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Emergency appeal Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Enawo

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n°
MDRMG012

Glide n° TC-2017-00023-
MDG

25,000 people to be assisted

150,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated

892,325 Swiss francs current Appeal
budget

Appeal launched 12 March 2017

Appeal ends 11 November 2017

This Emergency Appeal is being issued on a preliminary basis and seeks **892,325 Swiss francs** with an initial loan of 150,000 Swiss francs from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) 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 over **eight months**. The response will focus on the following areas of interventions: health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and shelter (including non-food items). The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. The complete Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) will be made available shortly.

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

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

05 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.

07 March 2017: Category 4 Cyclone Enawo makes landfall in Antalaha city in the north-east coast at around 11.30am local time with wind surges of up to 205KPH. The cyclone is predicted to move southwards passing through the capital Antananarivo.

9 March 2017: A Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Red Cross Red Crescent (RC/RC) Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI – French Red Cross)¹ surge capacity is deployed to Madagascar for initial cyclone response.

12 March 2017: IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal with a DREF allocation of 150,00 Swiss francs at the request of MRCS to assist 25,000 people.



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.

The operational strategy

Tropical Cyclone Enawo struck north-eastern Madagascar at around 11.30 hours on 7 March 2017, with average wind 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 all the country including the capital Antananarivo, home to more than two million people, resulting in flooding that displaced thousands of people. Moreover, water stagnation could lead to outbreaks of life-threatening waterborne diseases. According to UNOCHA, about 760,000 people are likely to be directly affected with nine regions at a high risk of flooding or damage from strong winds.

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. (Please refer to map annexed with this document.)

The Prime Minister of the Government of Madagascar has appealed for the mobilization of all partners in responding to needs at national and local levels although no call for international assistance has been formally issued yet. The Government has also activated its crisis management coordination group and so far, two meetings have been convened to discuss and monitor cyclone response.

Given this, the Emergency Appeal is being launched to enable the IFRC to support MRCS in its response. A detailed Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is currently being developed together with MRCS in close coordination with Movement partners in the country. The plan will be adjusted in the coming weeks based on recommendations of ongoing assessments.

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 has mobilized 24 NDRTs, 120 BDRTs and 889 volunteers on the ground to sensitize the communities ahead of the cyclone and conduct rapid assessment in six regions. Moreover, first aid and psychosocial support, as well as medical consultation is being provided to displaced people in evacuation centres in the capital of Antananarivo.

All staff at the 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. MRCS will take part in a joint aerial assessment organized by the Government and one staff and six NDRTs will be deployed by air in a rented plane to the North-Eastern most affected regions on 11 March.

The MRCS has prepositioned stocks comprising of kitchen sets and hygiene/WASH kits for 500 households in North East Madagascar. PIROI have shelter kits and hygiene/WASH kits for 1,600 HH in their Antananarivo warehouse, and 4,600 shelter kits to reach 4,600 HH, and 3 Watsan kit 5.

The IFRC has deployed a FACT team leader. The PIROI team has also been deployed in-country on 9 March under IFRC umbrella and will provide logistics support. In addition, the IFRC has operationalized a taskforce to coordinate information sharing and to develop the strategy for cyclone response in Madagascar.

Needs assessment

According to UNOCHA and based on National Contingency Plan cyclone tracking of the last 25 years, the intensity of Enawo is recorded to be the strongest to hit the country in the last decade and has raised concerns that it will have a massive humanitarian impact. Following the torrential rains on 5 and 6 March 2017, families in the region of Sava in Antalaha were evacuated to safer places.

It is still early to quantify the extent of damage caused on shelter and other services, and the exact number of people displaced by cyclone Enawo. The details will be known over the coming days as reports from isolated areas are received and rapid assessments are conducted. Early situation reports from MRCS show that the cyclone will leave substantial humanitarian needs in the affected areas with immediate needs in shelter, food and non-food items, emergency health and WASH.

Due to heavy rains between 7 to 9 March, a red alert for floods is in force in the capital Antananarivo. On 9 March, a dike on river Sisaony broke in the south of the city, prompting authorities to evacuate 18,000 people in flooded neighbourhoods. With more water flowing down from upstream, massive flooding is feared that could displace thousands of people. There is a flu outbreak in the capital and displaced people are also exposed to a high risk of waterborne and vector borne diseases.

The affected population will be particularly impacted by the heavy rainfall and subsequent floods; mud and rock slides are expected in the north and east of the island with severe damage to agricultural crops, houses, administrative and educational buildings, and health centres. Moreover, Madagascar has been suffering from severe drought, particularly in the south of country, which left more than 850,000 people severely food insecure. Water consumption had declined to one litre per person per day in drought-affected districts, and water scarcity across the affected regions remains critical (UNOCHA).

Below is the latest information on people affected according to the MRCS as of 10 March, (based on data collected by volunteers on the ground):

No. of people dead	No. of people missing	No. of people injured	No. of people displaced	No. of houses destroyed	No. of houses inundated	No. of houses roofless
18	2	43	24,304	812	5,632	611

*Source MRCS

Meanwhile, the National Office of Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC)² in its last bulletin issued on 10 March reported: 21 deaths, 8 missing, 180 injured, 116,191 affected and 53,172 displaced.

More than 65 to 90 per cent of the houses in Maroantsetra, Sambava and Antalaha are completely flooded. Six municipalities of Maroantsetra are completely flooded. Many, whose homes have been flooded or destroyed, are staying with relatives in more secure areas, while thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) are sheltering in schools, churches and gymnasiums.

The north-eastern Sava region has sustained significant damage to housing and agriculture. Antalaha port is inaccessible and more than half of the city's homes have been destroyed, with northern areas particularly affected. Farahalana commune is flooded by Lohoko River, with half of all housing under water. Farms along the famous Vanilla Coast have been hard hit, while rice fields in Antalaha and Sambava are submerged. Many districts in Sava region and around the city of Antananarivo have been cut off by landslides. Communication lines are down due to power outages.

The North-East coast is a remote region which makes accessibility difficult, thereby causing delays in data collection and communication and aid delivery to affected people. Most of the relief items will have to be delivered by air or sea. Due to the strong winds and heavy rainfall, the main airport in Antananarivo was closed down on 7 and 8 March. The security situation is continuously being monitored by the IFRC regional team in Nairobi.

Beneficiary selection

An estimated number of 25,000 people will be reached in the worst hit areas in Sava, Analanjirifo, Atsinanana, Analamanga, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Sofia, Alaotra Mangoro, and Itasy regions.

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, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys 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. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

² Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (National Office for Disaster Risk Management), under Ministry of Interior and Prime Minister office is the government organ responsible for national coordination. There is a UNDAC team deployed to support BNGRC and the Humanitarian Country Team is active with MRCS attending all meetings.

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, 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 will provide 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 are closely engaging with the MRCS, and are working with the Partner National Societies (PNSs) and French Government and local authorities for possible support. 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 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.

Proposed sectors of intervention

	Health
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 • Provide information on proper use of mosquito nets alongside distribution to 1,000 families 	

	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Outcome 2: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted Communities	
Output 2.1: 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 five communities using prepositioned water treatment units • Distribution of water storage containers to 5,000 families 	
Output 2.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification provided to target population	
Activities planned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion activities to 5,000 families 	

Outcome 3: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
Output 3.1: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection of wells in four regions (Sava, Analanjirifo, Sofia, Atsinanana) • Rehabilitation of community water sources in two regions (Sava, Analanjirifo)
Output 3.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice of hygiene is improved in target population
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings

 Shelter (including Household non-food items)
Outcome 4: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of 5,000 families are met
Output 4.1: 5,000 families are provided with essential household (non-food) items
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of kitchen sets to 5,000 families
Output 4.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits and tarpaulins)
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of shelter tool kits and tarpaulins to 5,000 families • Awareness sessions on the best use of tarpaulins for 5,000 families
Output 4.3: Targeted households whose houses were totally damaged or partially damaged supported to build back better or repair their dwelling
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness sessions and guidance for 5,000 families on safer shelter construction techniques using Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) • Conduct PASSA training of trainers for 45 volunteers and staff

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to **quality programming** that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)
Outcome 5: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 5.1 Initial needs assessment are conducted
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception Meeting with key stakeholders • Participate in joint assessments • Undertake joint rapid assessments where need be
Outcome 6: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 6.1: 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 in this operation, the following programme support functions will be 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.

Garry Conille
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Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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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.**

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

12/03/2017

MDRMG012 Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Enawo

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	284,000	284,000
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	3,226	3,226
Food	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	106,749	106,749
Medical & First Aid	1,613	1,613
Teaching Materials	3,871	3,871
Utensils & Tools	137,726	137,726
Other Supplies & Services	0	0
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	537,185	537,185
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	2,903	2,903
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	2,903	2,903
Storage, Warehousing	645	645
Distribution & Monitoring	26,710	26,710
Transport & Vehicle Costs	56,799	56,799
Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	84,154	84,154
International Staff	60,000	60,000
National Staff	5,816	5,816
National Society Staff	11,045	11,045
Volunteers	83,881	83,881
Total PERSONNEL	160,742	160,742
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	0	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0
Workshops & Training	14,000	14,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	14,000	14,000
Travel	7,581	7,581
Information & Public Relations	14,387	14,387
Office Costs	3,903	3,903
Communications	5,032	5,032
Financial Charges	3,548	3,548
Other General Expenses	645	645
Shared Support Services	3,784	3,784
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	38,881	38,881
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	54,461	54,461
Total INDIRECT COSTS	54,461	54,461
TOTAL BUDGET	892,325	892,325
Available Resources		
Multilateral Contributions		
Bilateral Contributions		
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	892,325	892,325



Madagascar: Cyclone Enawo

