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Final Report

Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Enawo/Ava

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRMG012
Date of Issue: 20 April 2020	Glide number: TC-2017-00023-MDG
Operation start date: 12 March 2107	Operation end date: 11 June 2018
Host National Society(ies): Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS)	Operation budget: 828,766
Number of people affected: 124,920 people	Number of people reached: 25,000 people
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: IFRC, French Red Cross' PIROI, Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross	
N° of other partner organizations 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).	

<Please click [here](#) for the final financial report and click [here](#) for the contacts>

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. Enawo was upgraded to a Category 4 hurricane and Tropical Cyclone Enawo on 7 March 217 at 0830 UTC (1130 local time) between Antalaha and Sambava on the north-east coast. The cyclone affected Sava and Analanjirofo 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 were affected in eight regions, with the North-East being mostly impacted. The roads were 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.



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

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, 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 four districts that were already hit by tropical storm Enawo prior.

The disaster and the response by Red Cross and Red Crescent are highlighted below:

- **3 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 150,000 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.
- **12 April 2017:** One-month update issued to show progress on the outcomes and highlight donor response to date
- **27 October 2017:** Six-month update issued extending the time frame for additional two months to allow NS to complete activities in the EPOA, new end date being 11th February
- **7 November 2017:** Emergency Appeal revised with an upward revision of budget to align with available funding
- **19 January 2018:** Operation update 4 issued to integrate Cyclone Enawo activities and Cyclone Ava activities and extend the timeframe for additional 4 months new end date 11 June 2018 and increase the budget from 753,333 to 828,766

Summary of response

The operation has achieved most of the planned activities under the different Areas of Focus. Key achievements include:

Shelter

Under this area of focus, 43,350 people benefitted through provision of kitchen sets and Non-Food Items. In addition, Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training was conducted for 21 volunteers. Having been trained on PASSA, the volunteers conducted 10 awareness sessions on safe shelter concept and techniques in the communities.

Health

Under the operation, 10,000 people displaced were provided with psychosocial support in evacuation centres in Analamanga. To increase community implementation capacity, 87 volunteers were trained on Community based surveillance system (CBS) training in Brickaville (Atsinanana) and Maroantsetra (Analanjirofo).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Following a thorough needs assessment, 2,000 families were provided with WASH kits in Antalaha district. Extra 3,000 WASH kits were repositioned in Antalaha district as part of its preparedness stocks covering communities' northeast of Madagascar.

To improve access to safe drinking water, 29 of the targeted 30 water points were rehabilitated and equipped with manual pumps. In addition, twenty community wells were identified in the Brickaville, Maroantsetra and Antalaha districts rehabilitated and 30 water point management committees were 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 benefitted from the well rehabilitation activities. A total of 40 committees were trained and sensitized using the PHAST methodology.

Overview of Host National Society

The 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 at risk to carry out community sensitization 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 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and Shelter capacities. MRCS with support from PIROI Centre (Indian Ocean Regional intervention Platform) distributed Shelter kits, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and WASH items which were pre-positioned as part of disaster preparedness. The MRCS's staff from the headquarters as well as 22 branch coordinators were mobilised to support the response.

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

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) had an in-country Operations Manager supporting MRCS implement the Emergency Appeal. On 12 March 2017, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal with a Disaster Relief Fund allocation of 150,000 Swiss francs at the request of MRCS.

The IFRC also deployed a Field Assessment Coordination Teams (FACT) Leader, a shelter coordinator and Information Management (IM) specialist to support the development and implementation of the operation in the ensuing days.

The MRCS was also supported by partner national societies who were in-country including Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Italian Red Cross. The Belgian Red Cross had recently set up a programme in Madagascar.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) Regional Office for the Indian Ocean is in Madagascar. A Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement Disaster Risk Reduction (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 2017 and 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 monitored and met with the organizations active on regular basis in the country, UN agencies and local and international NGOs.

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

Actors involved in the response included: 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

For update on this section check [operations update 4](#) and the [emergency plan of action](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of this Emergency Appeal was to meet the immediate needs of 25,000 people affected by the cyclone in the worst hit regions (Sava, Analanjirifo and Atsinanana) 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) to be carried out in Antananarivo.

Proposed strategy

MRCS conducted in-depth needs assessment in all affected communities. The format was a comprehensive list including household composition, disaggregation by gender and age, special vulnerabilities, and which recorded 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 was organized prior to the deployment of the teams. Staff and volunteers with special training and skills were integrated to the assessment and intervention teams, NDRT and BDRT with skills in WASH, Shelter and needs assessments.

Based on the assessment, the strategy focused on emergency needs and reducing immediate vulnerabilities, and was developed on the following sectors:

WASH

- Hygiene kits distribution (buckets, jerrycans, soap, water purifiers)
- Hygiene sensitization and promotion
- Wells disinfection
- Wells rehabilitation/reconstruction

Shelter/NFI

- Shelter tool kits distribution (tools, 2x plastic sheeting)
- Support households for reconstruction with key messages on good building practices
- Kitchen sets distribution (cooking pots, plates, bowls, spoons, etc.)
- PASSA Training of Trainers and roll out for 5 communities

Health

- First aid and health promotion
- Basic health consultation for displaced population in Antananarivo
- Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) system in 2 regions
- PSS activities

The activities targeted the most affected areas, mostly Sava and Analanjirifo regions. 5,000 displaced households were targeted, about 20% of the affected displaced population (27'393 households displaced).

The strategy for Cyclone Ava was 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



Shelter

People reached: 43,350


Male: 17,300

Female: 25,950

Outcome 1 The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population 5,000 families are met.

Output 1.1: 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	3000
Output 1.2: 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 1.3 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>MRCS 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 3,000 NFIs were replenished. These stocks were 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 were stored in the warehouses in Tamatave and Antananarivo.</p> <p>The total number of kitchen kits to be procured was reviewed downwards from 5,000 to 2,000 to align with the actual targeted households. MRCS distributed 9,900 tarpaulins and 4,950 tool kits to 8,650 households as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>A post distribution assessment conducted shows that 75% of the sampled households were satisfied by the quality of kits they received.</p> <p>Twenty-one staff and volunteers were trained in Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) and 10 PASSA Awareness sessions and guidance for communities on safe shelter construction</p>		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transport of goods from the capital and/or Tomasina to the affected regions was delayed by weather conditions which affected the roads 		

	<p>Health People reached: 10,000 Male:5,100 Female:4,900</p>	
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of at least 10,000 displaced people of Antananarivo are reduced		
Output 1.1: First aid and Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to at least 10,000 people in the capital of Antananarivo the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by Community based disease prevention and health promotion	10,000	10,000
Output 1.2: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines in 18 fokontany in Analanjirifo and Atsinanana for 2 months		
Access health situation	2 months	2months
Narrative description of achievements		

MRCS conducted a baseline study to determine the PSS needs and the capacity to be deployed to the field. Under the supervision of the PSS MCRS staff, a baseline survey was conducted in the target implementation areas in March-April 2017.

The baseline study results indicated that PSS was a serious challenge for the country. To address these issues, the IFRC and MRCS were tasked to work on improving the psychosocial support targeting 10,000 people displaced people in evacuation centres in Analamanga

In collaboration with MRCS, PSS volunteers, focal persons and supervisors were successfully recruited.

The operation targeted 10,000 people temporarily displaced in the capital. The health activities were conducted in resettlement locations, targeting in priority the displaced.

The Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) targeted the populations of 17 fokontany in 2 regions (Analanjirifo and Atsinanana), for a period of 2 months, until the end of the rainy season.

Based on MRCS implementation capacity, a Community based surveillance system (CBS) training was conducted for 87 volunteers with the use of the mobile device in the targeted areas of Brickaville (Atsinanana) and Maroantsetra (Analanjirifo). The collected data were automatically recorded in the "ZEGEBA" platform. The data is automatically compiled to give an alert index first for the RCMS and for the health authorities.

The CBS system has been piloted on a small scale by MRCS in 2016. The system aimed to train communities to recognize and report common diseases. The system is phone-based, with data collection via SMS. The surveillance focused on water borne diseases and malaria. Community members doing the reporting were identified among MRCS volunteers



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 1.1 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 1.2: 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 1.3: 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 1.4: 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 1.5: Knowledge, attitude and practice of hygiene is improved in target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Number of trainings Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) conducted	40	30
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>MRCS NDRTs were deployed and conducted assessment to identify wells for rehabilitation. Twentynine of the targeted 30 water points have already been rehabilitated and equipped with manual pumps. The rehabilitation activities focused on repairs, protection of the wells as well as disinfection of the wells. In addition to the works on wells MRCS staff and volunteers conducted sensitisations activities in the targeted communities.</p> <p>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 pre-positioned the remaining 3,000 kits in Antalaha district as part of its preparedness stocks covering communities' northeast of Madagascar.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Twenty community wells identified in the Brickaville, Maroantsetra and Antalaha districts were rehabilitated and 30 water point management committees were 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 benefitted from the well rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>A total of 40 committees have been trained and sensitized using the PHAST methodology.</p>		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local authorities were frequently not available for preparatory and community meetings. This slowed down activities 		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome 1: Communities and National Society are better prepared to respond to disasters		
Output 1.1: Initial data collection by volunteers on the ground for rapid assessment		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of staff and volunteers trained in logistics	25	25
NS contingency plan is updated		
Output 1.2: Refresher training of volunteers to conduct rapid assessment		
Number of staff and volunteers trained as NDRTs	25	25
Output 1.3 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation		
Number of assessments done	2	1
Output 1.4: Management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system which include regular		
Number of monitoring and evaluation done	5	3
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>MRCS conducted in-depth needs assessment in all affected communities. The format was a comprehensive list including household composition, disaggregated 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. The MRCS ensured that interventions were 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</p>		

organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own.

A refresher training was organized prior to the deployment of the teams. Staff and volunteers with special training and skills were integrated into the assessment and intervention teams, NDRT and BDRT with skills in WASH, Shelter and needs assessments.

MRCS appointed a full-time project manager and a finance manager for the operation. In addition, 9 specialists (5 shelter NDRT and 4 WASH NDRTs) were deployed full-time for 3 months to support the operations and 895 volunteers

As Enawo approached Madagascar, MRCS also deployed two specialized teams (NDRTs trained in WASH and Shelter) on 12th March for advanced assessments in Marontsetra and Antalaha.

MRCS mobilized also 24 NDRTs, 120 BDRTs and 889 volunteers (at the peak of the response operation the number of volunteers reached 895 and is currently 726 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 were provided to displaced people in evacuation centres in the capital of Antananarivo, as well as medical consultations.

All staff at the headquarters and 22 Branch Coordinators were mobilized on this response and cyclone preparedness coordination meetings were convened together with the National Disaster Response Agency (BNGRC). MRCS took part in a joint aerial assessment organized by the Government on 13 March.

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

Challenges

Many of the volunteers left the Red cross for better paying terms offered by other organisation, they claimed that 15,000Ar/day per diem paid was very low. This slowed down implementation time frame

D. THE BUDGET

The overall funding requirement for the Appeal was CHF 828,766. The Appeal coverage was at CHF 762,485 which represented 92%. The expenditure against the budget was CHF 695,585 (representing 91%)

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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 (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.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/3-2020/2	Operation	MDRMG012
Budget Timeframe	2017-2018	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 03 Apr 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMG012 - Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Enawo

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2017 to 11 Jun 2018; appeal launch date: 12 Mar 2017

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	272,329
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	33,528
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	247,666
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	64,087
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	91,663
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	119,493
Total Funding Requirements	828,766
Donor Response* as per 03 Apr 2020	762,485
Appeal Coverage	92.00%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,965	3,965	0
AOF2 - Shelter	90,170	90,170	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	2,513	2,513	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	533,109	453,097	80,012
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,336	3,336	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	123,226	123,768	-542
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	9,144	9,144	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	20,193	9,592	10,601
Grand Total	785,656	695,585	90,071

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	762,485
Expenditure	-695,585
Closing Balance	66,900
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	66,900

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	150,000	Reimbursed :	150,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

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MDRMG012 - Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Enawo

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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	150,924				150,924		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	214,492				214,492		
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,400				29,400		
Norwegian Red Cross	64,585				64,585		
Red Cross of Monaco	22,988				22,988		
Slovenia Government	32,580				32,580		
Swedish Red Cross	116,515				116,515		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	25,309				25,309		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	93,090				93,090		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	9,843				9,843		
United States - Private Donors	1,852				1,852		
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,000				1,000		
Write off & provisions				-93	-93		
Total Contributions and Other Income	762,578	0	0	-93	762,485	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					762,485	0	