

# MADAGASCAR



## BACKGROUND

One-quarter of Madagascar's population—approximately five million people—lives in zones at risk of natural disasters, including tropical cyclones, storm surges, floods, droughts and locust invasions. Each year, an average of three to four cyclones make landfall on Madagascar. The country has a low adaptive capacity, influenced by a high poverty rate, rapid population growth, high dependency on natural resources and weak institutional capacity.

Adverse effects of flooding events are significant in urban areas due to: (i) a lack of early warning systems;

(ii) inadequate urban planning; and (iii) poorly maintained drainage infrastructure. In addition, country-specific information on future climate conditions is limited. This year, over 100,000 people were affected by flooding and the after-effects of tropical storms Chedza and Fundi. As a result, more than 70,000 people lost their homes.

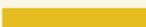
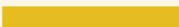
Madagascar has a large and active disaster risk management (DRM) community, consisting of government, donors and nongovernmental organizations. While historically they have focused on disaster relief

## QUICK FACTS

### COUNTRY INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,414
Total Population	22,924,851
Income Level	Low
Poverty <sup>2</sup>	75%
Urban Population	34%

### RISK PROFILE<sup>3</sup>

Lack of coping capacity	 7.7
Vulnerability	 4.0
Hazard and exposure	 3.6
Overall risk	 4.8

### KEY PRIORITIES

1. National DRM strategy update
2. Risk identification and understanding
3. Financial risk mechanisms
4. Integration of DRM and CCA into development planning

<sup>1</sup> World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

<sup>2</sup> Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

<sup>3</sup> INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) <http://www.inform-index.org/>

operations, an increasing number of these actors are turning their attention to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA). Political instability in Madagascar since 2009 has negatively affected economic and social development, as well as the harmonization of DRM and CCA strategies. However, one year after presidential elections, the country is once again showing signs of addressing key issues related to DRM, and dealt decisively with the impact of two recent tropical storms.

---

To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include: (i) updating the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy; (ii) increasing understanding of disaster risks; (iii) improving financial resilience to natural hazards; and (iv) integrating DRM and CCA considerations into planning and strategy development.

## GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE

GFDRR supported the government of Madagascar since 2008, following completion of a joint damage and loss assessment. This included developing the capacities of the government's Disaster Prevention and Emergency Management Unit, to coordinate and implement DRM activities.

The technical assistance project, mainstreaming of CCA and DRM into economic development, demonstrated improvements in risk identification and disaster risk financing, as well as better preparedness at the national level. Coordination between different ministries on DRM

and CCA improved due to a Steering Committee that oversaw the implementation of the GFDRR project.

Additionally, GFDRR supported the newly implemented Southwest Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative—a multi-country project that includes Madagascar. The initiative allowed hazard data collection for the development of risk profiles, which will be used to assess regional and national risk financing options. This will lead to greater fiscal planning stability and financing availability for future disasters.

## LOOKING AHEAD

Over the next three years, the main focus of GFDRR will continue to be on: (i) supporting the implementation of the national DRM strategy, including the establishment of a DRM platform and decentralization of DRM technical units; (ii) preparation of risk atlases for priority regions; (iii) mainstreaming DRM in urban and land use planning, and other priority sectors; (iv) modeling contingency

funds at central and decentralized levels; (v) expansion of existing food security and early warning systems; (vi) regional disaster response plans in priority zones; and (vii) capacity building. There will also be a focus on expanding the risk assessment and financing initiative to support the operationalization of risk financing strategies.

**PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015**

Project	Description
<b>Southwest Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO)</b>   <b>\$1,300,000   Start date: 2014 (Ongoing)</b>	Seeks to improve understanding of disaster risks as well as to increase the financial resilience of the Indian Ocean Islands. Activities include: (i) capacity building and knowledge exchange on disaster risk assessment and financing; (ii) development of regional risk information database; and (iii) development of preliminary catastrophe risk profiles.
<b>Support the Establishment of a Technical Center for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation</b>  <b>\$900,000   Start date: 2013 (Ongoing)</b>	Supports the establishment of a Technical Centre for Southern Africa. Activities include: (i) providing disaster risk reduction and CCA assistance to address the needs of national programmes; (ii) reducing the vulnerability to natural hazards; and (iii) building community resilience.
<b>Mainstreaming CCA and DRM into Economic Development</b>     <b>US\$1,215,000   2008–2012 (Completed)</b>	Assisted efforts to mainstream DRM and CCA into economic development. Activities included: (i) developing five regional-level risk atlases; (ii) conducting feasibility analysis for disaster risk financing (using the CatSim model); (iii) building a road map for strengthening the early warning systems and the hydro-meteorological network; and (iv) supporting the development of building codes, roads and irrigation infrastructure.
<b>Assessment of Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs following Cyclones Fame and Ivan</b>  <b>US\$168,000   2008–2012 (Completed)</b>	Undertook a comprehensive assessment following Cyclones Fame and Ivan in 2008. Activities included: (i) assessing recovery and reconstruction needs; (ii) creating cyclone norms and standards; (iii) developing a <i>National Plan for Disaster Risk Management</i> ; and (iv) strengthening capacities for risk assessment, early warning and disaster preparedness.

 Pillar 1  
Risk Identification

 Pillar 2  
Risk Reduction

 Pillar 3  
Preparedness

 Pillar 4  
Financial Protection

 Pillar 5  
Resilient Reconstruction

### GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

<b>EU</b>	The European Union's (EU) Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission (ECHO) provides funding for humanitarian aid actions to mitigate the effects of natural disasters on the most vulnerable populations. ECHO focuses primarily on recovery assistance, food security, livelihoods, shelter, water, sanitation and health. Various actors through the Disaster Preparedness Program of ECHO (DIPECHO) also contribute to strengthening Madagascar's risk reduction and emergency preparedness agenda.
<b>OCHA</b>	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinates and provides emergency post-disaster relief assistance to affected communities.
<b>UNDP</b>	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides strong support to the national platform and to the civil protection agency in capacity building, strategy development, training, policy and operations. It is currently supporting the revision of the national DRM strategy.
<b>World Bank</b>	<p>The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Madagascar Emergency Food Security and Social Protection Project:</b> Strengthens immediate capacity to respond effectively to the food security and locust crises.</li> <li>■ <b>Emergency Infrastructure Preservation &amp; Vulnerability Project:</b> Preserves key lifeline infrastructure and reduces household vulnerability in targeted areas.</li> </ul>

### GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS

<b>National Services</b>	The Disaster Prevention and Emergency Management Unit, and the ministries in charge of civil protection, finance, housing, transport and education
<b>Regional Organizations</b>	African Development Bank (AfDB), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)
<b>International Organizations</b>	World Bank, UNDP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), OCHA, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
<b>Non-governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations</b>	Joint Advocacy Initiative for DRM (ICPM), CARE International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET), Inter-Church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)