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Reporting Period January-October 2022

Madagascar Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report No. 16



Situation in Numbers

1,285,000

people facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4)

187,000

People affected by cyclone

28,000

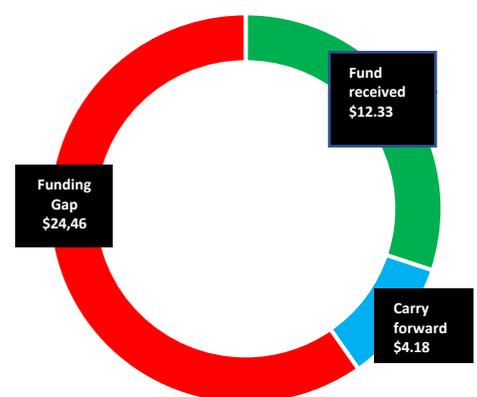
people critically food insecure (IPC Phase 5)

575,000

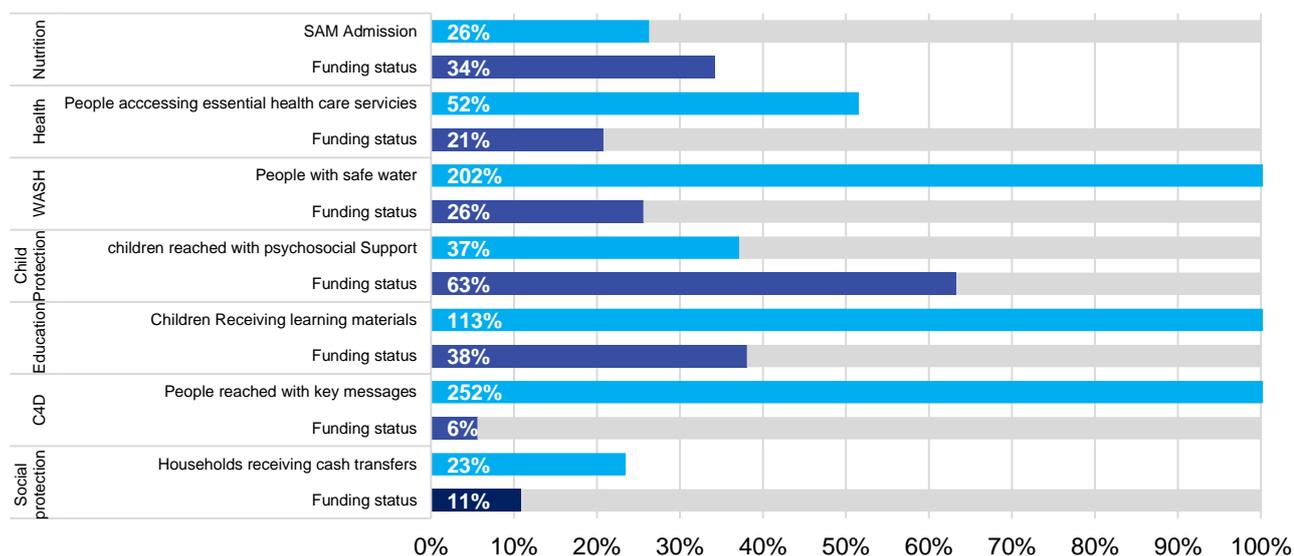
children in need

- Nutrition situation improved between January 2022 and September 2022 and compared to the same period last year. However, the situation is still below normal with a high number of children admitted (28,955 children with SAM (14,189 boys and 17,766 girls)) to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program compared to the 5 years admission average.
- Nutrition survey and mass screening in Southeast and Southern Madagascar realized in July and August 2022 confirmed an overall improvement of the nutrition situation. However, 12 out of 21 districts are expected to see the nutrition situation deteriorating into IPC phase 3 (severe situation) toward the end of the year and during the lean season up to May 2023. At least 479,044 children would suffer from acute malnutrition in 14 districts of Southern and southeast Madagascar, including 91,990 of severe wasting (38,967 in South-East and 53,023 in the south Madagascar).
- From January to oct 2022, UNICEF's WASH interventions have reached over 1,009,215 people (223,545 women; 281,870 girls; 222,551 men; 281,239 boys) who were most affected by the drought and cyclone in the regions of Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana. UNICEF continues to support the social Cash transfer response to the effect of the 2020-2021 drought with 42,000 households receiving emergency allowances during the month of August and payment of the Universal Child Allowance.
- With UNICEF's technical and financial support, as part of the overall health cluster response, from August to October, an additional 42,961 people living in the drought affected districts received essential integrated care, bringing the total number of people covered by essential and lifesaving care this year to 103,094 (52% of UNICEF's annual target).

Funding Status 2022



UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Important note: these figures only refer to 2022 annual target (month 08)

Funding Overview and Partnerships

To ensure immediate response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis and to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of children and women, and to prepare for potentially worsened emergencies due to drought and cyclones, UNICEF Madagascar launched a US\$ 40.08 million appeal. As of 31 October 2022, 39 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 partnerships enhanced joint 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

Since January 2022, UNICEF conducted four evaluations of the nutritional situation including two mass screening (one in January-February 2022 and one in July-August 2022), a Multisectoral Assessment (EAM) with focus on food and nutrition security conducted in March-April 2022, and a SMART nutrition survey in July 2022 in the South-east. Based on the results of the first assessments, the prevalence of Proxy-GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) in the three-drought affected southern regions Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana was approximately at 9 per cent (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 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in 10 districts (12.4 per cent - 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. According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), these regions are classified whether in IPC phase 2 (alert) or IPC phase 3 (serious) situations. The IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analysis done in August 2022 for the southeast region and south region, has shown that 14 out of 21 districts are expected to see the nutrition situation deteriorating into IPC phase 3 (severe situation) between October 2022 and April 2023. It is estimated that by the end of the lean season at least 479,044 children would suffer from acute malnutrition in 14 districts of Southern and southeast Madagascar, including 91,990 of severe wasting (38,967 in Southeast and 53,023 in the south Madagascar).

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 1.26 per cent of the territory presents favourable, 74.61 per cent normal-vigilance situations, 23 per cent in Alarm alert, and 0.56 per cent affected by Extreme or Emergency category drought in September 2022. The underground water level fluctuation in September 2022 shows normal levels/recharging (32 per cent) and 28 per cent showing vigilance (moderately low) water level and 40 per cent low to very low water level or not recharging. Conductivity remain below 3000 µS/cm and water price vary from 40-100 MGA/20l in the urban and 50-2000 MGA/in the rural areas.

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

The treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) covered all health centres (278) and hospitals (9) in the 10 affected districts in the South, as well as 9 mobile nutrition and health clinics. As a result, 28,955 children with SAM (14,189 boys and 17,766 girls) have been admitted in CMAM programme with 677 children with complications admitted into in-patient treatment. In October only 9 Mobile health & nutrition teams have been operational with most of the partners scaling down their support due to overall improvement of the food and nutrition security situation.

UNICEF continue to support health system for the procurement and the supply of RUTFs, anthropometric materials and essential medicines for timely treatment of severe acute malnutrition cases. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health conducted a training session for team management of the 3-emergency region including 10 health districts. Capacity of 32 health workers (12 women and 20 men) on supply management and data analysis was reinforced and End User Monitoring was conducted in 103 health centres (in the 3 districts of the Anosy region and 4 districts of the Androy region showing that 98 per cent of health centres have RUTF stock available and 91 per cent have a good prescription of RUTF. In September 2022, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to realize a series of workshop with the health team management of 7 districts in emergency in the Androy and Anosy regions to develop their post crisis plan activities for two years. Based on the nutrition SMART survey done in the southeast region and the IPC acute malnutrition analysis, UNICEF has supported the SNUT (National nutrition service) to strengthen the nutrition response in one of the regions more affected (Atsimo Atsinanana). The key activities included the support of training of health workers on the nutritional protocol, training of community health workers on the early detection of acute malnutrition. The mass screening in this region will be conduct in November and December 2022.

WASH



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In October, WASH cluster interventions reached 105 774 people (25 748 women; 27 659 girls; 25 037 men; 27 110 boys). From the above-mentioned beneficiaries, UNICEF's direct contribution reached, over 21 304 people (4 423 women; 6 327 girls and 4 302 men; 6 202, boys) through WASH assistance, essentially through Hygiene Kit distribution, hygiene promotion and water supply-water trucking. The beneficiaries included families with children suffering of SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) attending services in the health and nutrition centres and at community members in the Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana regions.

Since January 2022, over 1 198 688 persons (275 643 women with 329 468 girls and 268 042 men with 322 923 boys) benefited from WASH activities resulting to 100% coverage of the target population set by the WASH cluster (800 000). Most partners concentrating their intervention on Hygiene kit distribution, water supply (disinfection, construction of water points) and hygiene promotion. However, coverage of sanitation services needs to be increased. 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 1 009 215 people representing around 84 per cent of the cluster response.

Health

UNICEF continues to support the national emergency response plan in collaboration with other actors and partners and under the coordination of the health cluster. It is actively participating in this coordination at the national and operational levels.

In the drought affected area, 25 mobile clinic teams have been deployed and continue to cover priority sites, targeting pockets of malnutrition and communities in need of vaccination. At the same time, training of 2 636 community health workers in Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), a component of a more comprehensive community health training under the newly established operational model, is underway to support and relay these mobile clinics.

These community health workers will cover areas more than 5 km from the nearest health centers in the nine priority districts of the Great South.

In the cyclone zone, all outreach activities have been completed, and new planning is underway for the 3 priority districts, according to the latest multi-sectoral assessment. The rehabilitation of the 5 priority health centers has also been completed.

With this technical and financial UNICEF's support, from August to October, 39 388 children (20 097 boys and 19 291 girls) and 3 573 pregnant women received essential and integrated health care. Of these 42 961 beneficiaries, 22 825 children were treated as outpatients for various illnesses (including the three main ones: acute respiratory infections, illnesses, and diarrhea), 3 573 pregnant women received antenatal care, 12 603 were vaccinated against the main vaccine-preventable diseases, 985 newborns received postnatal care, and 2 975 children were managed for acute malnutrition.

As part of the response to the cyclone, 5 health centers have been completely rehabilitated and equipment is being acquired to ensure the complete restoration of health services in these centers.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) to start the 2022-2023 school year after the post-cyclone emergency in South-East regions and drought emergency in the South. UNICEF provided the Ministry of Education (MoE) with 20,000 boxes of learning materials for 400,000 students to ease parental burdens for the new school year.



Credit : UNICEF/September 2022/Miarisoa ANDRINIAINA
CEG Mahela students start the 2022-2023 school year after the post-cyclone emergency in a high-performance tent for school provided by UNICEF

As part of the efforts to the last miles to end-user, UNICEF supported Regional Directorate of National Education (DREN) in school supply delivery. In the Androy Region mostly affected by drought (Districts of Ambovombe, Bekily, Beloha Tsihombe), learning material distributions reached a total of 74 659 (36 331 boys, 38 328 girls) in 353 schools. And in the Vatovavy and Fitovinany Regions affected by cyclones (Districts of Ikongo, Nosy Varika, Mananjary, Manakara, Vohipeno, Ifanadiana) learning material distributions reached a total of 96 513 (48 943 boys, 45 570 girls) in 341 schools.

Further in Vatovavy, Fitovinany, and Atsimo Atsinanana regions, communities at school level were supported by UNICEF on 150 classrooms roof rehabilitation. Learning spaces have been rehabilitated at the roof level to benefit 17 855 children (8 035 girls) in 60 schools. UNICEF provided 25 additional high-performance tents for schools to help

decongest 25 schools in 4 target districts (Nosy Varika, Mananjary, Vohipeno, Manakara). However, in the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year important rehabilitation needs remain unaddressed with only an estimate 9 per cent of the classrooms rehabilitated.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Social Policy

UNICEF continues to coordinate the cash plus response to the drought through the Cash Working Group (CWG). Of the 98 communes where the emergency cash transfer intervention began, 30% have now switched to regular social protection programs, 40% have been completed, and 30% of the communes where there are "pockets of vulnerability" are still undergoing the emergency cash transfer intervention through 5 actors working in the response related to the distribution of emergency. In August, these 5 actors, members of the Cash Working Group are the FID "Fonds d'intervention pour le Développement", through the World Bank and UNICEF, the WFP, the ACF (Action Contre la Faim) and the national NGO SAF FJKM and have reached an average of 23% (42000 households) of the monthly target 83 000 planned due to funding and logistics delays.

This decrease in the rate of achievement can be explained by the fact that the paying agents are waiting for an amendment. There is also a change of procedure at the level of certain organization which brings the delay of distribution for the month of August. This payment was made up for in September, so we had a completion rate of 93%: 168,000 households reached out of 179,000 households planned, then 69%: 39,700 households reached out of 57,000 households planned for the month of October. There are still five actors working on the emergency cash transfer

distribution during the three months of August, September and October, while 12 actors during the 18 months of the crisis.

Child Protection

In the Anosy region (Amboasary District), awareness-raising on child protection and GBV conducted by community actors trained in 2021 (child protection networks, monitoring units and social workers) continues. Thus, during the period, 497 people (86 girls and 82 boys, 196 women, 133 men) were sensitized on these themes. As a result, 428 survivors of GBV including 8 men and 420 women, and 20 children (10 girls and 10 boys) survivors of violence were reported and received psychological support. These are mainly cases of economic and psychological violence related to the stress and financial hardship caused by the crisis.

In the Atsimo Andrefana region (Ampanihy and Betioky Atsimo districts), thanks to the actions of implementing partners (Dioecian Development Center, Regional Youth Directorate) and UNICEF support: 67 local actors were trained on positive masculinity including 56 young facilitators (28 boys, 28 girls) and mobilized to conduct life skills sessions with their peers. During the period, 1 953 adolescents (899 boys and 1 054 girls) participated in life skills sessions in these districts. Also, 10 children (6 girls and 4 boys) survivors of violence were reported and received support.

In Vatovavy and Fitovinany regions (Mananjary, Nosy Varika, Ifanadiana, Manakara districts), 825 adolescents (492 girls, 333 boys) benefited from life skills sessions to strengthen their protection and resilience. 50 social workers from the Analamanga Region were mobilized in Districts of Manakara, Mananjary, Vohipeno, Ikongo and Ifanadiana to provide psychosocial support to people affected. Finally, UNICEF supported the conduct of rapid assessment in Ikongo District (Fitovinany Region) under the leadership of OCHA as a result of which protection needs have been identified and will be subject to a thorough assessment to guide a new response.

Cumulatively in 2022, we reached 5 141 / 13 000 targeted children (2,788 girls, 2,253 boys) with psychosocial support activities. 106 000 women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions were targeted for child protection response and to date, we have exceeded these targets by reaching 119 631 women, girls and boys (48 216 women, 38 910 girls, 32 505 boys).

We are continuing our deployed efforts to prevent and mitigate risk of GBV, child exploitation at community level, particularly by insisting on mandatory reporting of violence against children messages, but also by supporting nexus development actions to support children, parents, etc. to be more resilient.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

SBC partners continued to motivate individuals and communities to choose immunisation against COVID-19 through one-on-one interactions, group discussions, sermons and radio broadcasts. 194 066 people (44 898 women, 98 212 men, 21 563 girls, 29 393 boys) were reached through community meetings, sermons and interpersonal communication conducted by church leaders and volunteers. 113 community mobilisers (70 female, 43 male) in 13 districts were supported during supervision to influence caregivers accept and prepare for Polio vaccination while 168 mobilisers (26 women, 35 men, 47 young women and 60 young men) were also mentored to continue promoting nutrition sensitive behaviours in the post-drought period.



Pix : An EEM religious leader gets the jab MAHAJANGA and participates in a Zaikabe (sensitisation meeting) at Mahajanqa

As part of Accountability to affected population activities, 1 746 people (687 women, 331 men, 440 girls, 288 boys) were

engaged in offline feedback mechanisms to ask questions, raise concerns and suggest ways of improving interventions in their area e.g. access basic services, entitlement related to cash transfer, COVID related questions and rumours. During these sessions, rumours concerning COVID-19 were collected and UNICEF and its partners organised interface forums with duty bearers e.g. the SRCA (Representative from the regional governor) and the supply manager for Beanatara municipality interfaced with the community and explained that the condition of the road was poor to ensure efficient water supply. Together with the community they explored alternative routes and the supply improved immediately.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

WASH and Nutrition clusters were officially activated on 7th December 2021. Websites are 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 guided by the Humanitarian Country Team in close coordination with the 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). 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.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

National Committee visits

The communication section supported the visits of the Swiss, Danish and French national committees during the reporting period. The Swiss Natcom visit supported the work of a writer and photographer to report on the malnutrition situation in the south. The French Natcom included the water company Volvic and looked at projects supported by their funding in the Atsimo Andrefana region. The visit of Danish Natcom was accompanied by the famous international photographer Jan Grarup. A national photographer joined the mission, and his pictures are available [here](#) and [here](#). The visit was focus on the situation in the southern of Madagascar.

Press Releases

[Official ceremony for the endowment of computer equipment to the central administration of the Ministry of Public Health \(unicef.org\)](#)

[Official inauguration of three drinking water supply systems in the rural commune of Androhimpano, Western Ampanihy, in the Atsimo-Andrefana Region \(unicef.org\)](#)

[Etroite collaboration de l'UNICEF avec les ONGs : ADRA Madagascar, MEDAIR Madagascar et WATERAID Madagascar pour l'amélioration de l'accès à des services d'Eau, d'Hygiène et d'Assainissement](#)

[L'UNICEF alerte sur la faiblesse alarmante des niveaux d'apprentissage : d'après les estimations, seuls un tiers des enfants âgés de 10 ans à travers le monde seraient capables de lire et de comprendre un texte simple](#)

Visit of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mirado

In August, the singer Mirado, who is a Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF Madagascar, accompanied a mission with journalists to the south of Madagascar to promote UNICEF interventions online. [Three videos were produced for WASH and Nutrition programmes](#) as part of a campaign with PFP.

External Media

Also in August, a 10-day press tour was organized to highlight the reality in the South, to learn about the interventions of UNICEF and its partners as well as the impacts of the emergency response. All UNICEF programmes were covered.

Human interest story and photo essay

- [A new school leads to more students](#)
- [Coping with Climate Change in Southern Madagascar](#)

Social media:

- [UNICEF resumes emergency water trucking and distribution of sanitation kits to families in response to water scarcity in the South](#)
- [Dropouts prevented by catch-up classes despite drought impacts on vulnerable children in the south](#)
- [Coping with Climate Change in Southern Madagascar](#)
- [Social protection and cash transfers contribute to the economic empowerment of women and have a positive impact on children's lives](#)
- [ANC, immunization, and medicines are provided in UNICEF-supported health centers in the south](#)
- [A press release about children suffering from malnutrition in southern Madagascar and UNICEF's response](#)
- [Water scarcity in southern Madagascar is aggravated by climate change](#)
- [70% of public schools in the Androy Region have a school canteen](#)
- [More than 750 children and 550 women survivors of gender-based violence received support, including psychosocial support; and more than 82,000 people were reached with awareness of child protection in emergencies](#)
- [With its partners, UNICEF supports literacy activities in the South of 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) | 50,775 | ▲ | 213,500 | N/A | |
| | male | | | 45,036 | ▲ | | | |
| | women pregnant | 31,000 | 31,000 | 7,283 | ▲ | 31,000 | | |
| Nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| # of children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites | girls | 110,000 | 110,000 | 14766 | ▲ | 110,000 | 14,766 | ▲ |
| | boys | | | 14189 | ▲ | | 14,189 | ▲ |
| Child Protection | | | | | | | | |
| # of children reached with psychosocial support | girls | 13,000 | 13,000 | 2,640 | ▲ | 13,000 | 2,790 | ▲ |
| | boys | | | 2,185 | ▲ | | 2,273 | ▲ |
| # women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions | girls | 106,000 | 106,000 | 39,773 | ▲ | 137,000 | 42,524 | ▲ |
| | boys | | | 34,139 | ▲ | | 35,552 | ▲ |
| | women | | | 48,770 | ▲ | | 5498 | ▲ |
| #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 | 261,400 | ▲ | 637,250 | - | - |
| | boys | | | 234,100 | ▲ | | - | - |
| WASH | | | | | | | | |
| # of people who accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | girls | 800,000 | 500,000 | 281,800 | ▲ | 800,000 | 329,400 | ▲ |
| | boys | | | 281,200 | ▲ | | 322,900 | ▲ |
| | women | | | 223,500 | ▲ | | 275,600 | ▲ |
| | men | | | 222,500 | ▲ | | 268,000 | ▲ |
| C4D | | | | | | | | |
| # Of people reached with access to services and behavioural change messages (through interpersonal communication activities) | girls | 705,000* | 705,000* | 373,600 | ▲ | | | |
| | boys | | | 460,700 | ▲ | | | |
| | women | | | 648,300 | ▲ | | | |
| | men | | | 294,300 | ▲ | | | |
| | girls | | 397,000 | 9,100 | ▲ | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|---|---------|---------|---|
| # People who transmit their feedbacks and questions through available mechanisms | boys | 397,000 | | 6,400 | ▲ | | | |
| | women | | | 15,100 | ▲ | | | |
| | men | | | 13,000 | ▲ | | | |
| 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 | 6,800 | ▲ | 240,000 | 365,000 | ▲ |

*Target C4D on cyclone and drought

Annex B

Funding Status

Reference: HAC 2022

| Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 31 October 2022) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Appeal Sector | Requirements | Funds available | | | Funding gap | |
| | | Funds Received Current Year | Carry-Over | Total | \$ | % |
| Nutrition | 15,794,500 | 5,411,544 | 1,751,121 | 7,162,665 | 8,631,835 | 55% |
| Health | 6,840,000 | 1,421,143 | 39,698 | 1,460,841 | 5,379,159 | 79% |
| WASH | 9,895,000 | 2,531,249 | 1,381,921 | 3,913,170 | 5,981,830 | 60% |
| Education | 2,284,000 | 869,389 | 303,007 | 1,172,396 | 1,111,604 | 49% |
| Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA | 1,702,000 | 1,077,365 | 180,938 | 1,258,303 | 443,697 | 26% |
| Cross sectoral (C4D, RCCE and AAP) | 1,642,500 | 91,927 | 16,683 | 108,610 | 1,533,890 | 93% |
| Cash-based transfers | 1,850,000 | 200,526 | 267,066 | 467,592 | 1,382,408 | 75% |
| Cross sectoral / Cluster coordination | - | 730,252 | 241,713 | 971,965 | - | 0% |
| Total | 40,008,000 | 12,333,395 | 4,182,146 | 16,515,541 | 24,464,424 | 61% |