



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



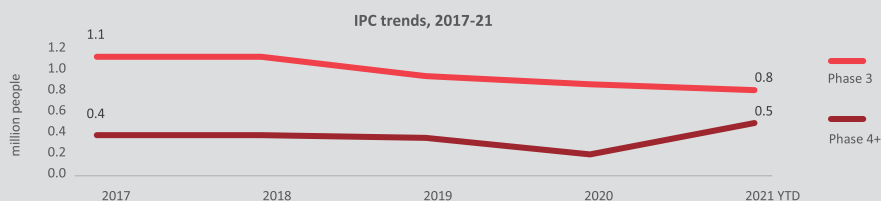
# MADAGASCAR

PLAN TO REACH **500,000 PEOPLE** AT RISK OF FAMINE

In the Grand Sud of Madagascar, 500,000 people are facing emergency or worse levels of food insecurity, 28,000 of which are already in famine-like conditions; an additional 800,000 people are in crisis levels. Madagascar is experiencing the worst drought in 40 years; households are also affected by high prices of staple-foods, and outbreaks of crop and livestock diseases.

WFP aims to reach one million vulnerable people in the Grand Sud region with emergency food assistance, combined with supplementary food to prevent malnutrition and malnutrition treatment for children under five.

For 2021, WFP requires US\$ 99.3 million to implement its current operations. In 2022, WFP will require US\$ 113.3 million to continue saving lives of the most vulnerable communities, continue with nutrition support and school meals, scale up its resilience programmes and provide common services to the entire humanitarian community.



Based on Integrated Phase Classification data (<http://www.ipcinfo.org/>)

**12-month requirements for IPC4+ only**  
(as of 10 Nov 2021)

**US\$ 83M**

## PROPOSED PLAN TO ASSIST BENEFICIARIES AT RISK OF FAMINE (for 12 months)

 In-Kind Food <b>US\$ 62M</b> (74,004 mt)	 Cash-based transfers <b>US\$ 21M</b>	 Total <b>US\$ 83M</b>
<b>0.4M Beneficiaries</b>	<b>0.1M Beneficiaries</b>	<b>0.5M Beneficiaries</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>IPC classifies food insecurity into five phases depending on the severity: (1) minimal/none; (2) stressed; (3) crisis; (4) emergency; (5) catastrophe/famine. Comparability over time is limited, due to the significant increase of the population analyzed.



## RATIONS OVERVIEW

FOOD				CASH BASED ASSISTANCE		
COMMODITY	GRAMS/ PERSON/DAY	MT	US\$ MILLION	ITEM	US\$/ PERSON/DAY	US\$ MILLION
Maize	400	59,802	24	Cash & Voucher	0.4	15
Split Peas	60	8,970	3			
Vegetable Oil	35	5,232	6			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>74,004</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Delivery</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>Transfer &amp; Delivery</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>74,004</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>

## BREAKDOWN BY COST CATEGORY

COST CATEGORY	US\$ MILLION	%
<b>FOOD (INCLUDING DELIVERY)</b>	53	65%
<b>CASH-BASED TRANSFERS</b>	18	21%
<b>IN-COUNTRY OPERATING COSTS</b>	7	8%
<b>OVERHEAD COSTS</b>	5	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100%</b>

In-country operating costs refer to country-specific costs to design, scale-up, and manage efficient and effective programs. These costs are adapted to the in-country conditions and operational risks and include office and satellite-office facilities and their security, and are used to effectively monitor distributions and results ensuring the assistance reaches the most vulnerable.

In addition to the main office in Antananarivo, WFP Madagascar has six offices and two logistics bases to facilitate operations across the country.

## WFP MAIN FINANCIAL INJECTIONS INTO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

ITEM	UNIT OF MEASURE	2020	2021 TO DATE
In-country procurement of food and goods & services	US\$ million	7.0	19.4
Cash distribution	US\$ million	9.9	11.6
Salaries	US\$ million	1.8	1.7

## SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES AND TRANSFER MODALITIES

Beneficiaries are selected using a combination of economic vulnerability criteria and food insecurity/nutrition indicators and also includes community based targeting. Other tailored programmes (e.g. training, resilience, nutrition and health) use specific indicators relevant for the programme activities.

WFP provides people with food assistance as either in-kind rations or cash based transfers to purchase the same quantity of food.



Where market conditions allow, WFP is gradually shifting from in-kind food to cash-based transfers for general humanitarian assistance as well as specialized programmes such as school feeding and nutrition. To support this expansion, WFP is registering beneficiaries into WFP's propriety database, and the cash is distributed via a local telephone company on a monthly basis.

### LOGISTICS CONSIDERATIONS

There are long lead-times to deliver food to the people WFP serves in Madagascar due to lack of infrastructure (paved roads, warehouse facilities), which is further exacerbated by the impacts of the rainy season, as well as other slow (drought) and sudden (cyclone) onset natural hazards.

The majority of WFP beneficiaries are located in remote and hard-to-reach areas; lack of funding is another issue that prevents implementation of activities at scale.

WFP contracts 45 trucks from commercial transport companies to deliver assistance to people in need.

In response to the humanitarian emergency, WFP and other organizations are strengthening their interventions, but personnel access into affected areas has been hampered by poor infrastructure and weak road networks.

In August 2021, upon request from the international community, WFP activated its air operation known as the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which provides common air services for the humanitarian community to ensure safe, reliable and sustainable air access mainly in the most affected southern regions. In addition, UNHAS provides medical and emergency evacuation and benefits all humanitarian actors such as United Nations agencies, NGOs and international organizations, as well as diplomatic missions operating in Madagascar.

Twice per week, UNHAS operates one fixed wing aircraft that carries out flights between the capital of Antananarivo to locations in the south of Madagascar: Ambovombe, Ampanihy, Bekily, Betroka, Fort Dauphin and Tulear. Two days per week are reserved for ad hoc flights as needed by the humanitarian community.

#### TOTAL TONNAGE OF FOOD MOVED FOR WFP OPERATIONS (MT)

	2020	2021
In-country	600	25,300
Ocean transport	22,900	38,300





# COUNTRY MAPS



## Projected Acute Food Insecurity | October - December 2021

