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Reporting Period: semester 1 (January – June) 2023

# Madagascar Country Office Humanitarian Situation

Update No. 19



for every child

## Highlights

- UNICEF Madagascar launched a US\$ 41.12 million appeal for 2023 to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of children and women affected by drought, cyclone and epidemic. As of 30 June 2023, US\$ 17.6 million (43 %) has been mobilized.
- In January and February 2023 90,000 people were directly impacted by Cheneso and 187,400 by Freddy, including 88,000 displaced, 47 killed and 20 missing. Roads, schools, health centers and homes across several regions were damaged and destroyed.
- UNICEF has provided emergency water and sanitation services to 31,200 people with 15,920 women and 15,340 men including 7,960 girls and 7,670 boys.
- According to Preliminary results of SMART survey March – April 2023 in 11 southern districts, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition, assessed by the weight-for-height Z-score and/or the presence of bilateral oedema, in children aged 0-59 months was 9.2% [8.4-10.1].
- UNICEF has treated 41,864 children (21,352 girls and 20,512 boys) for severe acute malnutrition and 171,718 children (87,577 girls and 84,141 boys) have received preventive nutrition emergency services.
- UNICEF cash transfer support covered 16,848 households (48,000 children under 15 and 1,322 pregnant women).

## Situation in Numbers



**2,180,000**  
People affected

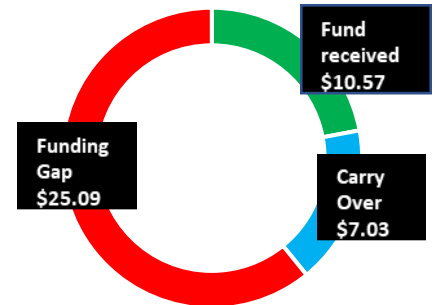


**88,000**  
Displaced people

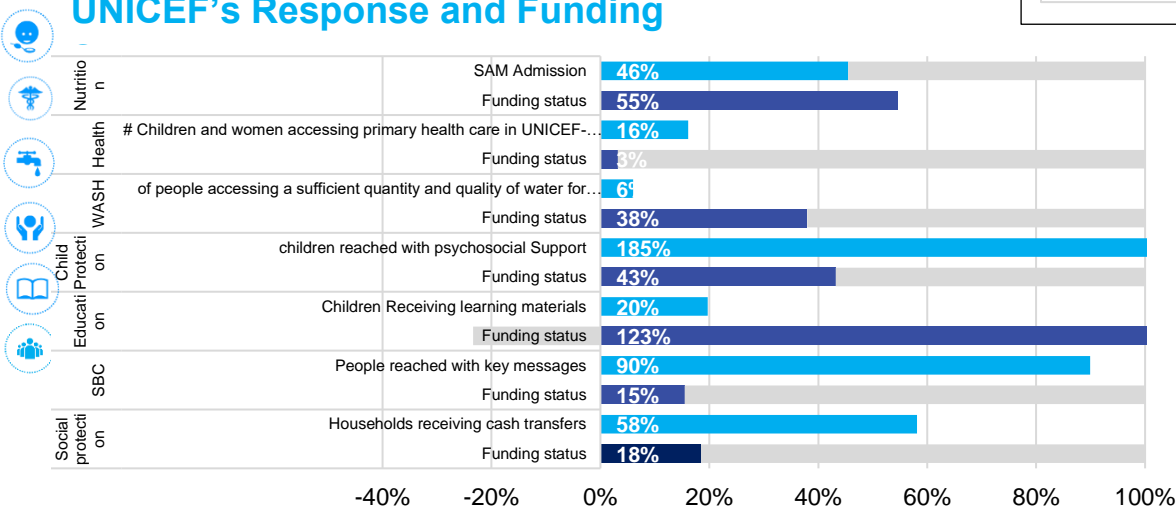


**1,090,000**  
Children in need of humanitarian assistance with 92,000 for SAM treatment and 600,000 with lack access to safe water

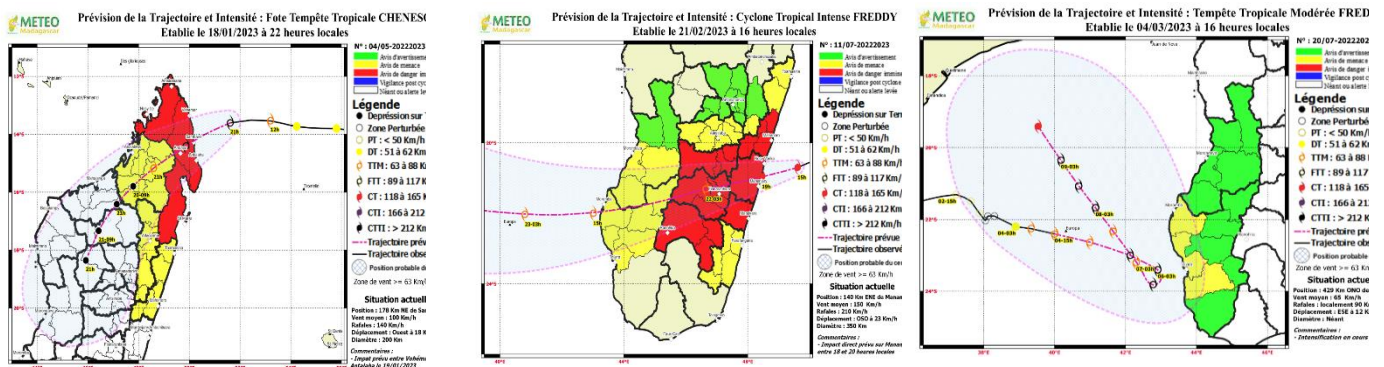
## Funding status 2023



## UNICEF's Response and Funding



# Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs



The particularly intense cyclone season last year and this year Freddy and Cheneso cyclones have had severe impact on the Southeast and South West part of Madagascar. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) of November 2022 a quarter of the population (872,000) of the three Southeast regions are in need of humanitarian assistance. The current humanitarian situation affects particularly the women and girls. According to the diagnostic report on protection in the district of Mananjary, Vatovavy Region, carried out in June 2023 by Humanity & Inclusion and Médecin du Monde, there is an increase in paternal abandonment of young girls in situations of precocious pregnancy and a risk of physical/sexual aggression when the women are isolated (on the road, in the fields, fetching water/wood, etc.) or during weekly intra- or inter-community balls.

As a consequence of the last 2 years cyclones and the slow recovery of the historical 2019-2022, Madagascar continues to face a nutritional emergency characterized by an improved but still fragile nutritional situation in the south; and an acute humanitarian situation in the southeast, with an acute malnutrition rate above 15% in half of the districts which requires the humanitarian response. In total 599,000 children (including 300,900 girls) suffering of wasting need immediate treatment.

The most critical needs of children are: i) access to clean consumable water and adequate sanitation to avoid outbreaks of acute water related disease, medicine, foods, cooking equipment, and other basic items for survival; and ii) basic social services including nutrition, health, education, protection, as well as shock responsive social protection through the provision of humanitarian cash transfers.

The country has been in a polio outbreak since September 2020 with a notification of 214 cases of cVDPV1 distributed in 27 Districts of 11 Regions as of end April 2023. For the year 2023, the response plan foresees 5 rounds of nationwide Supplementary Immunization Activities.

Due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, the findings indicate an increase in many absences and dropouts of students, whether at primary or college level. These absences were also observed in the children's participation in the official end-of-year examinations (CEPE and BEPC), in relation to those registered and those present. For Atsimo Antsinanana for example, compared with last year, the number of pupils absent from the CEPE exam was halved, from 1,024 to 614, a reduction of 410. Follow-up visits in the field have shown us that the suspension of classes is having an impact on children's success. The long absences caused by the hazards and the delay in reopening the schools due to their remoteness and isolation force the children, especially the boys, to help their parents to supplement the reduced household income.

In the South and Southeastern drought-affected regions, it is estimated that 273,068 children are involved in child labour and 144,689 children are victims of neglect or abandonment and in need of protection<sup>1</sup>. Stress and economic pressure on families expose 530,000 children to the risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, including child marriage, child labour and gender-based violence in emergency-affected regions across the country. The multiple and overlapping humanitarian crises have reduced the resilience of households, pushing them to resort to negative coping practices mainly affecting women and children as confirmed by community consultations carried out by the NGOs at regional level in 2023<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> National Humanitarian Response Plan 2023

<sup>2</sup> Médecins du Monde and Humanité & Inclusion community consultation reports, 2023.

For WASH the forecast in response to the needs corresponds to the support after Cyclone FREDDY: increase by 10% the percentage of the population applying good washing practices at the community level and reduce the risk of infection in health care facilities through the implementation of WASH services in Vatovavy Fitovinany regions.

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

To respond to ongoing humanitarian crises, and to prepare for potentially future emergencies related to drought and cyclones, UNICEF Madagascar launched a US\$ 41.12 million appeal for 2023 to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of children and women. As of 30 June 2023, with the support of the following partners, 43% had been received: European commission (ECHO), Office for Humanitarian Assistance (CERF), USAID, Japan, Norway, GAVI the vaccine Alliance, German committee for UNICEF, Australian Committee for UNICEF, and UNICEF Global Thematic Humanitarian Response with the innovation on insurance system “Today Tomorrow Initiative”.

UNICEF continues to support the multisectoral response to ongoing nutritional crisis, both in the south, due to the drought, and the southeast due to the ongoing recovery from the 2022 cyclonic season. UNICEF supports the preparation and coordination of the emergency response by partnering with and reinforcing the capacities of the national disaster agency, the BNGRC. As part of the cyclone response, UNICEF pre-positioned supplies in the most at-risk areas; providing updates on the situation, facilitating sectoral coordination – especially with its NGO partners, particularly in the areas of WASH, Nutrition, social protection, and Education, while promoting and advocating for specific attention to be given to protection and gender concerns. Investment in cyclone preparedness paid off. Although significant damages occurred and 47 lives were lost, timely and efficient coordination with national and local authorities as well as with partners was effective in stabilizing the situation.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

#### Cyclone

Effective cyclone preparations such as the pre-positioning of WASH supplies and the support to decentralised cluster coordination in the regions affected by CHENESO and FREDDY (Boeny, Analanjirofo, Atsinanana, Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana and Atsimo Andrefana) allowed UNICEF’s WASH interventions, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, to reach over 52,474 people including 26,762 women and 25,712 men. 3,509 households received WASH kits, 42 health centers and 5 schools received handwashing devices, 52,474 people benefited from hygiene promotion and 31,260 with 15,920 women and 15,340 men including 7960 girls and 7670 boys have access to drinking water by disinfecting 104 wells and boreholes in the Boeny, Analanjirofo and Atsimo Atsinanana region. UNICEF continues to support the regional directorate of water, sanitation, and hygiene to ensure the WASH cluster’s leadership and data collection in all regions affected by the cyclone Freddy.

#### Drought

In the drought affected regions of Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana, UNICEF continues to support health centres where children with severe wasting are being treated by rehabilitating water points, constructing incinerators and gender-appropriate toilets. In collaboration with the NGO MEDAIR, 03 waterpoints, 12 incinerators and 10 toilets district in 6 districts (Ambovombe, Bekily, Tsihombe, Amboasary, Beloha and Ampanihy) were built at health centres. The distribution of WASH kits for households with malnourished children was accompanied by awareness-raising activities related to the four WASH key messages. With NGO ADRA hygiene promotion activities reached over 8 360 households in the 3 regions and 3 health centres benefitted from new construction of toilets.

### Nutrition

Through the support of UNICEF, the 2023 nutrition cluster strategy is being implemented by 38 partners, including 13 International NGOs, 7 national NGOs, 5 UN Agencies, 4 national authorities, 6 donors and 3 national programmes.

Over the first semester, UNICEF has treated 41,864 children (21,352 girls and 20,512 boys) suffering of severe wasting and 171,718 children (87,577 girls and 84,141 boys) received preventive nutrition services (children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation). UNICEF continues to address the nutrition emergency response in the south and south-east of Madagascar targeting specifically the 21 districts (out of 114 districts) where an increase of children’s admissions with severe wasting has been reported. In those districts UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health with the

deployment of 9 mobile clinics across and additional staffing capacities in 61 (25%) of the health clinics with most acute capacity gaps. Through a partnership with the paediatric association of Madagascar, UNICEF supported 21 hospitals with training and mentoring to improve the treatment of children with severe wasting associated with medical complication. As of June, all the 270 health centres and hospitals in the South-East and South regions have received formative supervision. Access in affected communities in the South-East regions was difficult because of lack of infrastructure (road, bridge) however thanks to dedicated logistic support - including use of UNHAS helicopter in hard-to-reach location, UNICEF was able to scale up the humanitarian response including pre-positioning of over 2,500 cartons of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF).

According to Preliminary results of SMART survey march-April 2023 in 11 southern districts, the prevalence of wasting, assessed by the weight-for-height Z-score and/or the presence of bilateral oedema, in children aged 0-59 months was 9.2% [8.4-10.1]. The lowest prevalence was observed in the district of Bekily, with a rate of 5.3% [3.7-7.5], while the district of Betroka recorded the highest prevalence, estimated at 13.8% [10.9-17.4].

## Health

### Cyclone

UNICEF supported, 4 mobile clinics and 64 outreach services reaching 10,293 children under five (5,200 girls and 5,093 boys) and 237 pregnant women with essential health care. 4,396 adolescents and young people (2,356 women and 2,040 men) were treated for various illnesses mainly malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI).

Following the two cyclones, an assessment mission was conducted for to estimate the rehabilitation needs of the 21 health centres damaged by the cyclone. Resources mobilisation effort are underway to carry a full rehabilitation of those facilities.

Coordination has also been revitalized, notably through technical support for the relaunch of regular regional meetings on emergency response coordination, the data analysis and the implementation of action/actor mapping to define response coverage and gaps. In response to the high resurgence of malaria, UNICEF has provided 22,500 mosquito nets in these cyclone-affected areas, to ensure that all health facilities have sufficient stock for routine activities aimed at pregnant women and children. Of course, despite this preventive action, malaria cases are still numerous in most districts of the Great South-East, as the protection offered by this device is mainly limited to the bedtime period. For this reason, UNICEF will support the implementation of a home-based malaria management program to significantly reduce the chain of transmission.

### Drought

Integrated with nutrition, outreach activities targeting pockets of malnutrition and "zero-dose" children were implemented. Thanks to these actions, during this quarter, 18,662 children under five (9,179 girls and 9,483 boys) and 425 pregnant women received essential health care. In addition, 9,485 adolescents and young people (5,336 women and 4,149 men) were seen on an outpatient basis and treated for various health problems such as malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI).

The 2,636 community health workers trained in integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) at community level now provide care for a range of childhood illnesses. From January to May 2023, they were able to treat 8,008 cases of malaria, 6,468 cases of acute respiratory infections and 1,629 cases of diarrhoea among the 28,121 children under 5 years of age seen at their level.

### Epidemic response

As part of the polio outbreak response, the first round of nationwide Supplementary Immunization Activities was conducted in May 2023 allowed to vaccinate 5.376.346 children under five-year-old (99,8%) according to the administrative result. The second round is planned in July 2023 and targets the entire population in four regions namely Analamanga, Alaotra Mangoro, Atsimo Andrefana, Vakinankaratra and children under 15 years old for the 19 remaining regions. This response was an opportunity to strengthen routine immunization by catching up 55 000 zero dose children and bring the DPT 1 coverage from 81% to 91% between march and May 2023.

## Education

### Cyclone

UNICEF continues to support the collection of disaggregated data on cyclone damage and response outcomes through its field staff in support of local ministry offices. The education sector assessment reports a total of 147,000 children, 61% of whom are girls, in need of education following Cyclones Cheneso and Freddy. UNICEF, as co-lead of the education in emergencies sector group, supports the Ministry of Education (MoE) in preparedness by prepositioning

stocks for around 65,000 students in several DRENs and CISCOs, including the 5 regions affected by Freddy and Cheneso, following the annual sectoral contingency plan available for the 2022-2023 season. UNICEF has supported partners in mitigating risks by building the capacities of more than 150 DRR officials at the level of MEN, DRENs and CISCOs. UNICEF supported the delivery of 750 temporary learning spaces benefiting 38,055 primary and secondary school pupils including 20,300 girls. These interventions involved the set-up of 348 members of Regional Committees for Disaster Risk Management (DRM), as well as training of 8 vulnerable Regional Education Departments in data collection, stock management and response coordination. Furthermore, UNICEF supported training in DRR/Adaptation to Climate Change and reinforcement on post-disaster psychosocial support for 06 executives at DREN level, 12 executives at CISCO level, 60 directors and 179 teachers in the affected areas.

All these joint efforts were aimed at ensuring the rapid return of children to school and the continuity of learning in schools affected by the two cyclones. From January to June 2023, this support reached over 57,500 children and adolescents (51% girls) in the regions of Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana, Analanjirifo, and Atsimo Andrefana. Support continues as the sector has benefited from increasing financial backing.

UNICEF has also supported the Ministry of education in setting up and training 60 pilot DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) clubs in 3 regions (Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana), made up of around 1,200 secondary school pupils and supervised by 120 teachers, aiming at enabling pupils to take part in efforts to prepare for, mitigate and adapt to climate change

## **Drought**

A total number of 1,091 students respectively in the Isoanala lower secondary schools in the Betroka district with 654 students including 326 girls and 8 adolescents with disabilities and 437 students including 227 girls and 2 adolescents with disabilities from the *CEG de Reference* in Tolagnaro district, benefited from the connectivity programme supported by Airtel (phone operator). Drought reduces learning time, and this connectivity helped children and teachers affected to continue learning/working from home, through the MEN's interactive platform (digital library) with its educational content. In the drought-affected southern regions, the nexus approach has been reinforced with the back to school and learning (BTSL) program. Primary and secondary school teachers are receiving training, pupils are benefiting from kits, and communities and parents are being sensitized and better informed about good governance in the aftermath of the drought.

## **Child Protection**

### **Cyclone**

In four affected regions (Boeny, Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Andrefana), UNICEF and its partners provided mental health and psychosocial support services for 6,997 girls, 5,798 boys and their caregivers (3,514 female, 1,223 male). UNICEF trained 141 local youth facilitators and para social workers to ensure a continuum of community-based mental health and psychosocial services. Those community volunteers work under the supervision of professional social workers and 19 child-friendly spaces were established to provide individual or group psychosocial support sessions.

In parallel, 2,686 girls, 2,405 boys, 3,411 women, 3,076 men benefited from awareness-raising and educational activities (life skills program, parenting and positive masculinity sessions) to prevent and to respond to violence against children and women including gender-based violence among people affected by cyclone and flood. Finally, UNICEF supported both the coordination of the child protection sector at regional level in the Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Atsimo Andrefana regions) and the protection rapid assessments conducted by local actors under the leadership of the Regional Directorate of Population, including a child protection component, in 8 affected municipalities of Marovoay and Ambato Boeny districts (Boeny region), Ikongo District (Fitovinany Région).

### **Drought**

In Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana regions affected by drought, child protection interventions were carried out and integrated with nutrition and education responses targeting the most vulnerable children and women. As a result, 1,649 children (922 girls, 727 boys) benefited from community based mental health and psychosocial support provided by trained community volunteers (young animators and para social workers) through 5 child-friendly and safe spaces. Another 4453 girls, 3868 boys, 3263 women and 2906 men were supported by Gender based violence mitigation, violence against girls, boys and women prevention and response services including life skills, positive parenting, awareness-raising on child rights and child protection, literacy skills, birth registration).

## Social Protection

### Cyclone

UNICEF continues to coordinate the partners cash transfer working group. For the cyclone response, a total of 7 organizations are involved in the Cheneso and Freddy response. During 2nd quarter 2023, seven (7) actors (FID, CRM, WFP, ACF, CRS, SCI, WHH) provided cash assistance to 73,000 households out of the 131,000 planned (55% completion rate) in 89 communes, 24 districts and 11 regions. This discrepancy can be explained by the fact that some actors did not receive notification of the funding agreement from donors until mid-April. As a result, the FID, CRS and ACF were not able to start planning, including targeting, until around May, and the first transfer took place towards the end of June and the beginning of July, much later than planned.

### Drought

For the drought response in the south, all the actors have almost completed the intervention planned since November and December 2022 in the CWG response plan, except for certain actors who are in the process of completing a final round of distribution (WFP and FID). The CWG was able to mobilize resources to cover 120,000 of the 166,700 households forecast in the plan, so there was a funding gap to cover 46,000 households in priority 1 and 2 communes during this season. Of the 120,000 households targeted with secure funding, 106,000 were reached during this period, as some actors are currently completing the last or penultimate round of distribution (88% completion rate); a distribution of USD 28 per household in 3 regions, 9 districts and 69 communes was carried out by the FID, WFP, CRM, SCI, ACF, FAO and SAF FJKM. In addition to coordination through co-leading the CWG, UNICEF provided financial support to cover 16,848 households (48,000 children under 15 and 1,322 pregnant women).

Following the presentation of the results of the SMART survey, the CWG plans to intervene jointly with the nutrition cluster in the Betroka district, where the situation is alarming, starting in June. This would consist of a humanitarian cash transfer program targeting 6,000 households (30,000 people).

## CROSS SECTORAL

### Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

During the cyclone (Freddy CHENESO) SBC reached 86% of the population (around 22 million people) with lifesaving messages. These include 4,840,918 men, 4,960,926 women, 6,035,265 boys and 6,184,881 girls. Especially for the six regions in the South and the South-East, these lifesaving messages reached more than 4 million people including 2,6 million women. In addition, there were reported positive results around the use of bed nets to prevent malaria (85.7%), handwashing with soap to prevent diarrheal diseases and COVID-19 (95.6%) and reporting of cases on gender-based violence and violence against children (31.6%). 50.9% of the interviewed individuals acknowledged having been well informed about humanitarian interventions.

More than 150,000 people (including 7,069 girls, 6,214 boys, 77,086 women and 59,688 men) community mobilisers (scouts, U-reporters, religious leaders, traditional leaders, local authorities, community agents, health workers, community volunteers, young) engaged in communication activities (interpersonal communication, home visits, community meeting/community dialogues, focus group discussions).

After the cyclone season, communication activities on these integrated themes were maintained and reinforced, notably during the polio vaccination campaign. SBC actively contributed to the results of vaccinating 99% under five children (administrative Data). According to independent monitoring, 92% of the parents with eligible children were reached with campaign messages; of which 61% (15.6 million including 3.4 million men, 3,5 million women, 4.28 million boys, 4,38 million girls) were motivated by social mobilisers through interpersonal communication and 12% were reached by radio.

As part of our accountability to affected populations, the 930 green line set up in December 2022 has enabled UNICEF to collect people's grievances and feedback on the various actions and services available at community level. 771 cases were received and forwarded to the relevant sectors, including 60 for UNICEF. The SBC Section's field agents received guidance on how to inform local partners and the community about the use of this toll-free number and how to deal with these feedbacks and concerns.

### PSEA – GENDER- AAP

In relation to gender, 22% of households in Madagascar are headed by women and 39.9% of girls aged 15 to 19 are married, these characteristics put women and girls at particular risk as they promote the abandonment of education,

early marriage, and pregnancy. UNICEF'S humanitarian programming in this period put a particular focus on women and adolescent girls.

UNICEF, in collaboration with UNFPA as lead, developed, then disseminated a set of standard operating procedures on GBV reporting and referral. In the area of PSEA, an inter-organizational complaint handling mechanism for sexual abuse and exploitation was planned and started in the first quarter of 2023. A P4 and an NOC Specialist in PSEA have been recruited to strengthen even further partner capacity and PSEA processes, with a particular focus on humanitarian emergencies.

The common feedback mechanism (CFM) is being set up by WFP under the coordination of the BNGRC within the framework of the AAP (Accountability to Affected Populations).

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator in-country leads humanitarian coordination efforts, supported by UN OCHA. UNICEF ensures that its interventions are in line with HCT guidance and recommendations in close partnership with the Government, international and local humanitarian NGOs and the UN System.

UNICEF plays a key role in sectoral coordination by co-leading, with the Government, the Nutrition, WASH and Education Clusters/Working groups as well as the Child Protection working group. Clusters and AoR Co-leads are all part of the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) led by OCHA at the national and sub national levels. At the cross-sectoral level, UNICEF plays a central role in Accountability of Affected population by co-leading the group with the BNGRC and has increased its support to inter-agency work on PSEA with the arrival of a PSEA Specialist in UNICEF Madagascar CO.

## Annex A: Human Interest Stories and External Media

### External relations:

Several donor visits were organized during the reporting period. These included: the UN Foundation visited the south to assess the country's situation regarding food security and nutrition. The Spanish Natcom carried out a visit to explore community-based approaches to WASH interventions, and subsequently travelled to the eastern and southern parts of the island to observe manual water pump drilling. The French Natcom and the French ambassador also visited the south to witness the impact of climate change through the WASH program. We also attracted international media interest through the visits of national journalists to see ECHO supported projects. A journalist from "Le Monde" also travelled to the south to report on sanitation issues and menstrual hygiene.

### Digital content and human-interest stories

- [2023-4 Fanyahs story](#): published jointly with ESARO for World Environment Day
- <https://weshare.unicef.org/Share/j04m8dod5n6hi0mbe11qpkjvn2dub07u>
- [Climate change disrupts children's education in Madagascar](#)
- [Scouts: committed heroes do not hesitate to risk their lives to save others](#)
- [The most vulnerable populations are still the first victims of climate change in Madagascar](#)

### Social media:

- [Japanese delegation visits the south to see the activities they fund](#) – [Twitter](#)
- [Support young people, especially those with disabilities, to cope with impacts of climate change](#) (Twitter) – [Instagram](#)
- [Nutrition action plan for young people and children](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Multi-use water services in the dry south eastern Madagascar is life changing for local communities](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Antavy school inauguration](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Activities to raise awareness and purify water](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Humanitarian response in the south-east of Madagascar with funding from UN CERF](#) – [Twitter](#)
- [Impact of climate change in children's education](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Children's lives are threatened by malnutrition in the south-east of Madagascar \(video\)](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Safe access to water for children](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Treating malnutrition in children in south-east Madagascar](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Supporting emergency education in Madagascar following the aftermath of cyclones Cheneso and Freddy](#) – [Twitter](#)

- [French Natcom and UNICEF France GWA southern Madagascar to support WASH activities](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Natcom USA visits southern Madagascar to support WASH and education activities](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Giving children in the arid south access to drinking water](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)
- [Raising awareness with the Scouts after Cyclone Freddy](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)

Content from Madagascar posted by others:

HQ: [World Environment Day](#), [Impact of climate change on a child's life](#), [Helping children to live in a climate-changed world](#),

ESARO Regional Director: [Impact of climate change on a child's life](#), [Raising awareness with the Scouts after Cyclone Freddy – French version](#), [Impact of climate change in children's education – French version](#)

### Contact for further information

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## Annex B

### Summary of Programme Results (his relates to UNICEF's global 2023 HAC)

Sector		Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
			2023 target	Total results	Change* ▲ ▼	2023 target	Total results	Change* ▲ ▼
Indicator	Disaggregation							
<b>Health</b>								
# Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-Supported facilities	female	196,000 (children)	169,000 children	15,920	▲			
	male			15,832	▲			
	women pregnant	31,000	31,000	448	▲			
<b>Nutrition</b>								
# Of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	girls	92,000	92,000	21,352	▲	92,000	21,352	▲
	boys			20,512	▲		20,512	▲
# Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	girls	759,000	759,000	87,577	▲	759,000	87,577	▲
	boys			84,141	▲		84,141	▲
<b>Child Protection/GBVIE and PSEA</b>								
# Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	girls	7,800	7,800	7,919	▲			
	boys			6,525	▲			
# Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/ or response interventions	girls	230,000	230,000	7,139	▲			
	boys			6,273	▲			
	women			6,674	▲			
#People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	persons	261,000	261,000	4,000	▲			
<b>Education</b>								
# Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	girls	403,000	300,000	29,325	▲	27,500	31,830	▲
	boys			23,898	▲		26,248	▲
# Children Receiving learning materials	girls	403,000	270,000	29,325	▲	27,500	31,830	▲
	boys			23,898	▲		26,248	▲
# Members of Education in Emergencies/Disaster risk reduction committees at decentralized trained.	women	400	200	195	▲	400	195	▲
	men	400		332	▲	400	332	▲
<b>WASH</b>								
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of	girls	600,000	520,000	7960	▲			

water for drinking and domestic needs <sup>3</sup>	boys			7670	▲			
	women			7960	▲			
	men			7670	▲			
# People reached with critical WASH supplies	girls	600,000	420,000	5,400	▲			
	boys			5,200	▲			
	women			5,400	▲			
	men			5,200	▲			
<b>C4D/SBC</b>								
# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	girls	3,870,000	3,870,000	6,184,881	▲			
	boys			6,035,265	▲			
	women			4,960,926	▲			
	men			4,840,918	▲			
# People who participate in engagement actions	girls	484,000	484,000	7,069	▲			
	boys			6,214	▲			
	women			77,086	▲			
	men			59,688	▲			
<b>Social Protection</b>								
# Household benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	Households	200,000 (households)	29,000	16,848	▲	253,700	179,000	

## Annex C

### HAC Funding Status

Reference: HAC 2023

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 28 July 2023)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	Total	\$	%
Nutrition	15,400,000	2,305,726	6,135,622	8,441,348	6,958,652	45%
Health	7,260,000	160,000	72,469	232,469	7,027,531	97%
WASH	6,250,000	2,191,260	230,939	2,422,199	3,827,801	61%
Education	2,519,000	2,904,740	105,600	3,010,340	-	0%
Child Protection ,GBVIE and PSEA	2,840,000	1,089,179	137,697	1,226,876	1,613,124	57%
Communication for Development	3,600,000	556,000	1,706	557,706	3,042,294	85%
Cash-based transfert	3,250,000	625,346	-	625,346	2,624,654	81%
Cross sectoral / Cluster coordination	-	739,074	350,930	1,090,005	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,119,000</b>	<b>10,571,326</b>	<b>7,034,963</b>	<b>17,606,289</b>	<b>25,094,056</b>	<b>61%</b>