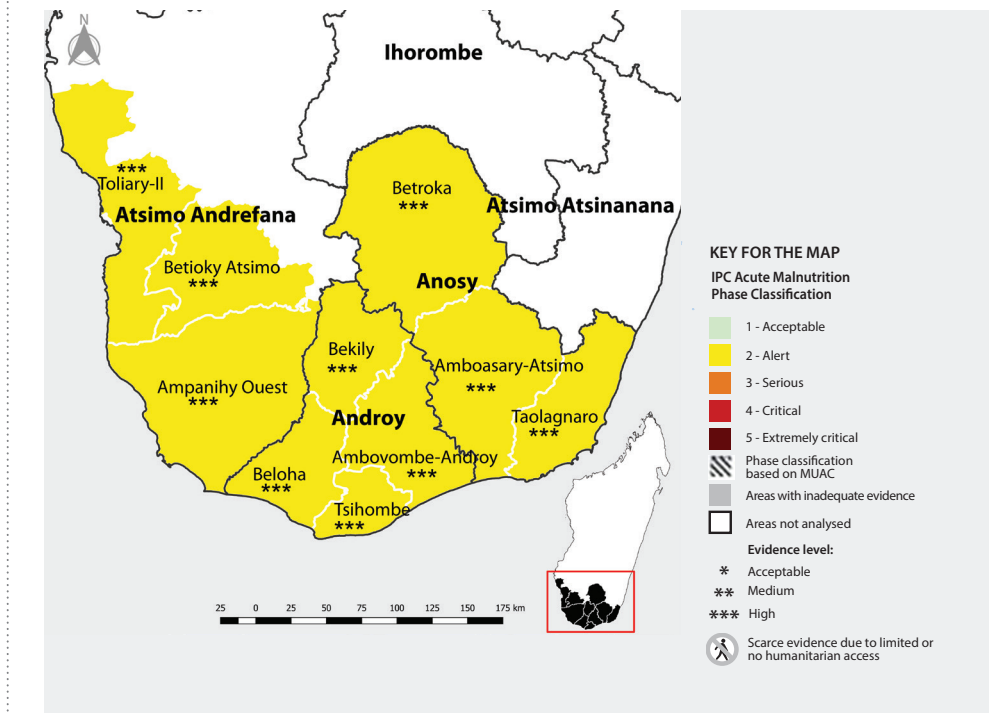
Overview of Acute Malnutrition

The latest Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analysis shows that around 309,000 children in Madagascar's Grand South are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition through August 2022. This includes nearly 60,000 expected cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Although still critical, compared to the previous analysis (June 2021), there is a significant improvement in the nutritional situation, with several districts moving from IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) or 3 (Serious) to IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert) between November and December 2021. This is mainly related to prevention actions, particularly the effects of humanitarian food assistance, which has prioritised communes with Serious and Critical levels of acute malnutrition, as well as all those at risk of malnutrition, such as households with malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. The nutritional situation could however worsen during the first projection period, which is the lean season (January to April 2022), with seven districts likely in IPC AMN Phase 3. A seasonal improvement is then expected during the second projection period (May to August 2022), except for in Amboasary Atsimo, which will likely remain in IPC AMN Phase 3.

Current Acute Food Insecurity [Grand South & Grand-South East] November - December 2021



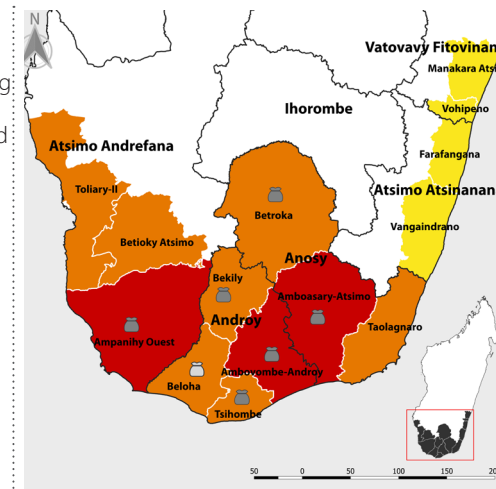
Current Acute Malnutrition [Grand South] November - December 2021



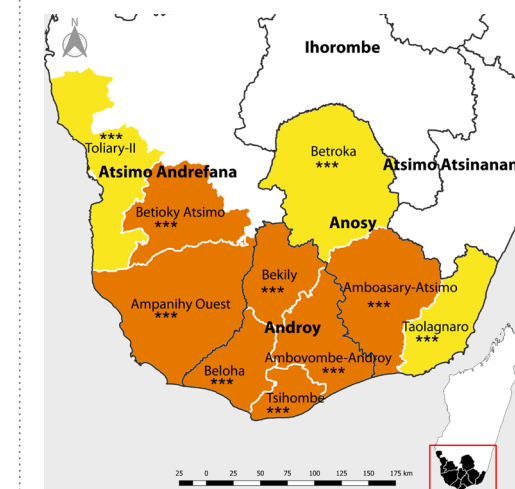
Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity

- Prolonged Drought**
Devastating drought, characterised by below-average rainfall in areas including: Amboasary, Ambovombe, Beloha and Tsihombe, has curtailed production and disrupted livelihoods.
- Poor Production**
Almost all households reported that production for the 2020-2021 crop year was lower than in 2019-20 for most staple crops due to poor rainfall.
- COVID-19**
Restrictions related to the control of the COVID-19 pandemic drove up prices for food and agricultural inputs, depriving many households of adequate access to food.

Projected Acute Food Insecurity January - April 2022



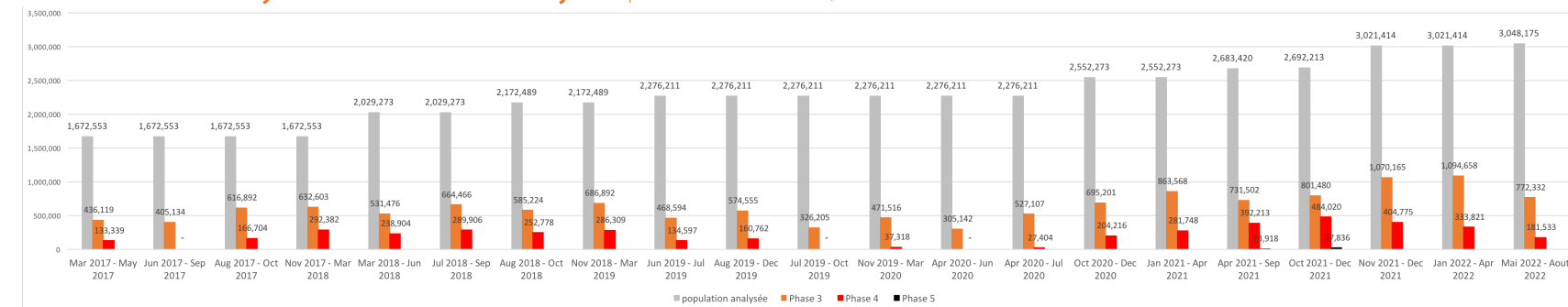
Projected Acute Malnutrition [Grand South] January - April 2022



Acute Malnutrition Contributing Factors

- Poor Dietary Diversity**
Inadequate food consumption is manifested in low Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) and Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) for children, and is a significant source of acute malnutrition among under-fives in this region.
- Poor Access to Health Services**
Limited and reduced access and utilization of health and nutrition services as a result of COVID-19. Poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are a major concern in all zones in Madagascar's Grand South region.
- Diseases**
The high prevalence of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and malaria among children is a significant public health concern, requiring urgent attention in all districts.

Acute Food Insecurity Grand South Trend Analysis Populations in IPC Phase 3, 4 or 5 since 2017



When comparing the current period (Nov to Dec 2021) to the projection for the same period analyzed in April 2021, there was a 21% decrease in populations in IPC Phases 4 and 5. When comparing the 2021 harvest period against the projected harvest period (Apr-Sept 2021 vs. Apr-Aug 2022), the population in IPC Phase 3 or above is projected to decrease significantly, from 43% of the analyzed population to 31%. This is mainly due to the expected positive effects of above-average rainfall as well as high levels of agricultural input support, thanks to the efforts of partners.