



Madagascar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 12

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for every child

Highlights

- Nutritional situations remain better compared to the same period last year. As expected, there was a drop in the number of admissions in May to 2,690 (1,318 girls and 1,372 boys) compared to April 4,017 (1,968 girls and, boys). The drop was triggered by the beginning of harvest season.
- UNICEF's WASH interventions have reached 188,000 people (47,000 women with 48,000 girls and 46,000 men with 47,000, boys) who are most affected by the drought in the regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana,
- With an additional 7,500 people reached in May, 40,100 people, including 19,400 girls, 18,700 boys, and 2,000 pregnant women, have received essential health care through UNICEF support since January 2022, or 20% of the annual target or 29% of the target as of end-July 2022.
- UNICEF reached 115,000 children (60,000 girls) in 520 schools through emergency response in the drought-affected districts in the South.
- In May 2022, UNICEF Social Protection reached approximately 11,000 children (6,000 households) with the first Universal Child Allowance or ZARA MIRA payment around the beginning of May 2022.

Situation in Numbers



1,285,000
people facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4)

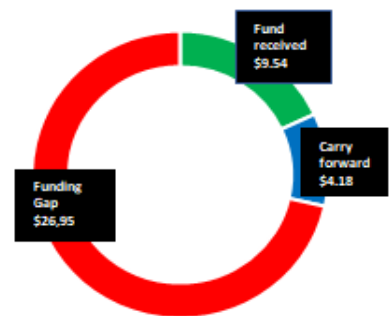


28,000
people critically food insecure (IPC Phase 5)

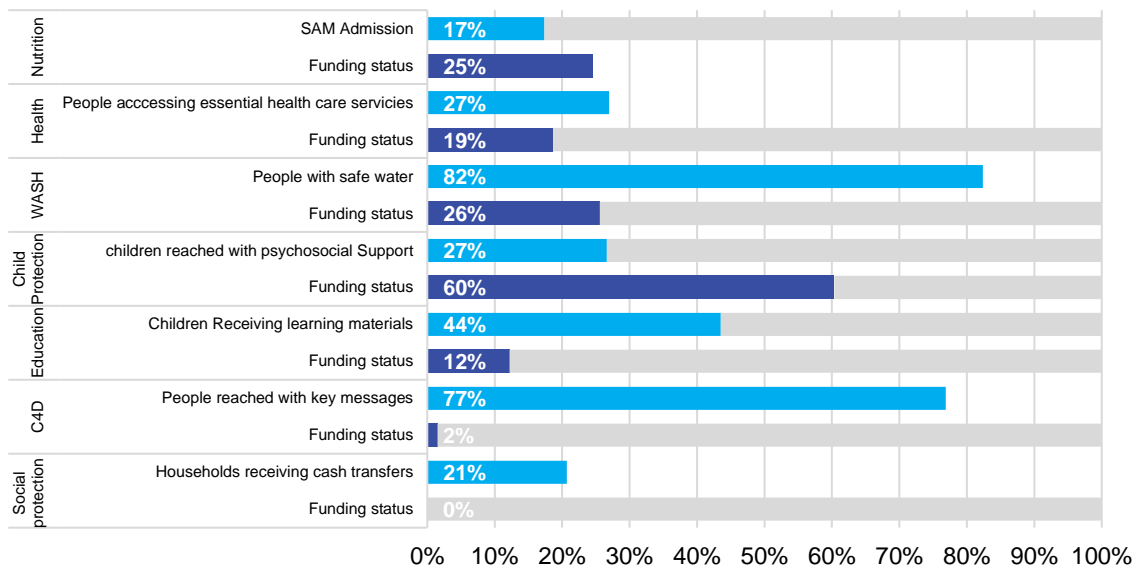


500,000
children in need

Funding Status 2022



UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Important note: these figures only refer to 2022 activities (month 05)

Funding Overview and Partnerships

To ensure immediate response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, and to prepare for potentially worsened emergencies due to drought and cyclones, UNICEF Madagascar launched a US\$ 40.08 million appeal to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of children and women. As of 31st May 2022, 34 per cent of the appeal had been received.

UNICEF supported the preparation and coordination of the response in partnership with other actors (humanitarian Country Team), especially under clusters and in coordination with BNGRC (National Office for Disaster Management). The partnership enhanced common response during the crisis, with UNICEF prepositioning supplies in most at risk areas, providing reports on the situation and facilitating sectoral coordination – especially with its NGO partners. Key areas of response Nutrition, WASH, Health, Shock-Responsive Social Protection (Humanitarian Cash Transfers), and Education, while promoting and advocating for specific attention to be given to protection and gender concerns in assessment and response.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

According to the Multisectoral Assessment conducted in March-April and which focused on food security and malnutrition, the prevalence of Proxy-GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) in the three southern regions Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana of Madagascar was 9.5 per cent (95 per cent CI [8.0-11.1]) in March/April 2022. This prevalence is close to the Proxy-GAM from Nutrition Surveillance in the 15 southern districts (9.3 per cent) during the first quarter of 2022 but lower than the Proxy-GAM from the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in 10 districts (12.4% - CI [10.8-14.2]) conducted in March/April 2021. The situation has greatly improved compared to the different same period last year. The GAM prevalence is not significantly in the three regions (Atsimo Andrefana 10,2%; Androy: 8,2; Anosy: 10,5%), nor between boys (9,6%) and girls (9,3%). According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), these regions are classified in IPC phase 2 (alert) or IPC phase 3 (serious) situations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF continues to provide technical and financial support to its implementing partners. The capacity of 28 health managers (four per district) on supply management and data analysis was enhanced through a training that was organized by UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

UNICEF in partnership with WFP fulfilled a survey to generate all evidence needed for IPC Acute Food Insecurity.

17.4 per cent of the population in needs (PIN) have been reached between January - May 2022 through Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. 19,098 children with SAM (9,740 Boys and 9,358 girls) have been admitted in CMAM programme with **446** children with complications admitted into in-patient treatment. SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) treatment services covered 100 per cent of all health centres (**278**) and hospitals (**9**) in the 10 Southern affected districts, plus **62** Mobile health & nutrition teams. The cure rates remain within acceptable spheres standard: at **88.1 per cent**, with a mortality rate of **0.3 per cent** and a defaulter rate of **6 per cent**.

WASH



In May 2022, UNICEF's WASH interventions have reached 188,000 people (47,000 women with 48,000 girls and 46,000 man with 47,000, boys). Through the collective effort from all WASH actors, over **248,000 people (> 55,000 women; < 59,000 girls and < 53,000 men; < 58,000, boys)** received WASH assistance, essentially through water supply-water trucking. The beneficiaries included mothers, SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) children (at the health and nutrition centres) and some community members in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions. In May 2022, UNICEF's contribution represented 100 per cent of the cluster response in water trucking.

Since January 2022, out of the **800,000** persons targeted by the WASH cluster, close to 67% of these persons (**126,000 females; 213 000 males, of which 153,000 are girls and 150,000 boys**) received **WASH services**.

From the above-mentioned cluster results (since January 2022), UNICEF's direct contribution reached over **537,000 people** representing around **97 per cent** of the cluster response.

With continued drought in 2022, underground water levels have continuously depleted rendering difficult water extraction (increase in pumping time etc.), and water trucking (reduced available quantity to be distributed). However, the situation has improved slightly with the latest data¹ indicating that 18 per cent of the territory presents favourable to normal and vigilance situations, 18 per cent in Alarm alert, and 61.37 per cent affected by Extreme or Emergency category drought.

The rains brought by the tropical cyclone Emnati have had an impact on the water tables, and the percentage of water tables that show normal levels has increased by 10 per cent in comparison to last month. In February, 47 per cent of the sites presented low to very low water tables (Alert to emergency), 10 per cent showed moderately low levels (vigilance) and 42 per cent showed normal levels.

Health

In May 2022, a total of 22 mobile clinics were deployed in the 9 most affected districts of the Great South. For the same month these mobile clinic teams reached 7,500 people including 3,200 children under 5 and 1,300 pregnant women, bringing the total number of people reached to 40,100 from January 2022.

Services received during the mobile clinic visit in the month of May 2022 include antenatal care for pregnant women, postnatal care for newborn, immunization including measles vaccine, treatment of child-killing diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, respiratory infections and detection and treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

To strengthen complementarities and coherence of actions, UNICEF is actively involved in country coordination, both at the bi-monthly meetings of the health cluster and the monthly intersectoral meeting on emergencies. During these bi-monthly meetings, plans, achievements, and implementation constraints are shared and discussed within the health cluster.

Beyond the response to the drought in the South, UNICEF continues to cover other emergencies affecting women and children in the country, including cyclone emergencies and the management of malaria epidemics/resurgences in priority regions. For this month, in cyclone-affected areas, advanced integrated strategies in 72 basic health centres and 25 mobile clinics were deployed to strengthen women's and children's access to integrated health and nutrition services,

¹ [Bulletin d'alerte sécheresse du Grand Sud de Madagascar - 2022 | UNICEF](#)

including routine and COVID vaccination. In addition, 15,000 insecticide-treated nets and 5,000 doses of antimalarial drugs have been donated to affected areas to date, which are mainly emergency areas due to droughts and cyclones.

In May 2022, a national vaccination campaign against measles was set up as part of UNICEF technical and financial support for the prevention and control of epidemics and epidemic-prone diseases. In addition, a COVID vaccination campaign is also underway.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partner, Ministry of Education (MoE) provided responses to the multi-fold damages to education infrastructure and loss of school material in the wake of the cyclone JASMINE in the Atsimo Andrefana region. This exacerbated the needs of education sector in the Grand Sud. Approximately 6,000 students were left with no access to education in at least 50 schools because of partial or complete destruction to school infrastructure (roofs blown away, walls collapsed, damaged school furniture and equipment, etc.). Responses were immediately initiated to cope with these increasing needs following the cyclone. UNICEF in collaboration with the Regional Directorate of National Education (DREN) consolidated the coordination mechanism and organized the education actors and communities to support the rehabilitation of learning spaces with prepositioned material (tarpaulins, school kit). The distribution of prepositioned stock namely tents tarpaulin and school kits benefited approximately 720 children (380 girls) in 25 schools in the ATSIMO ANDREFANA region. In all, UNICEF covered about 115,000 children (60,000 girls) in 520 schools with through emergency response in the districts directly affected by drought-related food insecurity in the South.

In preparation for the beginning of the school year 2022-2023 in early September 2022, UNICEF has prepositioned 200,000 individual school kits in Androy and Anosy regions. Those Back-to-School materials will benefit pre-primary (35,000), primary (150,000) and secondary (15,000) students.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Social Policy

The joint response plan of the Cash Working Group (CWG) - led by the government, UNICEF, and the Food Security Cluster (SAMS) continues to be implemented in the south. It covers 900,000 beneficiaries, who continue to receive a monthly humanitarian cash transfers of MGA 100,000 per household. In May, five members of the CWG, Development Intervention Fund, FID, through the World Bank and UNICEF; WFP; Action contre la Faim; Catholic Relief Services and the national NGO SAF FJKM) reached 90% of the monthly target: 145,000 households out of the 160,000 planned, with 350,000 children. Presence of actors and coverage are now reduced compared to the initial objective. The main reason is distribution of Humanitarian Cash Transfers ended for some actor (Welthungerhilfe WHH), while there is a transition to the regular national social protection program (Cash Transfer for Human Development TMDH World Bank-funded program and UCB, UNICEF-funded program) for other actor (FID). For FAO, they will resume the cash transfer for seed protection around June.

In early May, with the first payment of UCB or ZARA MIRA program, UNICEF covered 11,900 children (6,000 households), which monthly allowance is MGA 10,000 per child (under 15 years) or per pregnant woman. Beneficiaries have cumulatively received two instalments (for May and June), which next payment will be in July.

The one-stop shop, located at the local level, is currently functional and is used for beneficiary database management. The registration of pregnant women, new-borns, and people with disabilities in the 48 fokontany covered is completed, which data will be integrated in FID information system.

The Government, and local authorities, with the technical support of UNICEF, officially launched the ZARA MIRA program on June 04th, 2022 in the commune of Ifotaka. As a reminder, the UCB and Equal Opportunity Grant (EOG) program "ZARA MIRA" is a universal and inclusive cash transfer program, aimed at providing sensitive social protection to pregnant women, children and people living with disabilities.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners continued to provide child protection responses including strengthening child protection system at community level, violence and GBV risk mitigation and prevention activities, and providing access to critical services to affected children and women in Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana region.

During the reporting period, 68 (54 girls, 14 boys) children survivors of GBV in Amboasary, Tulear I and Tulear II districts benefitted from GBV response services provided by UNICEF partners including psychosocial support. An additional 107 women survivors of GBV in Amboasary, Betroka and Tolagnaro districts in Anosy also benefitted from these services. 07 (0 girl) children and 10 women in detention in West Ampanihy prison in the Atsimo Andrefana region were provided with daily food rations to improve their detention conditions.

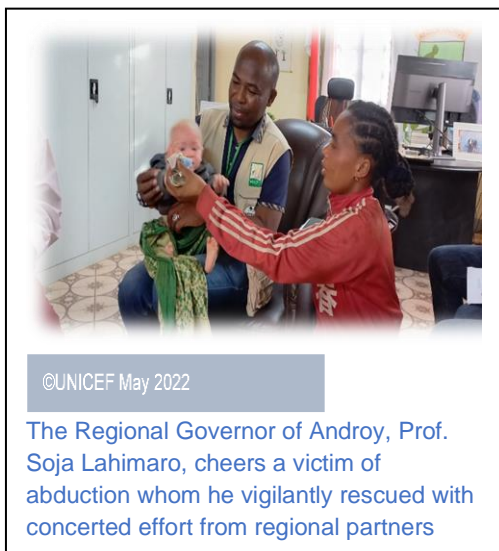
To continue strengthening child protection system at community level and facilitate access to services for affected persons, 28 social workers including 11 women benefitted from training on case management, psychosocial support, and referral pathways in the districts of Betioky South and Ampanihy West in Atsimo Andrefana region. This training was provided in collaboration with the Higher Institute of Social Workers (ISTS) of Antananarivo.

30,753 people (6,660 girls, 5,452 boys, 10,027 women and 8,614 men) were sensitized on child protection (violence against children, child labour, child marriage), GBV risk mitigation and prevention and PSEA in Amboasary, Betroka and Tolagnaro districts in Anosy. The sensitization at community level were led by members of the child protection network with the support of UNICEF partners. An addition, 720 men in Betroka district were also sensitized on positive masculinity.

At the national level, UNICEF contributed to the finalization of the humanitarian plan on the national response to the Drought in the South with focus on the continuity of social services This was done under the leadership of the BNGRC and OCHA.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication, Community Engagement & Accountability

A rapid assessment of communication needs was conducted in the three regions in collaboration with local authorities and community members. 112 people: 57 women and 54 men (from 11 districts participated, of which 59% were local authorities, 22% youth and 19% community members. The assessment gathered feedback that established information needs on humanitarian assistance (67%), the weather (66%), availability of sectorial services (58%), as well as agriculture and livestock (57%). In addition, the assessment solicited views from communities on preferred channels of communication and engagement, which included community radio (25%), local authorities (19%), social networks (18%), television (17%) and cell phones (14%). As a response to the feedback, following the passage of Storm Jasmine, interactive programs, magazines, and radio spots on different themes (nutrition, protection, GBV, vaccine, cyclone, covid-19) were produced and broadcasted by public and private radio stations at the subnational levels.



UNICEF has equally been responding to the crisis of human trafficking and ritual genocide in the emergency districts. With technical and financial support from UNICEF, the regional governor of Androy in partnership with the SBC Platform, the Directorate of Population, Social Protection and Women (RDPSPW), the Directorate of Youth and Sports (DYS) and the NGO Platform have implemented activities to protect children with albinism. These include identification of children with albinism (with so far 9 girls, 15 boys identified in 3 districts), gathering community feedback through consultations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and telephone calls (with 734 men and 918 women engaged in 11 communes), sensitization meetings (reaching 126 female and 474 male traditional leaders and healers in 13 communes), and mobilization of 7 media houses to actively participate in the production and broadcasting of interactive programs on prevention, reporting and management of cases.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

WASH and Nutrition clusters were officially activated on 7th December 2021. Websites are already available for each cluster: the [Nutrition Cluster Dashboard](#), and the [WASH Cluster April 2022](#).

UNICEF has ensured that its interventions are in line with humanitarian leadership, whether from the Humanitarian Country Team and from government authorities including the National Office for Disaster Management (BNGRC). This coordination is relayed to the clusters where UNICEF is responsible for (Nutrition, WASH, Education, CWG) and to the field. UNICEF's strategy aims at ensuring a nexus between its humanitarian and development interventions, at reinforcing partners' capacity in all elements of social systems (data, HR, planning, supply, advocacy) and in giving priority to "scale up" potentially innovative interventions. Partnership and coordination with key UN Agencies (WFP, FAO, OCHA), international NGOs (MSF, ACF, MEDAIR, CRS, SOS Children's Villages) and local NGOs (FJKM and ASOS) is indispensable to ensure proper response and coordination of information.

UNICEF plays a leadership role in coordinating partners and co-chairs sector meetings with the National Nutrition Office (ONN) for Nutrition, the Ministry in charge of WASH, Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Empowerment of Women for Social Policy (Social Protection Working Group and Cash Working Group) and for Child Protection Area of Responsibility/sub-cluster.

A major element that must be highlighted is the complexity of operating in Madagascar. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely restrained aerial capacity, with severe restrictions being put on external arrivals, even for humanitarian teams. Roads to the south are structurally damaged, and insecurity slows logistics transports. UNHAS flights have however started to serve the south of Madagascar, in addition to a biweekly flight to the two cities bordering the region (Fort Dauphin and Tulear). Electricity and internet coverage are excessively limited making information gathering and compilation complex.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Human interest story:

[In Madagascar, improving living conditions by supplying latrines | UNICEF](#)

Global outreach:

Madagascar country office participated on Child Alert global campaign focused on malnutrition in the world.

- [Media assets \(DGCA and PFP\)](#)
- [Press release](#)

International Media:

Madagascar country worked with the New York Times on coverage of Madagascar on climate change issue and UNICEF's work. The trip was taking place at the time of writing.

Domestic Media:

The [inauguration of a public school](#), built within the framework of a joint program with the WFP and the ILO, and the support of Norway to overcome the lack of infrastructure and improve access to education for the populations of the South : [Education: Des bâtiments modernes pour un village d'Androy](#)

National media wrote articles about the Child Alert campaign:

[Maladies infantiles : L'UNICEF alerte sur les risques d'explosion de malnutrition sévère](#)
[6% des enfants de moins de 5 ans souffrent de malnutrition aigüe à Madagascar](#)

Social media:

- [Formative Evaluation of the Integrated Social Protection Programme in the South of Madagascar](#)
- [MUAC bands to monitor malnutrition \(part of the child alert campaign\)](#)
- [Disaster risk resilience campaign](#)
- [European Union parliamentarians meet with child benefits Zara Mira beneficiaries in southern Madagascar](#)
- [Medical care provided by mobile clinics in southern Madagascar](#)
- [Multidimensional response to the drought in southern Madagascar \(part of child alert campaign\)](#)
- [100,000 parents from the south received training for screening malnutrition in their children \(part of child alert campaign\)](#)
- [Press release on child alert campaign](#)
- [Malnutrition screening in southern Madagascar \(part of child alert campaign\)](#)
- [First payment of universal child benefit Zara Mira in Ifotaka, southern Madagascar](#)
- [Free essential health care for the most vulnerable families in the south](#)
- [Inauguration of new school infrastructure in Ankananavy, southern Madagascar](#)
- [Drinking water by water trucking for 11 villages of Ampanihy, southern Madagascar](#)
- [Princess Zoendreniny Elakovelo named Supporter of Children's Rights, for the southern part of Madagascar](#)
- [Children get access to clean water at school in Evaho, southern Madagascar](#)

Contact for further information

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results (Reference HAC 2022)

Sector		Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
			2022 target	Total results	Change + ▲▼	2022 target	Total results	Change + ▲▼
Indicator	Disaggregation							
Health								
# people provided with access to essential and life-saving health care Services	female	169,000 (children)	169,000 children	28,540	▲	213,500	N/A	
	male			23,098	▲			
	women pregnant	31,000	31,000	2,225	▲	31,000		
Nutrition								
# of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites	girls	110,000	110,000	9,358	▲	110,000	9,358	▲
	boys			9,740	▲		9,740	▲
	women							
Child Protection								
# of children reached with psychosocial support	girls	13,000	13,000	1,890	▲	13,000	2,040	▲
	boys			1,570	▲		1,638	▲
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	girls	106,000	106,000	28,525	▲	137,000	32,139	▲
	boys			24,844	▲		27,891	▲
	women			35,637	▲		40,919	▲
#people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	persons		261,000				TBD	
Education								
# Children Receiving learning materials	girls	440,000	440,000	97,557	No change	637,250	-	-
	boys			93,878	No change		-	-
WASH								
# of people who accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	girls	800,000	500,000	107,100	▲	800,000	159,000	▲
	boys			100,000	▲		156,000	▲
	women			106,000	▲		122,000	▲
	men			98,900	▲		116,000	▲
C4D								

# of people reached with access to services and behavioural change messages (through interpersonal communication activities)	girls	705,000*	705,000*	74,600	▲			
	boys			68,700	▲			
	women			224,500	▲			
	men			174,300	▲			
# people who transmit their feedbacks and questions through available mechanisms	girls	397,000	397,000	1,260	▲			
	boys			1,050	▲			
	women			5,620	▲			
	men			5,240	▲			
Social Protection								
# Households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	Households	200,000 (households)	29,000	6,000	▼	240,000	145,000	▼

*target C4D on cyclone and drought

Annex B

Funding Status

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 31 Mai 2022)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	Total	\$	%
Nutrition	15,794,500	3,883,565	1,751,121	5,634,686	10,159,814	64%
Health	6,840,000	1,274,951	39,698	1,314,649	5,525,351	81%
WASH	9,895,000	2,531,249	1,381,921	3,913,170	5,981,830	60%
Education	2,284,000	278,302	303,007	581,309	1,702,691	75%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	1,702,000	1,027,096	180,938	1,208,034	493,966	29%
Cross sectoral (C4D, RCCE and AAP)	1,642,500	24,933	16,683	41,616	1,600,884	97%
Cash-based transfers	1,850,000	-	267,066	267,066	1,582,934	86%
Cross sectoral / Cluster coordination	-	434,399	241,713	676,112	(676,112)	0%
Total	40,008,000	9,546,434	4,182,146	13,728,580	26,279,420	66%

Reference: HAC 2022