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Child friendly spaces/Pirozzi/UNICEF/2009 - Nutrition and post cyclone schools/UNICEF/2009

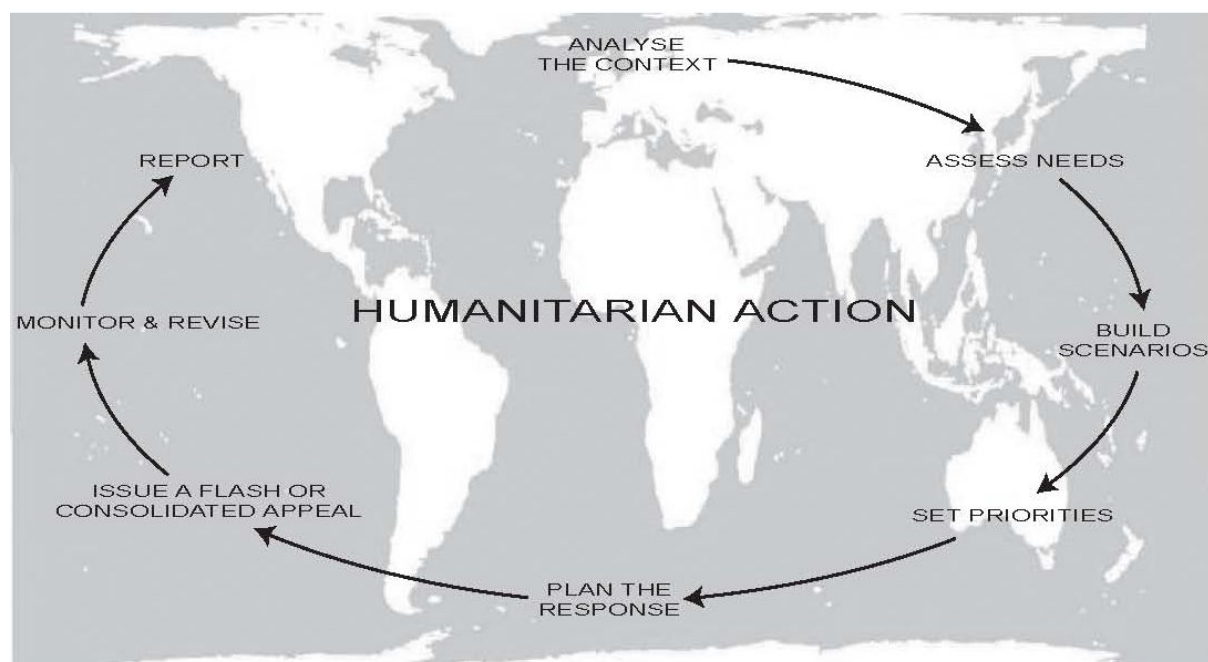
2009

REVISION

FLASH APPEAL



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	COSV	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	CWS	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarités	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts.



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Madagascar Flash Appeal was launched on 7 April 2009 in response to three concurrent crises affecting the country. The first concerned a period of political instability and violence since the beginning of the year, leading to the ousting of President Ravalomanana on 17 March 2009 and the subsequent installation of a Transitional Authority. The second concerned the drought leading to generalized food insecurity and severe child malnutrition in three regions in the south of the country. The third crisis involved the effects of cyclones and flooding along the eastern and south-western coasts, affecting over 114,000 people.

At the time of the drafting of the Appeal, one of the major humanitarian concerns was the potential effect of the political crisis on the already precarious situation of large segments of the Malagasy population, through disruptions in basic social services, delays or cessation of development projects, and job losses. Although to date the impact has not been as devastating as feared, the situation in Madagascar remains unstable and far from resolved. The ongoing uncertainty is clearly exacerbating an already fragile economy weakened by the global economic recession.

The second major concern was the potential compounding effect of the political crisis in exacerbating the impact of natural disasters by diverting attention and delaying assessments and response. Although this also has not occurred to the extent feared, UN-led assessments¹ carried out shortly after the Appeal was launched showed that the most urgent humanitarian needs were – and continue to be – in the drought-affected south. The availability of basic services has become unpredictable, and there is a general mood of disaffection within the civil service. New appointments are occurring at all levels and experienced, trained technical staff is being replaced. As a result, assessment, coordination and delivery capacity of traditional governmental partners has been hampered.

With regard to cyclones and flooding, the humanitarian response was largely covered through pre-positioned stocks and re-allocation of funding from other programmes to meet the most urgent needs in the areas of water, sanitation and education. The exception was the rehabilitation of schools. Preparedness levels for the next cyclone season are inadequate, both in terms of stocks and of the efficiency of coordination mechanisms in the present socio-political context.

At present, some humanitarian breathing space has been accorded to Madagascar, in terms of all three crises. In the south, the counter-season harvest of June 2009 has stabilized prices in local markets and is enabling previously food-insecure areas to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in the short-term. However, the respite is expected to be brief and insufficient to enable families to meet basic needs during the traditional lean season, which runs from September through December. Furthermore, the number of severely malnourished children being detected is already higher than originally targeted in the Appeal. It is now estimated that up to 7,000 children require nutritional support, as compared to the previously estimated 4,000, along with family protection rations, and related health, water and sanitation activities.

Traditionally food-insecure communities in urban areas, half of which depend on agriculture, are currently able to meet short-term nutritional needs through the seasonal harvest. Furthermore, the country as a whole is benefiting from this year's good rice harvest, with Madagascar close to achieving self-sufficiency in rice for 2009², following on investments made in 2008. Although falling domestic prices of rice³ are helping to mitigate the immediate impacts of the socio-political crisis in cities, there are signs that coping strategies will quickly wear thin. In view of the ongoing manipulation of media and youth, the eroding economy and increasingly precarious livelihoods of urban households, concerns are raised over the potential humanitarian consequences if the situation is not resolved peacefully.

In light of the above, the Flash Appeal is being **revised downwards by 37%**, from its original amount of US\$ 35,732,550 to **\$22,347,698**.⁴ The Madagascar Humanitarian Country Team is therefore

¹ Two SMART anthropometric surveys were carried out in the regions of Androy (three districts) and Anosy (two districts) by UNICEF, along with *Ministère de la santé et du planning familial* [MINSANPF] and ONN (Office National de Nutrition) in early April 2009.

² World Bank Economic Update of 19 June 2009.

³ Rice accounts for as much as one third of the consumption basket in poor households (Source: World Bank Economic Update, June 2009).

⁴ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

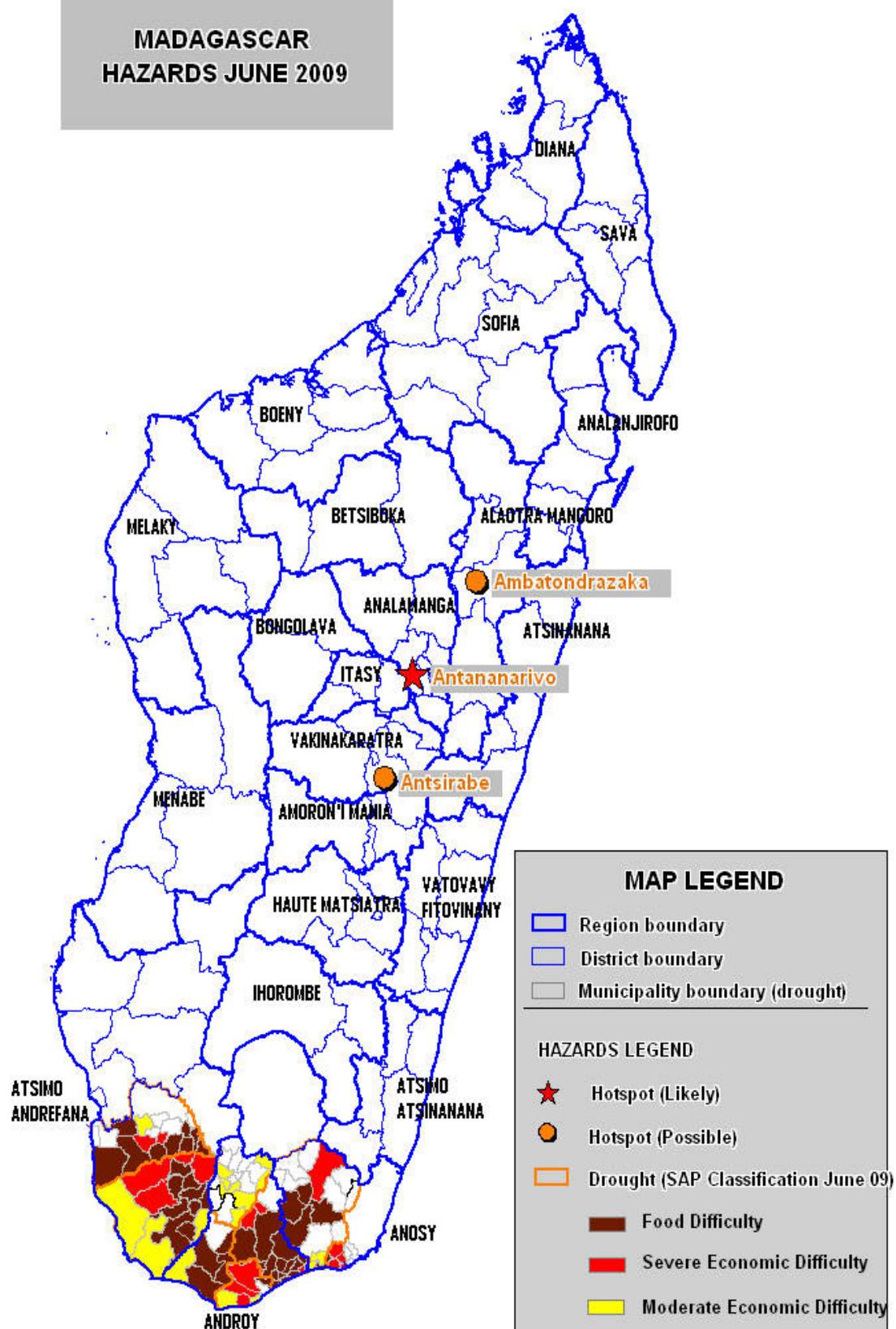
seeking revised requirements of **\$22,347,698**. Of this, **\$11,681,860 has been funded**, leaving unmet requirements of **\$10,665,838**. Of this, 73% is for drought-related activities, 12% in response to the socio-political crisis and 15% for cyclone response. Overall, activities under the revised Flash Appeal aim to assist some 516,000 people, of which 276,000 have been affected by the drought, 140,000 beneficiaries in urban areas are affected by the socio-political crisis, and 100,000 people in response to cyclone-related activities.

The appeal period is being extended from three to six months, to the beginning of October 2009, to focus on life-saving and/or clearly defined safety net activities for pockets of acute vulnerability that cannot sustain additional shocks, as well as on specific activities to reduce tensions and advance human rights. While the Appeal has primarily focused on the delivery of life-saving emergency assistance in the south, there is also a need for time-critical early recovery elements to support livelihoods. A steep decline in the economic situation and a further weakening of the rule of law could contribute to Madagascar sliding into greater unrest or even armed conflict. In this context, human rights monitoring and promoting social cohesion take on added significance.

Basic humanitarian and development indicators for Madagascar		
➤	Population	19.6 million (INSTAT Madagascar, proj. 09)
➤	Urban population proportion	22% (INSTAT EPM ⁵ 2006)
➤	Population growth rate	2.8% (INSTAT EPM)
➤	Life expectancy at birth	58.4 years (HDR, 2007/2008)
➤	Under-five mortality	94 p/1,000 (For year 2004, National Report/MDG 2004)
➤	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	58 (DHS III, 2003-2004)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	65% (MSPF/INSPC/UNICEF, 2007)
➤	Maternal mortality / 100,000 LB	469 (DHS III, 2003-2004)
➤	Low birth weight incidence	17.3% (DHS III, 2003-2004)
➤	Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources	47% (UNICEF/WHO JMP Progress Report on Drinking Water and Sanitation, July 2008)
➤	Proportion of population using sanitation facilities	12% (UNICEF/WHO JMP Progress Report on Drinking Water and Sanitation, July 2008)
➤	Percentage of population living over 5km from a basic health centre	53% (Madagascar National Immunization Coverage Survey, March 2008)
➤	Percentage of children under one immunized against measles	83% (for 2004, MINSANPF)
➤	HIV prevalence among 15-to-49-year-olds	0.1% (UNAIDS, 2008)
➤	Primary school enrolment rate	96.2% (For year 2006, National Report / MDG 2004)
➤	Percentage of illiteracy among over-15-year-olds	29.3% (National Report / MDG 2004)
➤	Percentage of central government spending on education	13% (1995-2005) State of the World's Children, 2008
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	67.5% 2006 (National Report / MDG 2004)
➤	Gross national income per capita (purchasing power parity)	920 (international dollars - World development Indicators Database, World Bank, Oct. 2008)
➤	Official development assistance inflows to Madagascar in 2006	\$633.5 million (2007 survey OECD)
➤	Annual net remittances, 2006	\$11 million (WB)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/3 Severe
➤	2007 UNDP Human Development Index score	143/177 (Medium Human Development)
Alert Level: ORANGE; increased levels of preparedness/response likely to be required		
IASC Early Warning – Early Action Report (July - October 2009)	➤	Sustained humanitarian assistance will be required for malnutrition and food insecurity in the south, particularly with the advent of the lean season from September through December.
	➤	Close monitoring, preparedness, and prevention measures in light of the unresolved political situation and deteriorating economic situation. Urban areas are likely to remain volatile, and there is a high risk of further civil unrest, violence, and human rights abuses.
	➤	Reinforcement of preparedness measures and coordination mechanisms for the upcoming cyclone season, in light of depletion of stocks and the impact of political crisis on government services.

⁵ National report on MDGs follow-up.

**MADAGASCAR
HAZARDS JUNE 2009**



MADAGASCAR REVISED FLASH APPEAL 2009

Table I: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by Cluster)

Madagascar Flash Appeal (Revised) 2009

as of 23 July 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Cluster	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Coordination and Common Services	350,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
Education	852,550	727,022	-	0%	727,022	-
Food Security and Livelihoods	16,630,000	8,350,000	6,132,722	73%	2,217,278	-
Health	3,680,000	2,055,000	849,217	41%	1,205,783	-
Nutrition	4,050,000	4,152,176	2,495,581	60%	1,656,595	-
Protection	870,000	783,500	643,500	82%	140,000	-
Water and Sanitation	9,300,000	6,100,000	1,560,840	26%	4,539,160	-
Grand Total	35,732,550	22,347,698	11,681,860	52%	10,665,838	-

Table II: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by priority)

Madagascar Flash Appeal (Revised) 2009

as of 23 July 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Category A	18,750,000	12,650,000	7,706,847	61%	4,943,153	-
Category B	4,039,900	6,505,245	1,754,337	27%	4,750,908	-
Category C	1,772,650	971,777	-	0%	971,777	-
Other (Fully funded)	4,570,000	2,220,676	2,220,676	100%	-	-
Withdrawn	6,600,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	35,732,550	22,347,698	11,681,860	52%	10,665,838	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organisation)

Madagascar Flash Appeal (Revised) 2009

as of 23 July 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
CARE International	450,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
FAO	1,300,000	1,250,000	722,498	58%	527,502	-
Malagasy Red Cross	1,900,000	350,000	350,000	100%	-	-
MDM	130,000	130,000	39,370	30%	90,630	-
OHCHR	-	90,000	-	0%	90,000	-
UNDP	620,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
UNFPA	350,000	125,000	125,000	100%	-	-
UNICEF	16,932,550	12,500,522	4,528,465	36%	7,972,057	-
WFP	13,300,000	7,202,176	5,762,400	80%	1,439,776	-
WHO	750,000	300,000	154,127	51%	145,873	-
GRAND TOTAL	35,732,550	22,347,698	11,681,860	52%	10,665,838	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

When the Madagascar Flash Appeal was launched on 7 April 2009, the country was in the midst of three concurrent crises, the ongoing impacts and potential compounded nature of which were still unclear. Assessments and field monitoring have since shown that the most urgent humanitarian needs are in the drought-affected south. Funding and response activities have reflected this.

The response to the Appeal was relatively slow and initially limited. Response activities have been focused on areas of most urgent need, in particular the rapidly deteriorating nutrition and food security situation in the south. While a period of relative (if tenuous) calm in urban areas has characterized the socio-political context as mediation efforts got underway, the relatively mild cyclone season has ended.

The Flash Appeal has been revised downwards and is now close to 50% funded in terms of its revised requirements. The majority of these funds have been or are currently being used to meet emergency nutritional and food security needs in the south, supported by coordinated water and health interventions. As a matter of priority, funding is being sought to extend these activities to all seven districts⁶ in the south deemed to be food-insecure, and to support monitoring of vulnerability in urban areas and to undertake essential human rights monitoring and social cohesion activities.

Drought in the south of the country

The rural southern region faced a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in April 2009, following the loss of the harvest in December. The main harvest of March/April was also lost, due to the limited and erratic rainfall from November through February.⁷ The affected population was already weakened following the third failed harvest in a period of five years. The population has had little time to recover from the losses of previous seasons and has exhausted traditional coping strategies to counteract food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the national early warning system (*Système d'Alerte Précoce* [SAP]), 31 communes were in a confirmed state of food insecurity already in December 2008 (compared to 11 communes in April 2008), and an additional 23 communes were in a 'severe economic situation', in seven districts in the regions of Anosy, Androy, and Atsimo Andrefana.

Intermittent rain during the months of April and May has enabled planting of counter-season crops in certain areas. However, due to the patchwork of micro-climates which characterizes this region, the quality of the harvest varies from one municipality to the next. According to the predictions from the SAP, an estimated 44 communes are likely to be classified as 'food-insecure' as of September 2009, compared to the 31 currently in this category. This makes accurate crop assessments all the more important, in particular with the upcoming lean season, which begins in September and lasts through December/January. Since disruptions in government services as a result of the political situation have impeded regular and reliable data collection, World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are carrying out a joint crop and food security assessment in order to ascertain production levels, and respond to food security needs.

A coherent and coordinated multi-sectoral emergency approach has been undertaken to provide nutritional and food assistance to 116,000 people as a life-saving measure, thanks to direct donor contributions and a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation of \$6.45 million. The aim to date has been to provide nutritional rehabilitation to approximately 4,000 severely malnourished children and 22,000 children under five at risk of falling into severe malnutrition. This includes family protection rations to 4,000 families with a child suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 10,000 of the families with a child under-five at risk and living in critical areas, in order to "protect" their therapeutic ration from selling and dilution; a supplementation ration for the 22,000 children at risk of severe malnutrition; and blanket supplementary feeding to 24,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). These interventions are being reinforced with essential water, sanitation, and health activities, as well as critical agricultural support to maintain production capacity during the counter-season harvesting period of June/July, and avoid long-term degradation of self-sufficiency.

⁶ The seven most affected districts are: Beloha, Tsihombe, Ambovombe, Amboasary, Fort Dauphin, Ampnily and Betioky.

⁷ Reports showed a decrease in rainfall from a monthly average of 111 mm (over the last 20 years) to 27.5mm in 2008-2009: SAP, WFP. Bulletin – end of February 2009.

Socio-political crisis

Since January 2009, Madagascar has been in the grip of a political crisis, culminating in the ousting of President Ravalomanana on 17 March. It was feared that the resultant loss of jobs and general insecurity would seriously exacerbate the vulnerability of the 71% of the Malagasy population living on less than two dollars per day and already suffering from the global economic recession - in particular those hardest hit, living in urban areas. Given the fluidity of the situation, the full humanitarian impact of the socio-political crisis was unclear at the time the Appeal was launched. There were serious concerns regarding the potential for increased urban food insecurity due to job losses,⁸ restricted access to health care, disruption of other basic social services, and the deteriorating human rights situation.

The combined impact of job losses, curtailment of development aid and reduction in basic social services is steadily eroding people's ability to cope, most particularly amongst the urban poor. According to the latest World Bank updates,⁹ the Malagasy economy is headed towards a severe recession. Already at the end of April 2009, government spending was about 1/3 lower than a year ago, and fiscal adjustments have been described as 'brutal': salaries and debt services continue to be paid for the time being, but most other expenses have been stopped. The trade-off of this stringent fiscal policy is that the stimulus on the economy is rather limited, thereby feeding the recession and the potential negative impact of the crisis on the private sector and households.¹⁰ Both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank predict that the full negative impact of the crisis will be felt in the second semester of 2009, with a further serious crunch in early 2010, when the steady erosion in tax revenues will kick in.

On the human rights front, there has been no resumption of overt political violence since the first quarter of 2009, resulting in a semi-normal, if tenuous, situation in urban areas – particularly in the capital Antananarivo. However, the political crisis has given rise to a range of alleged human rights abuses, including the use of excessive force by the armed forces and law enforcement officers resulting in the death and injury of civilians: illegal house searches; arbitrary arrests; and, detentions. The right to freedom of expression has been curtailed, and both media and youth are being manipulated by the various political parties. As with previous political crises, no independent investigations have been conducted into the alleged abuses.

Although there is no humanitarian crisis as such, there are serious concerns over a steady deterioration in the Malagasy population's capacity to cope, particularly in the capital. Overall, the situation in urban areas remains hard to pin down in terms of increased vulnerability directly linked to the socio-political crisis. UN agencies and partners have therefore been concentrating on assessing and closely monitoring the impact of the crisis on households, as well as on the ongoing provision and availability of basic governmental services. It is nevertheless important to recognize that the Malagasy culture relies on extended family support and 'making do' in hard times. The true picture of increasing vulnerability may therefore be hidden from view. This underlines the need for systematic tracking and monitoring of the situation, if a potential humanitarian crisis and further deterioration of the human rights situation are to be averted.

Cyclones

The cyclone season had not yet ended when the Appeal was launched. Tropical Storm Jade hit the south-western coast of Madagascar on 6 April, following cyclones Eric and Fanele earlier in the year. Immediate needs have largely been met using pre-positioned commodities. However, funding for reconstruction of schools over the past few years has been minimal compared to the extent of the damages. It is difficult to see a short-term solution to this problem. Furthermore, assessments and coordination were hampered to a certain extent by the political crisis, which affected the functioning of the National Office for Disaster Management and Preparedness (*Bureau National pour la Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes [BNGRC]*), leading to concerns over preparedness-levels for the upcoming cyclone season of 2009/2010.

⁸ The industry syndicate (SIM) indicated that, as a direct consequence of the crisis, destruction of commercial outlets following the initial unrests at the end of January resulted in some 10,000 people losing their jobs. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank (WB) Early Recovery team advised that instability could further affect confidence of international investors, affecting production, especially in the textile sector. Fears exist that, should the crisis continue, the impact on the Malagasy economy will be even more serious and would result in an increase of informal sector activity, and further loss of employment with obvious repercussions on the daily life of large strata of the population.

⁹ World Bank Economic Updates of 19 May and 19 June 2009.

¹⁰ Idem.

2.2 RESPONSE TO DATE

Key facts and figures of response to date, by crisis

Drought

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
Food Security and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP surveillance ongoing in drought-affected areas. FFW projects scaled-up with available resources by WFP, CARE and Adventist Development and Relief Association (ADRA). Since February, activities have covered 100,000 persons (3,000 metric tons [MTs]). Funds are insufficient to cater to all affected. Following Standard Based Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) results, WFP prioritized direct relief via general food distribution to prevent dilution of nutritional rehabilitation ration over FFW recovery activities as proposed initially. Three-month intervention targeting all households with a severely malnourished child in seven districts (at least 20,000 beneficiaries), and households with a moderate malnourished child in 31 communes currently classified as "food-insecure" (at least 50,000 beneficiaries). At the beginning of the main agricultural season 2008/09, FAO distributed 200 MTs of seeds (cereals and pulses) to 20,000 vulnerable households. The Government, through the BNGRC, has dispatched 550 MTs of food, donated by Morocco, to the drought-affected districts of the South. Details of distribution are unclear.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some 125 health staff trained in the management of severe malnutrition, expanding availability of services to 1,611 villages in Anosy and Androy. More than 1,000 community agents trained in malnutrition screening at village-level for early detection and reference to nutrition centres. More of these activities are planned to reach all 3,000 agents. Two SMART surveys carried out in two regions of Anosy and Androy. Training of ten trainers and 25 health workers in severe acute malnutrition management at hospital level. Services to screen and treat acute malnutrition implemented and operational in all 115 basic health centres and five referral hospitals of the seven districts in the three regions affected by drought, and in all 25 basic health centres and two referral hospitals of two main towns of Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa. Active screening of acute malnutrition conducted in all 2,353 <i>fokontany</i> (communities) by 7,059 community agents trained on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement in the areas affected by drought in three regions. Active screening is ongoing in Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa by 484 trained community workers. Distribution of family ration for households with at least one child diagnosed as suffering from SAM (as protection of therapeutic food) organized and ongoing for 5,000 families, with food supplementation for 22,000 children at risk of falling into severe malnutrition. To date, 15,000 out of 24,000 PLW have received the blanket feeding ration for two months. Total caseload will be completed by WFP partners by mid July.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened field monitoring activities in Androy and Anosy, and extended to cover Atsimo Andrefana. UN staff deployed to coordinate health response in the southern regions and to ensure complementarity with the ongoing Nutrition and WASH responses. CERF funding has enabled United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to undertake activities targeting 27,003 women of reproductive age, 5,283 pregnancies and 4,697 expected deliveries, through the purchase and distribution of emergency reproductive health kits, as well as other essential medical supplies for a basic minimum and adequate service delivery.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of water supply and sanitation requirements in all primary health care centres and five hospitals enlisted in the nutrition programme, as well as existing water supply facilities in the two regions and ongoing African Development Bank and Japanese programmes in the south. Interventions targeting 91 community health centres (CSBs) began in April. Four water tanks of 5,000 litres, equipped with eight taps each have been installed in four health centres for 1,200 patients. 85 health centres have started using ceramic water filters for water purification. Hand washing facilities have been installed in 20 health centres and latrines in one health centre to respond to urgent needs. Ongoing quality control of water delivered to health centres. Agreements have been drawn up with NGOs (Catholic Relief Services [CRS],

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
	<p>Socio-sanitary Action Aid Organization ([ASOS], SOARAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements have been drawn up with NGOs (CRS, ASOS, SOARANO, SAHI) for the construction and rehabilitation of water tanks, wells, boreholes and toilets to benefit 160,000 people. • As of end of June, 91 CSBs have been reached with WASH kits, and 4,950 families received household kits for treatment.

Socio-political Crisis

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
Food Security and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given high rates of food insecurity observed in major towns of the country at the end of 2008², and in order to prevent further degradation, food assistance provided with in-country available resources (1,200 MTs), to 82,500 individuals in the most vulnerable <i>fokontany</i> of Antananarivo and three other major towns where severe food insecurity is above 40% – namely Toliary, Toamasina, and Fianarantsoa. These 82,500 individuals were targeted through WFP regular nutritional activities, which are additionally supporting 16,500 individuals - malnourished children under five, PLW, TB, and HIV patients and orphans and vulnerable children. WFP is currently scaling down this intervention. • Government distributed subsidised food in Antananarivo, in an attempt to stabilize food prices. The Ministry of Education implemented distribution of rice to some schools in most vulnerable areas to encourage attendance. • Under CARE leadership, WFP and NGOs, including <i>Reggio Terzo Mondo</i> and ADRA, established a surveillance mechanism to identify areas of the capital where food insecurity has increased. Due to the lack of funds, the mechanism was suspended after three rounds of survey. • A multi-cluster rapid assessment mechanism (McRAM) set up in May to provide information on the situation in the capital city. Assessments scheduled to be undertaken three times over a period of six months in order to monitor the development of the situation in Antananarivo. • Implementation of soup kitchen project by Malagasy Red Cross Society (<i>Croix rouge malgache</i> [CRM] to most vulnerable groups in 18 poor neighbourhoods in Antananarivo from end June, for a period of five months, serving 6,300 individual meals per day to vulnerable people, including under-five children, pregnant and lactating women, and handicapped persons.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and National Nutrition Office (ONN) established a surveillance system based on a set of three sentinel's sites in each of the five towns covered by the 2008 urban nutritional assessment. • 16,500 moderately malnourished individuals and tuberculosis patients, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), and other vulnerable groups continued to receive supplementary feeding as per the National Protocol, via existing centres. Some 16,500 families (82,500 people) received take-home rations to prevent dilution.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF, CRM, and other partners stepped-up monitoring and surveillance in Antananarivo to continuously assess water, soap availability, and water purification. Disruptions of services are immediately reported to water authorities to minimize response delays. • UNICEF provided funding for re-starting garbage collection in Antananarivo, collecting 50,000 cubic meters of waste between early January and end April 2009. • Since mid-February, partners stepped up interventions aimed at increasing the number of water points in poorly serviced areas of the capital. One hundred additional water points have been installed, reaching 65,500 new users. • In collaboration with the state water company, several interventions have been undertaken to ensure continuity of water services in five communities of Antananarivo to restore water services between 26 January and 7 February. • Sensitization and soap distribution campaigns carried out in ten vulnerable <i>fokontany</i> for 17,000 families in June. • UNICEF is supporting Vohitra Environment to monitor the most vulnerable areas of the city known for outbreaks of disease, in particular plague 'hot spots'. • UNICEF is supporting the NGO platform, Diorano WASH, to develop a WASH assessment in regions where regional water committees are in place. This will provide an overall picture of WASH needs throughout the country.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-social support to 12,454 affected pupils in 41 schools. • Distribution of 10,800 notebooks to vulnerable students. • Surveillance of school closure and attendance stepped-up.

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal expert recruited for five-month period to analyse the legal aspects of the political crisis. PROCAP Senior Protection Officer recruited for three-month period to provide technical expertise and leadership for addressing protection concerns related to the current political crisis. UNDP survey currently underway to establish the impact of the crisis on the functioning of the judiciary, law enforcement, prison system and the perception of these institutions amongst the general public and those who have dealt with these institutions during the crisis in Antananarivo. UNDP Human Rights Advisor received training on tools to monitor and evaluate a human rights-based approach to justice reform.
Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 social workers provided with training on psycho-social support techniques. Psycho-social support and follow-up for 476 children admitted in hospitals and clinics due to the crisis (wounded, sick, and abused). 265 of 397 missing children reunified with their family. Report published of rapid assessment on the impact of the crisis on the youth in Antananarivo. Child-friendly spaces reactivated and five new ones opened in Antananarivo. Protection network reinforced in Antananarivo. Assessment on the impact of the crisis on child protection conducted in 192 <i>fokontany</i> of Antananarivo. Assessment of juvenile justice conducted and workshop organized for judges, magistrates, the armed forces and police to present assessment findings. Workshop on human rights with a focus on the rights of the child conducted for judges, magistrates, armed forces and police. Child protection sub-cluster established and chaired by UNICEF.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Médecins du Monde</i> (MDM) medical staff supported operations in hospitals and provided drugs and consumables (two medical kits for 150 wounded and one surgical kit for 25 operations). CRM deployed staff and volunteers for the triage, stabilization and transport of casualties to hospitals, and provided drugs and medical supplies (90 stretchers, 50 dressing kits for 50 people each, four war-wounded kits for 50 people). World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF supported the response through provision of medical supplies and technical support (intravenous fluids, blood transfusion and testing equipment, two emergency kits for 10,000 persons for three months, and a tent to one of the capital's main hospitals to facilitate triage of casualties). Assessment of all public health facilities in Antananarivo ongoing, together with stepping up of epidemiological surveillance, countrywide. WHO, MDM deployed staff for the response and to support planning and coordination of activities.

Cyclones Eric, Fanele, and Tropical Storm Jade

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
Food Security and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With pre-positioned stocks, Government, WFP, and CRS carried out distribution in January of 15-day food ration to 13,200 beneficiaries in cyclone-affected areas. To boost production after floods, FAO in collaboration with local authorities Regional Directorate for Rural Development (<i>Direction Générale du Développement Rural</i> [DGDR]), distributed 116 MTs of seeds (rice, maize, and beans). Vegetable seeds were distributed to some 2,700 families not covered under the kit component.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of nutritional situation through health and nutrition partners.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following needs assessments, distribution of 10,450 WASH kits to 52,250 beneficiaries in response to the three cyclones carried out by UNICEF, CRM, CARITAS, CRS, and MEDAIR. Cash-for-work activities for drainage and cleaning of stagnant water in affected towns, benefiting 20,000 persons. Cleaning and disinfection of 4,000 water points in the three main affected regions and installation of 13 temporary shelters for 13 families. Cluster partners provided support for eight two-cabin mobile latrines in eight temporary shelters for 1,821 beneficiaries. Rehabilitation of 31 water points to provide access to clean water to 7,750 people UNICEF, CARITAS, CRM, ASOS, and SAHI organized hygiene promotion and

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
	<p>sanitation campaigns through the local media, reaching 80,000 beneficiaries in the regions affected by the three cyclones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of end June 2009, all UNICEF and partners' pre-positioned stocks which would enable a response to future emergencies have been used and need to be replenished.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 71 school kits, 43 recreation kits and provision of 104 temporary classrooms for 10,400 students.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of health care and drugs at no-cost for displaced population and stepping up of disease surveillance and health promotion and education sessions for cyclone-affected population.
Habitat, Non-food Items (NFIs), and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up and management of 17 temporary shelters (4,500 people), and provision of 73 tents in Menabe region. Distribution of NFIs (plastic sheeting for 2,000 families, mosquito nets for 3,140 households).

Early Recovery and Coordination

Cluster/Sector	Response activities
Early Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming of early recovery principles into sectoral response through the early recovery network. Set-up of two new clusters (Food Security & Livelihoods; Governance & Justice) to better identify needs and plan response in areas not covered by existing clusters. Development of a strategic framework and initiated discussion with partners for the elaboration of an early recovery action plan.
Inter-cluster/Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) deployed additional staff to support inter-cluster humanitarian and early recovery coordination, strategic response planning, fund-raising, advocacy, and information management. Deployment of Humanitarian Affairs Officer for three months as part of OCHA 'surge capacity'. Situation Room set up for three months. Regional Directors Team mission to Madagascar. Strategic Workshop carried out to review UNCT priorities as part of crisis transition strategy.

2.3 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Based on available data and a common analysis of the humanitarian situation in Madagascar as of the end of June 2009, the clusters have agreed the need to extend the time-frame of the Appeal by a further three months to the beginning of October, to respond to most pressing needs as follows:

- Maintain and extend nutrition and food security interventions from five to seven districts in the south and south-west, supported by integrated health, water and agricultural early recovery activities;
- Ensure ongoing monitoring and surveillance of the humanitarian situation in urban centres linked to the socio-political crisis, to ensure immediate scaling-up of response as needed;
- Reinforce protection and human rights measures to prevent a slide into violence and to counter the climate of impunity;
- Pre-position essential supplies to meet medical emergencies and basic needs in anticipation of further potential political unrest, and the upcoming cyclone season.

Overall, activities under the revised Flash Appeal aim to assist some 516,000 people, of which:

- 276,000 affected by the drought (including 57,000 children under-five and 24,000 PLW);
- 140,000 beneficiaries in urban areas affected by the socio-political crisis (including 85,000 students and youth); and,
- 100,000 people in response to cyclone-related activities.

Drought-affected south

Already in March/April 2009, SMART nutrition surveys carried out by UNICEF in two regions in the south showed alarming increases in levels of malnutrition amongst children between 6-59 months.¹¹ The rate of GAM had reached the critical level of 14.5% in Anosy and 10.9% in Androy, whereas SAM levels were 3% and 1.5%, respectively. Furthermore, a rapid assessment carried out by WFP in April confirmed that 100% of 160 sampled households in 16 communes were 'severely food-insecure' and resorting to unsustainable coping strategies – including selling cattle (the price of which had dropped to 50% of its value) and essential household goods (e.g. spoons and pans), and surviving on cactus leaves and wild leafy vegetables.

SMART assessments also detected worryingly low vaccination rates in the affected regions (*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* and measles), with up to 32% of children aged 9-12 months not having received anti-measles vaccinations. Data collected from Health District Centres in four of the seven districts also indicated an increase of diarrhoeal cases from 1,156 cases in 2008 to 2,272 cases in 2009, over the same period (January to March). In many localities, the population has been using stagnant, untreated water for consumption as a result of damage due to heat cracking to 80% of water tanks at the 91 CSBs and 200 schools surveyed in the affected areas, and a marked increase in the price of water (from 100 Ariary (\$0.05) to 1,000 Ariary (\$0.52) for 15 litre between November 2008 and March 2009). This was deemed to have a direct impact on nutrition and health, and an indirect impact on sanitation and transmissible diseases. An estimated 60,000 people had no access to potable water in the target areas.

In order to maintain the gains acquired via nutritional activities implemented to date and to prevent a new nutritional crisis during the upcoming lean season starting in September, WFP and partners will also carry out blanket feeding with blended food and oil (1,500 MTs) to approximately 75,000 children under two and PLW for a duration of three months in the 44 municipalities expected to be classified as in food-insecure in the three regions.¹² This protein and fat-rich supplementation will be coupled with the staple cereal and pulse family ration distributed via food-for-work (FFW) activities to contribute to a complete kilo-caloric and micronutrient-rich food basket. Funds for the blanket feeding intervention are already secured by WFP via its Country Programme.

This prompt, coordinated, and well-targeted preventative response should help stabilize nutritional and health indicators in the region without burdening the already over-stretched health services. Under the revision of the Flash Appeal, activities are being extended to cover all seven districts deemed food-insecure, in support of nutritional activities to an estimated 7,000 severely malnourished children, and reaching over 276,000 beneficiaries overall.

Socio-political crisis

The first results from a McRAM¹³ carried out at the end of May indicate that generally, the food security situation in Antananarivo has remained largely unchanged compared to November 2008.¹⁴ This may in part be a reflection of various social protection measures taken by the Transitional Authority, including the distribution of essential goods and adjustments in prices of primary products. However, a more detailed analysis of the data reveals that the situation of those households originally at less risk has deteriorated – thereby indicating greater vulnerability to increased food prices, loss of employment, and reduced income levels in traditionally less vulnerable households.

The first of three household-based rapid assessments (McRAM)¹⁵ targetting 360 households in 12 'fokontany' in Antananarivo was carried out in May, to obtain quantifiable information on the evolution of the situation and to help frame a targeted response. Results indicate that overall, the food security situation has remained largely unchanged compared to November 2008.¹⁶ However, a more detailed analysis of data reveals that the situation of those households originally at less risk has deteriorated – thereby indicating greater vulnerability to increased food prices, loss of employment, and reduced income levels in traditionally less vulnerable households.

¹¹ SMART survey results show rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 14.5% and 10.9% and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 3% and 1.5% in Anosy and Androy regions respectively.

¹² Androy, Anosy and Atsimo-Andrefana.

¹³ Situation des ménages de la ville d'Antananarivo dans le contexte de la crise socio-politique – Madagascar, Berthine Razafiarisoa, Isabelle Nirina, Dorothee Klaus, Système des Nations Unies, Juin 2009.

¹⁴ Food security assessment carried out by WFP in the same areas.

¹⁵ Situation des ménages de la ville d'Antananarivo dans le contexte de la crise socio-politique – Madagascar, Berthine Razafiarisoa, Isabelle Nirina, Dorothee Klaus, Système des Nations Unies, Juin 2009.

¹⁶ Food security assessment carried out by WFP in the same areas.

The survey also showed a deterioration in water and sanitation practices since the crisis: 14.2% of households cannot afford to pay for adequate potable water supply, and 16% of households do not use soap. A deterioration in public services is also reported with regards to garbage collection, road maintenance, and street lighting. Additional WASH Cluster assessments carried out in ten '*fokontany*' in Antananarivo also show some deterioration in access to water: in two of the '*fokontany*', there was a sharp decline in water consumption, from ten to four buckets daily, attributed to reduced capacity to pay.

Overall, the results point to high vulnerability levels of that segment of the population which reacts immediately to any form of crisis. It can safely be assumed that any prolonged or additional form of setback would immediately increase food insecurity levels – the reduction in quantity and quality of food being one of the last-resort coping mechanisms that households generally adopt. Systematic and ongoing tracking of the situation is considered to be a priority. The next McRAM survey is scheduled to take place in August.

Education Cluster partners have been monitoring the impact of the socio-political crisis on children's education since April in key urban settings. The information collected has shown a regression in student performance; teachers have been undertaking comprehensive revisions with students to bring learning up to date. Some students' behaviour has also changed, in many cases becoming more aggressive. There are also indications that families' difficult financial situations are having an impact on children's education and school attendance. In response, Education Cluster partners have been providing psycho-social support to students in Antananarivo, and school supplies are being provided to economically vulnerable children to help them finish the school year. Efforts have also been focusing on promoting peace and reconciliation, and preventing youth involvement in violent activities in case of further civil unrest.

The human rights situation continues to be a cause of concern. Many Malagasy have lost confidence in the willingness of the armed forces, gendarmerie, and police to protect civilians given their excessive use of force, resulting in the loss of life and injury of demonstrators in the first quarter of 2009. The political crisis has further undermined the rule of law, thereby contributing to a culture of impunity.

To date, no independent investigations of human rights abuses linked to the political crisis have been carried out. National human rights NGOs have limited their monitoring of human rights abuses to what is being reported in the local press, and generally lack the capacity to monitor and report on human rights abuses. Following its missions in May and June, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) intends to establish a presence in Madagascar by deploying two experienced Human Rights Officers. Media reports¹⁷ contribute to portraying a climate of fear and have added to the stress of the population, minors in particular.

In light of the above, a comprehensive approach to protection is required, in order to ensure that the authorities abide by Madagascar's international human rights obligations, including the protection of women and children; to strengthen the capacities of communities and civil society to manage tensions and to promote dialogue, as well as to reduce the impact of the recent crisis on the population. Protection coordination needs to be supported, and initiatives to build capacities and involve civil society partners and the media are priorities.

Grave concerns remain regarding the deterioration of the situation, which could be either a gradual slide, as economic hardships deepen and coping strategies are exhausted; or a sudden implosion, should frustrations and manipulation increase to such an extent as to provoke a renewed outbreak of violence. Looking ahead, increased job losses in the private sector, and disruptions in social and government services are steadily exacerbating an already fragile situation. This trend is expected to continue until the current political stalemate is resolved.

¹⁷ Lack of professional code of ethics, leading to rumours and unverified information by most of the mass media, and unequal access to information and to communication services have triggered tensions and promoted a climate of uncertainty and fear among the population.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response

Priority is given in this revision to the following areas of intervention:

- (i) Drought in the south (approximately 276,000 persons requiring assistance)
 - Providing nutritional support to malnourished children and their families.
 - Related food security, water and health interventions in support of nutrition activities.
 - Time critical agricultural support and early recovery activities, as well as safety net food security interventions, in anticipation of the lean season.
- (ii) Urban violence and vulnerability (approximately 140,000 persons requiring assistance)
 - Promotion of freedom of speech, social cohesion and human rights.
 - Psycho-social support to deal with the impact of the crisis, especially exposure to politically motivated violence among youth.
 - Monitoring and assessment activities to track increasing vulnerability.
 - Replenishment of emergency medical stocks and surgery supplies.
- (iii) Cyclones (approximately 100,000 persons requiring assistance)
 - Emergency rehabilitation of schools.
 - Replenishment of depleted stocks for upcoming cyclone season.

Based on the above, it is estimated that some 516,000 people continue to require humanitarian assistance – of which over 57,000 children under-five and 24,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Partners agreed that given the multiple crises and complex vulnerabilities, a four-fold response is needed, including:

- (i) provision of life-saving assistance and time critical early recovery elements;
- (ii) maintaining close monitoring of a potential deterioration of the humanitarian situation in urban areas;
- (iii) reinforcement of human rights, protection and social cohesion; and,
- (iv) replenishment of critical emergency stocks.

A vetting committee reviewed all projects under the revised Appeal, and established the following criteria for selecting and prioritizing (or categorizing) projects:

- A. Projects that are directly life-saving, and those that aim to reduce tensions and promote human rights;
- B. Time critical safety-net activities to address pockets of acute vulnerability and/or meet clearly defined anticipated emergency needs;
- C. Preventative and coordination measures in support of categories A and B above.

It is important to note that the categorization chosen in no way implies a qualitative assessment of the projects, and only reflects the priority given in terms of the need to start certain activities as soon as possible. All activities in the revised Appeal also meet two further criteria: capacity to implement within the Appeal timeframe, with implementing modalities clearly defined; and no overlap between projects.

Summary of project categorization

Category	No. of projects (24 total)	% of total projects	Total funding requested \$	% of funding
A	8	32	12,650,000	6.9
B	9	36	6,505,245	26.2
C	3	12	971,777	0
Other (Fully funded)	5	20	2,220,676	

Overall, under the revised Appeal, assistance will be provided to the following main groups:

Cluster	Total number of beneficiaries per sector	Political crisis	Drought-affected areas	Cyclone
Food Security and Livelihoods	156,300	6,300	150,000	-
WASH	426,000	50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 148,000 served by health centres • 48,000 students • 80,000 in 260 villages 	100,000
Nutrition	81,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,000 malnourished children under five and families (35,000 people) • 22,000 children under five at risk • 24,000 PLW 	-
Health	366,769	Up to 350 casualties	Up to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 298,735 under-five • 68,034 PLW 	-
Education	73,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42,000 students • 28,000 youth 	-	3,000 students
Protection	15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,000 children • 25 senior managers of public and private media outlets • Commanders of the army forces, gendarmerie, and police • Victims of human rights abuses 	-	-

Note: The following project boxes in the cluster response plans are summaries of new and revised projects in this appeal. See Annex I for a complete list of all projects, including their funding status to date. The same list, continually updated, can be found online at the page for the [Madagascar Flash Appeal](#) on FTS.

3.1 FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Lead agencies: WFP and FAO

Objective

Improve food security for the most vulnerable groups in seven drought-affected districts of the southern part of Madagascar and in selected urban areas, by increasing food availability and production capacity of poor subsistence farmers.

Strategy

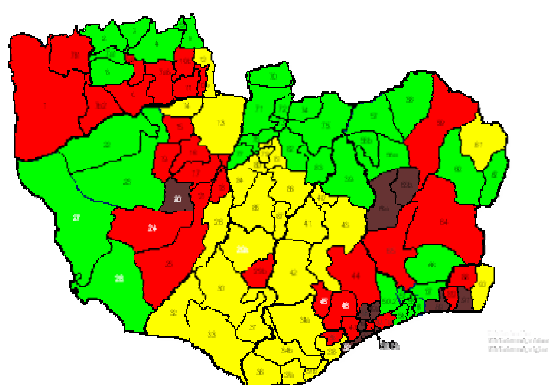
Drought-affected areas

Over the last five years, the drought-prone south has experienced three years of crop failure. Smallholder farmers have been particularly affected by the combined effects of the current drought and the recurrent shocks over the past five years, which have undermined their livelihoods and reduced their coping capacity.

The insufficient and erratic rainfall since April 2008 has led to failure of the main harvest for 2008/2009, and to an insufficient counter-season harvest (June 2009). As a consequence, of these successive crop failures, the number of communes classified as being in a situation of 'food insecurity' is increasing. As from September 2009, 44 municipalities are expected to be classified as 'food-insecure', with their situation further exacerbated due to depletion of seed stocks.

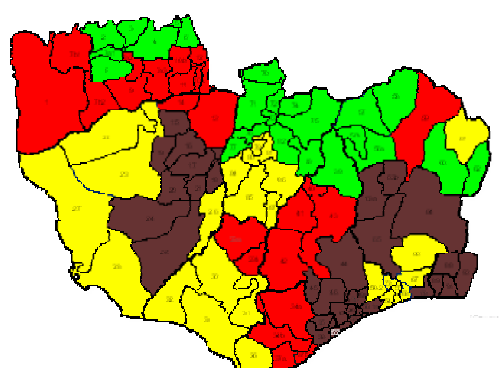
PROVISIONAL PROGNOSTIC MARCH 2008

10 communes expected to be in a situation of food insecurity



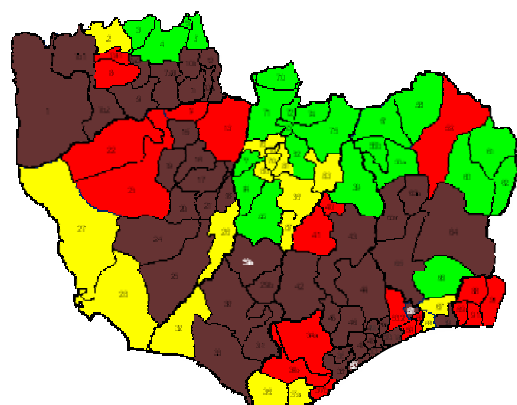
SITUATION NOVEMBER 2008

31 communes confirmed in a situation of food insecurity



PROVISIONAL PROGNOSTIC MAY 2009

44 communes expected to be in a situation of food insecurity in September 2009



Current programmes aim at supporting nutritional response by targeting the most vulnerable households with a malnourished child (at least 70,000 people) over a period of three months, to prevent dilution of nutritional rehabilitation rations. At the same time, it is crucial to consolidate nutritional gains and prevent a potentially irreversible de-capitalization of the most vulnerable households. Thus, interventions through FFW activities, should funding be made available, must be prolonged and extended to the 44 communes expected to be classified as “food-insecure”. This will require an additional 4,100 MTs of food commodities in order to cover an estimated caseload of 30,000 households (150,000 beneficiaries). FFW activities are planned from September 2009, so as not to adversely affect markets during the counter-seasonal harvest, whilst aiming to cover the food gap generated by an estimated 30-40% harvest loss and in anticipation of a harsh lean season.

A joint crop assessment currently being carried out by WFP and FAO will enable partners to better target these activities.

The loss of the 2008-2009 harvest has also resulted in a complete lack of seed stocks. In parallel with the FFW activities described above, seed distribution targeting the same 30,000 households will be carried out as a matter of urgency, to re-launch the upcoming planting season as of September. As a result of the last lean season and dependence on extreme coping strategies, agricultural implements and material have been sold by households at low prices. The proportion of households owning a plough has fallen from 50% to a mere 10% - despite the fact that this implement is essential for increasing surfaces being cultivated, and for rapid cultivation in an area where the soil must be worked immediately, during the short and scarce rainy season.

Activities under the revised Flash Appeal therefore also include distribution of 3,000 ploughs to local agricultural groups (ten households per group), for communal use by the 30,000 target households. Given that the districts targeted are also pastoral in nature, beneficiaries will provide the necessary cattle for ploughing.

Projects will be implemented in collaboration with national and international NGOs present in the regions and to the extent possible with local authorities Regional Directorate for Rural Development (*Direction Régionale du Développement Rural*). The FFW activities will complement ongoing local seed multiplication, specifically of drought-resistant varieties of sorghum and maize, and will be coupled with the seed distribution planned for the next main planting season in September.

Socio-political crisis – Urban areas

A three-fold response to food insecurity was initially considered to address the situation of high food prices and loss of income for the most vulnerable:

- (i) Provide direct food distribution;
- (ii) Enhance rapid urban agriculture to increase availability of fresh food for self-consumption and provide complementary sources of revenues; and,
- (iii) Set up a cash assistance scheme.

Food security surveillance in urban areas is being strengthened by all partners to ensure effective monitoring and analysis of assistance gaps to fine-tune response according to priority needs identified. The McRAM was aimed at ensuring overall monitoring of the situation, using the November 2008 WFP/ONN/BNGRC Urban Food Security Assessment as a baseline.

The first round of the McRAM Survey, conducted in May 2009 in the capital city, revealed neither negative development on the availability of food, nor on the price of basic foods. Between January and May 2009, the price of rice remained stable; and since April 2009, a continuous reduction in the price of rice has been observed due to availability of the main season harvest. Improvement in food security was noted in particular amongst severely food-insecure urban dwellers that rely to a large extent on urban agriculture.

The general food security situation including child malnutrition trends appears to be stable. However, a high incidence of coping mechanisms is reportedly being used by households during a time of comparatively low food prices, thereby indicating continued high levels of vulnerability. The overall situation risks to deteriorate with the upcoming lean season (end July). Moreover, a decline in key economic sectors of activity (i.e. textile industry, construction and tourism), may lead to massive job losses in urban centres. Consequently, continued McRAM assessment surveys are deemed crucial to keep monitoring the development of the situation at household level.

Therefore, in accordance with the first-round of McRAM results:

1. Direct food assistance (implemented from April to June 2009 by WFP and targeting 82,500 beneficiaries) is being scaled-down and will continue only through regular programme activities to 16,500 beneficiaries. The implementation of the CRM soup kitchen project will be limited to the already funded portion, which is currently supporting 6,300 of the most vulnerable in the capital city Antananarivo to prevent them from falling into destitution;
2. Emergency agricultural support to urban and peri-urban areas is being withdrawn in light of current assessments;
3. The cash transfer pilot project is also being withdrawn from the framework of the Flash Appeal

Outputs

Drought-affected areas

- At least 14,000 households receive family food rations (70,000 beneficiaries) during three months (3,300 MTs) to prevent dilution of nutritional rehabilitation ration.
- 30,000 households (150,000 beneficiaries) receive food assistance through FFW for at least three months (4,100 MTs) in order to consolidate nutritional gains to fill the food gap until the next harvest, and to protect seed distributions.
- 30,000 households receive improved seeds, and 3,000 ploughs to ensure the success of the next planting season, which begins in late August/early September 2009.

Socio-political crisis - Urban areas

- 6,300 beneficiaries in urban areas receive 350 MTs of food through CRM soup kitchen project from July to November.

Agency	Project		\$
WFP MDG-09/F01 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Madagascar Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10442.0	6,500,000
	Objectives	Improve food security and avert nutrition crisis in seven food-insecure districts of the southern part of Madagascar, in close coordination with UNICEF and other partners intervening in the same areas so as to avoid duplication and maximise impact	
	Beneficiaries	150,000	
	Partners	ADRA, CARE, and national NGOs such as 2H, Tany Maitso, ASOS, Azafady, etc	
CARE MDG-09/F02 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Response to Madagascar 2009 crisis	250,000
	Objectives	Improve food security and avert nutrition crisis in eight food-insecure communes of the southern part of Madagascar	
	Beneficiaries	36,000	
	Partners	WFP, CBOs and local NGOs (<i>Note: Budget is for NFIs, net of commodities being provided by WFP</i>)	
MRCS MDG-09/F03 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Soup kitchens in Antananarivo	350,000
	Objectives	Increase food access for the most vulnerable families in the capital of Madagascar by establishing soup kitchens	
	Beneficiaries	6,300 persons from the most vulnerable groups of population in Antananarivo	
FAO MDG-09/A01 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Emergency agricultural support to vulnerable populations in urban and peri-urban areas of Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa and Antsirabe	400,000
	Objectives	To increase availability of food products (fresh horticultural products) for self-consumption and commercialization (small trade) on urban markets; to generate income for vulnerable populations in urban and peri-urban areas; to improve nutrition through a diversified diet; to preserve a minimal production capacity	
	Beneficiaries	6,000 households (30,000 individuals)	
	Partners	CARITAS, national and international NGOs, <i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche</i> (MAEP), local authorities	

Agency	Project		\$
FAO MDG-09/A02 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Emergency support to drought-affected population in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions	850,000
	Objectives	To improve food security of the poorest households in drought-affected southern regions through distribution of improved seeds and farming tools	
	Beneficiaries	30,000 households	
	Partners	MAEP, local authorities, national and international NGOs	
TOTAL			8,350,000

3.2 NUTRITION

Lead agency: UNICEF

Objective

Stabilize nutritional indicators below emergency threshold in all communes in the seven drought-affected districts in the south, and in cities affected by the socio-political unrest, in particular Antananarivo, Toliary, Antsiranana, Toamasina, and Mahajanga.

Strategy

Drought-affected areas

In April, the impact of the situation on the nutritional status of children was quantified through two nutrition surveys conducted according to SMART methodologies in five of the affected districts of Anosy and Androy regions.¹⁸ The results for children six to 59 months according to WHO standards are as follows:

Region	Global Acute Malnutrition	Severe Acute Malnutrition
Anosy Region in two districts	14.5% (C.I. 12.2% - 17.2%)	3% (C.I. 2.2% - 4.0%)
Androy Region in three districts	10.9% (8.5% -13.9%)	1.5% (C.I. 0.8% - 2.7%)

- According to the results, there were no reported increases in mortality in the three months prior to the survey in both regions;
- The results of Androy Region are considered to be indicative of the situation in two neighbouring districts in Atsimo-Andrefana (south-western region), and submitted to the same climatic and social economic difficulties.

As a result, in all seven districts of the three drought-affected regions in the south, training has been accelerated to extend the National Protocols for Community Management of SAM from 35% to 100% coverage. In total, 7,059 community health workers (three per community or *fokontany*) have been trained in MUAC screening – which takes place in either community nutrition sites and/or health centres, targeting children up to 59 months on a regular basis over the three-month period, to ensure early detection of acute malnutrition cases. This will ensure referral, diagnosis and thus treatment of SAM cases at health centre level, according to the national strategy.

According to the nutrition survey results, about 2,190 suffering from SAM children were expected in Anosy, 1,000 in Androy and 1,000 in the south-west, for an anticipated total of 4,190 children to be treated if the coverage reached 100%. Since then, however, assessments and monitoring have shown that the situation has worsened considerably, mainly due to the prolonged lean season. Between March and the end of May, 4,303 cases of SAM were diagnosed and treated (27% more than expected, assuming coverage of 100%). Considering that active screening reached only 60% of the target population, revised estimates are currently for up to 7,000 cases of SAM – an increase of up to 3,000 additional cases from the original estimate of 4,190.

Furthermore, an increasing number of children under five suffering from moderate acute malnutrition are considered to be at risk of falling into severe malnourishment. In this context, supplementary feeding in the whole surveyed area of an estimated 22,000 beneficiaries is being carried out to avoid

¹⁸ Total population in two districts of Anosy Region: 457,610 inhabitants; total population in three districts of Androy Region 417,766 inhabitants; total population in two districts of Atsimo-Andrefana region 453,358 inhabitants, for an overall total target population of 1,328,734. Of this, children between 0-59 months are 18% of total population, or 240,000 (DHS 2003-04).

any further increases in severe malnutrition. In addition in two of the districts of Anosy, where the SMART survey presented the highest GAM rates, blanket feeding for all 24,000 PLW is highly recommended.

Moreover, field reports show that SAM children on treatment are recovering slowly, and treatment with therapeutic food is prolonged. The average time of recovery has passed from eight weeks to 12-13 weeks. This can mainly be attributed to low income, coupled with high levels of household food insecurity, which is leading to sharing of 'Ready to Use Therapeutic Food' (RUTF - Plumpy-Nut) among family members. Distribution of RUTF protection food rations to families with a least one child suffering from SAM is ongoing in the whole area in order to address this issue.

In this context, and in order to avoid excess morbidity and mortality, urgent additional RUTF and systematic drugs are required. There is also a need to increase awareness and ownership among community leaders about treatment of SAM to promote adequate use of RUTF and prevent sharing among family members. A follow-up SMART survey will be carried out in October, in the areas previously surveyed in April, in order to monitor the situation of GAM and retrospective mortality rates in children under five.

Socio-political crisis

In light of the uncertainty and possible deterioration of the situation in urban areas, UNICEF will continue to provide financial and technical support to ONN and MoH for surveillance, to improve emergency nutrition response and coordination. Data collection will be carried out by sentinel sites in five urban areas (Antananarivo, Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, Toliary, and Mahajanga) and analysis will support detection of early signs of malnutrition and guide appropriate response.

Funding received under the Appeal and through the re-allocation of programme funds have been used to implement a blanket distribution of RUTF for over 277,500 children under five, as well as a blanket distribution of multi-micronutrient (MMN) supplementation for 95,000 PLW.¹⁹ This aims to reinforce the children's diet and reduce the risk of malnutrition and, for PLW, of developing micronutrient deficiencies, which increase morbidity and mortality in mothers and newborn infants.

Some 4,800 community health agents and 150 basic health centre staff have been carrying-out distributions together with sensitization on the importance of exclusive breast-feeding and regular ante-natal care visits. Children already detected as moderately malnourished, as well as orphans and vulnerable children and TB patients will continue to receive appropriate supplementary feeding through existing programmes. Take-home family rations for care-takers were being distributed until the end of June as suggested by the McRAM results. In addition, the nutritional rehabilitation units in six hospitals were being strengthened through the provision of essential drugs and training of health workers in paediatric wards.

Outputs

- At least 80% of children under five in seven districts of the three drought-affected regions screened for acute malnutrition.
- At least 85% of the children affected by SAM treated and cured.
- Nutritional rehabilitation units in five districts hospitals are strengthened.
- Regular nutritional data collection and analysis by surveillance system, and dissemination of results to partners.
- 100% children detected as suffering from MAM (expected caseload of 22,000) receive appropriate supplementary feeding of blended food and oil for three months.
- 100% PLW (expected caseload of 24,000) in the two districts of Anosy where GAM is above 13% receive appropriate supplementary feeding for two months.

¹⁹ The nutrition cluster uses as the baseline denominator for the 2008 nutritional surveys the figure of 2,042,000 vulnerable population (i.e. living in vulnerable areas) living in the five cities of Antananarivo, Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, Toliary and Mahajanga. Children 6-59 months are 16% of total population (DHS 2003-4) or 326,720 children. The project expects to cover 85% of them (277,712, rounded down to 277,500). The percentage of lactating women is the same as that for children 0-6 months (2% of the total population, or 40,840 lactating women). The percentage of pregnant women, over a period of 12 months, is 4.5% of the population, or 91,890. With pregnancy lasting nine months, pregnant women are estimated to number 68,918. Pregnant plus lactating women amount to 109,758, and the project expects to cover 85% (93,294, rounded up to 95,000).

MADAGASCAR REVISED FLASH APPEAL 2009

Agency	Project		\$
WFP MDG-09/H01 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	PRRO (Nutrition component)	702,176
	Objectives	Reduce malnutrition in children under five below 10% in seven districts in the drought-affected south of Madagascar	
	Beneficiaries	22,000 children 6-59 months affected by moderate malnutrition and 24,000 Pregnant and Lactating women receive appropriate supplementary feeding. This project is 100% funded by CERF	
	Partners	UNICEF and local and INGO (CARE, ADRA, Tamafa, 2H)	
UNICEF MDG-09/H02 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Treatment of acute malnutrition of populations in the seven districts affected by the drought	3,450,000
	Objectives	To avoid excess morbidity and mortality due to acute malnutrition by reinforcing detection and treatment of severe acute malnutrition through 115 health centres in the south, including incentives for health staff and community agents, and to improve the quality of emergency nutrition response and coordination	
	Beneficiaries	Up to 240,000 children under five (0-59 months) in drought-affected areas screened for severe malnutrition through MUAC screening, and of which up to 7,000 expected to be treated	
	Partners	MoH, ONN	
	Objective	To enhance monitoring and treatment of cases and reduce mortality due to severe acute malnutrition with medical complications under 10% at the hospital level (six in urban areas, and two in the drought-affected south)	
	Beneficiaries	Up to 620 children under five affected by severe acute malnutrition at risk of medical complications in areas affected by the drought (500) and by the political crisis (1,200)	
	Partners	MoH, ONN	
TOTAL			4,152,176

3.3 WATER AND SANITATION

Lead agency: UNICEF

Objectives

- To improve hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation in urban and rural areas affected either by the political crisis or natural disasters.
- To reduce the risk of resurgence of water-borne diseases, and malnutrition among the most vulnerable strata of the population.

Strategy

Drought in south

To date, response activities under the Flash Appeal have been addressing urgent water availability needs in five of the seven districts in the three drought-affected regions in the south (Anosy, Androy, and Atsimo Andrefana), in support of nutrition activities. Under the revised Appeal, it is planned to extend these activities to all seven districts, in line with assessed needs and revised targets of the nutrition programme. In all seven districts, access to potable water is a big concern for most of the population and in particular for the 80,000 people (16,000 families) in 260 villages who have no access to potable water.

WASH interventions in the three regions will not only pay special attention to this group, but will complement nutrition and education programmes targeting communities served by the 136 basic health centres (up to 148,000 beneficiaries), as well as 240 schools (48,000 students). Highlighting the poor situation, data collected from Health District Centres in four of the seven districts indicated an increase of diarrhoeal cases from 1,156 cases in 2008 to 2,272 cases in 2009, over the same period (January to March). In many localities, the population has been using stagnant, untreated water for

consumption as a result of damage to water tanks due to heat cracking, or as a result of marked increases in the price of water (from 100 Ariary (\$0.05) to 1,000 Ariary (\$0.52) for 15 litre between November 2008 and March 2009). This was having a direct impact on nutrition and health, and an indirect impact on sanitation and transmissible diseases.

It was therefore felt that unless the WASH situation was addressed as a matter of urgency, the impact of the nutrition programme would be reduced, especially as the consumption of 'Plumpy Nut' for malnourished children requires an intake of water. Furthermore, to ensure that potable water in the health centres (CSBs) and schools is not used for other purposes, it is also essential to address the water scarcity in the surrounding communities.

Activities under the Appeal include:

- health centres: water trucking and distribution of 136 wash kits²⁰ to all 136 facilities targeted by the nutritional programme, and their communities, benefiting approximately 148,000 people;
- rehabilitation or provision of water tanks and the provision of water to 240 schools, including 240 WASH kits benefiting around 48,000 children;
- rehabilitation/construction of water points to 260 villages for 80,000 people and concurrent provision of household water treatment equipment (water purification tablet, water filter, etc.) for 16,000 families;
- provision of 20 water testing kits to five NGO partners, and training of 56 staff to ensure monitoring of water quality in health facilities and communities targeted by water interventions;
- promotion of hand-washing in drought-affected areas through hygiene campaigns, targeting 228,000 people (80,000 in villages and 148,000 served by health centres).

To date, resources mobilized through CERF allocation and other channels have helped to cover half of the intervention. As of June, 91 health centres have been reached with WASH kit distributions, 85 fitted with ceramic filters, and ten are being supplied with water through water trucking. Only 100 out of 240 schools as planned have benefited from the WASH kits. It is therefore planned to reach the additional CSBs and schools, as well as increase the rehabilitation of the water tanks, wells and sanitation infrastructure.

Activities will be implemented through NGOs, CBOs, and private companies, as well as with water authorities, when possible. This includes assessment, monitoring and evaluation using existing tools and lessons learned from the past. WASH coordination within regions and inter-cluster coordination is a priority for all partners, and more engagement will be required to make this happen.

Outputs

- Patients of the 136 basic health centres in Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana have access to clean water and sanitation facilities.
- 48,000 students in 240 schools have access to clean water.
- 80,000 people in 260 villages have access to clean water through household water treatment and the rehabilitation/construction of water points.
- Water quality of 90% of the water points under this intervention are regularly tested during three months.
- 80% of 80,000 people wash their hands with soap.

Socio-political crisis

A WASH Cluster evaluation carried out in April 2009, noted that three out of ten *fokontany* surveyed faced serious water and sanitation problems during the course of the political crisis and its associated economic consequences, decreasing the capacity of at least 10,000 families (50,000 people, including 18,000 children under-five), to pay for water services and essential hygiene items in the poorest settlements in Antananarivo.

Furthermore, the results of the first of three planned surveys carried out as part of a multi-cluster assessment²¹ in May 2009, pointed out that garbage collection is an issue of concern inside the *fokontany*: since the crisis, only 50% of garbage was removed - representing 50,000 m3 of garbage not collected. Since the end of April, municipal garbage collection has restarted, but at less than 30%

²⁰ For each basic health centres: four buckets of 15 litres, four jerry cans, two box of soap (12 bars/800g), two cartons of water treatment product (*sureau*) (40 bottles/carton), two ceramic filters.

²¹ *Situation des ménages de la ville d'Antananarivo dans le contexte de la crise socio-politique – Madagascar, Berthine Razafiarisoa, Isabelle Nirina, Dorothee Klaus, Système des Nations Unies, Juin 2009.*

of normal capacity. Solid waste collection remains a major concern and health hazard, especially in densely populated areas. The assessment also noted that vulnerable populations are having increasing difficulty purchasing soap; hygiene practices are low in three out of the ten *fokontany* where the assessments were carried out.

To respond to these needs, WASH partners intend to:

- distribute 10,000 WASH kits²² to the most vulnerable families to improve water collection and treatment, thereby aiming to improve their hygiene status. Selection of households was done at an earlier stage of the crisis, with the assistance of the Municipal Office of Hygiene and with the support of the communities and local NGOs;
- set up a water and sanitation card system for 10,000 identified vulnerable families in Antananarivo to ensure free access to communal water and sanitation facilities. UNICEF will cover the costs of NGOs managing the water stand-posts and sanitation facilities;
- promote hand washing in poor and vulnerable urban areas through hygiene campaigns for at least 10,000 families in Antananarivo.

Outputs

- 10,000 families practice good hygiene in Antananarivo.
- 10,000 vulnerable families in Antananarivo have free access to water and communal sanitation facilities for three months.
- 6,000 additional people wash their hands with soap.

Cyclones

Access to safe water and sanitation is a constant challenge in Madagascar. Between 2005 and 2008, a series of major cyclones hit the island, leaving more than 160,000 people each year without access to clean water and sanitation. Longer-term, climate change is expected to increase the intensity and frequency of cyclones, rains, and flooding. Even in non-emergency periods, access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene in rural areas is already critical, at between 6 and 12%.²³ Following cyclones Eric and Fanele, and Tropical Storm Jade in early 2009, cluster members responded using pre-positioned stocks and their own financial resources. This has considerably reduced the capacity of cluster members to respond to future emergencies.

There is therefore an urgent need to replenish and pre-position stocks for 100,000 people for the next cyclone season. The material to be pre-positioned will include:

- 5,000 cartons of 12 bars of 800g of soap; 40,000 jerry cans; 40,000 buckets; 40,000 150ml bottles of Sureau (water purification liquid); 100 cartons of water makers of 2g; 100,000 hygiene kits; 200 215 litre water containers; 5,000 squatting plates; 200 rolls of plastic sheeting; 50 mobile latrines; four water treatment units; and ten water bladders.

Procurement will be carried out through UNICEF procedures and all materials will be stored at its warehouse.

Outputs

- 100,000 people have access to clean water and sanitation infrastructure when an emergency occurs.

Agency	Project		\$
UNICEF MDG-09/WS02 (Category C) (Revised)	Project Title	Promoting hygiene practices in urban areas	700,000
	Objectives	To promote hand-washing and hygiene practices in three vulnerable fokontany in Antananarivo	
	Beneficiaries	10,000 households (50,000 people) in three fokontany	
	Partners	Municipal Hygiene Office, the Ministry in-charge of Water, MRC, local NGO <i>Conseil de Développement de Andohatapenaka</i> (CDA) and the FJKM (Malagasy Church Alliance)	

²² WASH kit is composed of: two 15 litre buckets, one 20 litre jerry can, six 850g bars of soap, 12 150ml bottles of chlorine.

²³ Source: Government of Madagascar, Ministry of Energy and Mines, 2005.

Agency	Project		\$
UNICEF MDG-09/WS03 <i>(Category B)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Improving water and sanitation conditions in primary health centres, schools and communities in seven districts in three drought-affected regions in the South	4,200,000
	Objectives	To provide potable water through water trucking and rehabilitation of tanks and to ensure basic sanitation facilities in 136 basic health centres targeted by nutrition interventions, to provide inputs to enable household level water treatment in 260 villages, to distribute WASH kits to vulnerable populations and ensure effective water quality monitoring in Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	
	Beneficiaries	148,000 people served by 136 basic health facilities, plus 80,000 vulnerable people in 260 villages in the drought-affected south of Madagascar, including 240 schools	
	Partners	The Ministry in-charge of Water, MRC, international NGO CRS, and local NGOs (SAHI, ASOS, SOARANO)	
UNICEF MDG-09/WS04 <i>(Category B)</i> <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Pre-positioning WASH Items for Emergency	1,200,000
	Objective	To ensure pre-positioned stocks for 100,000 people in preparedness for the next emergency	
	Beneficiaries	100,000 people in cyclone-affected areas	
	Partners	NGOs members of Cluster WASH, CRS, MEDAIR, SAHI, ASOS	
TOTAL			6,100,000

3.4 EDUCATION

Lead agency: UNICEF

Objectives

- To return children to a safe school environment in all areas affected by the political crisis or cyclones within the shortest timeframe possible.
- To restore a sense of normality in children's lives and to provide opportunities for students who have lost school time to catch up and complete the school year.

Strategy

Socio-political crisis

To reduce the risk of school dropout and repetition in primary and secondary schools, the Ministry of Education has organized catch-up courses for students who have missed school. This aims to minimize the risk of affected students not completing the school year. Partners are supporting vulnerable students in need of school materials and food assistance, who have been identified by social workers and through direct collaboration with schools. Priority is being given to schools having high absenteeism and dropout rates in neighbourhoods which have been affected by the socio-political crisis.

Psycho-social support and provision of educational materials have also been a priority for supporting students directly affected by or involved in threats or violence. A total of 31 social workers have been trained to provide group therapy for students, and school leadership has been engaged to guarantee sessions in 68 schools from April through July to reach 42,000 students. The targeted schools have a high number of students whose families cannot afford to buy notebooks, pens and other school materials. To ensure that the students return to school in the beginning of October, it is necessary to provide a stock of these materials at school level.

Over the next two months, peace and civic education will also be prioritized as fundamental for the healing process and capacity-building among youth to deal with further instability. This will be done through youth focus groups and workshops with adolescents. A training manual and trainers' guides will be developed and printed, along with the development and dissemination of radio spots on peace education, as well as the training of teachers, supervisors and NGOs to carry out peace education for in- and out-of school youth, and monitoring and evaluation of implementation.

This is considered a priority because many of those involved in demonstrations, looting, and violent activities were youth. Furthermore, the events of the last few months have led to divisions among family members, neighbours, and communities. It is important that young people are provided with tools to constructively resolve conflict and disagreements. While 200 youth in Antananarivo will be involved in the discussions on which materials will be based, subsequent training will involve 8,340 young people in Antananarivo and an additional 20,000 youth in other parts of the country (Ambositra, Fianarantsoa) over the next months. In the longer term, the objective is for peace education materials to be integrated into the school curriculum.

Cyclone-affected areas

Field assessments show that 197 damaged classrooms require post-cyclone repairs. Of these, 20 classrooms have been prioritized as being in most urgent need of repair to allow 3,000 children to finish the school year. Depending on the extent of the damage as well as funding,²⁴ these structures will be either replaced or repaired. Provision of equipment will also be needed to make schools functional.

In addition, due to the depletion of stock during the current year's cyclone season, there is an urgent need to replenish pre-positioned kits and tarp-tents to ensure a rapid and efficient response during the upcoming cyclone season. For this reason, a new project is being submitted under the revised Flash Appeal, to cover potential emergency needs in education.

Outputs

- 42,000 students in 68 primary and secondary schools (52% girls, 48% boys) affected by the political crisis have completed the 2008/2009 school year and return to school for the 2009/2010 school year.
- At least 28,540 in and out-of-school youth will participate in peace education activities to build capacity to resolve conflicts peacefully and avoid participation in violent activities.
- 3,000 students study in rehabilitated classrooms at school start in October 2009.
- 71 school kits, 43 recreation kits, and tarpaulins for 104 temporary classrooms are pre-positioned for the 2009/2010 cyclone season.

Agency	Project		\$
UNICEF MDG-09/E01 <i>(Category C)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Emergency education response to the political crisis	171,777
	Objectives	To restore normality and to mitigate the impact of the political crisis on primary and secondary school students through encouraging children and adolescents to return to school, providing school and recreational materials, and by providing psycho-social support to affected pupils	
	Beneficiaries	42,000 students (52 % girls, 48 % boys) affected by the political crisis	
	Partners	MoE, Action Aid, and the MRC	
UNICEF MDG-09/E02 <i>(Category B)</i>	Project Title	Peace education for in-school and out-of-school adolescents. The project will be initiated in Antananarivo and progressively expanded to other regions	129,900
	Objectives	To put in place a peace and civic education programme to prepare youth for peaceful co-existence and civic responsibility during and after the political crisis	
	Beneficiaries	8,340 secondary school students and out-of-school adolescents in Antananarivo, and 20,000 adolescents in other regions	
	Partners	MoE, NGOs	
UNICEF MDG-09/E03 <i>(Category B)</i>	Project Title	Rehabilitation of 20 cyclone-damaged classrooms and improvement of school environments to allow 3,000 children to finish the school year	400,000
	Objectives	To restore normality, protect children from unsafe structures through rehabilitation and re-equipping of classrooms, ensure a child-friendly school environment	
	Beneficiaries	3,000 public and private primary school students (approximately 52% girls and 48% boys)	

²⁴ The average cost of a new classroom with latrines is approximately \$15,000. The additional costs for equipping classrooms are included in the budget.

Agency	Project		\$
	Partners	MoE, the Government Meteorology Department, BNGRC, and other Education Cluster members (Action Aid, Development Intervention Fund [FID])	
UNICEF MDG-09/E04 (Category B) (New)	Project Title	Education Emergency Preparedness	25,345
	Objectives	To restore normality and rapid return to school after emergencies by providing school and recreation materials and temporary child-friendly classroom structures	
	Beneficiaries	At least 8,000 students in at least 40 schools affected by the current emergency	
	Partners	MoE, the Government Meteorology Department, BNGRC, and other Education Cluster members (Action Aid, FID)	
TOTAL			727,022

3.5 HEALTH

Lead agency: WHO

Objectives

- Reduce the risk of deterioration of mortality and morbidity rates, especially amongst the most vulnerable in areas affected by the political crisis, as well as by the drought.
- Minimize disruptions of basic healthcare services provision, stepping up surveillance, and prevention of epidemic prone diseases in nine districts of the three drought-affected regions in the south, through a coordinated response.

Strategy

Drought

In the southern regions of the country, the prolonged dry season has led to a steady worsening of the malnutrition situation over the past months. Related concerns pertain to weak immunization coverage and the resurgence of diarrhoeal diseases in the drought-affected regions. This necessitated a rapid response, currently being funded through the CERF allocation, targeting preventive and curative services to women and children, as well as strengthening systems of surveillance and response to epidemics.

Recent assessments have brought to light additional drought-related malnutrition and food insecurity problems in four neighbouring districts, in Atsimo Andrefana region (Ampanihy, Betioky, Tolaiara 1, and Toliara 2). These regions are also subject to insufficient preventive health services in a context of a weakened population (immunization, ante-natal, family planning, etc), deterioration in health service delivery, and an increase in malaria cases.

Field assessments also indicate a steady deterioration in the situation of pregnant women. The rate of deliveries in health centres in Androy region has decreased from 17% at the end of 2008, to 15%²⁵ currently. Maternal deaths occurring in health centres have risen from 7 to 17 per month over the same time period. Furthermore, the rate of abandonment in the use of *planification familiale* [PF] (family planning method to avoid unwanted pregnancies and clandestine abortions) has risen from 5.7% at the end of 2008 to 19.6% currently.²⁶ Extension of activities to an additional four communes determined as food-insecure will be covered by UNFPA annual programming budgets. No additional funds are being sought under the revised Appeal for these activities.

Overall, the Health Cluster intends to extend its response activities to cover the four districts in Atsimo Andrefana, in addition to the five districts in Anosy and Androy regions mentioned in the original proposal. Health partners aim at improving coverage of outreach and mobile health services through strengthening the district and implementing levels of the MoH, the engagement of local communities, as well as of NGOs such as CRM. Actions aimed at avoiding disruption of the cold chain, including provision of fuel and spare parts, will ensure continuation of vaccination. To minimize disruption of maternal and reproductive health care, partners will step up training, and reinforce provision of

²⁵ Source GSIS with reporting coverage of 89%.

²⁶ Idem

reproductive health equipment and supplies, together with development of information, education, and communication materials to improve awareness and early detection of danger signs of pregnancy complication. The availability of post-rape care treatment (including post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent the transmission of HIV) will also be made available.

Furthermore, to prevent epidemics and ensure immediate response, the surveillance system needs to be strengthened, through an integrated disease surveillance system in the most affected areas. This includes enhancement of existing immunization disease surveillance in these areas: weekly data collection and analysis will be set up. Sensitization for epidemic diseases will be stepped up through specific IEC campaigns. Furthermore, nine investigation kits, nine inter-agency diarrhoeal diseases kits and nine complete inter-agency health emergency kit (IHEK) 2006 kits will be procured and distributed for response to possible epidemics such as cholera, malaria, arboviruses, etc.

To avoid duplication and overlapping, the coordination of Health Sector activities will be strengthened through improved information-collection and sharing, as well as monitoring of response through cluster coordination mechanisms in the three drought-affected regions.

Socio-political crisis

In spite of the continuing socio-political crisis, the general threat of violence has greatly diminished over the past weeks. Politically-motivated incidents of violence have all but ceased, and thus the initial proposal aimed at improving the capacities of health facilities (hospitals and health centres) to treat victims of violence is no longer as critical.

However, given the unresolved nature of the situation, there remains a need to continue to monitor the indirect impact of the ongoing socio-political crisis on the health situation in urban centres. Although recent surveys do not reveal urgent humanitarian needs at present, the situation could deteriorate rapidly should coping strategies of the most vulnerable reach their limits, health services begin to erode under budgetary pressures and/or violence re-occur. The revised Appeal therefore focuses on reinforcing surveillance and re-stocking essential medical and surgical supplies depleted earlier in the year at the height of the crisis, to meet emergency needs should they arise.

Outputs

- At least 80% of the targeted people in nine districts in the south have free access to preventive and curative care in health centres and hospitals, including reproductive health services, vaccinations, integrated management of childhood illnesses, post-rape treatment services, and drugs.
- At least 80% of the villages in the target districts have a working system for immediate management of childhood illnesses at community level.
- At least 80% of sentinel health facilities in affected districts provide information and weekly reports on the health situation shared with partners.
- Communication equipment (90 cell phones) is provided to staff to support reporting of disease outbreaks, severe acute malnutrition cases and staff security issues.
- At least 80% of the management team in the targeted districts are trained on management of water-borne diseases and other epidemics.
- Availability of surgical and medical supplies to treat at least 80% of people potentially injured by political violence.

Agency	Project		\$
Médecins du Monde (MDM) MDG-09/H05 <i>(Category B)</i>	Project Title	Ensure availability of surgery treatment and essential medical supplies for potential victims of socio-political violence	130,000
	Objectives	Reduce mortality and disabilities among potential victims of socio-political violence, by strengthening capacities of staff in referral hospitals and ensuring availability of essential surgery equipment and consumables	
	Beneficiaries	350 potential severe casualties reaching hospitals	
	Partner	MoH	

Agency	Project		\$
WHO MDG-09/H06 <i>(Category B)</i>	Project Title	Support to disease surveillance and prompt response to epidemics	300,000
	Objectives	Reduce mortality and morbidity related to outbreaks and severe acute malnutrition, through enhanced surveillance system and provision of emergency kits enabling immediate response	
	Beneficiaries	Up to 1.5 million people living in nine districts in south affected by the drought and related malnutrition	
	Partners	MoH, NGOs	
UNICEF MDG-09/H07 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Improved access for vulnerable populations to preventive and curative care	1,500,000
	Objectives	Reduce child and maternal morbidity and mortality through strengthening the immunization programme, integrated management of childhood illnesses at health facilities and community level and the provision of supplies and medicines at health centres and hospitals	
	Beneficiaries	Up to 1.5 million people, including 68,034 pregnant women and 298,735 children under five in nine districts in three regions affected by the drought	
	Partners	MoH, NGOs, WHO, and UNFPA	
UNFPA MDG-09/H08 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Improved access to reproductive health services and information, prevention of sexually transmitted infection and HIV, and clinical management of GBV victims	125,000
	Objectives	Contribute to the reduction of excess maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity in ten communes in Androy through provision and strengthening of reproductive health services and prevention of and clinical management of GBV. Ensure hygiene needs of women who give birth, helping to prevent morbidity and mortality, and restoring dignity	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 27,003 women of reproductive age, including 5,283 pregnant women and 4,697 expected deliveries, as well as those affected by sexually transmitted infection, and gender-based violence	
	Partners	WFP, MoH at local level, CBOs	
TOTAL			2,055,000

3.6 PROTECTION

Lead agency: UNDP

Objectives

- Monitor, document and follow up on human rights abuses to inform programmes and advocacy initiatives.
- Reinforce the capacity of national NGOs to monitor and report on human rights abuses.
- Increase access to justice for victims of human rights abuses linked to the political crisis through the establishment of an independent legal aid clinic.
- Train the armed forces, *gendarmerie* and police on international standards on “crowd management” to prevent excessive force being used at demonstrations and during periods of civil unrest.
- Promote freedom of expression, social cohesion, and respect for human rights through the media.

Strategy

Establishment of a human rights monitoring and documentation system: No independent investigations of human rights abuses committed as a result of the political crisis have been carried out. The alleged abuses include the use of excessive force against demonstrators by the armed forces and law enforcement officials resulting in the death and injury of civilians; arbitrary arrest and detention; looting and destruction of private property as well as illegal searches of private property. National human rights NGOs limited their monitoring of human rights abuses to what was reported in the local press and generally lack the capacity to systematically monitor and report on human rights abuses.

Funding is therefore sought for OHCHR to deploy two experienced Human Rights Officers to Madagascar. The latter will facilitate the establishment of a monitoring system to document and follow up on human rights abuses committed in Antananarivo and in other urban centres as well as on any future abuses given that the political crisis continues. Systematic monitoring will serve to inform appropriate programme responses, including transitional justice mechanisms, and advocacy initiatives with the relevant interlocutors, including the *Haute Autorité de la Transition*. Under international law, the latter – irrespective of its legal status – is responsible for ensuring compliance with Madagascar's international human rights obligations.

OHCHR will also facilitate the monitoring of prisons and other official detention centres with the aim of proposing solutions to increase detainees' access to justice and to ensure that the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* are adhered to. In addition, OHCHR will strengthen the capacity of selected national human rights NGOs to monitor and report on human rights abuses through on-the-job training.

Access to justice through the provision of legal aid: There is an urgent need for the establishment of an independent legal clinic to provide legal aid to the victims whose rights have been violated as a result of the political crisis, especially as the existing legal clinics established with the support of the Ministry of Justice only deal with misdemeanours. An NGO will be identified and provided with training and funding as well as technical assistance on how to obtain longer term funding. Prosecution of the alleged perpetrators will contribute to counter the culture of impunity in Madagascar.

Training on policing demonstrations and civil unrest for the armed forces, *gendarmerie* and police: Urgent funding is required to conduct training for the armed forces, *gendarmerie* and police on how to police demonstrations and civil unrest in line with international standards to prevent the use of excessive force witnessed during the first quarter of 2009. The trainings would be conducted by a human rights team, including a foreign police officer, ideally as training-of-trainers. In addition to the training, the team will conduct a joint assessment to determine equipment needs and to incorporate the training into the curriculum of the armed forces, *gendarmerie* and police.

Promotion of freedom of expression, human rights and social cohesion: The right to freedom of expression, human rights, and freedom of the media has been curtailed as result of the political crisis, with journalists allegedly arrested and subjected to intimidation and beatings. The media has also been manipulated by the political parties to disseminate messages inciting hatred as well as misinformation. According to focus groups conducted by UNICEF, radio, and TV were instrumental in inciting youth to participate in demonstrations and looting.²⁷

To promote the right to freedom of expression and social cohesion, funding is sought to train the senior management of private and public media outlets on journalist ethics and the relevant human rights standards and protections. In addition, they will be trained on how to develop public campaigns on social cohesion. The initial steps towards the establishment of an independent radio station to ensure dissemination of unbiased local news will be undertaken through discussions with potential NGO partners.

Outputs

- Appropriate protection responses and advocacy initiatives are developed based on a better understanding of the human rights situation.
- The capacity of selected national NGOs to monitor and report on human rights abuses is strengthened.
- Advocacy initiatives and potential areas of intervention are identified based on the systematic monitoring of and reporting on prisons conditions.
- Increased access to justice for victims and prosecution of alleged perpetrators contributes to countering the climate of impunity.
- NGO capacity to provide legal aid is strengthened.
- The armed forces, *gendarmerie* and police are trained on how to police demonstrations and civil unrest in line with international standards.
- Senior management figures of public and private media outlets better understand their responsibilities and are able to develop public campaigns promoting human rights and social cohesion.

²⁷ UNICEF, *Pandora's Box: Youth at a Crossroad. Emergency Youth Assessment on the Socio-political Crisis in Madagascar and its Consequences*, June 2009.

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Agency	Project		\$
UNICEF MDG-09/P/HR/RL02 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	Strengthening women and child protection including provision of psycho-social support for victims of the socio-political crisis	643,500
	Objectives	Enhance existing capacities to cater for the psycho-social well-being of children	
	Beneficiaries	13,000 children and 294 teachers in 32 schools in Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa and Ambositra; and 2,000 children in child-friendly spaces	
	Partners	Union of Professional Graduates Social Workers (SPDTS), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Child Protection Networks and community mobilizers	
UNDP MDG-09/P/HR/RL03 <i>(Category B)</i> <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Promotion of freedom of expression, social cohesion and human rights	40,000
	Objectives	To train senior management of public and private media outlets on the ethics of journalism and relevant human rights standards and protections; to help them develop public campaigns promoting human rights and social cohesion	
	Beneficiaries	25 senior managers of public and private media outlets	
	Partners	Association of Journalists; Reporters without Borders; UNDP; OHCHR; Ministry of Communication, UNICEF	
OHCHR MDG-09/P/HR/RL04 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Establishment of a human rights monitoring, documentation and follow-up system	50,000
	Objectives	To establish a monitoring and documentation system of human rights abuses linked to the political crisis and to facilitate the monitoring of the prisons through the deployment of two experienced Human Rights Officers; to strengthen the capacity of selected national NGOs to monitor and report on human rights abuses through on-the-job training	
	Partners	Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Defence; UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA, and selected national NGOs	
	Beneficiaries	Victims of human rights abuses; selected human rights NGOs	
OHCHR MDG-09/P/HR/RL05 <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Training on policing demonstrations and civil unrest for the armed forces, <i>gendarmerie</i> and police	30,000
	Objectives	To provide training to the commanders on the international standards for policing demonstrations and civil unrest; to conduct a joint assessment to establish equipment needs and identify ways to fully incorporate the training into the curriculum of the armed forces, <i>gendarmerie</i> , and police	
	Beneficiaries	Armed forces, <i>gendarmerie</i> and police	
	Partners	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Public Security; Ministry of Defence; UNDP; UNICEF and UNFPA	
OHCHR/UNDP MDG-09/PHR/RL06AB <i>(Category A)</i> <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Access to justice through the provision of legal aid	20,000
	Objectives	To identify an NGO and reinforce its capacity to provide legal aid through training and funding so that victims whose human rights were violated as a result of the political crisis can seek legal redress	
	Beneficiaries	NGO; victims of human rights abuses	
	Partners	NGOs; OHCHR; UNICEF; UNFPA	
TOTAL			783,500

3.7 COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

Lead agency: Resident Coordinator Office (RCO)

Sectoral Objectives

- To ensure effective inter-agency coordination amongst all partners for a principled, effective and timely response to humanitarian and time-critical early recovery needs.
- To strengthen the process of timely information/data collection, analysis, and dissemination to all partners to facilitate decision-making and optimize the response.

Strategy and proposed activities

With the support of the UNDP/BCPR and of OCHA Regional Office for Southern Africa, the RCO has been facilitating inter-agency coordination efforts among all stakeholders to efficiently mobilise and organise inter-agency assessments, facilitate the development of inter-agency response, and resource mobilization strategies that take into consideration humanitarian and early recovery needs. Effective and timely data collection, analysis, and dissemination of information continue to be crucial to efficiently respond to needs and avoid duplication of activities.

Coordination support has been provided by deploying OCHA surge capacity for the first three months of the Appeal period. Additional support is needed to cover the remaining period of the Appeal, in order to coordinate inter-agency and NGO activities in the south and ensure cross-sector tracking of urban vulnerability linked to the socio-political crisis.

Furthermore, coordination has taken on added relevance and urgency due to the impact of the political crisis on the functioning of the national disaster response institution. Staff changes and ongoing uncertainty have rendered this traditional partner less effective. Consequently, the relationship with government counterparts has had to be adjusted in the current political environment.

The RCO will continue to support collection, analysis and sharing of information on the multiple crises and among humanitarian partners, to enable effective decision-making and response. A common UN and partners situation room was set up during the first months of the crisis, and has now been integrated into humanitarian affairs functions.

Given the ongoing nature of the political crisis and its potentially serious impact on urban populations, a McRAM, integrating data collection needs across agencies and clusters, has been established. The data from the first of three planned surveys has enabled agencies to obtain valuable information. Under the current circumstances, this tool remains essential in alerting partners to any deterioration in urban vulnerability, and will enable them to adjust their response plans accordingly, thereby aiming to avert a potential humanitarian crisis.

None of these essential coordination functions and assessment tools has received any funding to date.

Outcomes

- Coordinated emergency and time-critical early recovery response in all sector areas at central and local levels, resulting in a needs-based, principled, timely and well-funded response.
- Timely collection and production of information and analysis (reports, maps, 3W database, etc.) and dissemination to enhance decision-making and optimization of response.
- Integration of situation room functions into regular coordination activities, and step-up as situation requires.
- Strengthening of relationship with NGOs, civil society, and as the situation evolves with government counterparts to re-establish and promote national ownership and sustainability of initiatives at national and local levels.
- Assessment and monitoring of the impact of the multiple crises on the affected populations through an IASC-led multi-cluster mechanism that produces timely and relevant reports.

Agency	Project		\$
RCO/OCHA ROSA (UNDP) MDG-09/CSS01 (Category C) (Revised)	Project Title	Coordination of humanitarian and early recovery response	100,000
	Objectives	Strengthening of coordination to ensure effective, principled and timely response to humanitarian and early recovery needs. Production and dissemination of information and analysis to enable effective decision-making and avoid duplication of efforts	

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Agency	Project		\$
UNICEF MDG-09/CSS02B <i>(Category B)</i> <i>(Revised)</i>	Beneficiaries	Population affected by the crises.	
	Partners	UN agencies, NGOs, and other IASC partners	
	Project Title	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)	80,000
	Objectives	Rapid and consistent assessment of the impact of multiple crises on affected populations for targeted humanitarian response	
	Beneficiaries	Population affected by the crises	
	Partners	UN agencies, NGOs, and other IASC partners	
TOTAL			180,000

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The involvement of the UN and partners *vis-à-vis* the fluidity of the current political context requires that steps continue to be taken to keep on guaranteeing the humanitarian space and, should the situation deteriorate, to ensure ongoing protection of staff and programme delivery from possible manipulation or security threats. Efforts will be made to ensure that the authorities in place respect basic principles, including safety and security of staff, provision of assistance according to need, and free and unimpeded access to beneficiaries.

The analysis of the current situation in Madagascar indicates the necessity of addressing immediate and early recovery needs of communities affected by the crisis in the south, and to closely monitor the situation in urban areas related to the political crisis. As part of this process, a multi-crisis contingency plan is being elaborated, which will take into account the current series of crises, and address coordination challenges linked to the current political context.

Finally, it should be noted that, as part of the original Flash Appeal, the cluster architecture was reviewed. The perceived need to support integrated livelihoods and food security from the beginning of these crises led to the restructuring of existing clusters and the creation of new ones. As set out below, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster emerged and the Protection Cluster was established.

Sector/Cluster	Cluster Lead	Partners
Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP and FAO	FAO, WFP, ADRA, CARE, CARITAS, RTM, other national and international NGOs (TBD), MRC, CBOs, MAEP, local authorities
Nutrition	UNICEF	2H, ADRA, CARE, Tamafa other national and International NGO, MoH and ONN
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	UNICEF, CARITAS, CDA, CRS, Malagasy Church Alliance (FJKM), and other national and international NGOs (TBD), MRC, Ministry of Water, Municipal Hygiene Office
Education	UNICEF	Action Aid, CARE and other national and international NGOs (TBD), MRC, MoE, Government Meteorology Department, BNGRC, FID
Health	WHO	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, ASOS, other national and international NGOs (TBD), MRC, CBOs, MoH
Protection	UNDP and UNICEF	UNFPA, international community, Child Protection Networks, SPDTS, civil society (CBOs, FBOs, etc.), political parties, public and private media outlets; armed forces, gendarmerie, police, and the judiciary
Coordination and Common Services	RCO	UN agencies, NGOs, and other IASC partners

ANNEX I. FULL PROJECT LIST AND FUNDING TABLES

Table IV. Appeal Projects Grouped by Cluster

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Revised in the Flash Appeal	Priority
Coordination and Common Services									
MDG-09/CSS01	UNDP	Coordination of humanitarian and early recovery response	250,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	Yes. Decreased.	Category C
MDG-09/CSS02A	UNDP	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)	20,000	-	-	0%	-	Yes. Withdrawn.	Withdrawn
MDG-09/CSS02B	UNICEF	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)	80,000	80,000	-	0%	80,000	No. Unchanged.	Category B
Sub total for Coordination and Common Services			350,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000		
Education									
MDG-09/E01	UNICEF	Emergency Education Response to the Political Crisis	322,650	171,777	-	0%	171,777	Yes. Decreased.	Category C
MDG-09/E02	UNICEF	Peace Education for in-school and out-of-school adolescents. The project will be initiated in Antananarivo and progressively expanded to other regions	129,900	129,900	-	0%	129,900	No. Unchanged.	Category B
MDG-09/E03	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of 20 cyclone-damaged classrooms and improvement of school environments to allow 3,000 children to finish the school year	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	No. Unchanged.	Category B
MDG-09/E04	UNICEF	Education Emergency Preparedness	-	25,345	-	0%	25,345	Yes. New.	Category B
Sub total for Education			852,550	727,022	-	0%	727,022		
Food Security and Livelihoods									
MDG-09/A01	FAO	Emergency agricultural support to vulnerable populations in urban and peri-urban areas of Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa and Antsirabe.	800,000	400,000	400,000	100%	-	Yes. Decreased. Fully funded.	Other (Fully funded)
MDG-09/A02	FAO	Emergency support to drought-affected population in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions	500,000	850,000	322,498	38%	527,502	Yes. Increased.	Category A
MDG-09/ER/I01	UNICEF	Emergency Cash Transfer Scheme	680,000	-	-	0%	-	Yes. Withdrawn.	Withdrawn
MDG-09/F01	WFP	Madagascar Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10442.0	12,300,000	6,500,000	5,060,224	78%	1,439,776	Yes. Decreased.	Category A
MDG-09/F02	CARE International	Response to Madagascar 2009 Crisis	450,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	Yes. Decreased.	Category A
MDG-09/F03	Malagasy Red Cross	Soup kitchens in Antananarivo	1,900,000	350,000	350,000	100%	-	Yes. Decreased. Fully funded.	Other (Fully funded)
Sub total for Food Security and Livelihoods			16,630,000	8,350,000	6,132,722	73%	2,217,278		

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Revised in the Flash Appeal	Priority
Health									
MDG-09/H04	WHO	Improved access to timely and adequate treatment for victims of violence associated to the socio-political crisis	400,000	-	-	0%	-	Yes. Withdrawn.	Withdrawn
MDG-09/H05	MDM	Ensure availability of surgery treatment and essential medical supplies for potential victims of socio-political violence	130,000	130,000	39,370	30%	90,630	No. Unchanged.	Category B
MDG-09/H06	WHO	Support to disease surveillance and prompt response to epidemics	300,000	300,000	154,127	51%	145,873	No. Unchanged.	Category B
MDG-09/H07	UNICEF	Improved access for vulnerable populations to preventative and curative care	2,500,000	1,500,000	530,720	35%	969,280	Yes. Decreased.	Category A
MDG-09/H08	UNFPA	Improved access to reproductive health services and information, prevention of STI and HIV, and clinical management of GBV victims	350,000	125,000	125,000	100%	-	Yes. Decreased. Fully funded.	Other (Fully funded)
Sub total for Health			3,680,000	2,055,000	849,217	41%	1,205,783		
Nutrition									
MDG-09/H01	WFP	PRRO (Nutrition component)	1,000,000	702,176	702,176	100%	-	Yes. Decreased. Fully funded.	Other (Fully funded)
MDG-09/H02	UNICEF	Treatment of acute malnutrition of populations in the seven districts affected by the drought	3,000,000	3,450,000	1,793,405	52%	1,656,595	Yes. Increased.	Category A
MDG-09/H03	WHO	Treatment of severe acute malnutrition at hospital level	50,000	-	-	0%	-	Yes. Withdrawn.	Withdrawn
Sub total for Nutrition			4,050,000	4,152,176	2,495,581	60%	1,656,595		
Protection									
MDG-09/P/HR/RL01	UNDP	Promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue in Madagascar	350,000	-	-	0%	-	Yes. Withdrawn.	Withdrawn
MDG-09/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Strengthening Women and Child Protection including provision of psycho-social support for victims of the socio-political crisis.	520,000	643,500	643,500	100%	-	Yes. Increased. Fully funded.	Other (Fully funded)
MDG-09/P/HR/RL03	UNDP	Promotion of freedom of expression, social cohesion and human rights	-	40,000	-	0%	40,000	Yes. New.	Category B
MDG-09/P/HR/RL04	OHCHR	Establishment of a human rights monitoring, documentation and follow-up system	-	50,000	-	0%	50,000	Yes. New.	Category A
MDG-09/P/HR/RL05	OHCHR	Training on policing demonstrations and civil unrest for the armed forces, gendarmerie and police	-	30,000	-	0%	30,000	Yes. New.	Category A
MDG-09/P/HR/RL06A	OHCHR	Access to justice through the provision of legal aid	-	10,000	-	0%	10,000	Yes. New.	Category A

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Revised in the Flash Appeal	Priority
MDG-09/P/HR/RL06B	UNDP	Access to justice through the provision of legal aid	-	10,000	-	0%	10,000	Yes. New.	Category A
Sub total for Protection			870,000	783,500	643,500	82%	140,000		
Water and Sanitation									
MDG-09/WS01	UNICEF	Improving access to water and sanitation in poor urban settlement	5,100,000	-	-	0%	-	Yes. Withdrawn.	Withdrawn
MDG-09/WS02	UNICEF	Promoting hygiene practices in urban areas	1,200,000	700,000	-	0%	700,000	Yes. Decreased	Category C
MDG-09/WS03	UNICEF	Improving water and sanitation conditions in primary health centres, schools and communities in seven districts in three drought-affected regions in the South	3,000,000	4,200,000	1,560,840	37%	2,639,160	Yes. Increased.	Category B
MDG-09/WS04	UNICEF	Pre-positioning WASH Items for Emergency	-	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	Yes. New.	Category B
Sub total for Water and Sanitation			9,300,000	6,100,000	1,560,840	26%	4,539,160		
Grand Total			35,732,550	22,347,698	11,681,860	52%	10,665,838	37.5% reduced	

Table V: Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

Madagascar Flash Appeal (Revised) 2009

as of 23 July 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,450,994	55.2 %	-
France	1,450,378	12.4 %	-
United Kingdom	1,134,645	9.7 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	793,583	6.8 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	708,760	6.1 %	-
Sweden	643,500	5.5 %	-
Austria	400,000	3.4 %	-
Turkey	100,000	0.9 %	-
Grand Total	11,681,860	100.0 %	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by IASC standard sector)

Madagascar Flash Appeal (Revised) 2009

as of 23 July 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	1,300,000	1,250,000	722,498	58%	527,502	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	350,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	680,000	-	-	0%	-	-
EDUCATION	852,550	727,022	-	0%	727,022	-
FOOD	14,650,000	7,100,000	5,410,224	76%	1,689,776	-
HEALTH	7,730,000	6,207,176	3,344,798	54%	2,862,378	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	870,000	783,500	643,500	82%	140,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	9,300,000	6,100,000	1,560,840	26%	4,539,160	-
GRAND TOTAL	35,732,550	22,347,698	11,681,860	52%	10,665,838	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Association
AFDB	African Development Bank
ASERN	(an NGO)
ASOS	Socio-sanitary Action Aid Organization (<i>Action Socio Sanitaire Organisation Secours</i>)
BCG	<i>Bacillus Calmette-Guérin</i>
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BCR	Office of the Resident Coordinator (<i>Bureau du Coordinateur Résident</i>)
BNGRC	National Office for Disaster Management and Preparedness (<i>Bureau National pour la Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes</i>)
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	community-based organization
CDA	Andohatapenaka Development Council (<i>Conseil de Développement de Andohatapenaka</i>)
CERF	Complex Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CRM	Malagasy Red Cross (<i>Croix Rouge Malagasy</i>)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	community health centres (<i>Centre de Santé de Base</i>)
DGR	<i>Direction Générale du Développement Rural</i>
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRDR	Regional Directorate for Rural Development (<i>Direction Régionale du Développement Rural</i>)
DRS	Regional Health Directorate (<i>Direction Régionale de la Santé</i>)
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EFA	Education for All
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EPM	Permanent Households Survey (<i>Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages</i>)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	faith-based organization
FFW	food-for-work
FID	Development Intervention Fund (<i>Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement</i>)
FJKM	Malagasy Church Alliance
FTI	Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Funds
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GBV	gender-based violence
HAT	<i>Haute Autorité de la Transition</i>
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	human immuno-deficiency virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDD	inter-agency diarrhoeal diseases kit
IDP	internally displaced person
IEC	information, education, and communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHEK	inter-agency health emergency kit
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSPC	National Public and Community Health Institute (<i>Institut National de Santé Publique et Communautaire</i>)
INSTAT	National Statistics Institute (<i>Institut National de la Statistique</i>)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JIRAMA	Antananarivo Water Authority (<i>Jiroso Rano Malagasy</i>)
JMP	Joint Monitoring Project
LB	living births
MAEP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche</i>)
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition

McRAM	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDM	Doctors of the World (<i>Médecins du Monde</i>)
MEEF	Ministry of Environment (<i>Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts</i>)
MINSANPF	Ministry of Health (<i>Ministère de la Santé et du Planning Familial</i>)
MISP	minimal service packages
MMN	micronutrient
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRCS	Malagasy Red Cross Society
MSPF	Ministry of Health and Family Planning (<i>Ministère de la Santé et de la Planification Familiale</i>)
MT	metric ton
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	official development aid
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
ONN	National Nutrition Office (<i>Office National de Nutrition</i>)
OVC	orphans and vulnerable children
PEP	post-exposure prophylaxis
PHCC	primary health care centres
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PNNC	National Community Nutrition Programme (<i>Programme Nationale de Nutrition Communautaire</i>)
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
ROSA	(OCHA) Regional Office for Southern Africa
RSF	<i>Reporters Sans Frontières</i>
RTM	<i>Reggio Terzo Mondo</i>
RUF	ready-to-use food
RUTF	ready-to-use therapeutic food
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SAP	Early Warning System (<i>Système d'Alerte Précoce</i>)
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SIM	Industrialists Union of Madagascar (<i>Syndicat des Industriels de Madagascar</i>)
SITAN	situation analysis
SMART	Standard Based Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SPDTS	Union of Professional Graduates Social Workers (<i>Syndicat des Professionnels Diplômés en Travail Social</i>)
STI	sexually transmitted infections
TB	tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	value-added tax
V/C	vulnerability and crisis index score
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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