Highlights

- Madagascar has faced an unprecedented measles epidemic affecting all 22 regions (since September 2018), due to low measles vaccination coverage (58 per cent nationwide before the epidemic broke out). As of 2 June, there were 146,750 registered cases, of which 20,894 cases were reported complicated. Since the nationwide vaccination campaign, the number of new cases is decreasing, and no death has been reported since April 2019.\(^1\)

- In response, UNICEF supported the vaccination of more than 3.8 million children under 5 years old against measles. UNICEF also pre-positioned emergency stocks (medicines and basic equipment) in five targeted regions.

- The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) released in July indicates that 970,000 people are in a food security crisis or emergency. The number of municipalities classified in Alert\(^2\) or Emergency\(^3\) increased from 40 municipalities (27 per cent) in the last quarter of 2018 to 97 (63 per cent) in the first quarter of 2019 – confirming a deterioration in the nutrition situation.

- From January to May, with UNICEF support 12,168 severely malnourished children were treated in the south. A total of 35,000 mothers were trained on screening techniques and equipped with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes to conduct active and frequent “home-based” screenings and a referral of their children if found to be acutely malnourished.

- UNICEF also helped more than 71,100 people gain access to safe water through water trucking and rehabilitation of boreholes.

---

1 Rapport de situation n°20 Semaine 22, 2019 Epidémie de Rougeole MINSANP IPM OMS
2 Proxy-GAM 10-15% or >20% increased SAM admissions in the past 3 months
3 Proxy -GAM >15% or proxy-SAM >2%
Table 1: Mid-year programme results for 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Programme Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF*</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong>: # of Children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites</td>
<td>10,000 ****</td>
<td>12,168*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong>: children under 5 years immunized against measles</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,833,186**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong>: # of People accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>56,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong>: # of Children benefiting pedagogical supplies</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong>: # of children reached with psychosocial support</td>
<td>5,000 ****</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication for development</strong> # people reached with key lifesaving and behaviour change messages through the use of mass media, advocacy and social mobilization and community engagement</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>3,716,182***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data from January to May 2019
** Children under five represent 53% of children under 10 (calculation based on INSTAT DATA): Among the 7,232,427 children immunized on phase 1 -2-3, 3,833,186 were under 5.
*** # of parents reached by key life-saving messages on measles. Measles is a new emergency that has far exceeded the estimated cases of epidemic 2019
**** No intervention carried out during the period

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

**Measles**
The measles outbreak began on 3 September 2018 and resulted in 146,750 cases as of 2 June 2019. It is a nationwide epidemic, with cases reported across all 22 regions in Madagascar and even exported to Comoros and La Reunion. Since the Government of Madagascar and its partners including UNICEF implemented a nationwide vaccination campaign and provided free medical care, the number of new cases decreased significantly, and no deaths has been recorded since April. International support has been critical in the fight against the measles epidemic as the country does not have the capacity to react to health emergencies of this scale with its weak health system and limited financial and human resources. Continued international attention is indispensable not only to finish the measles epidemic, but also to improve the overall health system so that the recurring health epidemic can be prevented in advance.

**Drought (nutritional crisis) in the South**
The first 2019 round of the screening exercise - part of the Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS) - in the eight drought-affected districts⁴ was completed in March 2019 and the results confirmed a severe deterioration of the nutrition situation. Between the last quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, the number of municipalities classified in Emergency⁵ increased from 22 (15 percent) to 73 (47 percent) and the ones classified in Alert⁶ increased from 18 (12 percent) to 24 (18 percent). Districts worst affected by acute malnutrition are Ampanihy, Bekily, Betioky and Ambovombe, where around 190,000 children under five years old live (Map 1). As such, there was a sharp increase in the number of admissions in the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme from January to April 2019⁷, well above the previous three years’ admission trends (Figure 1). The deployment of eight Mobile Nutrition Teams (MNTs) in municipalities worst affected have partly contributed to this sharp increase (30 per cent of the total CMAM admissions from January to April 2019).

---

⁴ Androy region (Tsihombe, Beloha, Ambovombe, Bekily), Atsimo Andrefana region (Ampanihy, Betioky), Anosy region (Amboasary, 5 communes in Tolagnaro)
⁵ Proxy - GAM >15% or proxy-SAM >2%
⁶ Proxy-GAM 10-15% or>20% increased SAM admissions in the past 3 months
⁷ CMAM data for May and June 2019 are under compilation
UNICEF Madagascar Situation Report: Mid-year 2019

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Ministry of Health (MoH) reactivated the coordination mechanism that was set up during 2017 plague outbreak to oversee the measles response. It consists of a steering committee and five commissions: the surveillance commission; the case management commission; the social mobilization and communication commission; the vaccine response commission; and the logistic commission. The MoH coordinates response activities with the support of WHO, UNICEF, USAID, and other partners. The vaccine response commission and the logistic commission are UNICEF lead.

In relation to the drought in the South, the BNGRC (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes: National Office of Risk and Disaster Management) is in charge of overall coordination of all interventions. The General Administration represented by the BNGRC is situated in Androy region to coordinate all activities in the south.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System, organizes monthly strategic meetings. The Disaster Response Committee (CRIC) meets monthly under the coordination of the BNGRC and with the support of OCHA and UNICEF which leads the Nutrition, WASH and Education Clusters. OCHA’s Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Relief Coordinator visited the Androy region on 3 and 4 June 2019.

Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change are integrated into Madagascar’s new national plan Initiative Emergence Madagascar (IEM) aligned with the SDG. The UNICEF team contributed to establishing this new resilience plan. It will be implemented for five years under the coordination of the Presidency of the Republic, which took office in January 2019.

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2019, UNICEF has adopted different strategies to respond to the different crises. For example, in response to the measles epidemic a nationwide approach was used, while in responding to the drought, UNICEF focused on targeted interventions that reinforced a link with development.

Measles: choice of a nationwide approach
A nationwide vaccination response, instead of traditional district based, took place for Measles for children aged from 6 months to 9 years old. During the three phases of vaccination, more than 7 million children under nine were vaccinated. Coordinated public health interventions included: (i) enhanced active surveillance and case confirmation, (ii) targeted immunization campaign divided into three phases, (iii) revitalization of routine vaccination, (iv) management of measles cases, including vitamin A administration, and (v) communication, mobilization and community involvement.

Drought: improving targeting and prioritizing interventions while reinforcing link with development
A major effort is being made to ensure that the humanitarian strategy is based on an integrated needs assessment, with better targeting and prioritization. Focused actions in the two districts of Ampanihy and Beloha (IPC-acute food security
phase 3 classification) is linked to national development plans, especially the SIDGS (Stratégie de développement intégré du Grand Sud: Great South Integrated Development Strategy) developed by the Ministry of Planning.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

The largest emergency response for the first half of 2019 was the response to the measles epidemic. UNICEF’s current focus is partner coordination for the measles response, strengthening technical capacity at the MoH and prepositioning emergency supplies, and raising awareness through dissemination of communication materials, while also working together with partners to finalize a detailed needs assessment. The activities regarding the drought in the south focused on nutrition, WASH, health and education sectors.

**Nutrition:**

During the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF supported the NSS with the exhaustive screening of 314,271 children from 6 to 59 months old in the eight affected districts. In the second quarter, an IPC\(^8\)-Acute Malnutrition exercise using the NSS results, SMART surveys and others contributing factor (health, food security and wash) data has classified seven districts out of the eight districts prone to drought as ‘serious’ and above (IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 3+) and the district of Tolagnaro as in ‘Alert’ (IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 2).

Only the district of Bekily is classified as ‘Critical’ (IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 4). No district was classified as ‘Extremely Critical’ (IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 5). According to the IPC AMN scale, Phase 4 and Phase 3 indicate ‘Critical’ and ‘Serious’ acute malnutrition situation, which require urgent action. IPC AMN Phase 2 indicates ‘Alert’ levels of acute malnutrition which require strengthening of existing response capacity and resilience.

UNICEF continues to support the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)\(^9\) programme in the southern regions that includes:

- Community active screening and referral of the acute malnutrition cases to the nearest treatment facility.
- Outpatient treatment care for SAM cases without complication in all 204 health centres and through eight Mobile Nutrition Teams (MNTs) in municipalities classified in emergency by the NSS (red colour in Map 1).
- Inpatient care for complicated SAM cases in all eight district hospitals.

From January to May 2019\(^10\), a total of 12,168 severely malnourished children were treated in the programme (out of 10,000 cases initially planned) confirming a deterioration in the situation compared to the number of admissions (5,648) in the same period last year. Among children treated for SAM, 88 per cent have successfully recovered, 0.3 per cent died and 5.5 per cent defaulted (stopped coming to the regular treatment). This is well within the recommended performance level of the international SPHERE Humanitarian Standards. During the same period, the number of SAM cases admitted in the MNTs accounted for 30 per cent of the total number of admissions. In addition, 35,000 mothers were trained during the first half of 2019 on screening techniques and equipped with MUAC tapes to conduct active and frequent “home-based” screenings and a referral of their children if found to be acutely malnourished. This brings the total number of mothers trained in the eight-affected districts to 69,000 (41 per cent of the target).

Finally, in line with the Nutrition Cluster coordination at national, regional and district level, UNICEF has supported:

- The training of 42 nutrition cluster coordinators, coming from the National Nutrition Office and the MoH at national, regional and district levels. The training, facilitated by the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC), took place in Fort Dauphin from 28 January to 4 February 2019.
- A five-day “Nutrition in Emergencies” training, targeting 32 nutrition cluster members coming from the Government, NGOs, donors and UN agencies. It took place in Antananarivo from 20 to 24 May 2019, facilitated by the UNICEF Eastern and South Africa Regional Office (ESARO).

**Health:**

UNICEF continues to support the country in emergency health response for the most vulnerable population. UNICEF and the MoH have deployed mobile clinics to provide access to health care and treatment for childhood diseases and measles and to ensure immunization and malnutrition screening to the population in remote communities. UNICEF and the MoH also supported community health workers (CHWs) to continue providing services to children and to strengthen

---

\(^8\) Acute Malnutrition Integrated Phase classification-IPC-AMN (http://www.ipcinfo.org/)

\(^9\) Moderately malnourished children are referred to the nearest WFP-supported Supplementary Feeding Site

\(^10\) CMAM data for May and June 2019 is being compiled.
community surveillance of vaccine-preventable diseases (measles, neonatal tetanus, acute flaccid paralysis, etc.) and maternal and new born deaths.

UNICEF pre-positioned emergency stocks (medicines and basic equipment) in five targeted regions (Anosy, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana, Analamanga, Analanjirofo). UNICEF dispatched 28 basic Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), 20 IEHK drugs and 20 IEHK consumables, which were distributed in three regional hospitals, seven district hospitals and 198 primary health centres to support vulnerable households in emergency.

In the three regions affected by drought, Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana, 69,096 children received check-ups by the CHWs and 33,078 cases of childhood diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria were treated at the community level from January to May 2019. A total of 18,851 children under-five with middle-upper arm circumference under 125 mm were referred to the health centres to confirm their nutritional situation.

Twelve operational mobile clinics continue to provide health services in areas more than 10 km from the nearest health centre. From January to May, 41,912 people benefited from curative, preventive and promotional services, including 25,094 women and 23,024 children under five. A total of 10,303 cases of illness of children under five were treated by the mobile clinics, in addition to 148 SAM children sent to health centres and 4,737 children vaccinated.

The SMS monitoring platform for community health workers made it possible to have real time data available for decision-making on appropriate responses to the emergency in the Androy region. A total of 12 maternal deaths, 32 new-born deaths, two suspected acute flaccid paralysis cases, six suspected neonatal tetanus cases and 681 suspected measles cases were notified by the CHWs to the health centres for confirmation and action.

UNICEF support for the measles outbreak focused on treatment of cases, prevention through vaccination of children from 6 months to 9 years old and improving surveillance. The table below represents the results of the three phases of the vaccination campaign, during which over 7.2 million children under nine years were vaccinated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th># of district</th>
<th># of targeted children</th>
<th>age group</th>
<th># of immunized children</th>
<th>Immunization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (14-18, January)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,083,734</td>
<td>9 months - 9 years</td>
<td>2,108,400</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (18-22, February)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,160,767</td>
<td>6 months - 9 years</td>
<td>1,184,450</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (25 March – 1st week of April)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3,925,194</td>
<td>6 months - 9 years</td>
<td>3,939,577</td>
<td>100.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the south, UNICEF supported three regional hospitals, seven district hospitals and 198 health centers with:

- drugs and other inputs for the management of measles cases, including complicated cases, making it possible to contribute to the care of 8,200 cases of measles, of which 4,182 were women and 3,690 children under-5.
- 195,000 capsules of vitamin A for 65,000 cases of measles have been distributed to health centres, of which 80,000 capsules for 25,000 measles cases were distributed in the South.
- Community Health SMS Monitoring System enhanced community detection of suspected cases of measles in the 3,652 villages in the South.

**WASH:**

During the first quarter, UNICEF provided safe water through ceramic water filters for more than 85 people affected by flooding in Betioky district. More than 322 families (1,610 people) received WASH Kits and 350 people were assisted with sanitation access (two temporary latrines) after flooding in Betioky and Melaky and landslides in Antananarivo.

As of 14 June 2019, more than 71,100 people gained access to safe water through:

- ongoing water trucking supported by UNICEF to serve 54,600 people including 4,366 families who are beneficiaries of water card operation (families with SAM children, pregnant women and newborns).
- rehabilitation of 129 boreholes and construction of six new boreholes, allowing 16,500 people to have safe water, including 1,500 people supported by UNICEF.
- UNICEF also distributed WASH kits to 2,906 families, of which 2,600 were provided by Catholic Relief Services and 306 by UNICEF.
**Education:**

Forty-four Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) officers from the 22 Regional Directorates of Education (DRENs) received support from the DRR service of the Ministry of Education (MoE) in collaboration with UNICEF on planning and data reporting. Each DREN now has its own DRR action plan.

With UNICEF support, the School Health Division of the MoE held a workshop on prevention of measles and plague to raise awareness and build capacities of education sector staffs. A total of 128 staff from 12 DRENs and 30 Administrative School Districts participated.

Data collection on student and teacher absenteeism with the three DRENs in the South (Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana) is ongoing, with a sample of 22 to 25 schools per region. With Norway funds, 1,200 school tables, 120 recreation kit and 200 cartons of school kits were ordered for the eight districts in these three regions vulnerable to drought. A list of 100 vulnerable schools in Beloha and 70 vulnerable schools in Ampanihy to receive emergency kits (150 school kits, 80 recreation kits for each school) were identified.

In March 2019, the Education Cluster co-lead by UNICEF and the MoE supported 126 children (primary, secondary and high school) impacted by the landslides in Antananarivo through the endowment of recreational and school kits.

**Child Protection:**

In January 2019, the northern part of Madagascar was hit by heavy rains. UNICEF, in collaboration with local actors, took part in monitoring the situation in the affected districts. In the District of Nosy be, based on lessons learned from the last cyclone season, the district representative of the Ministry of Population adapted the comprehensive damage assessment sheet to have disaggregated data on affected persons including children. Copies of this updated tool were shared with the vulnerable communities.

Improving child protection in emergencies by raising awareness and planning was one of the main themes discussed during the review of the framework plan for child protection in the Boeny region supported by UNICEF in March 2019.

**Cash-based programming:**

Although there was no emergency cash assistance implemented in the first half of 2019, UNICEF continued financing long term cash transfer programs in five regions of the country, including in the food-insecure south covering more than 12,000 extremely poor households.

Together with the World Bank and the World Food Program, UNICEF is supporting the Government in reinforcing capacities of the national social protection program to prepare for the next lean season in the south (expected to begin in October). A preliminary Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analysis was also conducted during the first half of the year, which will be finalized in August soon in collaboration with the sectoral clusters.

**Communication for Development (C4D):**

UNICEF provides support to the coordination of the emergency communication networks at national, regional and district levels. At the beginning of the year, a national workshop supported by UNICEF was held to finalize the national communication strategy addressing emergencies such as drought, cyclone, flood and epidemics. Based on this strategy, the first simulation exercise was organized in January at national and community level with the participation of key members of the emergency communication network, local authorities, NGOs, service providers and community members.

During the measles epidemic, UNICEF implemented as well as provided technical and financial supports for the following communication activities.

- **Advocacy**: UNICEF advocacy has helped to strengthen the commitment and involvement of all stakeholders. UNICEF also engaged the platform of telephone operators to reinforce measles messages in 89 districts.
- **Social mobilization**: UNICEF supported the daily information monitoring and the implementation of a rapid assessment in Antananarivo. For capacity building, UNICEF in collaboration with the Government trained 21,358 community mobilizers, 208 radio and TV animators, 38 staff members of the health green line and three members of the rumor management committee.
- **Communication for behavior change**: UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of communication and Ministry of Health for the following activities: 272 radio and TV stations in 89 districts broadcast
spots free of charge 4,920 times and 200 thematic radio programs in local languages; CHWs sent 669,106 free SMSs to raise awareness on measles. UNICEF also disseminated 145 banners, 36,000 school posters on measles case management, 50,000 campaign posters for schools, 35,000 guides for community mobilizers, and 35,000 public information sheets.

For the post-response phase, UNICEF continues to provide technical support for the development of posters and guides for community mobilizers on measles prevention, as well as the development of the roadmap for the revitalization of routine EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization), including communication to reduce refusal and resistance to vaccination.

UNICEF supports the ongoing listening group activities (a mix of media and community-based activity) in all affected communes in the District of Ambalavao, a district affected by the plague every year. UNICEF also supports the final C4D rapid assessment on April 2019 in 11 affected districts to assess the evolution of behaviours and the situation of communication related to the plague, in comparison to the result of the initial rapid assessment held in 2018.

To prepare the next plague season, communication materials will be disseminated to high risk areas (1,000 posters, 3,000 flipcharts for community agents, and 1,000 board games) in addition to those already managed directly by the MoH.

An initial situation analysis in terms of behaviours, communication and social norms is ongoing in five highly affected districts (Ampanihy, Betioky, Beloha, Bekily and Ambovombe). Multi-channel activities will be initiated, from multimedia campaign to community-based communication, including the development of an integrated nutrition and WASH posters and flipcharts. UNICEF is supporting the coordination and preparation of this initiative with the national counterparts including the National Nutrition Office, the Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons, the Ministry of Health, the BNGRC and the Ministry of Communication.

UNICEF continues to support the BNGRC’s efforts to build community resilience towards the drought through;

- Setting up emergency communication networks (two at District level (Betioky, Tulear II) and one revitalized at regional level (Atsimo Andrefana)) and building their capacities (training of 90 members on the CHAT (Communication for Humanitarian Action Toolkit) approach).
- Preparing C4D response plans (for one region (Atsimo Andrefana) and two districts (Betioky, Tulear II)). The implementation of these C4D plans will be launched in July.
- Disseminating communication materials (5000 posters, 100 radio/TV spots and 3000 guides for community agents) in the affected areas.

In flood affected areas, UNICEF distributed communication materials (17,500 posters and 120 radio and TV spots) to four high risks districts. UNICEF also prepositioned 2,500 guides for community agents and 500 guides on the CHAT approach for communication focal points at district and commune levels. UNICEF also supported 120 members of the emergency communication networks in high risk areas (two regions and four districts) have participated in capacity building on the CHAT approach.

**Supply and Logistics:**
During the first quarter the supply and logistics section’s main priority was to respond effectively to the measles emergency, assuring availability of the required goods and institutional services (transport, C4D, etc.). A total of four million USD procurement was processed to buy over eight million doses of vaccines and supporting accessories. During the response several challenges surfaced, such as delays in obtaining customs clearance and a lack of cold chain capacity.

For the second quarter, the section continued supporting the implementation phase four of the measles emergency response activities. The section was also directly involved in reinforcing the cold chain capacity. The 48 warehouses of our implementing partners, where emergency response supplies are prepositioned was launched and shall allow the management to make informed decisions about how to further optimize and rationalize our prepositioned emergency supplies.

**Media and External Communication:**
UNICEF constantly produced stories and news about the drought and malnutrition in the South to the local and international media (See appendix 1 for examples).
UNICEF also continues to monitor media coverage of the measles epidemic and rumours by traditional and social media, and responded to interview requests from international media, including IRIN and CBC Radio Canada. Many international media (e.g. Reuters, NPR, RFI, etc) reported on the measles epidemic in Madagascar quoting UNICEF or reporting on UNICEF activities (see appendix 1 for examples).

UNICEF also disseminates key messages on immunization - to prevent and manage rumours that create mistrust and suspicion around vaccines - with its 90,000 followers on its social media platforms and to more than 600,000 people through the Facebook group TOROHEVITRA MOMBA NY FAHASALAMANA (“Health Courses” in Malagasy). This discussion group directly answers questions posed by Facebook users and quickly identifies and prevents the spread of rumours.

Security
The general security condition in Madagascar is insecure, but there has been much progress since the new government was inaugurated in January. In the first half of 2019, there were no security incidents reported directly affecting UNICEF interventions.

Funding
UNICEF Madagascar humanitarian appeal is US$ 8.15 million to meet the needs of children and their families, but it remains severely underfunded with a funding gap of 51 percent. Consequently, UNICEF Madagascar has been forced to use its Regular Resources and other development funding, as per New Way of Working recommendations, to support emergency response activities to reach the most vulnerable people. Such a significant funding gap will seriously hamper UNICEF’s ability to respond quickly to emergencies. The measles epidemic has stretched the country office’s already limited resources for humanitarian response. Therefore, UNICEF calls on donors to provide flexible and timely support for the continued humanitarian response in the country.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal 11 June 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,236,897</td>
<td>1,019,612</td>
<td>2,256,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,909,565</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>2,009,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>232,635</td>
<td>70,215</td>
<td>302,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for Development</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>201,538</td>
<td>24,934</td>
<td>226,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-based transfers</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross sectoral / Cluster coordination</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>144,099</td>
<td>206,130</td>
<td>350,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,150,000</td>
<td>3,724,735</td>
<td>1,420,890</td>
<td>5,145,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 15/10/2019

UNICEF Madagascar: https://www.unicef.org/madagascar
UNICEF Madagascar Facebook: https://web.facebook.com/UNICEF.Madagascar

Who to contact for further information:
Michel Saint-lot, Representative UNICEF Madagascar, (tel) +261 32 23 432 84, msaintlot@unicef.org
Jean Benoit Manhes, Deputy Representative, (tel) +261 32 05 411 37, jmanhes@unicef.org
### Appendix 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International New Coverage on the Measles Epidemics and UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRINnews.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry News Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Humanitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbreak News Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global News Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science et Avenir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’info Réunion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS CBN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Release and stories by UNICEF on the nutritional crisis in the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF webpage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

9