In Numbers

- **6,183 mt** of food assistance distributed
- **US$ 1,254,347** cash-based transfers under the drought response
- **US $73.2 million** net funding requirements for the next lean season (November 2022 to April 2023)
- **453,058 people assisted** in September 2022

Operational Updates

Emergency Overview and Response

A deterioration in the food security situation in southern Madagascar is expected from November 2022 (corresponding to the beginning of the lean season), according to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis, due to a combination of factors such as inflation, dwindling stocks and purchasing power of households, thus generating the use of alternative coping strategies to feed themselves. 2.13 million people are expected to be food insecure and almost all southern districts will be in crisis (IPC3) except Taolagnaro and Ifanadiana, which will be under stress.

In September, WFP implemented life-saving food assistance for about 364,416 food insecure people in the most drought-affected districts. Food assistance is combined with nutritional assistance through the provision of preventive supplementary feeding to 18,773 pregnant and lactating women as well as 41,786 children aged 6 to 59 months.

31,083 children were assisted through malnutrition treatment during the September distribution cycle.

Cyclone Season Overview and Response

From August 2022, thanks to a BHA contribution, WFP is implementing unconditional food distribution for 145,944 vulnerable people in 27 most-affected communes according to the April 2022 IPC results. Cash distributions are also taking place in areas hard to reach by regular transport and where informal markets are available. Preparations are underway for the next cyclone season with local authorities.

Based on lessons learned during the first response phase, February to June 2022, WFP will strengthen its internal preparedness activities and will also support institutional and community preparedness to cyclones and floods.

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

UNHAS transported 232 passengers from 26 registered user organizations. In addition, UNHAS operated one medical evacuation and two special flights.

To improve the safety of its flights, UNHAS conducted weeding work, rehabilitation of the terminal and windsock installation at Ambovombe airfield.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>379.2 million</td>
<td>291.1 million</td>
<td>92.9 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food**

**Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises.**

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- General food distribution and early recovery
- Prevention of acute malnutrition
- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
- Nutritional support to tuberculosis patients

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food**

**Strategic Outcome 2: Primary schoolchildren in targeted areas have access to adequate, healthy and nutritious food as part of a government-led social protection strategy.**

Focus area: Resilience

Activities:

- School canteens
- Home grown school feeding

**Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in areas with consistently high rates of undernutrition have improved nutritional status.**

Focus area: Resilience

Activities:

- Chronic malnutrition prevention
- Food fortification
- Social Behavior Change Communication

**Strategic Result 3: Sustainable food systems**

**Strategic Outcome 4: Women and men smallholder producers in targeted communities facing climate shocks increase their access to profitable markets and establish more inclusive, efficient and resilient food systems all year round.**

Focus area: Resilience

Activities:

- Local purchase to smallholder farmers organizations
- Food assistance for assets creation
- Disasters and crisis prevention and management

**Strategic Result 4: Enhance global partnerships**

**Strategic Outcome 5: Government and humanitarian partners in Madagascar are supported by effective emergency preparedness and response arrangements before, during and after crises.**

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Support for assessment, analysis and emergency preparedness and response
- Shared logistics services and platforms
- Shared emergency telecommunications services and platforms

**School Feeding**

The 2022-2023 school year started in September.

For improved efficiency of the programme, a workshop was held with Ministry of Education representatives and other partners before class resumed. The workshop resulted in an updated school feeding management manual, a draft of the action plan for the next school year and a monitoring plan for the school year.

**Nutrition – Development**

The Nutrition, Cash-Based Transfers and Supply Chain teams continued working to prepare a cash-based transfers pilot in one commune where the Miaro approach is implemented. A ration has been identified, based on locally available foods in Agravona, Ampanihy, and covering a minimum percentage of beneficiaries’ nutrient requirements. The capacity of local markets to respond to this increased demand for the commodities included in the food basket has been confirmed and contracting of retailers is underway.

**Resilience**

WFP is implementing drought anticipation actions in the Districts of Betioky and Ambosary, which are triggered by weather forecasts that indicate a decrease in the quantity of rainfall during the period of October, November and December.

Some 26,000 people will benefit from this programme through the dissemination of early warning information to raise awareness of the risk of drought, training and distribution of drought-resistant seeds and the installation of a rainwater collection and storage system. The programme is implemented before and during the upcoming cropping season. The aim is to enable households to build community resilience to climate shocks.

**Capacity Strengthening Support to the Government**

WFP facilitated a south-south visit between Malawi and Madagascar for an exchange on best practices related to the reduction and management of risks and disasters.

WFP supported the capacity building of partners in the use of drones in emergencies (survey, search and rescue), provided by a WFP expert from the Regional Bureau of Johannesburg. National and international partners included the National Office of Risk Management and Disaster, UNICEF, UNFPA, Malagasy Red Cross (CRM), Care, and Civil Aviation of Madagascar (ACM).

**Funding Challenges** (other than the emergency response)

WFP operations face critical funding shortfalls.

WFP has signed two grants with government to support home-grown school feeding for a total of USD 5 million (World Bank funds). However, the school meals programme faces a funding shortfall of USD 6.3 million for the next school year (September 2022 – June 2023). For nutritional interventions, funding shortfalls stand at USD 3.4 million until April 2023.

For the implementation of resilience activities, WFP faces a funding shortfall of USD 9.5 million.

Finally, WFP urgently requires USD 0.2 million for its emergency preparedness activities to cover the needs of the lean season.

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**Donors (2021 and 2022)**

Afghan Development Bank, European Union, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea (KOICA), Lichtenstein, Mauritius, Monaco, Norway, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), United Kingdom (FCDO), USAID (Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance) and Switzerland.