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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update 4

Madagascar: Cyclone ENAWO and Tropical Storm AVA

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRMG012	GLIDE n° TC-2017-00023-MDG
EPOa update n° 4; date of issue: 19 January 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 11 months
Operation start date: 12 March 2017	Operation timeframe: 12 months and end date 11 February. Through this operations update the operation will be extended by 4 months new end date 11 June 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 753,333 revised to CHF 828,766	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 150,000
Operations manager: Massimo Lucania, overall responsible for planning, implementation, compliances and reporting for planning	Contact person: Head of Programmes; Hizaka Rabeson, Madagascar Red Cross Society
N° of people being assisted: 25,000	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, French Red Cross' PIROI, Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN cluster activated, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UNDP; CARE, Handicap International, ADRA, CRS, Medair; Malagasy Government agencies*: Bureau national de gestion des risques et des catastrophes (BNGRC), Office national de nutrition (ONN), Ministère de la population, de la protection sociale et de la promotion de la femme (MPPSPF), Comité de réflexion des intervenants en catastrophes (CRIC), Cellule de gestion et de prévention des urgences (CPGU).	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Through this operations update number 4 the MRCS will integrate and merge cyclone ENAWO emergency appeal operation and the current response to Tropical Cyclone Ava. In addition to merging the budget and activities, the operation will be extended for an additional 4 months with new end date being 11 June 2018. MRCS and IFRC have increased the operational budget from 753,333 Swiss francs to 828,766 Swiss francs to enable the implementation of needs assessments (including cash transfer programming assessment), distribution of relief items to population affected by Ava as well as provision of WASH and Shelter assistance. MRCS will be distributing Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Shelter kits from its pre-positioned stocks. The IFRC through this operation will support the national society to replenish its disaster response stocks and reimburse cost for mobilization of volunteers, distribution and monitoring.

The additional activities resulted in a 10% budget increase translating to a 75,433 Swiss francs funding gap.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 3 March 2017, Tropical storm Enawo formed in the southern Indian Ocean, by 7 March the wind surge had reached speeds of up to 300km/hr. near the center. Enawo was upgraded to a Category 4 hurricane and Tropical Cyclone Enawo on 7 March 2017 at 0830 UTC (1130 local time) between Antalaha and Sambava on the north-east coast. The cyclone affected Sava and Analanjifofo regions crossing Madagascar from North to South over 2 days causing flooding across the country including the capital Antananarivo. According to *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes* (BNGRC), more than 400,000 people have been affected in eight regions, with the North-East being mostly impacted. The roads have been impacted by the debris and heavy rains. Within a week of the disaster, it was

estimated that 80'000 people were displaced, about half in the North-East regions alone. The Government of Madagascar declared a National situation of emergency on 14 March 2017.

Almost 10 months later, tropical cyclone Ava made landfall on 5 January 2018 in Tamatave city, heading southwest at a speed of 15km/hr for more than 24 hours between the districts of Toamasina and Nosy Varika I, through Toamasina II Brickaville, Vatomandry and Mahanoro before moving back to the sea. The system resulted in heavy rains in the North West and South East, and impacted at least 4 districts that were already hit by tropical storm Enawo prior.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Madagascar Red Cross Society (MRCS) mobilised 24 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, 120 Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members and 895 volunteers as the cyclone approached Madagascar. MRCS deployed the Disaster Response Teams and 726 of the 895 mobilised volunteers into communities to carry out community sensitisation activities before the cyclone made landfall. In addition to community sensitisation activities the staff and volunteers also conducted rapid needs assessments, first aid and psychosocial support (PSS) activities after the cyclone hit Madagascar. The First Aid and PSS assistance was provided to displaced people who were being sheltered in evacuation centres in Antananarivo.

Deployed NDRTs who conducted assessments in Marontsetra and Antalaha had WASH and Shelter capacities. MRCS with support from PIROI distributed Shelter kits, NFIs and WASH items which were pre-positioned as part of disaster preparedness. The NS's staff from the head office as well as 22 branch coordinators were mobilised to support the response.

The NS together with the Disaster Response Agency (BNGRC) convened Coordination Meetings to plan the response with other agencies involved in the response. MRCS is the lead and chairs the Shelter Cluster following its activation. The NS also participated in an aerial assessment with the government on 13 March 2017.

Following the alert issued for Tropical Storm Ava, the National Society deployed 193 volunteers and its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to 14 districts in the 6 most affected regions.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has an in-country Operations Manager supporting MRCS implement the Emergency Appeal. On 12 March 2017, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal with a DREF allocation of 150,000 Swiss francs at the request of MRCS. The IFRC also deployed a FACT Team Leader, a shelter coordinator and IM specialist to support the development and implementation of the operation in the ensuing days.

The NS is also supported by partner national societies who are in-country including Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Italian Red Cross. The Belgian Red C recently set up a programme in Madagascar. The ICRC Regional Office for the Indian Ocean is in Madagascar. A RCRC movement DRR consortium with Danish, German and Norwegian RC DRR mobilised funds from their ECHO supported DRR project to support the initial response (ECHO "Crisis Modifier"). PIROI deployed a Disaster specialist to support the MRCS on 9 March and also deployed relief items for the response in addition to its pre-positioned stock in Madagascar.

When Tropical Storm Ava formed, PIROI and the IFRC East Africa and Indian Ocean(EAIO) Cluster and Regional Office in Nairobi continued to support MRCS. When the storm made landfall on 5 January 2018, IFRC and PIROI held two strategic calls to update the situation and determine level of support to MRCS, update on situation and inform necessary response actions.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Madagascar (GoM) coordinates disaster response through its Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC). The BNGRC constantly monitors and meets with the organizations active on regular basis in the country, UN agencies and local and international NGOs.

The scale of the Enawo impact lead the UN to activate the cluster system (all). It should be noted that a National cluster system exists in Madagascar, aligned with the international cluster system, to coordinate the humanitarian activities at all time. MRCS has the lead on the shelter cluster on a National level.

Actors involved in the response include: UN: OCHA, UNICEF, PAM, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM, WFP; NGO: CARE, HI, ADRA, CRS, Medair; Civil society, business partners: Telma on NFI distributions, businesses from Sava/Analangiforo on infrastructures (roads) clean-up and rehabilitation.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

At landfall, the cyclone brought destruction by strong winds (up to 290km/h), and as it moved inland, the storm weakened, and heavy rains impacted the communities on its way south. As a result, the level of houses' destruction is particularly important around Antalaha, Sava region. In Analangirofo, extensive flooding has displaced thousands, and destroyed roads and bridges (source: UNDAC, MRCS, BNGRC assessment reports).

As a direct effect of the wind and heavy rain, people have lost their houses, basic life-supporting belongings (tools, household's items, personal belongings). The water wells have been contaminated by floods and sanitation facilities have been damaged, immediately threatening the health of the population. The impact on livelihood (crops destroyed) puts vulnerable population at risk of malnutrition, especially when the limited coping mechanism will be exhausted, used to fill the immediate needs for food, water and shelter.

Needs by sector are identified below:

Health and Care

- There are poor and precarious living conditions in temporary resettlement zones, with slow receding and/or stagnant water.
- The population that has been displaced has a lack of access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water, which put the affected population at high risk of communicable diseases.

WASH

- The passage of Enawo has destroyed or severely damaged infrastructures, water collection point, and sanitation systems, contaminating wells and seriously impacting access to safe water.
- The lack of access to sanitation increases potential contamination of water sources, resulting in high risk of water born diseases (WBD).
- 124,000 persons have been displaced and have lost part or all of the basic belongings such as water containers and soap.

Shelter and settlements

- The passage of Enawo has destroyed entirely about 11,000 houses, severely damaged (meaning loss of roofs).
- More than 15,000 houses are flooded in 8 districts.
- The population can quickly return and rebuild, but the quality of construction is certainly lower and much needed resources must be redirected to this activity.

MRCS has conducted rapid needs assessments in 14 districts of the 6 most affected regions using 193 trained volunteers. The data from the assessment shows:

							
23	12	5	2175	1734	1015	29290	83,000
death	missing	people injured	destroyed houses	flooded homes	disheveled homes	IDPs	Affected population

There are also reports of diarrhoeal diseases.

Operation Risk Assessment

Risk	Impact
Meteorological	Deterioration of the general situation: exacerbation of floods and/or new flooded areas, landslides, reconstruction delayed/prevented, deterioration of health (hygiene and sanitation)
Infrastructure	Destruction of bridges and roads makes access difficult. Speed of the rehabilitation of roads and bridges will impact the access to affected populations.
Health	Risk of diseases outbreaks due to water point contamination and sanitation facilities destruction
Community tension / Criminality	Loss of property and Impact on livelihood can exacerbate tensions/criminality (report of vanilla plant theft, UNDAC)

Mitigation measures currently in place:

- The **weather** is closely monitored by the BNGRC and weather forecast agency in Madagascar and the region (La Réunion meteorological services). Updates and alerts shared in coordination meeting.
- Creative use of resources to **reach the remote communities**. Beside planes and cars, pirogues, donkey carts or other means of transportation are used to access communities, and by communities to access goods and services.
- **Health monitoring** by Ministry of Health (with UNICEF support). MRCS volunteers are trained in health promotion messages and use the ongoing assessments as an opportunity to address issues and to report suspected cases. Volunteers are present in most Fokontany and the population can pass messages through the network to alert on a specific situation.
- A well-coordinated response will **minimize the risk of community tension** by assuring an equal, transparent and appropriate distribution of the resources. MRCS leads the shelter cluster at a National level, with IFRC support during this crisis as the international cluster system has been activated.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

MRCS is currently implementing a response to the Tropical Cyclone Enawo which affected Madagascar in March 2017. With the impact of tropical storm Ava ten months later in the country, and an overlap of the majority of areas affected where the Enawo response is being conducted, this operation update informs of the modifications to be made to MRCS' strategy going forward, where it includes the emergency response to tropical storm Ava into this operation.

Following Cyclone Enawo landfall MRCS conducted in-depth needs assessment in all affected communities. The format is a comprehensive list including household composition, disaggregation by gender and age, special vulnerabilities, and records the various impacts such as loss of belongings (food, basic material, school equipment, etc.), damage to the house (destruction, damage), and the special needs of the affected households.

MRCS has an extensive experience in needs assessment. A refresher training is organized prior to the deployment of the teams. Staff and volunteers with special training and skills are integrated to the assessment and intervention teams, NDRT and BDRT with skills in WASH, Shelter and needs assessments.

The trained MRCS staff and volunteers have been deployed to support implementation of rapid and detailed assessments following the landfall of Tropical Cyclone Ava. The detailed assessment report will be used to inform further changes to the operation.

MRCS is addressing following Cyclone Enawo has been implementing the following activities:

- **WASH:** Hygiene promotion, distribution of hygiene kits, well disinfection and well rehabilitation and construction
- **Shelter/NFI:** Distribution of shelter tool kits, dissemination of information on good practices on house reconstruction, PASSA training of trainers and roll out of trainings in 5 communities
- **Health:** First aid and health promotion, basic health services for displaced population in Antananarivo, Community Based Surveillance (CBS) in 2 regions

The strategy for Cyclone Ava is to support affected population through;

- Conducting rapid and detailed needs assessment
- Distribution of NFIs and shelter kits

- Replenishment of items distributed from the MRCS pre-positioned stocks
- Provision of PSS to affected population
- Well disinfection activities and
- Hygiene promotion activities

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 43,350 Male: 17,300 Female: 25,950</p>		
Outcome 6 The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population 5,000 families are met.		
Output 6.1: 5,000 families are provided with essential household (non-food) items		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of Kitchen sets distributed	5,000	2,000
NFI stocks replenished	3,900	0
Output 1.1: Target population are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits and tarpaulins)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Assisted Household Distribution Tarps and STK in Maroantsetra et Antalaha	5,000	8,650
Assisted Household: Replenishment Tarps and STK for Households	2,000	500
Output 6.3 Targeted households whose houses were totally damaged or partially damaged supported to build back better or repair their dwelling		
Number of staff and volunteers trained in PASSA	20	21
Number of awareness sessions on safe shelter conducted	5	10
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Needs analysis – TS Enawo: The passage of Enawo destroyed about 11,000 houses, severely damaging (roofs) 10,000 houses and flooded more than 15,000 houses in 8 districts. The houses in the rural areas are typically built with local material. Population can quickly return and rebuild, but the quality of construction is certainly lower and much needed resources must be redirected to this activity.</p> <p>Needs analysis - TS Ava: The National Society conducted rapid needs assessments in 14 districts of the most affected 6 regions. The NS data was triangulated with reports from the BNGRC. The major needs in shelter are for non-food items and shelter kits for the displaced population.</p> <p>Essentially in the Atsinana region in the district of Tamatavell and Brickaville, the damage of infrastructure and housing is considerable and requires support in rebuilding their homes.</p> <p>Population to be assisted – TS Enawo: The intervention is targeting 5,000 most affected and most vulnerable families in 2 districts (Sava and Analanjirofo). The 5,000 families translate to approximately 20% of the population with severely affected by the disaster who lost houses and assets.</p> <p>Population to be assisted – TS Ava: The immediate response of the national society will target 1,000 families most affected by the cyclone. The targeted 1,000 families will each receive a kitchen set and shelter kit. These kits are being drawn from the MRCS pre-positioned stocks. The actual number will be reviewed based on the data from the detailed assessments planned by the national society.</p> <p>Summary: To date the MRCS has completed distribution of 2000 kitchen sets in the district of Antalaha. No distributions of kitchen sets were conducted in Maroantsetra and Brickaville the need in the two districts were covered by other organizations. Through this operation 3,900 household kits will be replenished. These stocks will be pre-positioned in strategic locations including 1,200 kits in the Sava region this will enhance the timeliness of response in future emergencies. The other kits will be stored in the warehouses in Tamatave and Antananarivo.</p>		

MRCS is working to complete monitoring of PASSA activities as well as evaluation of the shelter kits distributions.

The total number of kitchen kits to be procured has been reviewed downwards from 5,000 to 2,000 to align with the actual targeted beneficiaries. MRCS has distributed 9,900 tarpaulins and 4,950 tool kits to 8,650 households as follows:

- To 1,250 households (2 tarp and 1 tool kit per family) and
- 7,400 for Antalaha (1 tarp / families and 1 tool kit / 2 families)

A post distribution assessment conducted shows that 75% of the sampled households were satisfied by the quality of kits they received.

The IFRC will support MRCS replenish the stocks used in response to TS Ava.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 82,705

Male: 33,082

Female: 49,623

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

Output 5.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Quantity of safe water provided in 2 districts using prepositioned water treatment units	10,000Lt/day	10,000Lt/day
Number of families assisted with hygiene kits	5,000	2,000
Number of WASH kits replenished	5,000	0

Output 5.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	25,000	82,705

Output 5.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of wells disinfected in 3 regions (Sava, Analanjirifo, Atsinanana)	200	592

Output 6.1: Rehabilitation of community wells in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of community waters sources rehabilitated in (Sava, Analanjirifo, Atsinanana)	30	29
Number of new water points rehabilitated	10	0

Output 6.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice of hygiene is improved in target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of trainings Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) conducted	40	30

Progress towards outcomes

Needs analysis: The passage of Enawo destroyed and severely damaged infrastructures, water collection point, and sanitation facilities in the process contaminating wells, seriously impacting access to safe water. The lack of access to sanitation facilities resulted in negative practices and increasing the potential risk of contamination of water sources. The situation increased the risk and likelihood of water borne diseases outbreak. The cyclone displaced 124,000 people and destroyed their assets including water containers and other hygiene items.

Population to be assisted - TS Enawo and TS Ava: The intervention is targeting 5,000 displaced households most affected by the cyclone. This number translates approximately 20% of the severely affected population. In response to the Cyclone Ava the national society will scale up hygiene promotion activities initially

targeting 1,000 families with hygiene messages. MRCS is currently conducting assessments to determine the number of water points for well disinfection and rehabilitation.

Summary: MRCS NDRTs were deployed and conducted assessment to identify wells for rehabilitation. 29 of the targeted 30 water points have already been and equipped with manual pumps. The rehabilitation activities focused on repairs, protection of the wells as well as disinfection of the well. In addition to the works on wells MRCS staff and volunteers conducted sensitisation activities in the targeted communities. MRCS will continue community sensitization activities until the end of the operation.

Following a mapping exercise to identify interventions and coverage by partners, MRCS reviewed downwards the number of WASH kits to be distributed from 5,000 families to 2,000 families in Antalaha district. MRCS will pre-position the remaining 3,000 kits in Antalaha district as part of its preparedness stocks covering communities' northeast of Madagascar.

In Brickaville district MRCS supported the district with Water Treatment Units. A total, 10,000 litres of drinking water (for 2,986 households per day) were distributed daily to 2 communes for 8 weeks after the cyclone hit Madagascar.

Hygiene promotion were conducted by volunteers deployed 48 hours after the cyclone and for 45 days in the districts of Maroantsetra, Brickaville and Antalaha. The hygiene promotion has reached 82,705 people (16,000 families) with key messages through mass sensitization and door to door visits.

Disinfection activities reached 592 wells supplying clean water to 21,032 households. The disinfection of the wells was done in coordination with the regional water department.

20 community wells identified in the Brickaville, Maroantsetra and Antalaha districts are being rehabilitated and 30 water point management committees are being re-activated and trained in the management and maintenance of water points in the 23 targeted fokontany. It is estimated that more than 1,157 families will be benefit from the well rehabilitation activities.

A total of 30 committees have been trained and sensitized using the PHAST methodology.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: The intervention teams of the Malagasy Red Cross is ready to respond to future catastrophes

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of staff and volunteers trained as NDRTs	25	0
Number of staff and volunteers trained in logistics	25	0
NS contingency plan is updated		

Progress towards outcomes

Training NDRT / strengthening national emergency response teams MRCS:

MRCS last conducted an NDRT training in 2016 with funding from ECHO HIP (Humanitarian Implementation Plan 2016). Currently, and following the evolution of the humanitarian context in Madagascar due to the climate change, the strengthening of the emergency response team capacities is essential. Considering also that Madagascar is facing the plague epidemic since August 2017, a strong emergency response team is required. To increase and enhance the capacity of MRCS' emergency response, there is a need to increase the number of NDRTs. MRCS will therefore mobilise and train 25 volunteers as NDRTs. The curriculum will cover disasters management, WASH, Health, Shelter and DRR.

Update the MRCS National Contingency Plan

MRCS contingency plan was last updated in 2014. The NS sees the critical need to review and update the contingency plan to enhance disaster preparedness capacity of the NS. Through this operation and with support from IFRC, MRCS will review and update its contingency plan. The exercise will involve and consult MRCS branches to define the human resources and the appropriate tools to respond efficiently at the time of the natural disaster.

Summary:

MRCS will remove the implementation of the NDRT training and Updating of the NS contingency plan from the appeal budget as this activity will be funded using funds from another project. The NS recently secured funds for Organisational Development, Preparedness and Capacity Building from the Japanese Red Cross.

D. BUDGET

EMERGENCY APPEAL

Madagascar Cyclone

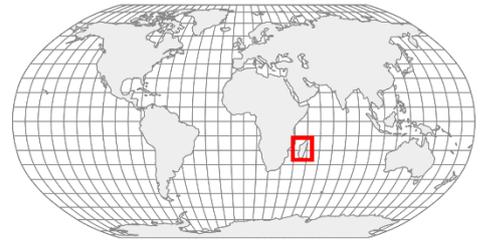
MDRMG012

Budget Group		Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	101,932			101,932
501	Shelter - Transitional	0			0
502	Construction - Housing	0			0
503	Construction - Facilities	0			0
505	Construction - Materials	0			0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0			0
520	Food	0			0
523	Seeds & Plants	0			0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	134,268			134,268
540	Medical & First Aid	0			0
550	Teaching Materials	3,840			3,840
560	Utensils & Tools	137,518			137,518
570	Other Supplies & Services	0			0
571	Emergency Response Units	0			0
578	Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES		377,558	0	0	377,558
580	Land & Buildings	0			0
581	Vehicles	0			0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
587	Medical Equipment	0			0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT		0	0	0	0
590	Storage, Warehousing	9,868			9,868
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0			0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	28,437			28,437
594	Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		38,305	0	0	38,305
600	International Staff	108,000			108,000
661	National Staff	20,724			20,724
662	National Society Staff	60,838			60,838
667	Volunteers	61,875			61,875
669	Other Staff Benefits	0			0
Total PERSONNEL		251,437	0	0	251,437
670	Consultants	0			0
750	Professional Fees	2,916			2,916
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES		2,916	0	0	2,916

680	Workshops & Training	39,443			39,443
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	39,443	0	0	39,443
700	Travel	12,760			12,760
710	Information & Public Relations	10,050			10,050
730	Office Costs	10,299			10,299
740	Communications	5,057			5,057
760	Financial Charges	4,258			4,258
790	Other General Expenses	800			800
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	25,300			25,300
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	68,525	0	0	68,525
		0			0
830	Partner National Societies	0			0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
	Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS		0	0	0
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	50,582	0	0	50,582
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	50,582	0	0	50,582
	TOTAL BUDGET	828,766	0	0	828,766
	Available Resources				
	Multilateral Contributions				0
	Bilateral Contributions				0
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
	NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	828,766	0	0	828,766



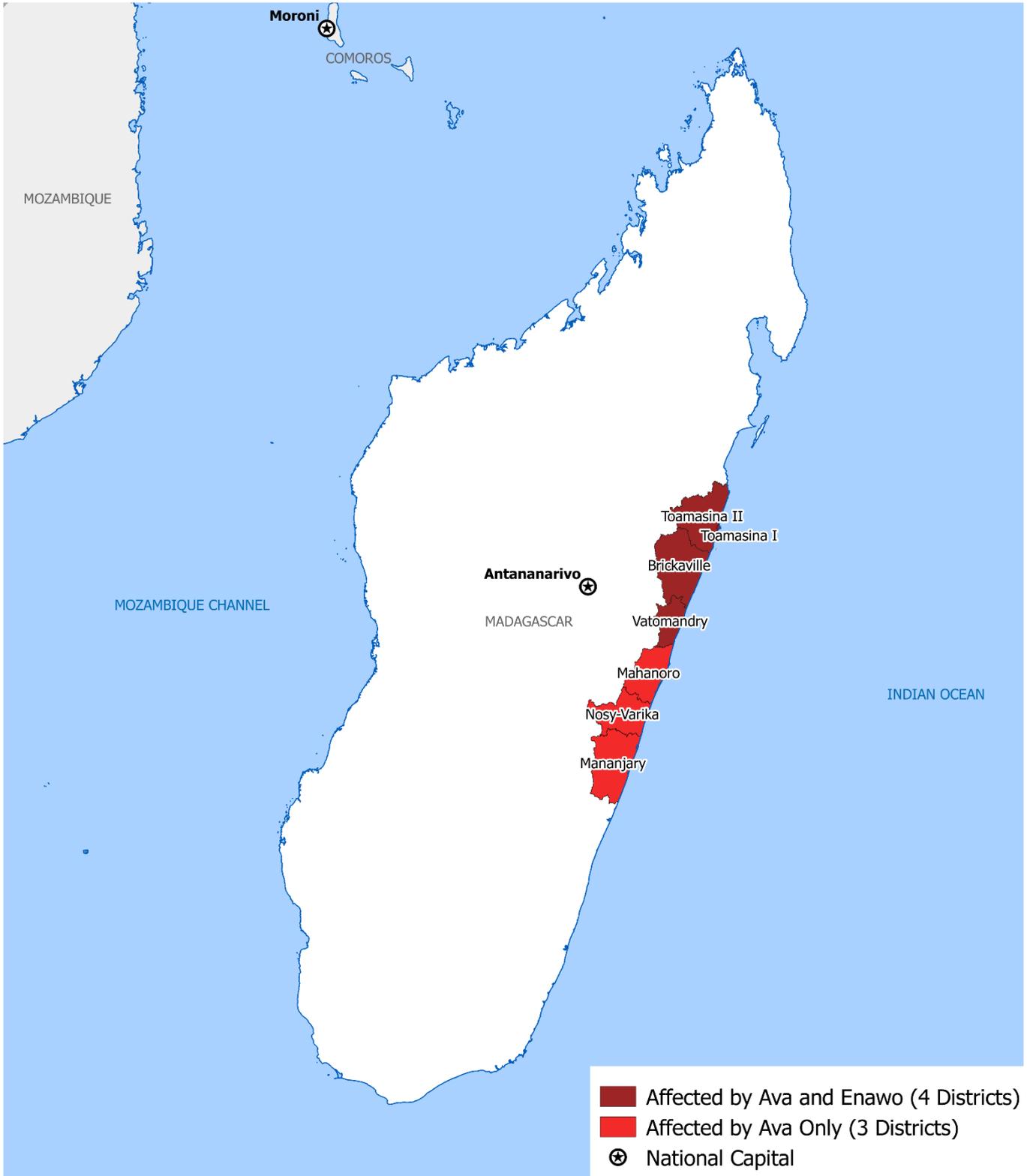
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
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Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Madagascar

Areas Affected by Hurricanes Ava and Enawo

15 January 2018



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: OCHA, WFP, MRCS, ICRC, IFRC

0 100 200 300 400 km



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable healthy
and safe living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.