

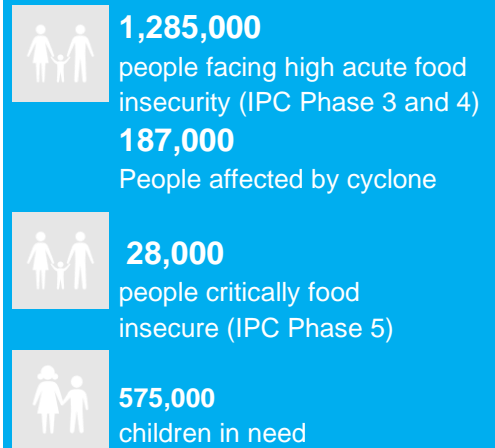


Madagascar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 13

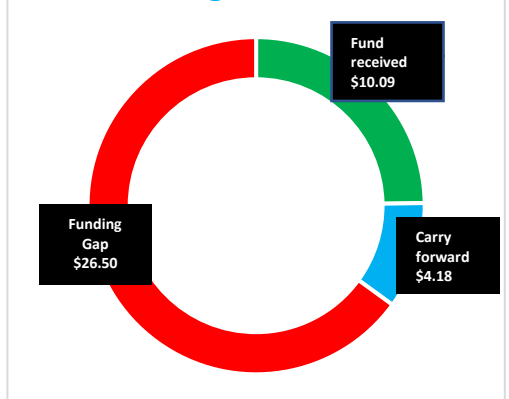
Highlights

- Nutrition situation has improved in this first semester of 2022 compared to the same period last year. However, the situation is still below normal with a high number of children admitted to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program compared to the 5 years admission average. In the first semester, UNICEF reached 20,488 children with severe acute malnutrition (10,422 boys and 10,066 girls).
- From January to June 2022, UNICEF’s WASH intervention has reached over 624,800 people (137,500 women with 150,000 girls and 174,900 men with 162,400 boys) who were most affected by the drought and cyclone in the regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana
- UNICEF education’s emergency response interventions reached about 40,000 most affected children (including 19,600 girls) in 505 schools in the cyclone-stricken regions in the South-East and more than 115,000 children (including approx. 60,000 girls) in 520 schools in the drought-affected districts in the South.
- UNICEF’s emergency health response has provided 56,289 people (52,850 children under five and 3,439 pregnant women) with essential and vital health care, covering 31% of children under five. Through the national measles vaccination campaign, 443,087 children aged 6-59 months living in drought-affected areas were vaccinated against measles.
- This period is marked by the ending of the humanitarian social protection program which transitioned to the Universal Child Allowance program in May. UNICEF supported 37,500 people (22,500 children) with Humanitarian Cash Transfers and 11,000 children (6,000 households) with Universal Child Benefit.
- The Corporate Emergency L2 Scale-up Procedure for Southern Madagascar was deactivated on 16 July 2022 given the scaled-up capacity of UNICEF and the improved humanitarian situation in Southern Madagascar. However residual humanitarian needs remain hence UNICEF continues to focus on measures and systems to maintain its ability to deliver humanitarian assistance in remaining hotspots, put in place preparedness measures and sustainably transition into regular programmes.

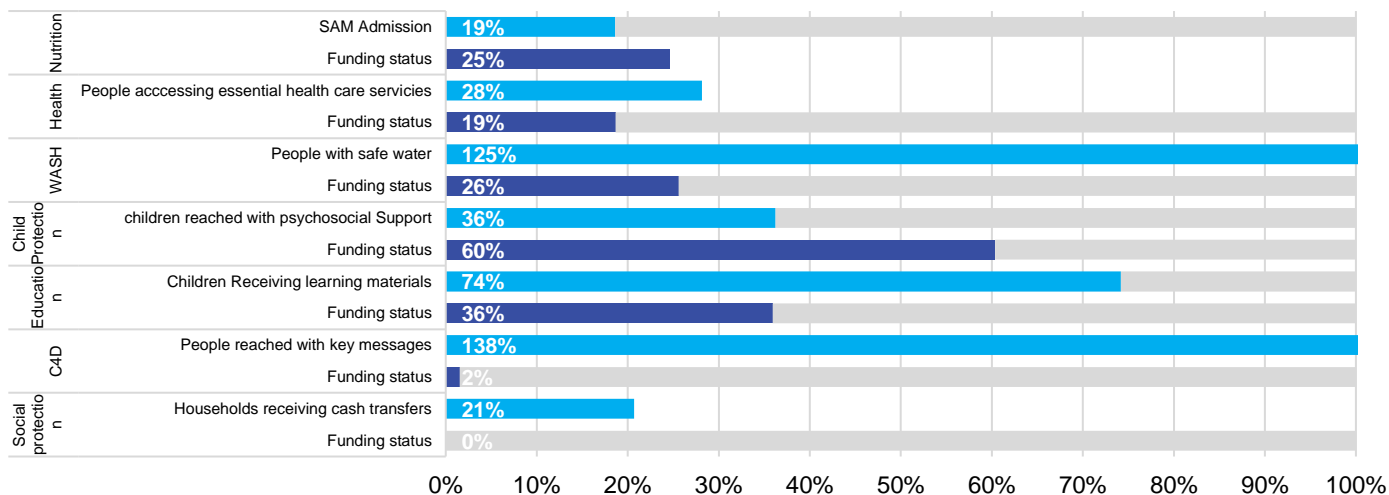
Situation in Numbers



Funding Status 2022



UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Important note: these figures only refer to 2022 annual target (month 06)

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 30 June 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 the WASH and Nutrition activated 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 focused on 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.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In the first semester of 2022, UNICEF did two evaluations of the nutritional situation including a mass screening in January-February 2022 and a Multisectoral Assessment (EAM) with focus on food and nutrition security conducted in March-April. The assessments showed that the prevalence of Proxy-GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) in the three-drought affected southern regions Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana was approximately at 9 percent (serious nutrition situation) and EAM Proxy-GAM prevalence estimation was 9.5 per cent in the eastern cyclone hit districts. This prevalence is 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 and consistent with the overall improvement of the humanitarian situation. The situation has greatly improved compared to the same period last year. The GAM prevalence is not significant 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

During the first semester of 2022, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to its implementing partners. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health organized a training that resulted in enhanced capacity of 28 health managers (four per district) on supply management and data analysis.

18.6 per cent of the annual target of population in needs (PIN) have been reached between January - June 2022 through Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme.

20,488 children with SAM (10,422 boys and 10,066 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.

Six districts (Ampanihy, Amboasary, Ambovombe, Bekily, Beloha and Tsihombe) had been reinforced in CMAM program through the recruitment of 173 temporary health agents to fill the capacity gap and ensure continuity of treatment in the health facilities which have only one staff.

WASH



© UNICEF May 2022

In June 2022, WASH cluster interventions reached 118,430 people (26,055 women with 28,424 girls and 26,055 men with 28,424, boys). From the above-mentioned beneficiaries, UNICEF's direct contribution reached, over 87,820 people (> 19,000 women; < 21,000 girls and < 19,320 men; < 21,080, boys). The reached beneficiaries 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 community members in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions. Hygiene activities took place in 36 schools, (hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distributions and 10 health centres benefited from sanitation and water point rehabilitations.

Since January 2022, out of the 800,000 persons targeted by the WASH cluster, over 893,800 persons were covered by WASH activities, over 100% of the target. Breakdown; (196, 600 women; 250,300 girls, 196,300 men, and 250,600 boys). This target has been reached principally through the water trucking activities. However, coverage of sanitation and hygiene services remain low. most partners have concentrated efforts on water supply, the latter being the main problem in south. This issue has been communicated to the WASH cluster members, to promote a more complete WASH approach.

From the above-mentioned cluster results (since January 2022), UNICEF's direct contribution reached over **624,800 people** representing around **70 per cent** of the cluster response. Although rainfall has generally improved, underground water levels are globally still below seasonal norms, in certain areas. This has rendered water extraction more difficult (increase in pumping time etc.). However, the situation improved slightly with the latest data¹ indicating that around 39 per cent of the territory presents favourable to normal and vigilance situations, 24 per cent in Alarm alert, and 37 per cent affected by Extreme or Emergency category drought.

The percentage of water tables show normal levels/recharging (47 per cent) and 53 per cent showing low or not recharging. Conductivity remain below 3000 µS/cm and water price vary from 50-600 Ar/20l in the urban and 50-1000 Ar/in the rural areas.

Health

With the technical and financial support of UNICEF, outreach care services have been implemented in the 10 drought emergency districts of the Great South and 11 districts in post-cyclonic emergencies in the Great South East. From January to June, 52,060 people (pregnant women and children under 5 years of age) were provided with essential and vital health services. In addition, these outreach activities resulted in 2,906 people being vaccinated against COVID and 1,478 women being offered access to family planning services.

By these outreach activities:

- 39,830 children under the age of 5 (21,960 girls and 17,870 boys) received treatment for various diseases, including 13,862 for the deadliest diseases for children, such as malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections.
- 8,260 children vaccinated against various vaccine-preventable diseases, including 2,832 vaccinated against measles.
- 3,439 pregnant women received antenatal visits.
- 3,907 children under 5 years of age treated for malnutrition.

In addition to these interventions, UNICEF has supported the national and regional coordination of emergency response including through the contribution of updating the national response data and intervention maps at cluster level and multisectoral coordination and the updating of the national drought and cyclone emergency response plan.

Furthermore, support for the response to the malaria epidemic, 14,000 long-lasting mosquito nets for nearly 7,000 households and 5,000 doses of anti-malaria have been sent to these emergency areas.

Lack of resources is negatively impacting the implementation of response activities, resulting in only 28% of the target population currently being reached.



Mobile Clinic in Imanombo, Commune Farafangana, District of Farafangana.
Credit Photo : 2022 / Mobile Clinic of Farafangana.

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

Education



Students in Vangaindrano Lower secondary school receiving learning materials in a temporary classroom with a tent provided by UNICEF tent © UNICEF May 2022

Between January and June 2022, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) to respond to emergencies in the cyclone-stricken regions in the South-East and in the drought-affected ones in the South.

In the cyclone affected districts, the students were left with no access to education due to partial or complete destruction of school infrastructure (roofs blown away, walls collapsed, damaged school furniture and equipment).

In collaboration with Regional Directorate of National Education (DREN) in these South-East districts, UNICEF response reached 40,000 children (19,600 girls) in 505 schools who were provided with supplies (iron sheets, tarpaulin and tents) to set up temporary learning spaces and with school material. Distribution of School-in-Box, Early Childhood Development and Recreation Kits

for children was done through the regional and district education authorities.

Further in Vatovavy, Fitovinany, and Atsimo Atsinanana regions, roof rehabilitation project and school rehabilitation work for 150 classrooms in 60 schools, are currently ongoing in collaboration with the communities at school level. However important rehabilitation needs remain unaddressed with only an estimate 9 per cent of the classrooms rehabilitated including the rehabilitation of learning spaces and the roofs of the school infrastructure for the beginning of the next school year 2022-2023.

During the same reporting period, UNICEF reached and 115,000 children (33 per cent of the target including 62,100 girls) in 520 schools with the distribution of school kits in the districts directly affected by drought-related food insecurity in Androy, Atsimo Andrefana and Anosy regions.

Although all students in regions mostly affected by cyclones and drought are on holiday since the end of June, UNICEF already prepositioned 20,000 boxes of learning materials for the beginning of the new school year 2022-2023. The materials will benefit 200,000 students during the Back-to-School campaign in preparation in Androy and Anosy Regions and 200,000 more students in Vatovavy, Fitovinany, and Atsimo Atsinanana regions.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Social Policy

The situation is improving, and all regions are now at IPC 3 or below. As a result, Cash Working Group (CWG partners) have reduced their targets from 199,000 households to 160,000.

The Cash Working Group (CWG) response led by the government, UNICEF, and the Food Security Cluster (SAMS), was scheduled to end in May, with the CWG's plan to return to the regular social protection program as of June, except for the "pockets of vulnerability". As a result, during the first semester of 2022, the number of actors working in humanitarian social protection decreased as some communes switched to the regular social protection program. Six members of the CWG such as the Development Intervention Fund, FID, through the World Bank and UNICEF; WFP, Save the Children, Malagasy Red Cross, Terre des Hommes and the national NGO SAF FJKM, reached on average 85 per cent of the monthly target: 136 000 households out of the 160,000 planned, with 350,000 children, concerning the humanitarian cash transfer.

The PDM3 (Post Distribution Monitoring 3) was released in the first semester of 2022 which allowed the FID and its partners to take measures to train local authorities' representatives on the fight against fraud and corruption in the face of the very low knowledge of the complaint management mechanism by the beneficiaries

UNICEF has supported 7,500 beneficiary households (22,500 children) through the emergency cash transfer and is now transitioning to the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) targeting the same number of households with approximately 17,000 children targeted (70% reached since June). UCB was rolled out in May and reached 11,900 children under 15 years of age (approximately 6,000 households) with a monthly allowance is 10,000 MGA per child or pregnant woman. Beneficiaries received two payments cumulatively for May and June. The one-stop shop, located at the local level, is currently functional and is used for beneficiary database management.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners continued to deliver critical protection services to children in the five regions affected by drought (Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana), cyclones (Vatovavy, Fitovinany) reaching 15,006 (8,414 girls, 6,592 boys) children and, sensitizing an additional 51,752 children (28,116 girls, 23,636 boys). These interventions included strengthening the child protection system at the community level, ensuring the continuity and quality of care services for children and women victims of violence including GBV and SEA, and preventing violence against children and women.

Of these 15,006 children: 758 (494 girls, 264 boys) were survivors of GBV and benefitted from response services including psychosocial support. 555 women survivors of GBV also benefitted from these services. 3,926 (2060 girls, 1866 boys) children also benefitted from psychosocial support. 10,166 of these children including 5,770 girls benefitted from life skills programmes and an additional 131 (88 girls, 43 boys) benefitted from literacy programmes. 25 children including two girls detained in Atsimo Andrefana and Anosy regions also received nutritional support. Sensitization on child protection, child labour, child marriage, positive masculinity, prevention of GBV and SEA risk was conducted for an additional 51,752 children in all five regions. 2,077 children identified through these activities in Anosy and Androy regions benefitted from birth registration services.

Capacity building and sensitization on child protection in emergencies, child labour, child marriage, positive masculinity), prevention of GBV and SEA risks was conducted for 82,230 adults (42,802 women, 39,428 men) in the impacted regions. 1,588 adults (869 women, 719 men) mainly parents also benefitted from life skills programmes with an additional 220 women benefitting from literacy programmes.

Training sessions on child protection including in emergencies, child marriage, GBV and PSEA were also conducted for 505 (176 women, 326 men) child protection actors. 28 social workers (11 women, 17 men) were also trained on support and care to impacted children and families and the provision of psychosocial support in Atsimo Andrefana region. UNICEF also supported the setup of 414 watch groups and 57 child protection networks.

Social and Behaviour Change

UNICEF and partners have cumulatively reached over 911,286 people in the 8 most affected districts through continued implementation of interactive communication sessions (listening clubs, folk media, household visits) to promote essential practices in emergencies preparedness, response and recovery. UNICEF built capacity of managers, journalists and producers in 67% (12/18) of local radio stations to broadcast drought-related programs and engaged local artists to conduct music and puppet shows as well as village announcements.

UNICEF partners reached over 250,000 people through interpersonal communication facilitated by over influential leaders, community volunteers and health workers who utilised a combination of tools and methods including flipcharts, collective radio listening and small group discussions to facilitate discussions on nutrition, health, drought, cyclones/floods, WASH and educational access and retention. 232 youth leaders (123 male, 109 female) in 30 youth associations and 60 U-Reporter Clubs were mobilised to actively participate in integrated drought-related activities.



A listening club in Anosy © ASOS, May 2022

To enhance regular collection of feedback and programming of SBC interventions, UNICEF and partners conducted 3 Rapid Community Feedback Surveys and engaged over 100,000 people in 10 districts in offline social listening to collect concerns, frequently asked questions, rumors and suggestions. The offline listening was done through suggestions boxes in communes, radio-generated feedback, and group discussions at school and community levels.

In addition, UNICEF responded to a crisis of trafficking and ritual killing of people with albinism in the south.

The regional governorate of Androy identified 24 children with albinism, conducted sensitization meetings involving 600 traditional leaders and healers, and mobilized 7 media houses to mobilize communities to prevent and report cases of abduction. UNICEF equally supported advocacy for the protection of children with albinism in the south by co-organizing and financially supporting events for the International Albinism Day which integrated messages on protection of other vulnerable children e.g., street kids.

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

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](#)

Contact for further information

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results (Reference HAC 2022)

Sector		UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response			
		Total needs	2022 target	Total results	Change ^{e*}	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			24,310	▲			
	women pregnant	31,000	31,000	3,439	▲	31,000		
Nutrition								
# of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites	girls	110,000	110,000	10,422	▲	110,000	10,422	▲
	boys			10,066	▲		10,066	▲
	women							
Child Protection								
# of children reached with psychosocial support	girls	13,000	13,000	2,556	▲	13,000	2,706	▲
	boys			2,153	▲		2,221	▲
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	girls	106,000	106,000	33,974	▲	137,000	37,588	▲
	boys			28,075	▲		31,122	▲
	women			44,446	▲		49,728	▲
#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	177,557	▲	637,250	-	-
	boys			148,878	▲		-	-
WASH								
# of people who accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	girls	800,000	500,000	150,000	▲	800,000	250,300	▲
	boys			162,400	▲		250,600	▲
	women			137,500	▲		196,600	▲
	men			174,900	▲		196,300	▲
C4D								
# of people reached with access to services and behavioural change messages (through interpersonal communication activities)	girls	705,000*	705,000*	169,600	▲			
	boys			161,000	▲			
	women			349,600	▲			
	men			294,300	▲			
# people who transmit their feedbacks and questions through available mechanisms	girls	397,000	397,000	2,140	▲			
	boys			1,700	▲			
	women			5,600	▲			
	men			5,200	▲			
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	No change	240,000	145,000	No change
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*target C4D on cyclone and drought

Annex B

Funding Status

Reference: HAC 2022

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 24 June 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	820,240	303,007	1,123,247	1,160,753	51%
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA	1,702,000	1,027,096	180,938	1,208,034	493,966	29%
Cross sectoral SBC, 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	-	533,140	241,713	774,853	-	0%
Total	40,008,000	10,095,174	4,182,147	14,277,321	26,505,532	66%