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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Madagascar: Cyclone Chedza

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRMG011	Operation Update n° 1; 23 March 2015
Timeframe covered by this update: 16 January – 16 March 2015	
Operation start date: 16 January 2015	Operation timeframe: Five months (new end date: 16 June 2015)
Overall operation budget: Original allocation: CHF 262,902 Additional allocation no.1: CHF 189,985 Total allocation: CHF 452,887	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 452,887
N° of people being assisted: 5,000 households (25,000 people).	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Malagasy Red Cross Society, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Population, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Food Programme	

Request for a timeframe extension of two months (new end date: 30 June 2015); and an allocation of CHF 189,985 to enable the expansion of the activities planned to support an additional 2,000 households (10,000 people) that have been affected by worsened flooding in the city of Antananarivo.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

From 5 January 2015, pressure from Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) caused continuous rainfall, leading to flooding across Madagascar, with the capital city of Antananarivo among the areas that have been worst affected. Due its location, Antananarivo is prone to flooding, however the situation has been exacerbated by an increase in buildings constructed illegally in areas that have in the past acted as courses in which the rain waters could flow to reduce flooding. On 16 January, Tropical Cyclone Chedza landed in Madagascar, which caused Antananarivo's pump station (in charge of the city's disposal of rain and flood waters) to cease operation, and caused the levels of surrounding rivers to increase even further, resulting in a red alert (or immediate danger warning) being issued. It has also resulted in widespread destruction in the central (Analamanga region), south-eastern (Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana) and western (Menabe region) parts of the island.



CRM distribute non-food items to people affected by Tropical Cyclone Chedza © CRM

As of 30 January 2015, according to preliminary assessments carried out by the Malagasy Red Cross Society (CRM) an estimated 80,000 people were affected, with more than 20,000 living in temporary shelter throughout the country, including over 16,000 in Antananarivo. According to the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 68 people were killed.

On 2 February 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 262,902 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the CRM meet the immediate needs of 3,000 households (15,000 people) in the areas of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene, for a period of three months. As of 16 March 2015, it is estimated that 65 per cent of the activities have been completed.

As of 5 February 2015, the final official communiqué by the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC) indicated that 173,970 were affected, 80 dead, and nine still missing; however with the exception of Antananarivo, most of those that had been displaced were gradually returning back to their homes. From 14 February 2015, exceptional rains caused by above normal precipitation, affected the Alaotra Mangoro, Analamanga (containing the capital, Antananarivo) and Vakinankaratra regions, resulting in landslides and the death of 26 people. Following the breakdown of the Sisaony dam, the flooding in the greater Antananarivo worsened, and on 27 February 2015, a Red Alert (danger) was declared. By 9 March 2015, it was reported that 93,000 people were affected, and 40 000 displaced (BNGRC). In Antananarivo, 36,000 people were forced to move, and 1,831 houses were flooded or destroyed. Moreover, around 13,100 hectares of rice fields flooded, and many schools remain closed while being used as temporary accommodation centres.

This Operations Update is requesting a timeframe extension of two months, and an additional allocation of CHF 189,985 (totalling CHF 452,887) to enable the expansion of the activities planned to support an additional 2,000 households (10,000 people) that have been affected by worsened flooding, and living in camps in the city of Antananarivo (in total, 5,000 households (25,000 people) will be assisted). The DREF operation will end on 16 June 2015, and a final report will be made available on 16 September 2015 (Three months after the end of the



CRM volunteers support the construction of temporary shelters © CRM



Temporary shelters constructed for those displaced by Tropical Cyclone Chedza © CRM

operation).

This DREF has been partially replenished by the Canadian Red Cross/Government, DG ECHO, Italian Government, Korean Government, Netherlands Red Cross/Silent Emergencies Fund and Tsunami Residual Funding. Major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Malagasy Red Cross Society would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the DREF budget and here for the contact details >](#)

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the landing of Tropical Cyclone Chedza, the CRM activated its contingency plan and initiated immediate actions in the following areas:

- Raising awareness of the population on Tropical Cyclone Chedza, and potential flooding in advance of its landing on Madagascar; as well as search and rescue of people in flooded areas and provision of first aid.
- Mobilization/activation of National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members to carry out rapid assessments in Antananarivo, and surrounding communities; and provision of training and refresher training of volunteers on carrying out rapid assessments.
- Mobilization of the CRM Shelter NDRT and WatSan (Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion) NDRT (recently formed in December 2013); and 240 volunteers.
- Construction of temporary shelters (Collective shelter: 4mx12m / Family shelter: 4mx3m) with planning for the set-up of new temporary shelters in other locations. CRM leads the shelter cluster and is the only actor working on the ground together with the BNGRC.
- Mobilization of pre-positioned stock in Antananarivo for distribution in Menabe, Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana regions (see table below).
- Distribution of NFIs, shelter items (plastic sheeting, tool kits) and hygiene kits.
- Distribution of food, in partnership with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).
- Water treatment and distribution, disinfection of wells; and hygiene promotion campaigns in across all sites.
- Psycho-social support to displaced people in partnership with the Ministry of Population.

Table 1: Summary activities implemented by CRM – 3 March 2015

Region	District	NFIs and Hygiene items	Plastic sheeting	Shelter tool kits	Water treatment and distribution (litres)	Disinfection of wells	Household level hygiene promotion
Analamanga	Antananarivo	0	560	186	0	0	1,846
Atsimo Atsinanana	Vohipeno	0	0	0	280,000	5	67
	Farafangana	0	506	203	0	37	722
Menabe	Morondava	160	34	20	0	0	0
	Belo Tsiribihina	640	345	20	238,000	29	600
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Manakara	295	590	288	0	39	212
TOTAL		1,095	2,035	717	518,000	110	3,447

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) through its East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands regional representation and French Red-Cross' Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI) has been monitoring the situation and been in regular communication with the CRM. In addition to providing remote technical support, PIROI with the support of Réunion Regional Council has mobilized 1,000 shelter tool kits and 1,000 plastic sheets from its Antananarivo warehouse, and additional 2,000 shelter tool kits and 5,000 plastic sheets from its Réunion warehouse. From 9–13 March 2015, the PIROI disaster management coordinator was deployed to Madagascar to support the revision of this DREF operation.

The Norwegian Red Cross, which has been implementing a disaster preparedness project funded through DIPECHO since October 2014, is also supporting CRM with a WASH (Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion) project, focusing on the rehabilitation of wells and hygiene promotion in the Atsimo Atsinanana and Menabe regions. The German Red Cross also has ongoing disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects in Madagascar and has offered to provide support based on the needs of the population, and remaining gaps. Regular coordination is being carried out in the field with all partners to avoid potential duplication of activities planned within this DREF operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The BNGRC is coordinating the response with the support by UNOCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) including the CRM. On 28 January 2015, the government of Madagascar (GoM), which had just been nominated a day before Tropical Cyclone Chedza landed, requested international assistance. In response to the most recent floods, the Government declared a state of national disaster on 27 February 2015 and renewed its call for international assistance. In Antananarivo, in addition to BNGRC, the Communauté Urbaine d'Antananarivo (CUA) has set its own operational centre to coordinate the floods operation. Roles and responsibilities of the two entities are sometimes overlapping since CUA is coordinating the response in Antananarivo only while BNGRC is coordinating the response nationally. Local authorities have organized scattered food distribution without coordinating with actors on the ground. United Nations agencies including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNOCHA have dispatched pre-positioned stocks in response to Chedza, which have since been depleted.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs Analysis

At the onset of this DREF operation, the agreed EPoA included immediate interventions to support 3,000 households (15,000 people) in the areas of emergency shelter, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, as well as carry out more in depth multi sectorial assessments. In the south eastern and western regions, most planned activities have been carried out as per schedule and are being closed, however the situation in and around Antananarivo has been particularly complex because of the additional floods and landslides since mid-February 2015.

In Madagascar, many of the country's population of approximately 2 million live in extreme poverty. Madagascar ranks 155 on 187 on the human development index, as of November 2013; while the World Bank estimates that 92 per cent of the population live under the poverty line. Antananarivo is the country's capital and economic hub. The city lacks urbanisation planning and 80 per cent of residential buildings don't meet construction standards in terms of technical quality and comfort. Moreover, because of the very high density on the hills around city centre and the rapidly growing population, many houses have been built in low areas on former rice fields barely drained and field with rocks and sand. These houses, often constructed without permission are vulnerable to floods during the rainy season and water borne diseases including diarrhoea and other infectious diseases are common. Recently, plague cases have been reported in areas that have since been flooded. Moreover, insecurity, (thievery can be violent), is adding to the generally difficult environment most of the population is living in.

Since mid-February 2015, the number of people displaced following Tropical Cyclone Chedza has reduced significantly, the most recent exceptional rainfall episode caused flood waters to reach levels not seen in over 55 years (since 1959). While populated low areas have been flooded, many people remained in their houses. Moreover, the rains have caused around fifty landslides on the hills of Antananarivo, and an assessment carried out by the government has identified 1,000 persons exposed to immediate risk of rock falls. Displaced people in the Fokontany Ambolokandrina and Avaratr'Ankatso centres have been evacuated and hosted temporarily on the University of Antananarivo campus. More assessments are conducted on several sites (Ambatomaro, Ambohidempona, Ambohijanahary and Manjakamiadana hills) and local authorities are planning mitigation actions and continue evacuating people at risk. In Antananarivo, the CRM has conducted a detailed registration of all displaced people in 72 sites where volunteers are assisting local authorities to manage the camp. As of 6 March 2015, 37,223 persons (8,786 households), including 5,510 children under 5 years old have not returned to their homes.

Table 2: Estimated needs not covered per sector (UNOCHA) – 6 March 2015

Abris d'urgence	Wash	Sécurité Alimentaire	Nutrition Sante	Protection (infantile et lutte contre les VBG)	Santé reproductive	Santé	Éducation	Agriculture	Total (USD)
12.210 plastic sheeting 6.355 tool kit	6.247 Cartes d'eau, 5.335 Kit WASH, 11 latrines provisoires, etc	36.000 personnes pendant 20 jours	4.379 enfants <5 ans	5.000 enfants 500 femmes	62 500 femmes en âge de procréer 2.200 femmes enceintes Pour une durée de 3 mois	39.000 personnes pendant 3 mois 10.530 EAS 15.000 enfants<5 ans	103 salles de classe provisoires	Évaluation en cours	2.934.015
379.000	181.733	1.400.000	267.572	211.000	210.000	266.590	18.120	-	

All sector clusters are active under the coordination of BNGRC, and the priorities are temporary shelter, food/nutrition, health consultation/treatment and epidemic control, shelter, water supply, sanitation (rapid latrines) and hygiene promotion. Reopening of schools and agricultural production are also among the priorities. Sustainability of the inter-cluster coordination is weakened by the repetition of the floods and the length of the intervention that started more than two months ago.

On 6 March 2015, the Prime Minister unilaterally decided to regroup displaced people in Antananarivo in one large camp in Andohatapenaka on the former Abattoir site. Though the camp is supposed to accommodate up to 24,000 displaced persons, at present the infrastructure required (power supply, temporary shelter, water and sanitation facilities etc.) have not been established.

On 11 March 2015, approximately 9,000 people have already entered the site without being registered; the GoM has not engaged any activities to improve the infrastructure available. Moreover, those that are displaced and living in smaller sites in their district do not want to move to another place in the city for economic and social reasons, for instance, many are earning their incomes on daily work basis and fear that they will not be able to find work in another district, or their children will not be able to attend school.

During a meeting held on 12 March 2015, CRM convinced the GoM to limit the number of households in the camp at 2,500 and to accelerate the provision of necessary construction materials. Security has been set to control the camp entrance and exit. The GoM is planning to keep this site open for three months and have not yet identified any alternatives for those who will not be able to return to their homes, especially those in illegal dwellings in flood prone areas.

Table 3: Displaced people in Tana registered by sites (CRM) – 6 March 2015

DISTRICT	Fokontany	N° Site	NOMBRES DE FAMILLE	TAILLE	0-5	femme enceinte	handicapé	Agés	
TANA I	ANKASINA	1	315	1465	289	21	8	24	
	ANTETEZANA AFOVOANY	2	76	366	59	12	5	26	
	ANJEZIKA 2	3	81	378	83	4	4	11	
	ANTISALOVANA	4	179	822	156	11	6	22	
	ANDOHATAPENAKA I	5	240	1100	84	0	1	113	
	ANDOHATAPENAKA II	6	105	497	67	10	3	10	
	III G HANGAR	7	78	383	77	5	5	10	
	ANDOHATAPENAKA III	8	19	86	9	2	0	1	
	ANTOHOMADINIKA CENTRE	9	97	457	60	7	3	12	
	ANJEZIKA 1	10	73	363	68	11	4	11	
TANA II	TSIADANA	11	29	168	9	3	0	2	
	AMBATOROKA	12	20	59	1	0	0	2	
	ANDOHIMANDROSEZA	13	38	134	3	1	0	2	
	AMBOHIPO	14	60	263	33	4	0	5	
	AMBOHIMIANDRA	15	20	84	10	1	0	3	
	MAHAZOARIVO	16	123	555	68	12	4	14	
	MANDROSEZA	17	39	175	35	5	2	3	
	MANJAKAMIADANA	18	31	120	19	2			
	ANDRONDRAKELY	19	146	628	101	10	3	19	
	ANKADINANDRIANA	20	30	120	19	0	2	5	
TANA III	ANKAZOMANGA AVARATRA ANDRAHARO	21	153	667	117	9	13	24	
	BESARETY GYMMASE	22	73	326	77	3	5	20	
TANA IV	A/NDRANO ANDRANOMAHERY	23	47	126	37	1	2	16	
	TSARAMASAY	24	211	1009	280	7	5	13	
	ANOSIPATRANA	25	10	43	5	0	1	0	
	ANOSIZATO EST II	26	147	675	71	6	1	19	
	IVOLAHY	27	207	915	128	14	4	33	
	ANKADITOHOMAROROHO	28	275	883	133	16	8	37	
	ANOSIBE OUEST	29	26	121	33	4	0	3	
	ILANIVATO AMPASIKA	30	30	97	25	3	0	6	
	ANKADIMBAHOAKA	31	14	35	27	4	2	13	
	MANANJARA OUEST (madera namontana)	32	10	40	9	1	0	0	
TANA V	ANOSIMAHAVELONA	33	293	1292	204	26	11	62	
	TSIMALONJAFY MAHAMASINA	34	12	43	9	0	0	3	
	AMPEFILOHA AMBODIRANO	35	411	1583	232	0	0	24	
	ANOSIBE ANGARANGARANA	36	131	578	96	17	2	9	
	SOAVIMASONDRO	37	142	579	88	17	7	24	
	AMBODITSIRY	38	169	768	123	11	17	31	
	MORARANO	39	379	1470	220	32	9	29	
		40							
	IMAMBA TANANA	41	194	766	96	10	9	25	
	ANALAMAHSITRY TANANA	42	27	114	24	0	1	11	
TANA VI	AMBATOKARANANA	43	6	55	4	2	1	1	
	ANTANJOMBE AVARATRA	44	94	395	55	3	1	9	
	ANTANJOMBE AMBONY	45							
	ANOSIBE - ZAIVOLA	46	240	1050	83	1	0	20	
	AMBODIMITA	47	147	633	73	5			
	AMBODIHADY AMBOHIMANARINA	48	139	728	65	5	0	85	
	ANOSISOA	50	19	97	29	4	1	11	
	AMPANDRIAMBEHIVAVY	51	102	437	66	13	3	7	
	AMBOVAHY	52	149	645	43	8	7	8	
	ANOSIVAVAKA	53	337	1248	193	43	4	28	
TANA VII	ANTANETY SUD	54	16	69	21	4	0	0	
	AMBARAVARANKAZO	55	86	355	36	0	1	8	
	AMBODIVORIKELY	56	80	313	41	0	0	9	
	ANKAZOMANGA SUD	57	494	1840	205	17	2	121	
	AMORONA	58	204	845	96	14	6	31	
	AMBODIMITA	59	150	542	85	5	0	21	
	ANTANJOMBE AMBONY	60	43	185	24	0	1	3	
	AVARATETEZANA	61	50	243	34	4	1	10	
	AMBOHIMANARINA BETAFO	62	55	295	34	5	3	19	
	ANOSIMASINA	63	47	226	36	3	2	1	
ATSIMONDRANO	AMPITATAFIKA ATSIMOMBOHITRA	64	22	109	19	1	0	4	
	ANOSIPATRANA OUEST	65	149	627	112	4	0	9	
	ANTANDROKOMBY	66	136	679	92	5	6	32	
	TANJOMBATO IRAY TSY MIVAKY	67	140	629	76	10	2	14	
	AMBOHIMANATRIKA	68	593	2420	494	53	14	127	
	ANKENIHENY TANJOMBATO	69	50	235	18	1	1	20	
	BEMASOANDRO	70	28	99	31	5	1	2	
	ANOSIMASINA	71	191	750	110	0	0	39	
	AMOHIRATRIMO	AMBOHITRIMANJAKA	72	102	400	50	1	0	13
TOTAL			8786	37223	5610	528	208	1365	

Risk Analysis

In some regions, the rainy season has been three times above normal already in terms of precipitations and it extends until late April, with risk of more cyclonic systems until end of March generally. Water level in Antananarivo plains will decrease slowly and dykes won't be repaired definitively before the end of the season. Moreover, erratic functioning of pumping stations belonging to the Authority for Protection against Flooding of the Plain of Antananarivo (APIPA) also promotes the risk of further flooding in Antananarivo. Additionally, the inertia of the GoM in terms of response and lack of coordination have made other partners relatively inactive to date, except for a few small activities.

Likely risks:

- Chaotic coordination by the government in a volatile political context.
- More heavy rains or new storm/cyclone could increase the flooding or slow down the receding of water and keep displaced people in camps for a longer period.
- The risk of waterborne and infectious diseases in flooded inhabited areas and in displaced sites is high
- Increased poverty and insecurity in an urban context could challenge identification of beneficiaries and distribution of food and NFIs.
- The National Society is the only organization currently active in the displaced camps, carrying all activities while the responsibilities of local authorities should be more effective.
- If the government does not set up proper ground and facilities in the main site of Andohatapenaka, the NS may be in difficulty to support displaced people in this camp.
- Food insecurity may arise in the coming months if the rice harvest is lost because of the floods.

Actions to be taken:

- Close collaboration with stakeholders and local authorities.
- Advocating the higher national authorities to improve coordination.
- Mobilize surge capacity to support the NS manage the operation, including technical support in the shelter sector (camp management).
- Enhancing cluster implication in camp management activities and inter-cluster coordination.
- All actions will be preceded by the Promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values, by including them in all volunteers' training.
- Safer access trainings for staff and team leaders.
- Prioritizing local volunteers in all activities where CRM has already done the multi sector rapid assessment.
- Accountability strategy, maximizing communication and community meetings with affected population in order to assess their needs and their involvement in the disaster/crises management.
- Update the CRM contingency plan using this experience and its lessons learnt.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The cyclone and flood affected population's survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter items, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total of 5,000 households (25,000 people) in four regions of Madagascar (through this Operations Update, activities planned are being expanded to support an additional 2,000 households (10,000 people).

Proposed strategy

As per the agreed strategy, the following activities were prioritized within this DREF operation:

- Carry out a multi sectorial needs assessment and analysis for validation of the needs of the cyclone-affected population, with the intention of modifying the operation as required. As noted, the DREF operation will also look to complement the activities of other humanitarian partners in the field, as they begin planning their response, as such coordination meetings will be held with these agencies during the course of the assessment. The CRM multi sectorial assessment and the census tool have become a national reference methodology and result data have been used by all partners. CRM has its Contingency Plan and tools for Risk and Disaster Management. Several workshops and training courses have been done to validate these tools that have been

used and tested in previous emergency responses; also they have been just updated this year by harmonizing them with other humanitarian actors' tools. The multi sectorial rapid assessment will continue throughout the course of the operation and will monitor the impact through vis-à-vis actions and exchange meetings with beneficiaries/communities and this information sharing will allow improvement of interventions.

- Mobilization of water distribution units in three locations, which will provide clean safe water for consumption/household use. CRM volunteers will be deployed to each location (six per location) to support the water distribution activities for thirty days across the three month operation.
- Distribution of hygiene kits (cups, buckets, jerry cans and soap) which are in accordance with the agreed national standards of Madagascar (not IFRC standard). CRM volunteers will be deployed to each location (15 volunteers per location) to support the distribution of the hygiene kits for ten days.
- CRM volunteers will be deployed to carry out hygiene promotion campaigns, including advocacy on the importance of environmental sanitation at community and household level (45 volunteers per location) for thirty days across the three month operation.
- Distribution of NFIS: 3,000 kitchen sets (local specification), 15,000 spoons, 3,000 bowls, 15,000 plates, 3,000 knives, 15,000 cups and 15,000 ladles. Please note that the NFIs will be distributed across 12 sites within the three target locations to ensure households are able to receive the items in a safe and secure environment.
- Distribution of temporary shelter: 5,000 plastic sheeting: 5,000 pieces of plastic sheeting, 3,000 shelter tool kits. CRM volunteers will be trained in construction (60) and deployed to the three locations to support households when building their shelters. Volunteers will be posted at shelter sites to manage them and to improve accountability. CRM volunteers deployed to support temporary shelter activities will produce report every three days (at the beginning of emergency) and weekly after.

Following the launch of this DREF operation, the activities planned have progressed at varying rates due the evolving situation in the areas targeted.

- In Atsimo Atsinanana, Menabe and Vatovavy Fitovinany regions, most activities planned have been carried out as per schedule; with reporting and closure now being finalized. In Menabe and Atsimo Atsinanana regions, CRM will then start the WASH project being supported by ECHO via the Norwegian Red Cross.
- In Antananarivo, CRM has been assisting displaced people in 72 sites across the city but the distribution of shelter kits hygiene kits, shelter items and NFIs has been delayed because people were not able to return to their homes due to the increase of the floods. As such, the CRM has prioritized the activities planned in Antananarivo, where the situation is more complex than in other regions (as explained in the needs analysis). In total, an additional 2,000 households (10,000 people) living in the main camp set up the government in Andohatapenaka will be targeted through the DREF operation. The CRM will be involved in designing the camp master plan and provide technical advice in doing so, including on security measures, registration of people coming in and out of the camps, gender, child protection, access of people living with disabilities, and other camp management measures. Local government authorities are responsible for the management of the camp; however they will partner with the CRM, who will advocate to ensure that the conditions in the camp meet the recognized humanitarian standards (SPHERE).

Activities planned include within this strategy will include:

- Distribution of an additional 2,000 pieces plastic sheeting (7,000 in total) and 1,000 shelter kits (4,000 in total) to support the construction of temporary shelter in the camps. An additional 20 CRM volunteers will be trained in construction (80 in total), to assist with building shelters, as well as set-up of tents, which have been donated by the GoM. Each chief has been requested to identify 25 persons in charge of building shelters and other facilities such as health post and psycho-social room, kitchen room, class rooms, in the camps. In the other regions targeted through this DREF operation, 3,000 shelter kits (one shelter tool kit and two pieces of plastic sheeting) have been distributed to households, however in the Andohatapenaka camp, no distributions are planned at household level. Instead, plastic sheeting and shelter kits will be used to support the construction of temporary shelters that are adapted to the context, the available space, and size of the households. Additional materials (wood, tools etc.) that are required will be supplied by the GoM.
- Distribution of an additional 2,000 kitchen sets (5,000 in total), along with an 10,000 spoons (25,000 in total), 2,000 bowls (5,000 in total), 10,000 plates (25,000 in total), 2,000 knives (5,000 in total), 10,000 cups (25,000 in total) and 7,000 ladles (reduced from 15,000), will be done in the camp or to those that are able to return to their homes - an assessment will be carried out prior to this distribution

- Construction of “rapid” emergency latrines (100) using pre-positioned squatting plates and tarpaulins, as well as emergency showers (50). The GoM will provide wood materials and a waste tank. The estimated latrine per person ratio is expected to be 1:25, which is within the SPHERE standards for emergency response (1:50).
- Drainage improvement and solid waste management activities (latrine cleaning etc.), which will be carried out by the displaced people, with assistance provided by CRM volunteers.
- Additional CRM volunteers will be deployed to carry out hygiene promotion campaigns in the camp.
- Distribution of an additional 2,000 hygiene kits (5,000 in total) consisting of a bucket, jerry can, small plastic glass and soap (one per household) - an assessment will be carried out prior to this distribution. All activities planned within the WASH sector are being coordinated with other actors which are also present in the camp, including UNICEF, which is constructing additional rapid latrines, and Jiro sy rano Malagasy (JIRAMA national water company), which is providing safe water supply.

The CRM will also continue to assist communities in other smaller camps that have been already installed in and around Antananarivo. It is expected that situation may last for up to three months and the CRM will carry out ongoing assessments; and a strategy will be made to assist returning families in setting back to their homes, or in new land that may be identified by the GoM for those living previously in houses constructed illegally.

Operational review/lessons learned exercise will be carried out, which will be used to inform future operations. In particular, a floods contingency plan specific to Antananarivo could be developed. This operation review combined with continuous assessment may inform a proposal for a recovery project after the DREF operation is closed, depending on needs and resources that may be mobilized from partners.

Beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be carried out to assess the appropriateness of the NFI and shelter assistance that is provided, which will be used to inform future operations.

Beneficiaries targeting has been based on the following criteria:

- Household headed by women,
- Household with children under 5 years
- Household with pregnant or lactating women,
- Household with dependent persons (people living with disabilities, sick and/or elderly persons)

The beneficiary selection criteria will be discussed with the local authorities with the volunteers being sensitized at the start of the operation to ensure they understand the different needs and contributions of men and women, and to take this into account when carrying out activities.

District targeting has been based on the following:

- Chronic vulnerability in districts,
- Chronic flood risk,
- Precarious standard of living and livelihoods of the affected population
- High epidemic risk (cholera and plague)
- Difficulty of intervention
- CRM intervention capacity

As noted, an allocation of CHF 189,985 is being request to support the activities planned, which has been based on the assessment carried out by IFRC/PIROI. Additional funds and in-kind donation shall be mobilized from other partners should there be any gaps. In addition to shelter and WASH items covered by the DREF, French Red-Cross' PIROI will provide warehouse tents and rapid latrines to be set in the camps.

Operational support services

Human resources

The DREF operation will require the following personnel:

- 320 volunteers (from communities and villages) are required for the operation to carry out distributions, assessments loading, offloading, hygiene promotion, and shelter construction. An additional 20 volunteers are being mobilized to support the expansion of the DREF operation.
- Four members of staff to support the implementation of the DREF operation for a period of five months, including: a designated project officer (100 per cent), disaster management officer (50 per cent), finance officer (50 per cent) and logistics officer (50 per cent) Fifty staff members including shelter and WASH NDRTs and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) (trained in 2014/2015) have also been mobilized to support assessments.
- As noted, the PIROI disaster management coordinator was deployed from 9–13 March 2015 (one week) to support the CRM in revising the DREF operation. Other support missions could be requested by the CRM.
- An IFRC operations coordinator will be recruited for the remainder of the DREF operation (two months). He/she will be supporting the CRM project officer.

Logistics and supply chain

A robust Logistics plan has been put in place to ensure a smooth operation:

- PIROI is supporting international procurement and shipping of NFIs and shelter materials in accordance with the agreed IFRC logistics standards.
- Warehouse and storage plans: Procured items are being stored at CRM main warehouse for one month At all times a paper trail of relevant documentation should be kept to account and track stocks during distribution activities.
- Transport and fleet needs: The CRM is renting trucks and vans to support the mobilization of water purification units, NFIs and shelter items. The CRM has also rented a vehicle to support monitoring of the operation by staff. Fuel costs have been covered for this operation.

Quick links

- [Emergency Items Catalogue 2009](#)
- [Logistics Standards Online](#)
- [Procurement Portal](#)

Information technologies (IT)

The CRM is using information technology include laptops, internet, phones (for communication between staff, volunteers at HQ and branch level), and satellite imaging (for assessment). Costs for communication have been covered for this operation. With the support of PIROI, use of drones has been proposed to BNGRC to support assessment of flooded areas and landslides. Such assessment mission could be launched upon request by BNGRC.

Communications

Communication and visibility of on ongoing activities has been carried out using the CRM website and social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Moreover, the Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI) and IFRC have also published articles on their respective websites.

Security

Security in the intervention areas is divided into two:

- *Security in urban and suburban area that reflects the safety of all major cities,*
- *Zen rural security where stability generally dominates.*

The security cluster is activated to meet the security needs for the stakeholders in the intervention areas. This cluster works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Population and the Ministry of Interior. Particular attention will be applied in all interventions in Antananarivo, especially in the Andohatapenaka camp where local authorities have reinforced security around the site.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The CRM “Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting” manual is being applied to all activities planned within the DREF operation. Five members of staff will carry out monitoring visits (for seven days) to ensure implementation of the DREF operation and the costs for this (Per Diem, fuel, stationery and communication) have

been budgeted. Moreover, three IFRC monitoring missions have also been budgeted. At the end of the intervention, operational review/lessons learned workshop will be organized.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Quality programming / Areas Common to all Sectors			
Outcome 1 Continuous assessment, analysis and coordination to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Emergency Plan of Action is informed by multi-sector needs assessment; and coordination with other partners		60%
	Output 1.2: Monitoring of DREF operation informs revisions to the Emergency Plan of Action		60%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Preparation workshop for multi sector assessment	X		100 %
Preparation of training modules for National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)	X		100 %
Purchase visibility materials for volunteers	X		100 %
Conduct multi-sectorial needs assessment	X		100 %
Data analysis based on multi sectorial assessment; and actions of others to avoid duplication.	X		Continuous
Logistics assessment	X		Continuous
Coordination meetings with partners; including IFRC and PIROI	X		Continuous
Preparation of EPoA based on consultation with beneficiaries, assessment and analysis	X		100 %
Monitoring and reporting on activities	X		Continuous
Lessons learned / review*	X		0%
<i>*to be carried out at the end of the DREF operation.</i>			
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While internal preparedness and assessment activities have been carried out well in general, external coordination has been challenging because of the difficulties met by BNGRC to ensure clear information sharing. 			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: According to preliminary assessments, the cyclone-affected populations are in need of water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion. Moreover, in the camps that have been established following the flooding in Antananarivo, there is a lack of essential water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion infrastructure, which now needs to be addressed.

Population to be assisted: 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries), which are cyclone/flood-affected, and whose access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities has been disrupted; and are at increased risk of waterborne diseases

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1 Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of safe water supply, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in cyclone-affected areas of Madagascar over a period of five month (Extension of two months through this Operations Update)	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Target population in cyclone-affected areas is provided with access to safe drinking water supply in accordance with SPHERE and WHO standards (New target: 5,000 households / 25,000 people)		100%
	Output 1.2: Target population in cyclone-affected areas is provided with adequate environmental sanitation facilities (New target: 5,000 households / 25,000 people)		25%
	Output 1.3: Target population in the cyclone-affected areas are provided with hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards (New target: 5,000 households / 25,000 people)		75%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Identification and validation of water sources in the cyclone affected areas	X		100 %
Mobilization of water distribution unit (Target: One water distribution unit per location)	X		100 %
Distribution drinking water in target districts	X		100 %
Local purchase of sanitation materials according to the needs; and delivery to cyclone affected areas	X		100 %
Distribution of hygiene kits (New target: 5,000 kits)		X	35 %
<i>Revised activity - increase in resources required to enable expansion of the activities planned in Antananarivo through this Operations Update</i>		X	35 %
Construction of emergency latrines (New target: 100 emergency latrines)		X	0%
<i>New activity – construction of latrines to be carried out in Antananarivo through this Operations Update</i>		X	0%
Construction of emergency showers (New target: 50 emergency showers)		X	0%
<i>New activity – construction of showers to be carried out in Antananarivo through this Operations Update</i>		X	0%
Promotion of environmental sanitation at community and household level	X		100 %
Meeting with the Regional Directorate of Health and the district authorities	X		100 %
Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns	X		75%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 110 water sources (wells) have been identified and disinfected (Identification and validation of water sources in the cyclone affected areas (Atsimo Atsinanana (42), Menabe (29) and Vatovavy Fitovinany (39). Water distribution units (two) have been mobilized in two cyclone affected areas, and 518,000 litres of water treated/distributed (Atsimo Atsinanana (280,000) and Menabe (238,000). Please note that in other areas water supply has been available following the disinfection of wells or through the national water company. In total, 1,045 households (Menabe (700) and Vatovavy Fitovinany (295) have received hygiene kits, which equates to 36.5 per cent of the intended target; and therefore implementation is 36.5 per cent. As noted, the distribution of hygiene kits in Analamanga (Antananarivo) was delayed because people were not able to return to their homes due to the worsening floods. Through this Operations Update activities planned will be expanded to support an additional 2,000 households in Antananarivo (Analamanga). In total, 3,447 households (Analamanga (1,846), Atsimo Atsinanana (789), Menabe (600) and Vatovavy Fitovinany (212)) have received hygiene promotion, which equates to 115 per cent of the original intended target (3,000), and therefore implementation is 100 per cent. As noted, through this Operations Update, activities planned will be expanded to support an additional 2,000 households in Antananarivo (Analamanga). 			

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: According to preliminary assessments, the majority of the cyclone-affected population are sleeping in the flooded houses trying to survive – as such there is an immediate need to provide emergency shelter assistance to the cyclone-affected population. Moreover, in the camps that have been established, following the flooding in Antananarivo, there is a lack of shelter solutions, which now needs to be addressed.

Population to be assisted: 5,000 households (25,000 people), which are cyclone/flood-affected, whose homes have been damaged/destroyed and which have lost household assets.

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 1 Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population in cyclone-affected areas of Madagascar are met over a period of five months (Extension of two months through this Operations Update)	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter items undertaken to meet the needs of the target population in flood-affected areas (New target: 25,000 people / 5,000 households)	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
Identification and validation of shelter needs in the cyclone affected areas	X		75 %
Meeting with the national shelter cluster with the Malagasy Red Cross as the lead	X		Continuous
Local purchase of materials according to the needs; and delivery to cyclone affected areas	X		100 %
Train volunteers in shelter construction (New target: 80 volunteers) <i>Revised activity – increase in no. of volunteers to support shelter construction; and enable expansion of the activities planned in Antananarivo through this Operations Update</i>	X		100 %
Distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter items (New target: 7,000 plastic sheeting, 3,000 shelter tool kits, 5,000 kitchen sets (local specification), 25,000 spoons, 5,000 bowls, 25,000 plates, 5,000 knives, 25,000 cups and 7,000 ladles) <i>Revised activity –increase in resources required to enable expansion of the activities planned in Antananarivo through this Operations Update</i>		X	30 %
Construction of emergency shelters; and sensitization of the population		X	45 %
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 1,045 households (Menabe (700) and Vatovavy Fitovinany (295) have received shelter items and NFIs, which equates to 36.5 per cent of the intended target; and therefore implementation is 36.5 per cent. Moreover, 2,035 pieces of plastic sheeting has also been distributed (Analamanga (560), Atsimo Atsinanana (506), Menabe (379) and Vatovavy Fitovinany (590)). As noted, the distribution of shelter items and NFIs in Analamanga (Antananarivo) was delayed because people were not able to return to their homes due to the worsening floods. Through this Operations Update activities planned will be expanded to support an additional 2,000 households in Antananarivo (Analamanga). CRM volunteers have been trained on shelter construction, and are supporting with the construction of temporary shelters. 			

D. Budget

See attached budget

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Malagasy Red Cross** : Fanja Nantenaina Ratsimbazafy, Secretary General of Malagasy Red Cross; phone: +261 34 14 221 03 ; email : sg@crmada.org
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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.**

DREF OPERATION

23/03/2015

APPEAL MDRMG011

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	114,000
Shelter - Transitional	85,000
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,175
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	6,432
Utensils & Tools	78,358
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	306,965
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	284
Distribution & Monitoring	14,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	27,106
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	41,390
International Staff	24,000
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	7,988
Volunteers	21,326
Total PERSONNEL	53,313
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	6,274
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	6,274
Travel	7,500
Information & Public Relations	192
Office Costs	5,012
Communications	3,300
Financial Charges	1,300
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	17,304
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	27,641
Total INDIRECT COSTS	27,641
TOTAL BUDGET	452,887