Aid Influx to Madagascar:
The United States Sanctions Effect
Presented by Kelly Whittier
Madagascar at a glance

- Over 77% of the population is at or below the poverty line
- 16th poorest nation in the world
  - Annual income at $1,000 USD
- 39% have access to safe water sources
  - 27% urban has adequate sanitation
  - While only 21% of the population lives in urban areas
- Underweight, malnourishment, and stunting seen in children
- International aid accounts for 70% of government spending
- United States is the largest donor
The 2009 Political Crisis

Marc Ravalomanana vs. Andry Rajoelina
What is the quantifiable effect of foreign donor aid influx to Madagascar after the United States’ sanctions imposed in 2009? How greatly, if at all, has this affected the Malagasy health status?
Major Findings: *Country Indicators*

- Economy
- Poverty
- Trade
- Food Security
- Health Indicators
  - Immunizations
  - TB/Malaria rates
  - Maternal resources
    - Neonatal/family planning
Major Findings: *USAID*

**USAID Influx to Madagascar, 2008-2011**

[Bar chart showing USAID influx to Madagascar, 2008-2011]
Research Findings: World Bank, EU, and AU

- Suspended Membership
- Trade Restrictions
- Travel Restrictions
- Failed attempts at power-sharing
- Decreased Official Development Assistance (ODA)
- Decreased aggregate aid from foreign governments
Conclusions and Policy Implications

• Despite continued health aid, adverse health outcomes persist and are increasing
  – Consequences of international sanctions
    • Multiple determinants of health
    • Burden carried by women, children, poor, elderly, and ill
  – Role of the United States
    • Call to question ethical implications of international sanctions
    • Relationships between countries of varying power structures
Thank you for your beautiful attention