

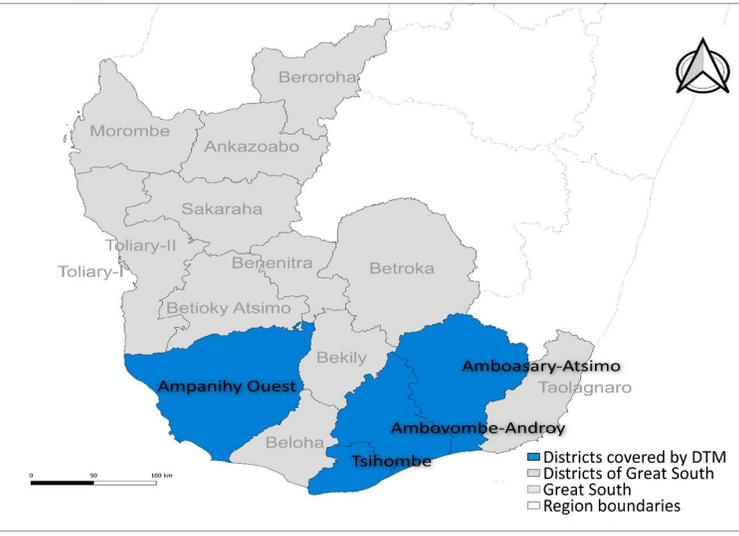


CONTEXT

The Grand Sud of Madagascar has been affected by consecutive droughts during the rainy seasons from 2019 to 2021. In 2021, 36% of the Grand Sud was classified as severe drought and 1% as extreme drought. Nearly 1.47 million people were severely food insecure (IPC 3+) and four districts – Amboasary Atsimo, Ambovombe Androy, Tsihombe and Ampanihy West – were in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). A joint United Nations response programme was implemented and financed by the United Nations Emergency Fund. Their objective is to strengthen humanitarian coordination and respond to the needs (i.e. protection, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene and shelter) through the collection, analysis and sharing of information on the number of displaced persons, their profiles and vulnerabilities in the four districts, Ambovombe, Tsihombe, Amboasary and Ampanihy.

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) deployment of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a component of this programme. The objective of DTM is to capture and analyse, on a regular basis and at different levels, data on displaced populations and to disseminate this data to authorities and the humanitarian community. The deployment of DTM tools is carried out in partnership with the National Office of Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC).

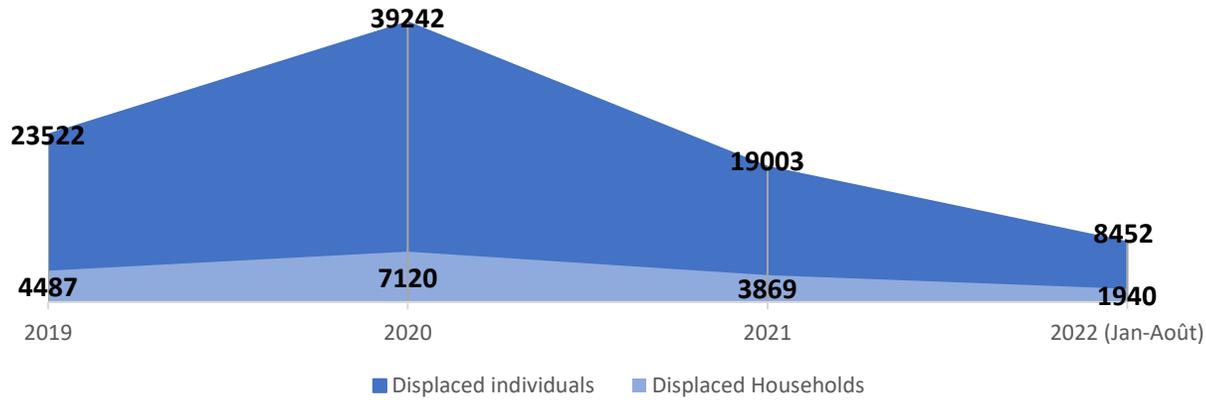
The results presented below are the result of evaluations conducted in September 2022 in 20 municipalities: Ambovombe (Ambanisarika, Maroalomainty, Maroalipoty, Marovato Befeno, Sihanamaro), Tsihombe (Anjapaly, Ankilivalo, Betanty, Imongy, Tsihombe), Amboasary Atsimo (Amboasary Atsimo, Behara, Ebelo, Ifotaka, Sampoana), Ampanihy Andrefana (Amboropotsy, Ampanihy Andrefana, Androka, Ankiliabo, Beahitse).



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DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020 IN 20 MUNICIPALITIES ASSESSED

Between 2019 and 2022, 90,219 individuals and 17,416 households were reportedly displaced from the 20 assessed municipalities. The largest number of trips by individuals in the 20 municipalities was recorded during 2020. The three municipalities most affected by the displacement of individuals between 2019 and 2022 were Imongy (14,000), Ebelo (12,858) and Amboasary Atsimo (7,668).



Key figures

-  20 municipalities assessed
-  90,219 individuals displaced
-  17,416 households
-  6,837 individuals returned (8%)

KEY INFORMANTS	NUMBER
Local authorities	46
Community leaders	5
NGO/Humanitarian Actors	2
TOTAL	53

ENUMERATORS	NUMBER
MEN	7
WOMEN	5
TOTAL	12

POPULATION PROFILE

According to the data collected during the assessment, the total population of the 20 municipalities was estimated at 680,545, and the total number of displaced individuals was 90,219, or **13 per cent of this total population**. Ebelo (63.60%), Imongy (54.95%) and Behara (17.94%) are the municipalities with the highest proportion of displaced persons.

Municipalities	Total population of municipalities assessed	Individuals displaced (cumulative data, 2019 until 2022)	% of total population	% of displaced population
Ebelo	20,216	12,858	63.60	14.25
Imongy	25,480	14,000	54.95	15.52
Behara	34,492	6,187	17.94	6.86
Tsihombe	37,554	6,300	16.78	6.98
Amboasary Atsimo	45,895	7,668	16.71	8.50
Marovato Befeno	19,680	3,253	16.53	3.61
Ifotaka	36,296	5,641	15.54	5.24
Maroalomainty	50,959	7,594	14.90	8.42
Sihanamaro	38,107	5,130	13.46	5.69
Anjampaly	28,987	3,500	12.07	3.88
Sampona	30,532	3,380	11.07	3.75
Maroalopoty	52,000	5,312	10.22	5.89
Androka	58,783	3,761	6.40	4.17
Betanty (Faux Cap)	29,952	1,800	6.01	2.00
Ambanisarika	26,605	1,220	4.59	1.35
Amborompotsy	26,000	580	2.23	0.64
Ankilivalo	14,127	300	2.12	0.33
Beahitse	38,750	790	2.04	0.88
Ankiliabo	26,064	460	1.76	0.51
Ampanihy Ouest	40,066	485	1.21	0.54
TOTAL	680,545	90,219	13.26	100

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

From 2019 to 2022, individuals moved mainly from the 20 municipalities because of the drought. A few rare cases of economic displacement were recorded in Ambanisarika, Maroalipoty and Ifotaka. Cases of displacement linked to insecurity due to attacks were observed in municipalities of Amboasary, Ebelo and Sampoana.

RETURNS

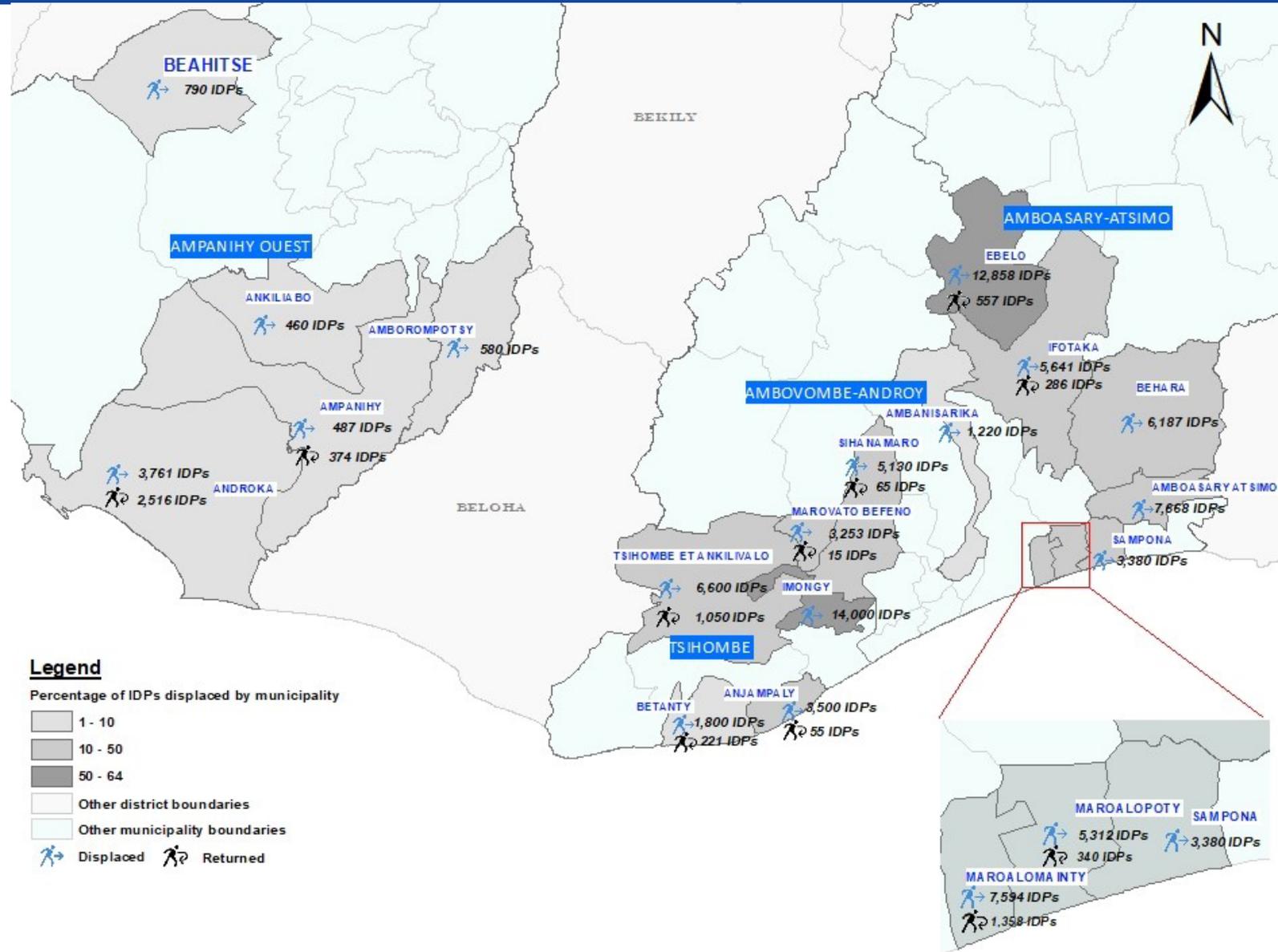
Of the 90,219 individuals who moved between 2019 and 2022, **6,837 individuals (8%) returned** to their municipalities of departure and remained. Eleven municipalities recorded returns (Ebelo, Ifotaka, Maroalomainty, Maroalopoty, Marovato Befeno, Sihanamaro, Ampanihy Ouest, Androka, Anjapaly, Betanty and Tsihombe), while nine municipalities did not register returns (Amboasary Atsimo, Behara, Sampoana, Ambanisarika, Amboropotsy, Ankiliabo, Beahitse, Ankilivalo and Imongy).

The individuals who returned came from different districts such as Mahajanga, Bealalana, Marovoay, Mandritsara, Antsiranana, Taolagnaro, Toliara and Tsiroanomandidy.

LOCALITIES OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS SETTLED IN MUNICIPALITIES

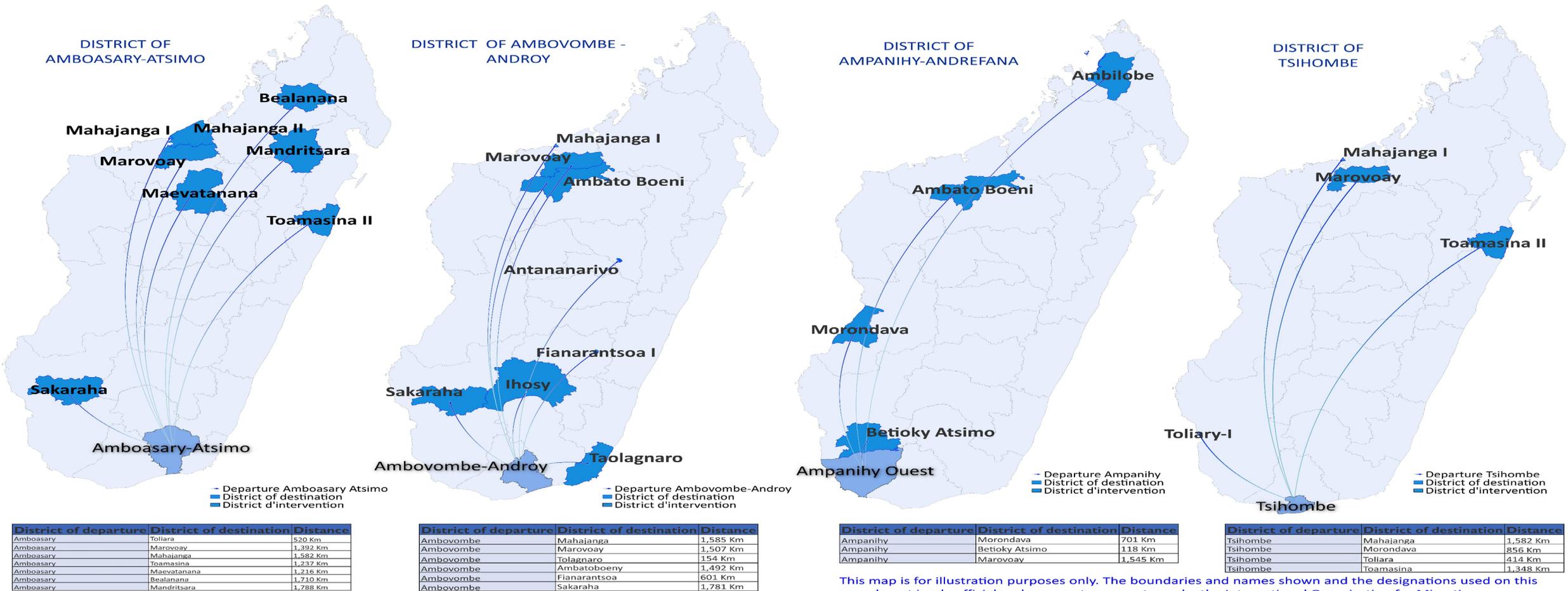
The municipalities evaluated are not only areas of departure but also areas of destination for external migrants. 14 municipalities register the settlement of migrants coming from other communes in the same district for the cases of Amboasary Atsimo, Behara, Ampanihy Ouest, Ankiliabo, Ankilivalo, Imongy, and coming from other districts for the cases of Maroalomainty, Maroalopoty, Marovato Befeno, Sihanamaro, Amboropotsy, Anjapaly and Tsihombe.

Individuals from other districts who settle in these municipalities come from Toliara, Manakara, Taolagnaro, Betioky Sud, Beloha and Antananarivo. Migrants settled in the communes to escape the drought, for economic reasons (assignment, clearing, grazing) and for other reasons (waiting for food distribution, insecurity).



LOCALITIES AREAS

Between 2019 and 2022, 83,568 (93%) of IDPs who have not yet returned moved outside their district of residence, compared to 6,651 (7%) who displaced within the same district but to other communes. Displacements within the same district include individuals who have left mainly the municipalities of Ampanihy, Androka and Ankilivalo. Displacement out-of-district are in 18 districts of the country. The four main destinations are Mahajanga (28%), Toliara (14%), Maevatanana (9%) and Marovoay (9%). The districts that regularly record displacements each year between 2019 and 2022 are Mahajanga I and II and Toliara I and II. Some destinations have experienced significant displacements just for a year: Bealalana and Taolagnaro in 2020 and Mandritsara and Toamasina in 2021.



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METHODOLOGY

Field data collection took place in September in the 20 targeted municipalities following multi-stakeholder workshops held in August in the four districts most affected by displacement.

The assessments were conducted by 12 enumerators from the districts who have a solid knowledge of the context and realities on the ground. Evaluations of DTM were conducted through key informant interviews and direct observations.

Key informants were selected based on their knowledge of migration dynamics. In order to ensure the relevance of the information gathered, the investigators interviewed people with various profiles (representatives of fokontany, community and religious leaders, representatives of NGOs, etc.).

A total of 53 key informants were selected; 80 per cent were representatives of the municipality (mayor, deputy, secretary general, secretary), 10 per cent were community leaders and 4 per cent were stakeholders.

LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this analysis are based on estimates and statements, due to the lack of written sources documenting travel. In some municipalities, individuals who leave must apply for their passport and provide the requested information (fokontany of residence, identity, place of destination, reason). But not all information is always available between 2019 and 2022, and some direct departures from the fokontany are not recorded.

The information collected in each municipalities includes the estimated number of households and individuals who have left the commune, periods of departure, reasons for departure, estimated number of households and individuals returned to the commune and places of origin of migrants who have settled in the commune. This assessment also resulted in a list of the fokontany from which the largest number of people left because of the drought.

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ANNEX : LIST OF FOKONTANY IDENTIFIED AS MOST AFFECTED BY DISPLACEMENT

District	Municipalities	Fokontany
Ampanihy	Ankiliabo	Etakaky, Akaly, Emalo, Ekelelahy, Andamoty, Ankiliabo, Tsijobony
	Beahitse	Beahitse, Bevala, Marovotreke, Ankilitoka, Ambatofotsy-Ankilitoka, Antsavoa, Analasarotsy, Ranoabo-Sud, Ambatomainty, Ranofotsy-Centre
	Ampanihy	Tanambao 1, Mahatoroky, Ambalatsiefa, Beraketa, Andranomamy, Ambany andrefa, Ambohimahataza, Belaza, Tanambao 2, Ampanihy centre
	Androka	Mahatsandry sud, Mahatsandry nord, Behava, Lahitsitely, Andrapidrapiky, Bevoalavo, Behavoaha, Ankobay, Ambolisariky
	Amborompotsy	Ankaranabo, Tanimavo, Ankilimivondro, Maola bas, Mandrava, Agnala misaka, Aglala misaka 2, Amboropotsy, Amboropotsy 2

District	Municipalities	Fokontany
Amboasary	Ifotaka	Ifotaka DP, Analoalo, Fenoaivo, Besely, Ambovo
	Ebelo	Amboetsy, Ankobay, Ranomainty, Betahontsako, Ebelo centre, Ambalatsaraka, Ekinso, Kapila
	Behara	Behara Haut, Behara Bas, Anjaomalaza, Andavabaza Haut, Ankirikiry, Maromena Centre, Berenty Officiel, Helimbondro Centre, Andavabaza Bas
	Sampona	Ambolokoy, Ankilimitraho, Manindra, Ankilidoga, Sampona Marosifatse, Ilanja Androandria, Ankilimalaindio, Mieba Behevotse, Ankimanara
	Amboasary Atsimo	SSM Ankamena, Bevala Galois, SPSM, Ankamena Tanantsoa, Tanambe Haut, Tanambe Bas, Tanambao, Morafeno, Bevala DP

District	Municipalities	Fokontany
Ambovombe	Maroalopoty	Marodo Ankilimasy, Tanambao Sud, Maroalopoty III, Amboasary I, Maroalopoty I, Analamitsetake Est, Marofoty, Maropiamaromena, Soatrifa Ambany, Ambaro II, Sarevalala
	Maroalomainty	Zanavo Nord, Marobe, Marosola Ampihamy Be, Beama, Ambonaivo, Ampihamy Be, Marolava II, Antanesoa Centre, Ankilevotro, Ankilemaralohe, Anjatoka, Erakoke Anjamahavelo
	Marovato Befeno	Marovato centre, Amborokahake, Mitreaky, Ambendra, Tsiteke, Namalaza, Lahabey, Nandrasoa, Hazolava
	Sihanamaro	Zantelo, Nakafy, Ihavo, Ankilimena, Agnalamanoy, Ankiliabo Nord, Ankilimiharatse, Taranake, Tondroke
	Ambanisarika	Ankako, Ankiliabo, Ankiliromotse, Tsohamarofoty, Tsienga, Angodogodo, Mahaloto, Marofoty, Antsakoamamy

District	Municipalities	Fokontany
Amboasary	Ifotaka	Ifotaka, Analoalo, Fenoaivo, Ambovo
	Ebelo	Amboetsy, Ankobay, Ranomainty, Betahontsako, Ebelo centre, Ambalatsaraka, Ekinso, Kapila
	Behara	Behara Haut, Behara Bas, Anjaomalaza, Andavabaza Haut, Ankirikiry, Maromena Centre, Berenty Officiel, Helimbondro Centre, Andavabaza Bas
	Sampona	Ambolokoy, Ankilimitraho, Manindra, Ankilidoga, Sampona Marosifatse, Ilanja Androandria, Ankilimalaindio, Mieba Behevotse, Ankimanara
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