

LESSONS LEARNED FROM MADAGASCAR: ADDRESSING DROUGHT-INDUCED FOOD INSECURITY THROUGH FORECAST-BASED ACTION

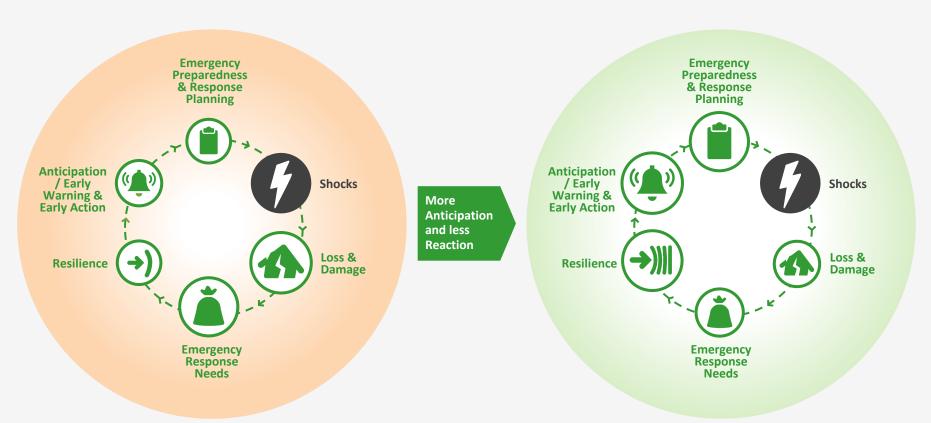
30.11.2021 Dominik Semet – FbA Progamme Coordinator Julia Burakowski – Junior Expert Forecast-based Action



FDA Forecast-based Action Programme by Welthungerhilfe

HUMANITARIAN PARADIGM SHIFT AT WELTHUNGERHILFE

Towards more Anticipation



More Anticipation and Preparedness for fewer losses and better response!

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FbA Programme - Addressing drought-induced food insecurity



Mainstreaming Anticipatory Action in Humanitarian
Programming // Humanitarian Paradigm Shift

Project Objective

- Consolidate the developed Forecast-based Action mechanism from the pilot project and extend the Early Action Protocol (EAP) coverage in Madagascar
- Replicate the FbA approach in Zimbabwe and Kenya

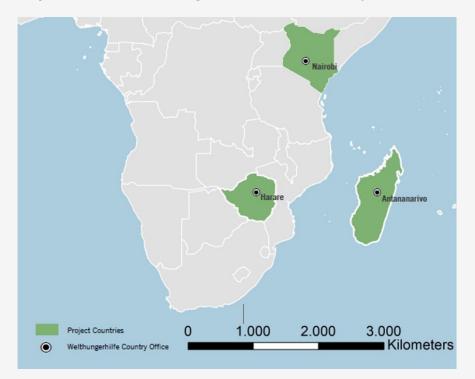
Pilot Lessons Learned

- Sensitization and involvement of governmental structures on the functioning and relevance of the FbA mechanism
- Enable (local) NGOs to engage in the FbA sphere by becoming EAP Custodians for new EAP zones

Project Funding: Support of the GFFO Project Duration: Mar 2020 – Dec 2022 Project Countries: Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Kenya



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FbA Programme - Addressing drought-induced food insecurity

Inclusion of governmental structures such as the national Disaster Risk Management Authorities and local and national Meteorological Offices in i.e.:

- Close Collaboration in Scientific Drought Model Development
- Joint EAP Development with Government and Community Stakeholders

This will create a unique opportunity to rethink:

- Coordination and Cooperation between Actors
- ✓ Data Sharing and Knowledge Transfer





FbA Programme - Addressing drought-induced food insecurity

EAP Custodians^{*} and local partners will be involved in EAP Development and Implementation under the guidance and facilitation of Welthungerhilfe.

This will ensure:

- Local Contextualization and Local Knowledge Inclusion
- Local Ownership for Sustainability
- Local Acceptance of the FbA approach
- Accountability

*EAP Custodians need to be Start Network members and their local partner organizations







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First Trigger in North Madagascar

Drought Situation: First Trigger

- > Worst drought in decades in MDG, trigger in North MDG
- ➤ Low WRSI/HEA threshold was met → only most vulnerable were targeted

Intervention Time

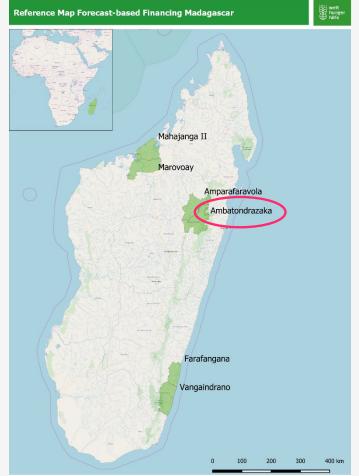
 May - November (Early Actions implemented before harvest up to lean season)

Early Action

Unconditional cash transfer (mobile money)

	Forecast-based Financing Monitoring Tool					
Zone d'Intervention	Alaotra-Mangoro					
District	Ambatondrazaka					
Vulnerability						0.32
Threshold						80.48
Mois	Decadale	WRSI	No. People	Impact	Distance from Threshold	Monitoring
	1	254	0	18.72	61.76	Observation
	2	254	0	18.72	61.76	Observation
Octobre	3	254	0	18.72	61.76	Observation
	1	254	0	18.72	61.76	Observation
	2	253	0	19.04	61.44	Observation
Novembre	3	253	0	19.04	61.44	Observation
	1	83	0	73.44	7.04	Observation
	2	71	38413	77.28	3.2	warning
Decembre	3	73	38413	76.64	3.84	warning
	1	44	130015	85.92	-5.44	Activation
	2	60	38413	80.8	-0.32	Activation
Janvier	3	61	38413	80.48	0	Activation
	1	67.5	38413	78.4	2.08	Warning
	2	71	38413	77.28		warning
Fevrier	3	73	38413	76.64	3.84	warning





Data Sources: OSM, OCHA, BNGRO

First Trigger in North Madagascar

Identify Coping Strategies

Predict what will happen when:

- Analyzing crop calendar, income sources and livelihoods during year
- Knowing what people are likely to do – Identifying entry points
- Identify positive and negative coping strategies to target
- Participative Methods
- ✓ Focus Group workshops
- Expert consultation
- Research Projects
- Real time observations
- Analyses of previous crisis

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Early Cash as Early Action

Aim of unconditional mobile cash distributions is to reduce the risks to food security and prevent negative coping strategies including:

- Insufficient calorie intake through reduction of meals
- ✓ Intake of less preferred food
- ✓ Labour migration
- Increased school drop-out rate
- Non-sustainable firewood production

10 US\$/month over period of 6 months

- Support throughout the season (pre-harvest to lean season)
- > Alignment w/ social safety net

First Trigger in North Madagascar



- EAPs cover zones not typically monitored for drought/FS indicators (North not as drought-prone as South) → without FbA scientific drought model dry conditions and forecasted FS decline would have probably not been detected in the North
- Standing SOPs with government enabled fast implementation of EAPs
- Early Cash intervention was welcomed by target communities
- Need for Information Exchange Improvements on trigger:
 - Formalization/Automatization of governmental stakeholder communication/information exchange
 - Community information campaigns explaining functioning of FbA, and the difference to merely reactive emergency response, making forecast information actionable.

Photo: Mobile Phone Distribution by WHH staff to enable mobile cash transfers © Haddad/Welthungerhilfe FAMATSIAN MIANKINA @ VINAVINAN'I Y TOETRANDRO welt





THANK YOU



Dominik Semet & Julia Burakowski Welthungerhilfe Humanitarian Directorate Dominik.Semet@welthungerhilfe.de Julia.Burakowski@welthungerhilfe.de