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Emergency appeal Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Enawo

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n°
MDRMG012

Glide n° TC-2017-00023-MDG

25,000 people to be assisted

150,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated

937,640 Swiss francs Revised Appeal budget
(of which CHF 250,075 is a bilateral contribution)

0 Swiss francs funding gap

Appeal launched 12 March 2017

Revised Appeal

Appeal ends 11 February 2018

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks to extend the timeframe until February 2018 to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) in delivering assistance and support to 25,000 people affected by Cyclone Enawo. The total budget has increased from 827,667 Swiss francs (577,592 Swiss francs in addition to the bilateral component of 250,075 Swiss francs from PIROI) to 937,640 Swiss francs (including a bilateral component of 250,075 Swiss francs from PIROI). The available funding matches the revised budget supported by IFRC. This revision aligns the operation with the available funding while retaining the operational focus on the following sectors of interventions: health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter (including non-food items).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date:

3 March 2017: Tropical storm Enawo forms on the southern Indian ocean. Enawo is upgraded to a category 4 Tropical Cyclone.

5 March 2017: MRCS mobilizes 24 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) 120 Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members, and 889 volunteers, to conduct assessments, disseminate early warning messages and provide first aid to affected communities.

7 March 2017: Category 4 Cyclone Enawo makes landfall in Antalaha city then moving southwards passing through the capital Antananarivo.

March 2017: The IFRC deploys a Field Assessment and Coordination team including team leader, shelter coordination and information management experts. The team is joined by a specialist from the French Red Cross Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI)¹.

12 March 2017: Emergency Appeal launched to assist 25,000 people; DREF allocation of CHF 150,000



MRCS volunteers disseminating cyclone early warning messages to community members in north east coast of Madagascar, Photo: MRCS

¹ PIROI (the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform) is part of the French Red Cross based on Reunion Island; PIROI operates throughout the south-west Indian Ocean, working with the National Societies who are programme members.

7 November 2017: Emergency Appeal revised with an upward revision of budget to align with available funding.

The operational strategy

Tropical Cyclone Enawo struck north-eastern Madagascar at around 11.30 hours on 7 March 2017, with average winds of over 205 km per hour, and with peaks of 300 km per hour. After battering Sava and Analanjirifo regions, the cyclone crossed Madagascar from North to South for two days, lashing heavy rains on the country including the capital Antananarivo, home to more than two million people. This resulted in flooding that displaced thousands of people. According to *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes* (BNGRC), more than 400,000 people were affected in eight regions, with the North-East being mostly impacted.

Within a week of the disaster, it was estimated that 80,000 people were displaced, about half in the north-east regions alone. The Prime Minister of the Government of Madagascar appealed for the mobilization of all partners in responding to needs at national and local levels and Government of Madagascar officially declared a National situation of emergency on 14 March 2017. The Government also activated its crisis management coordination group and meetings were convened to discuss and monitor cyclone response.

To support the MRCS, an Emergency Appeal was launched on 12 March 2017 to enable the IFRC to support MRCS in its response. MRCS conducted an in-depth needs assessment in all affected communities to capture household composition, disaggregation by gender and age, special vulnerabilities, and record the various impacts such as loss of belongings, damage to houses and the special needs of the affected households.

Based on the assessments, the appeal interventions focus on emergency needs and reducing immediate vulnerabilities through interventions in shelter/NFI, WASH and Health. The activities are targeting the most affected areas, mostly Sava and Analanjirifo regions. Five thousand (5,000) households are targeted, about 20% of the affected displaced population (over 25,000 households displaced).

Current Response

With emergency funds within the ongoing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and community resilience project funded by DG ECHO and supported by Danish, German and Norwegian Red Cross Societies, MRCS mobilized 24 NDRT members, 120 BDRTs and 889 volunteers on the ground to sensitize the communities ahead of the cyclone and conduct rapid assessments in six regions. First aid and psychosocial support, and medical consultation were provided to displaced people in evacuation centres in the capital of Antananarivo. The number of volunteers at the peak of the operation increased to 895, while the current operation has mobilized 726 volunteers.

All staff at headquarters and 22 branch coordinators have also been mobilized for this response and cyclone preparedness coordination meetings convened by MRCS together with the National Disaster Response Agency. Two specialized teams (RDRTs and NDRTs trained in WASH and Shelter) were deployed on 12 March for advanced assessments in Marontsetra and Antalaha MRCS also took part in a joint aerial assessment organized by the Government on 13 March.

MRCS mobilized its prepositioned NFI and WASH stocks (supported by PIROI) from its warehouse in Antananarivo. PIROI also mobilized stock (kitchen sets, shelter and WASH kits) with support from La Reunion. The first shipment arrived on 26 March with the second shipment arrived on 2 April.

A Disaster Response specialist from PIROI was deployed under IFRC umbrella on 9 March to provide logistics support. The IFRC deployed a FACT team leader on 13 March to support the operation. The IFRC has operationalized a taskforce to coordinate information sharing and to develop the strategy for cyclone response in Madagascar.

At this stage, the Malagasy Red Cross has been able to reach its target of assisting directly 5,000 families (25,000 people) affected across areas of WASH, shelter, and community-based health surveillance.

Needs assessment

Enawo moved west-south-west and reached the coasts of Madagascar between Antalaha and Cap Masoala on the North-East. Enawo subsequently moved southwards across the highlands, including the capital Antananarivo. The cyclone brought a lot of rain, during its passage through the regions. A peak of rainfall was experienced in the eastern slopes of Madagascar. Enawo crossed the Island through the regions of Sava, Analanjirifo, Alaotra Mangoro, Atsinanana, Analamanga, Vakinankaratra, Bongolava, Itasy, Ihombre, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, and Vatovavy Fitovinany.

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 severe 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, and 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 borne diseases (WBD).
- Over 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 was destroyed entirely with about 11,000 houses, severely damaged (i.e. loss of roofs).
- More than 15,000 houses were 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.
- A shelter cluster was activated after the disaster and coordinated the response by all actors between March 2017 and June 2017 when the cluster was de-activated.

Beneficiary selection

Beneficiaries are selected based on the severity of their losses and vulnerability. Households which have had their houses destroyed are primarily targeted. Households which are still displaced and/or unable to rebuild their house are targeted in priority.

The MRCS will ensure that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and children made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the Government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own.

Overall objective

The overall objective of this appeal is to meet the immediate needs of 25,000 people affected by the cyclone in the worst hit regions through improved access to water, hygiene and sanitation, shelter (including non-food items). In addition, provision of health services (psychosocial support and first aid, and health promotion) will be carried out in Antananarivo.

Coordination and partnerships

The EA-CCST will continue coordinating cyclone preparedness and response strategy calls with partners and the MRCS. The EA-CCST is closely monitoring the situation related to the actual needs in responding to the situation.

The IFRC provided financial support via a DREF allocation of 150,000 Swiss francs to kick start the operation. The MRCS, with the support of the IFRC, are leading the response and coordinating with Movement and non-Movement partners. Information bulletins and a FACT alert have also been published by the IFRC EA-CCST.

The PIROI have closely been engaging with the MRCS, and are working with the Partner National Societies (PNSs) and French Government and local authorities. During the initial response, PIROI mobilized plastic sheeting, shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, hygiene sets and chlorine kits from their warehouse in Antananarivo and La Reunion. MRCS has been in contact with PNSs, particularly with German, Danish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies, who are willing to support the National Society with initial funding for the response. The Italian Red Cross, Belgium RC and ICRC are also present in-country. The MRCS maintains regular coordination and communication with all these partners to analyse how and where they can provide support.

In the Analamanga region, the Danish Red Cross has implemented a cash transfer project for families affected by the cyclone. This project was implemented with the support of a Danish Red Cross cash expert. Currently and after 5 months of field response, there were over 434,000 (official data from the National Office of coordination) affected families across the country. These figures have been validated at the level of local authorities after the in-depth evaluation carried out by the volunteers.

Overall figures at the National level. The table below shows the breakdown of figures by Regions in Madagascar

							
	61	199	11,452	15,052	10,482	124,920	27,393
	People lost their lives	People injured	Houses that have been completely destroyed	Houses that have been flooded	Roofless houses	People displaced by the Cyclone	Households displaced by the Cyclone
Regions							
Alaoatra Mangoro	2	2	13	137	0	142	23
Analamanga	1	0	338	1,420	678	1,0699	2,410
Analanjirifo	11	1	4,200	6,004	3,445	3,0679	7,430
Atsinanana	33	6	1,764	3,768	1,061	2,1805	5,188
Diana	6	8	129	640	56	20	5
Sava	3	177	4,494	1,456	4,818	4,9057	9,738
Sofia	1	5	12	0	20	207	43
Atsimo Atsinanana	3	0	122	585	105	3,982	726
Vatovavy Fitovinany	1	0	380	1,042	299	8,329	1,830

Proposed sectors of intervention

This revision maintains the same operational strategy, number of beneficiaries, and sectors of intervention but expands the planned activities as follows with a 2-month extension in timeframe:

- 1,500 shelter kits to be pre-positioned for future disasters
- Number of WASH Kits 5,000 distributed reviewed downwards to 2,000 after mapping with other agencies interventions and support 3,000 WASH kits not distributed to be pre-positioned as part of the preparedness stocks for MRCS
- Number of pumps to be procured reviewed downwards from 30 to 28 to align with needs as informed by the assessment

 Health Number of people reached	Actual
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of at least 10,000 displaced people in the capital of Antananarivo are reduced	
Output 1.1: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate equipment to 36 volunteers • Provide psychosocial support to displaced people in evacuation centres 	
Output 1.2: First aid and health promotion is provided to at least 10,000 displaced people in the capital of Antananarivo	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize community health volunteers as facilitators of community-based disease prevention, epidemic control and prevention activities, and health promotion activities • Conduct community-based disease prevention activities, using the Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach and epidemic control for volunteers in 18 communities around the capital 	
Outcome 2: Health surveillance in the targeted communities	
Output 2.1 The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines in 18 fokontany in Analanjirifo and Atsinanana for 2 months	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 180 volunteers (10*18 local government level) on community based surveillance system and the use of the mobile device • Procure the adequate material, phone, phone credit • Compile surveillance data and analyse information • Conduct a special project evaluation 	

 Water, sanitation and hygiene
Outcome 3: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted Communities
Output 3.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of safe water where gaps are identified in two districts using prepositioned water treatment units • Distribution of WASH kits to 2,000 families • Stock replenishment of WASH Kits (3,000)
Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification provided to target population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity planned: Hygiene promotion activities to 5,000 families
Output 3.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity planned: Cleaning and disinfection of wells in three regions (Sava, Analanjirifo, and Atsinanana)
Outcome 4: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
Output 4.1 Rehabilitation of community wells in targeted communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity planned: Rehabilitation of 30 (downgraded to 28 as part of the revision) community water sources in two regions (Sava, and Analanjirifo)
Output 4.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice of hygiene is improved in target population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity planned: Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings

 Shelter (including Household non-food items)
Outcome 5: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of 5,000 families are met
Output 5.1: 5,000 families are provided with essential household (non-food) items
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of kitchen sets to 2,000 families • Replenishment of 3,000 kitchen sets
Output 5.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits and tarpaulins)
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of shelter tool kits and tarpaulins to 8,650 families (with support of additional items from other organizations) • Awareness sessions on the best use of tarpaulins for 8,650 families (with support of additional items from other organizations) • Pre-positioning of 1,500 shelter kits • Shelter Tool Kit evaluation
Output 5.3: Targeted households whose houses were totally damaged or partially damaged supported to build back better or repair their dwelling
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training of trainers for 20 volunteers and staff • Awareness sessions and guidance for 5 communities on safer shelter construction techniques using PASSA • Community project post-PASSA and monitoring

 Early warning; Response preparedness; Risk reduction
Outcome 6 Communities and National Society are better prepared to react to the disaster
Output 6.1 Initial data collection by volunteers on the ground for rapid assessment
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise 600 volunteers over 8 regions, provided with visibility material and basic equipment (boots and phone credit) • Prepare assessment forms in 8 regions
Output 6.2 Refresher training of volunteers to conduct rapid assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity planned: Organise refresher training on rapid assessment for 600 volunteers in 8 regions

Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)
Outcome 7: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 7.1 Initial needs assessment are conducted
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception Meeting with key stakeholders • Participate in joint assessments • Undertake joint rapid assessments where need be
Output 7.2: Management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system which include regular perceptions surveys and a feedback mechanism.

Activities planned:

- Conduct orientation on EPoA tools and templates to meet standard compliance requirement for the operation
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for this operation
- Conduct an after-action review after the operation
- Conduct monthly internal coordination meetings with programme departments
- Set up a system for collection of feedback and regular monitoring of people perceptions in relation to RC services and programme to inform programmatic decisions and community engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches
- Review beneficiary communication, complaints and feedback reports
- Conduct an (external) evaluation and lessons learnt for the cyclone response

Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver this operation, the following programme support functions have been put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.

€ Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget (Annex 1) for details.

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION		04/09/2017		
APPEAL ENAWO				
Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
500 Shelter - Relief	92,547		198,800	291,347
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	109,925		9,456	119,381
540 Medical & First Aid	0			0
550 Teaching Materials	3,840			3,840
560 Utensils & Tools	133,888			133,888
570 Other Supplies & Services	0			0
571 Emergency Response Units	0			0
578 Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	340,199	0	208,256	548,455
580 Land & Buildings	0			0
581 Vehicles Purchase	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	9,360		1,645	11,005
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0		17,565	17,565
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,554		11,935	37,489
594	Logistics Services	0			0
	Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	34,914	0	31,145	66,059
600	International Staff	72,000			72,000
661	National Staff	19,224			19,224
662	National Society Staff	36,309		4,384	40,693
667	Volunteers	47,022			47,022
	Total PERSONNEL	174,554	0	4,384	178,938
670	Consultants	0			0
750	Professional Fees	2,916			2,916
	Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	2,916	0	0	2,916
680	Workshops & Training	36,589			36,589
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	36,589	0	0	36,589
700	Travel	8,800			8,800
710	Information & Public Relations	9,094		3,387	12,481
730	Office Costs	6,774		2,903	9,677
740	Communications	4,454			4,454
760	Financial Charges	3,505			3,505
790	Other General Expenses	800			800
790	Shared Support Services				0
799	SOSC PMER Officer	23,000			23,000
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	56,427	0	6,290	62,717
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	41,964	0		41,964
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	41,964	0	0	41,964
	TOTAL BUDGET	687,565	0	250,075	937,640
	Available Resources				
	Multilateral Contributions				688,743
	Bilateral Contributions				250,075
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	938,818
	NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	687,565	0	250,075	-1,178

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (NGOs) 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.**
