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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

827,667 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 **827,667 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 for **8 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. [Details available at the Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
< [Click here](#) >

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 300KPH at the centre. The cyclone is predicted to move southwards passing through the capital Antananarivo.

9 March 2017: A Red Cross Red Crescent (RC/RC) Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI – French Red Cross)¹ Disaster Response specialist deployed under IFRC umbrella at the early stage of the operation 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.

13 March 2017: A Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) team leader is deployed to further support MRCS response.



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: for more info

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 Analanjirofo 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 2 million people, resulting in flooding that displaced thousands of people. According to *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes* (BNGRC), more than 400,000 people have been affected in 8 regions, with the North-East being mostly impacted.

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, Analanjirofo, Alaotra Mangoro, Atsinanana, Analamanga, Vakinankaratra, Bongolava, Itasy, Ihombre, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, and Vatovavy Fitovinany. (Please refer to map annexed with this document.)

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.

Given this, the Emergency Appeal was launched 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 the 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 Analanjirofo regions. 5,000 households are targeted, about 20% of the affected displaced population (over 25'000 households displaced).

Current Response

With support from the 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 NDRTs, 120 BDRTs and 889 volunteers on the ground to sensitize the communities ahead of the cyclone and conduct rapid assessment in 6 regions. First aid and psychosocial support, as well as medical consultation was 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 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. 2 specialized teams (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. The National Society will also appoint/recruit a full-time project manager and a finance manager for the operation

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

The IFRC deployed a FACT team leader on 13 March to support the operation. A Disaster Response specialist from PIROI was deployed under IFRC umbrella on 9 March to 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. The scale and type of the response justified the deployment of a shelter coordination specialist and an IM specialist from IFRC on 18 and 21 March. The recruitment of the Operations Manager has started, and expected start date is by mid-April.

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.

Due to heavy rains between 7 to 9 March, a red alert for floods was enforced 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. 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).

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.








						
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

Table 1: Breakdown of people affected *Source MRCS

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. The three districts of Antalaha, Andapa (Sava) and Maroantsetra (Analanjirifo) in the North-East compose the "vanilla triangle", an economically important region in Madagascar. Access to the region is however difficult even in normal times, with no national paved roads between the central capital state and Analanjirifo or Sava regions. Access by sea is the preferred option, and there is an airport in Sambava (Sava). The roads have been impacted by the debris and heavy rains. 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.

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 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 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, Belgium 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.

A Disaster Response specialist from PIROI was deployed under IFRC umbrella at the early stage of the operation. 2 logisticians from PIROI have also been deployed to support rapid clearance and dispatch of prepositioned stocks deployed from la Réunion. SIMS was activated for the operation and IFRC staff deployed as part of SIMS for a 4 weeks' support mission, starting 21 March 2017. Information Management supports both the Shelter Cluster and MRCS operation. An Information Management Delegate and shelter Coordination Specialist were also deployed to support the operation.


MRCS will partner with IOM for the distribution of advanced shelter kits (tools and materials) for early recovery for 1,500 households, for families who have suffered a complete loss of their dwellings. The project will include advanced technical advice and training to the beneficiaries.


MRCS also partners with UNICEF on WASH activities for water vendors, distributors and well disinfection in Maraontsetra and Antalaha. A second project on communication (health and hygiene promotion, child protection, conflict resolution) will target families in Antalaha. MRCS is also partnering with WFP for food distributions.

Proposed sectors of intervention


Early warning; Response preparedness; Risk reduction
Outcome 1 Communities and National Society are better prepared to react to the disaster
Output 1.1 Initial data collection by volunteers on the ground for rapid assessment
Activities: <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 1.2 Refresher training of volunteers to conduct rapid assessment
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise refresher training on rapid assessment for 600 volunteers in 8 regions
Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)
Outcome 2: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 2.1 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
<p>Output 2.2: Management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system which include regular perceptions surveys and a feedback mechanism.</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

 <h2>Health</h2>
<p>Outcome 3: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of at least 10,000 displaced people in the capital of Antananarivo are reduced</p>
<p>Output 3.1: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate equipment to 36 volunteers • Provide psychosocial support to displaced people in evacuation centres
<p>Output 3.2: First aid and health promotion is provided to at least 10,000 displaced people in the capital of Antananarivo</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <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
<p>Outcome 4: Health surveillance in the targeted communities</p>
<p>Output 4.1 The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines in 18 local government level in Analanjirofo and Atsinanana for 2 months</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 180 volunteers (10*18 fokontany) 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

 <h2>Water, sanitation and hygiene</h2>
<p>Outcome 5: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted Communities</p>
<p>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 (water treatment)</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of safe water where gaps are identified in two districts using prepositioned water treatment units • Distribution of Hygiene kits to 5,000 families
<p>Output 5.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification provided to target population</p>

Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion activities to 5,000 families
Output 5.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population (rehabilitation of wells)
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning and disinfection of wells in three regions (Sava, Analanjirifo, Atsinanana)
Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
Output 6.1: Rehabilitation of community wells in targeted communities
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 30 community water sources in two regions (Sava, Analanjirifo)
Output 6.2: 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 7: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of 5,000 families are met
Output 7.1: 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 7.2: 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 Shelter Tool Kit evaluation
Output 7.3: 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"> 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

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
Under Secretary General
Programmes and Operations Division

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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

MDRMG012 Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Enawo

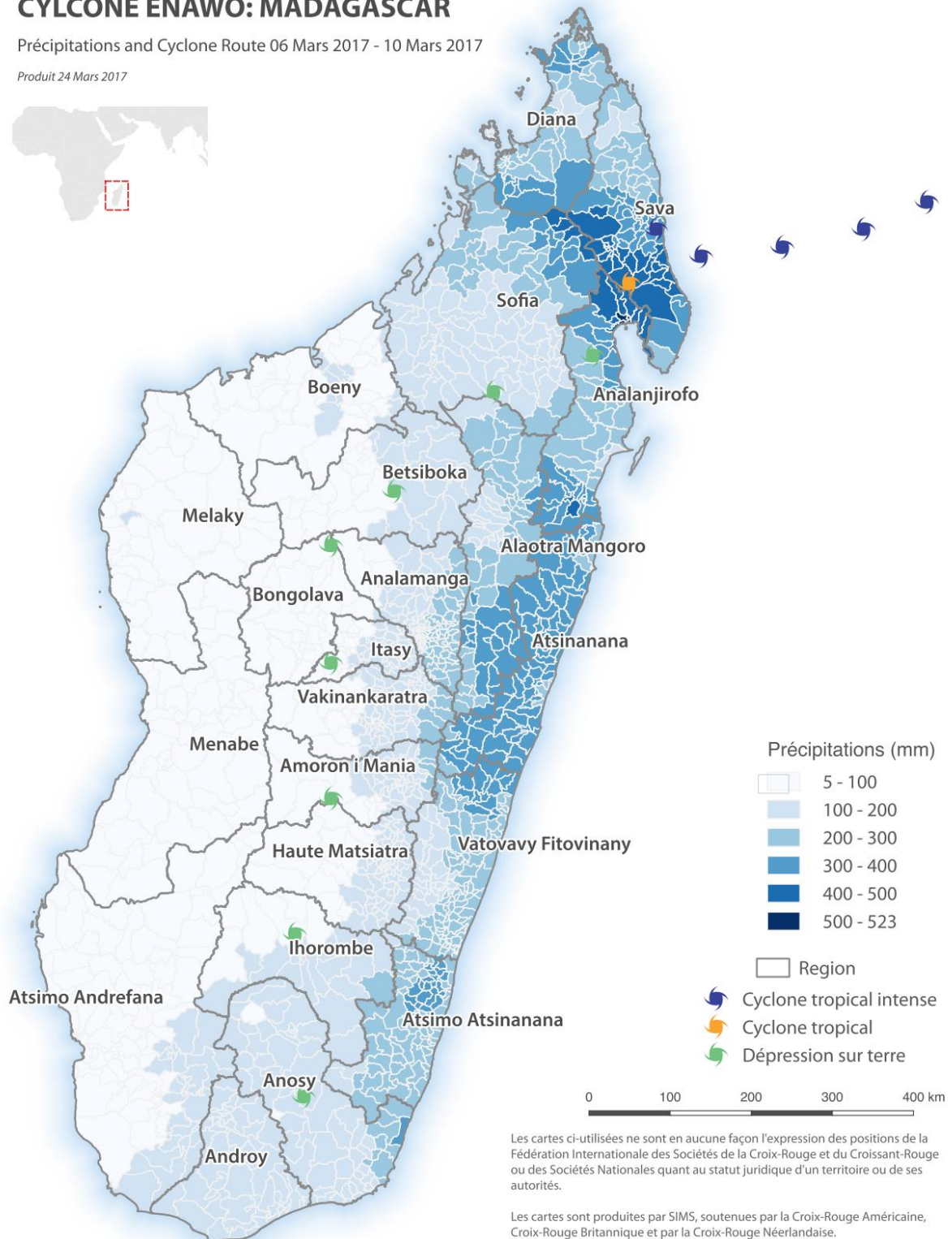
Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	95,200		198,800	294,000
Shelter - Transitional	0		0	0
Construction - Housing	0		0	0
Construction - Facilities	0		0	0
Construction - Materials	0		0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0		0	0
Food	0		0	0
Seeds & Plants	0		0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	89,634		9,456	99,089
Medical & First Aid	0		0	0
Teaching Materials	3,871		0	3,871
Utensils & Tools	137,726		0	137,726
Other Supplies & Services	0		0	0
Emergency Response Units	0		0	0
Cash Disbursements	0		0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	326,430	0	208,256	534,686
Land & Buildings	0		0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0		0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0		0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0		0	0
Medical Equipment	0		0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0		0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	0		1,645	1,645
Distribution & Monitoring	0		17,565	17,565
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,890		11,935	24,826
Logistics Services	0		0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	12,890	0	31,145	44,035
International Staff	60,000		0	60,000
National Staff	5,816		0	5,816
National Society Staff	23,129		4,384	27,513
Volunteers	40,648		0	40,648
Total PERSONNEL	129,593	0	4,384	133,977
Consultants	0		0	0
Professional Fees	3,000		0	3,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	3,000	0	0	3,000
Workshops & Training	36,690		0	36,690
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	36,690	0	0	36,690
Travel	7,500		0	7,500
Information & Public Relations	7,613		3,387	11,000
Office Costs	6,968		2,903	9,871
Communications	3,523		0	3,523
Financial Charges	3,548		0	3,548
Other General Expenses	800		0	800
Shared Support Services	3,784		0	3,784
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	33,736	0	6,290	40,026
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	35,252			35,252
Total INDIRECT COSTS	35,252	0	0	35,252
TOTAL BUDGET	577,592	0	250,075	827,667
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				
Bilateral Contributions			250,075	250,075
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0		250,075	250,075
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	577,592			577,592



CYCLONE ENAWO: MADAGASCAR

Précipitations and Cyclone Route 06 Mars 2017 - 10 Mars 2017

Produit 24 Mars 2017



Les cartes ci-utilisées ne sont en aucune façon l'expression des positions de la Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge ou des Sociétés Nationales quant au statut juridique d'un territoire ou de ses autorités.

Les cartes sont produites par SIMS, soutenues par la Croix-Rouge Américaine, Croix-Rouge Britannique et par la Croix-Rouge Néerlandaise.

Sources: Humanitarian Data Exchange, Meteo France, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, University of London