**Highlights**

- Madagascar is facing an unprecedented measles epidemic due to low measles vaccination coverage (58 per cent nationwide). As of 3 of April there were 122,840 registered cases, and 1,233 reported deaths\(^1\). The measles epidemic affects 107 out of 114 districts across all 22 regions of Madagascar.
- For the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF vaccinated over 1.9 million children under 5 years against measles. UNICEF also pre-positioned emergency stocks consisting of medicines and basic equipment in five targeted regions.
- The nutritional status of the population of southern Madagascar remains precarious. The October 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results revealed that 970,000 people would be in a food security crisis or emergency between November 2018 and March 2019. From January to March 2019, a total of 6,767 severely malnourished children were treated in the UNICEF programme. While, 17,365 mothers were trained in nutrition screening techniques.
- More than 59,166 people gained access to safe water through ongoing water trucking supported by UNICEF and the rehabilitation of 129 boreholes and construction of six new boreholes.

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**Key Programme Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Programme</th>
<th>UNICEF*</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Children under 5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic treatment sites</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children under 5 years immunized against measles</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,997,108**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of People accessed the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>44,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Children benefiting pedagogical supplies</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>59,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Children reached with psychosocial support</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication for development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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 March 2019

** Among the 3,292,850 children immunized on phase 1 -2, 16.8% (base of calculation INSTAT) was for under 5: 1,997,108.

*** # 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

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\(^1\) Situation report Epidemic of measles, number 13, Week 14 – 2019 (MoH- IPM- WHO)
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Measles

The measles outbreak, which began on 3 September 2018, has resulted in 122,840 cases as of April 3, 2019. It is a nationwide epidemic, with cases reported across all 22 regions in Madagascar. The epidemic has a national attack rate which is currently 3,304\(^2\) cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants; demonstrating a high rate of spread. Of concern, measles cases have been exported to Comoros and La Réunion. This epidemic is occurring in a context of poor immunization performance. Two-thirds of cases are either unvaccinated or their vaccination status is unknown. There have been 1,233 deaths reported among the people with measles. Of these, 640 deaths have been notified in health facilities, and 593 at the community level, of which 191 are measles related and 402 non-classified by the community agents.

In Madagascar, there are basic measures to combat measles as well as good testing expertise, particularly through the Pasteur Institute of Madagascar (IPM). However, due to an overall weak health system, the country does not have the capacity to react to health emergencies of this scale without additional international support.

Nutrition

According to the October 2018 IPC exercise, led by the National Risk and Disaster Management Office (BNGRC), the humanitarian situation deteriorated in the last quarter of 2018 in the eight southern drought districts. For the period November 2018 to March 2019, there are 973,202 people projected to be living in IPC phase 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency), which represents 45 per cent of the population, including more than 175,000 children under five years old. The main cause has been a pluviometry (rainfall) deficit during the second half of 2018 resulting in the failure of the major harvests (rice, maize and cassava). A 60 per cent decrease in production has been registered to the average of the previous five years. In addition, crop losses due to armyworm infestation severely affected the area.

Information from the Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS) - fourth quarter of 2018 - revealed that out of the 146 municipalities in the eight drought-affected districts, 18 (12 per cent) have been classified in alert\(^3\) and 22 (15 per cent) in emergency\(^4\). The district affected worst by acute malnutrition is Ampanihy West with 10 municipalities classified in emergency (59 per cent) and two in alert (12 per cent) – Map 1.

The deterioration in the nutrition situation from late 2018 in the eight drought-affected districts is reflected in the sharp increase in the number of new admissions in the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme as the lean season progresses. As shown in Figure 1, the level of admissions at the end of 2018 was well above the ones recorded during the 2016/2017 El Nino drought emergency. While there was a decrease in

\(^{2}\) WHO, Situational Report. Mise à jour sur la situation de la rougeole à Madagascar, 04 mars 2019
\(^{3}\) Proxy-GAM 10-15% or >20% increased SAM admissions in the past 3 months
\(^{4}\) Proxy-GAM >15% or proxy-SAM >2%
UNICEF Madagascar Situation Report first quarter 2019

December 2018, it increased again from January to March 2019 (above the 2016/2017 levels). Results from the NSS - first quarter of 2019 will be reported in the next Situation Report.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination
The Ministry of Health (MoH) has been asked by the Prime Minister to reactivate 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. In addition to a national steering committee meeting every Thursday, the MOH has established weekly coordination meetings: 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, the overall coordination of all interventions is provided by the BNGRC. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System, organizes monthly strategic meetings to discuss developments and mobilize resources. 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.

Humanitarian Strategy
In relation to measles, the Government of Madagascar, with support from WHO and UNICEF, is implementing a vaccination response for children aged from 9 months to 9 years old. On 22 October 2018, an initial response, coupled with the SSME (“Semaine Santé Meres et Enfants” - Mother and Child Health Week, financed by UNICEF) was conducted in four districts of Antananarivo. The first phase campaign response took place in 25 districts from 14 to 18 January 2019, while the second phase was rolled out in 22 districts from 18 to 22 February 2019, targeting 1.16 million children aged from 9 months to 9 years old.

Public health interventions include: (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 where UNICEF provided more than 1,060 boxes of vitamin A to treat 195,300 children; (v) communication, mobilization and community involvement.

For the second phase of the campaign, the administrative coverage rate was 102 per cent and independent monitoring coverage rate was 96 per cent. The third phase targeted 67 health districts and took place between 25 March to the first week of April 2019. The target was 3,925,194 children aged 6 months to 9 years (22.7 per cent of the total population). This age group was selected based on epidemiological evidence validated by the Steering Committee of the Coordination Mechanism.

Concerning the drought, 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 3 classification) is being linked to national development plans, especially the “Great South Integrated Development Strategy (SIDGS)” developed by the Ministry of Planning.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response
The largest emergency response in the first quarter of 2019 was the response to the measles epidemic, which was led by health and C4D sections within UNICEF. For the drought in the south, activities focused on nutrition, WASH, health and education sectors. Flooding in Betioky district at Atsimo Andrefana region and Besalampy district at Melaky region required support mainly through WASH in collaboration with the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons. Some plague-response activities took place through C4D in collaboration with the MoH and partners.

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.
Nutrition
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 in 2019. The first round of the quarterly exhaustive screening exercise that is part of the NSS was completed in March 2019. Results will be verified and validated through the National Nutrition Office, MoH and UNICEF, and will be available in the next Situation Report.

UNICEF continues to support the CMAM programme in the southern regions that includes: (i) community active screening and referral of the acute malnutrition cases to the nearest treatment facility (ii) outpatient treatment care for SAM cases without complication in 100 per cent (204) of health centers and through four Mobile Nutrition Teams (MNTs) in municipalities classified in emergency by the NSS (red color in Map 1) and; (iii) inpatient care for complicated SAM cases in 100 per cent (8) of district hospitals. From January to March 2019, a total of 6,767 severely malnourished children were treated in the programme, out of which 83 per cent have successfully recovered, 0.74 per cent died and 7 per cent defaulted (stopped coming to the regular treatment). This is well within the recommended performance level of the international SPHERE Humanitarian Standards. Admissions from the four Mobile Nutrition Teams (MTNs) account for 22 per cent of the total number of admissions in CMAM and UNICEF is currently sending another two MNTs to the affected areas.

An additional 17,365 mothers were trained on screening techniques and equipped with MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) tapes to conduct active and frequent “home-based” screening and referral of their children if found to be acutely malnourished. This brings the total number of mothers trained in the eight-affected districts to 57,000 (34 per cent of the target).

Health
UNICEF continues to support the country in emergency health response for the most vulnerable population unable to cope with new shocks. Interventions for health system strengthening through health emergency response on maternal, neonatal and child health are maintained. 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 community surveillance of vaccine-preventable diseases (including measles, neonatal tetanus, acute flaccid paralysis) and maternal and new born deaths.

UNICEF pre-positioned emergency stocks consisting of medicines and basic equipment in five targeted regions. Twenty-eight basic Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), 20 IEHK drugs and 20 IEHK consumables were deployed and distributed in three regional hospitals, seven district hospitals and 198 primary health centres to support vulnerable households in case of measles and related diseases, food insecurity, poor sanitation and malnutrition. In addition to the two districts with high levels of food insecurity, UNICEF is expanding its support to other southern districts to reduce the risk of infant mortality from the measles epidemic associated with the nutritional emergency.

Drought
At the community level, 30,431 children have received check-ups by the CHWs and 15,396 cases of childhood diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria have been treated. A total of 8,672 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 provided health services in areas more than 10 km from the nearest health centre. 34,663 people benefited from curative, preventive and promotional services, including 20,766 women and 20,048 children under five. 9,015 cases of illness of children under five were treated by the mobile clinics, in addition to 134 SAM children sent to health centres and 4,041 children vaccinated.

5 Moderately malnourished children are referred to the nearest WFP-supported Supplementary Feeding Site.
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. Eleven maternal deaths, 26 new-born deaths, two suspected acute flaccid paralysis cases, six suspected neonatal tetanus cases and 571 suspected measles cases were notified by the CHWs to the health centres for confirmation and action.

Measles
UNICEF and the Health Cluster under the coordination of the MoH are responding to the measles outbreak. UNICEF support on the measles outbreak focusses on treatment of cases, prevention through vaccination of children from 6 months to 9 years old, and surveillance improvement. The table below highlights the situation following the three phases of the vaccination campaign.

<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</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</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</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 of the country, UNICEF particularly 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 village.s in the South.
- In 6 districts in the South, 654,266 children were vaccinated against measles.

WASH
Flood and landslide
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.

Drought
Since the end of March 2019, more than 59,166 people gained access to safe water through:

- Ongoing water trucking supported by UNICEF: 42,666 people including 4,193 families through water card operation (families with SAM children, families with pregnant women and families with newborns).
- 16,500 people through rehabilitation of 129 boreholes and construction of 6 new boreholes, including 1,500 people supported by UNICEF.

UNICEF also distributed WASH kits to 2,906 families, of which 2,600 were provided by CRS and 306 by UNICEF.

Education
Cyclone and flood
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 their DRR action plan.

Plague and Measles
With UNICEF support, the School Health Division of the MoE supported 12 DRENs and 30 CISCOs (Administrative School Circumscription) in raising awareness and strengthening the capacities of education sector staff on prevention related to measles and plague. 128 people from the 12 DRENs and 30 CISCOs participated during the awareness workshops. UNICEF
Education Section continues to support the MoE to ensure that information and awareness on the plague and measles reaches the school and community level.

**Landslides in Antananarivo**
In March 2019, the Education Cluster co-lead by UNICEF and MoE has supported 106 children (primary, secondary and high school) impacted by the landslides in Antananarivo through the endowment of recreational and school kits. In addition to that, the humanitarian private sector platform, represented by the TELMA Foundation as a part of the Education Cluster, provided entertainment activities for affected children.

**For the South,**
Data collection on student and teacher absenteeism with the three DRENs in the South (Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana) is ongoing, with a sample of 25 schools per region. A list of 100 vulnerable schools in Beloha and 70 vulnerable schools in Ampanihy were identified for receiving emergency kits (150 school kits, 80 recreation kits for each school).

**Child Protection**

**Cyclone and flood**
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, collecting and sharing information on the impacts of the flooding, including protection concerns, to the central level.

In the District of Nosy be, based on lessons learned from the last cyclone season, the District representative of the Ministry of Population has proceeded to improve the comprehensive damage assessment sheet to have disaggregated data on affected persons including children. Copies of this updated tool was pre-positioned at the level of vulnerable communities.

Child protection in emergencies was integrated into the themes addressed by the participants during the review of the Framework Plan for Child Protection in the Boeny region, supported by UNICEF. This action will continue to be pursued in the other intervention areas in 2019.

**Cash-based programming**
During the first quarter, there were no new major emergencies requiring additional cash-based assistance. UNICEF continued the technical assistance efforts to increase the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system and coordination between humanitarian and development partners, in particular: (i) continue the Minimum Expenditure basket (MEB) analysis, with preliminary results expected at the end of April 2019, (ii) prepare ToRs jointly with the World Bank and WFP for a process evaluation of the social protection shock responsive program in Beloha. Evaluation will take place in May-July; (iii) support the preparation of an MOU between the Ministry of Population and the BNGRC to clarify roles and responsibilities for providing assistance to vulnerable populations affected by a shock. A draft of the MOU is ready and will be finalized after consultations with all stakeholders by June.

**Communication for Development (C4D)**
UNICEF contributes to reinforce preparedness actions in providing support to the coordination of the communication emergency networks at national, regional and district levels. At the beginning of the year, a national workshop was held to finalize the development of a national communication strategy addressing multi-risks and hazards such as drought, cyclone, flood and epidemics. This initiative made possible the development of more comprehensive and strategic communication interventions in emergencies. In line with this national communication 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 (including NGOs and service providers) and community members. One of the lessons learnt from this exercise was the necessity to have greater involvement of the media and the different clusters to perform the communication response to all types of emergencies.

**Cyclone and flood**
Prepositioning of communication materials (17,500 posters and 120 radio and TV spots) to four high risk districts. The printing and distribution of an additional 2,500 guides for community agents and 500 guides on the CHAT approach (Communication for Humanitarian Action Toolkit) in Malagasy version for communication focal points at district and commune levels are ongoing. Capacity building on the CHAT approach for the members of the emergency communication
networks in high risk areas (2 regions and 4 districts) is being initiated in April. UNICEF is also supporting the development of a communication preparedness plan at district level.

**Drought**

A package of integrated Nutrition and WASH communication interventions (media campaign, community-based communication) will be initiated in 3 highly affected districts (Beloha, Betioky and Ampanihy). UNICEF is supporting the coordination and the preparation of this initiative with 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.

A partnership agreement with a local NGO is currently under development to address communication activities in the south and to reinforce the community resilience towards the drought. With support from UNICEF, communication materials (4000 posters, 100 radio/TV spots and 3000 guides for community agents) are ready to be disseminated in the affected areas.

**Plague**

UNICEF supports the ongoing listening group activities (a mix of media and community-based activity) in all affected communes in the District of Ambalavao, in complementarity to the communication response held in 2018. This is to reinforce the resilience of the community in this geographic area which is affected by the plague every year.

UNICEF also supports the final C4D rapid assessment which will be held in 13 affected districts to assess the evolution of behaviors and the situation of communication related to the plague, in comparison to the result of the initial rapid assessment (held in 2018). This will help to report on the communication contributions to this current season and to update the communication plan related to the plague.

To prepare the next plague season, communication materials will be disseminated to high risk areas (1000 posters, 3000 flipcharts for community agents, and 1000 board games) in addition to those already managed directly by the MoH.

**Measles**

The technical and financial contribution of UNICEF in social mobilization was very strong during this epidemic. The communication plan developed has been implemented in three specific areas:

- **Advocacy**: UNICEF advocacy has helped to strengthen the commitment and involvement of all stakeholders. The MoH led the social mobilization coordination meetings and validated all communication tools of the campaigns. A press conference by the MoH reassured the population on the vaccination of children. UNICEF’s advocacy engaged the platform of telephone operators to reinforce measles message in 89 districts. With the Ministry of Communication, there was free dissemination of spots and thematic radio programs on all radio and TV stations. The MoE organized measles information and awareness sessions among school leaders and local education communities.

- **Social mobilization**: Moreover, UNICEF supported the daily information monitoring and the implementation of a rapid assessment in Antananarivo. As part of 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**: 272 radio and TV stations in 89 districts broadcast spots free of charge 4,920 times on 200 thematic radio programs in local languages, and 669,106 free SMSs were sent 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.

**Supply and Logistics**

During the first quarter, the measles emergency was the main priority for the Supply and Logistics Section. The Supply team were involved in planning, procurement and distribution to assure availability of the goods and institutional services required for an adequate response. Procurement was processed primarily via ‘program’ and partially via ‘procurement services’ (respectively 83 / 17 per cent of the total US$ 4 million USD) to buy over 8 million doses of vaccines and the supporting accessories. During the response several challenges surfaced, such as, delays with obtaining customs clearance
and cold chain capacity in the periphery of the island. The former was addressed during the campaign itself, the latter will soon be addressed via the Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform project.

Media and External Communication
UNICEF continuously monitors coverage of the measles epidemic and of rumours by traditional and social media and responded to interview requests from international media, including IRIN and CBC Radio Canada. A press conference was organized by the Ministry of Health and all technical partners on 15 March during which the third immunization campaign was announced for 25 March 4 April. Many international media (e.g. Reuters, NPR, RFI, etc) reported on the measles epidemic in Madagascar quoting UNICEF or explaining UNICEF activities (see Appendix 1).

UNICEF continues to contribute to the dissemination of key messages on immunization, prevention and awareness and to manage rumours with its 90,000 followers on social media platforms and to more than 600,000 people through the Facebook group TOROHEVITRA MOMBA NY FAHASALAMANA (“Health Courses” in Malagasy). Access to this discussion group makes it possible to directly answer questions posed by Facebook users and to more quickly identify and reduce the spread of rumours.

Security
The security situation has remained generally calm between January and March 2019. The new President, Andry Rajoelina, took office on 19 January. The next elections will be for the legislative deputies in May and the mayors in July.

Funding
UNICEF Madagascar’s revised humanitarian appeal of US$ 8.15 million to meet the needs of children and their families remains severely underfunded with a funding gap of 60 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Fund Received</th>
<th>Carry-Over</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>866,082</td>
<td>1,019,612</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,330,700</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>569,300</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>167,855</td>
<td>69,293</td>
<td>1,762,852</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for Development</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>31,020</td>
<td>24,934</td>
<td>194,046</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-based transfert</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross sectoral / Cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td>53,906</td>
<td>207,052</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,150,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,449,564</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,420,890</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,926,198</strong></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 15/07/2019
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UNICEF Madagascar Facebook: https://web.facebook.com/UNICEF.Madagascar

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## Appendix 1. International Media’s coverage on the Measles Epidemics and UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRINnews.org</td>
<td><em>In Madagascar, 1100 measles deaths are more about money than 'vaccine hesitancy'</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry News Center</td>
<td><em>Measles Increasing At Alarming Rates Across The Globe, Says UNICEF</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td><em><a href="https://www.cbc.ca/radio/day6/while-canada-copes-with-a-rise-in-measles-madagascar-already-has-118-000-cases-1.5084289">https://www.cbc.ca/radio/day6/while-canada-copes-with-a-rise-in-measles-madagascar-already-has-118-000-cases-1.5084289</a></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Humanitarian</td>
<td><em><a href="https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2019/03/14/madagascar-1100-measles-deaths-are-more-about-money-vaccine-hesitancy">https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2019/03/14/madagascar-1100-measles-deaths-are-more-about-money-vaccine-hesitancy</a></em></td>
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<td>France TV</td>
<td><em><a href="https://la1ere.francetvinfo.fr/reunion/ocean-indien/madagascar/epidemie-rougeole-madagascar-plus-1-000-morts-100-000-malades-689930.html">https://la1ere.francetvinfo.fr/reunion/ocean-indien/madagascar/epidemie-rougeole-madagascar-plus-1-000-morts-100-000-malades-689930.html</a></em></td>
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