

Madagascar: Cyclone Enawo

Situation Report No. 4

28 March 2017



This report is issued by the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC) and the Humanitarian Country Team in Madagascar. It covers the period from 17 to 24 March. The next report will be issued early in April 2017, and will be published every two weeks thereafter.

Highlights

- On 23 March 2017, humanitarian partners in Madagascar and the Government jointly launched a Flash Appeal for \$20 million to provide support to 250,000 vulnerable people affected by Cyclone Enawo.
- Response activities are rapidly being scaled up, with supplies, additional humanitarian organizations and staff arriving in the most-affected areas of north-eastern Madagascar.
- Since the start of the response, more than 76,400 people have received food assistance, and more than 55,700 people have received WASH support. In addition, 60,000 people have received support to access health care, while 8,050 households have benefited from emergency shelter assistance. The Education Cluster has also provided emergency educational needs of 45,100 children.
- An elevated rate of malaria cases has been reported from Antalaha and Brickaville in comparison to March 2016; however, no increase in cases of diarrhoea has been reported to date.
- UNDAC mission has concluded on 24 March and the work has been handed over to national and in-country counterparts.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

434,000

Affected people

5,300

Currently displaced

40,520

Houses destroyed

3,900

Classrooms damaged*

>1,300

Polluted water points

105

Damaged health centres

Situation Overview

On 23 March 2017, the United Nations, together with other humanitarian partners and the Government of Madagascar launched the Madagascar Cyclone Enawo Flash Appeal, requesting just over US\$ 20 million to assist 250,000 most vulnerable people affected by the cyclone for the next three months (until 23 June).

In addition to providing water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for 168,000 people, the US\$20 million requested will fund food assistance for 170,000 people, and support more than 230,000 farmers in replanting crops and replacing livestock. The Appeal also calls for support to health care of 250,000 people at increased risk of water-related disease outbreaks in cyclone-affected areas and – cumulatively with interventions planned by the Malagasy Red Cross and other cluster partners as resourced through the IFRC's Emergency Appeal – will support 20,000 families who lost their homes with emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs). The planned assistance targets 45,000 of more than 120,000 children whose schooling has been disrupted with temporary learning spaces, and supports nearly 9,000 of the most vulnerable people with protection support. Funding is also included for priority Early Recovery activities, as well as Logistics and Telecommunications support for the response operation.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

* 1,244 totally destroyed and 566 partially destroyed classrooms

Among the damages caused by Cyclone Enawo, losses of food and cash crops are estimated at 65 per cent in Antalaha and Sambava districts (Sava Region), 85 per cent in Maroantsetra (Analanjirifo Region), and 58 per cent in the districts of Brickaville (Atsinanana Region), Farafangana and Vangaindrano (Atsimo Atsinanana Region). Moreover, existing food stocks have been destroyed due to flooding and damage to houses, and affected households are unable to access sufficient food. Since the country is also at the peak of lean season, loss of food stocks due to the cyclone, combined with increased food prices, have made access to food more difficult. Food availability is also a challenge in some remote areas not reachable yet due to damage in roads. In affected districts households are estimated to have only two to three weeks of food stocks remaining.

High winds and flood waters severely affected social service infrastructures. More than 1,300 wells have been flooded and their water polluted, and more than 250 water infrastructures (wells, hand pumps, water systems) were damaged by the cyclone. In Antalaha city – where 80,000 people live – the main water distribution system was damaged, leaving the town without access to clean water.

To date, a total of 105 Basic Health Centres (BHC) damaged by the cyclone have been identified, including 17 that were totally destroyed, as well as eight regional or district hospitals. The increase in the number of damaged BHCs is due to heavy rain, which provoked a landslide in the municipality of Ambinanitelo (Maroantsetra district) at the beginning of the week and destroyed the basic health centre at Ambodiaramy. All BHC materials (refrigerators, drugs and other health items, and management tools) were damaged, as well as the house of the BHC Chief. The district management team is responding to the situation.

District health offices in Antalaha and Brickaville have reported a significant increase in malaria cases for the month of March as compared to 2016. However, there has been no significant increase in the number of diarrhoea cases or acute respiratory infections, which shows that preventative measures have been successful so far.

According to the Ministry of Education, some 3,900 classrooms have been damaged nationwide, of which 2,315 were completely destroyed and 1,588 were partially destroyed, leaving more than 120,000 children without school facilities. In total, 62 per cent of all classrooms in the Sava Region have been destroyed. Children in this region represent one-third of the total number of children with their education interrupted as a result of Enawo's impact.

In Sava Region, the UNDAC team has reported that clean up continues in Antalaha City, with fallen trees being removed from streets and buildings for the past week by 25 cooperating private sector companies. Meanwhile, JIRAMA – the public sector body responsible for water and electricity in Antalaha – reports that many power lines are still down and will take another 15 days to be repaired. Over the past week, there has been a visible increase in the number of national and international staff from agencies working in Antalaha, as well as newly-arriving NGOs carrying out assessments and programme scoping missions.

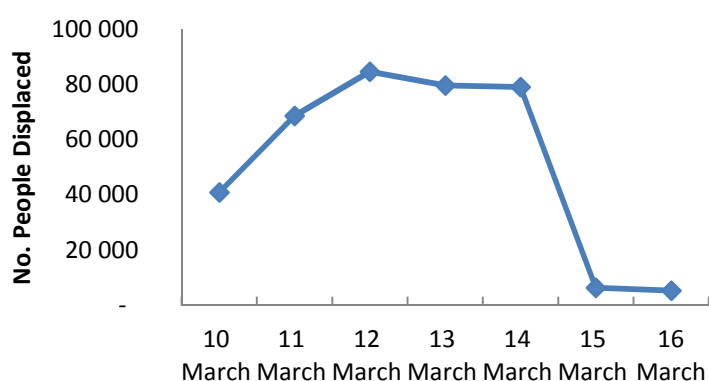
IOM has conducted a rapid assessment along the road from Antalaha to Maromandia, which confirmed that nearly all of those displaced by the cyclone have left the temporary evacuation centres, with the majority having returned to their homes or staying with neighbours or members of their extended family. The level and type of damage differs from place to place, with clear differences between damages in villages versus urban centres. Similarly, the level of recovery to date varies. Access to villages in remote areas remains difficult. Markets in the area are functioning, but may not be easily accessible to those in remote areas. IOM recommends that an in-depth assessment is needed in order to target and respond to specific needs. Cash-based response should be considered, taking care to consider that payments will only be able to be made in cash (not electronically or by SMS) due to the lack of banking facilities in affected areas. Moreover, the most vulnerable may face challenges accessing markets.

In Maroantsetra district (Analanjirifo Region), the results of the multisector assessment undertaken by the NGO MEDAIR in 70 of the 74 fokontany in eight communes considered to have been affected by the cyclone indicate that these areas have suffered severe damage to housing, subsistence and cash crops and livestock. The assessment indicates that 2,255 houses were completely destroyed and 1,858 lost their roofs, while 56 per cent of fokontany were not accessible by normal means at the time of assessment. From four of the most-affected fokontany, which MEDAIR could not assess due to their total destruction by the flooding, the population reportedly spoke of rebuilding their entire village at some distance from the original location. Agricultural losses amounted to 81 per cent of subsistence crops and 67 per cent of cash crops, as well as 50 per cent of livestock.

The Logistics Cluster also reports that some key infrastructure in Maroantsetra, including the main road to the airport, is damaged and some surrounding villages remain flooded. River navigation is possible, however, and all villages can be reached via the rivers with the use of small boats. The BNGRC has identified 11 areas where access remains a challenge, of which eight (affecting approximately 1,000 households or 5,000 people) are located several kilometres from the coast. These will be surveyed using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in the coming days.

Working in coordination with the BNGRC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a Displacement Tracking exercise in Madagascar, issuing a report on 17 March 2017. To date, the BNGRC reported

Source: BNGRC (17 March)



that 5,293 people remain displaced due to Cyclone Enawo – or less than 3 per cent of the total number of people displaced since the start of the disaster (246,842 people). Having identified 126 displacement sites in nine of the 15 regions affected by the cyclone, IOM has confirmed that the majority of such sites were located in public administration buildings such as fokontany offices (45) and in schools (40). Having assessed 39 sites in the capital, Antananarivo, the DTM report confirms that 23 are now closed. Some 1,863 individuals remain in the 13 sites that are still open. Of those 13 sites, 12 lacked separate toilet facilities for males

and females on site, but otherwise benefitted from a water supply, food distribution, education opportunities for school-aged children and on-site security.

On 22 March, the National Meteorological Services indicated there was little possibility of cyclonic activity affecting the country in the coming week.

Funding

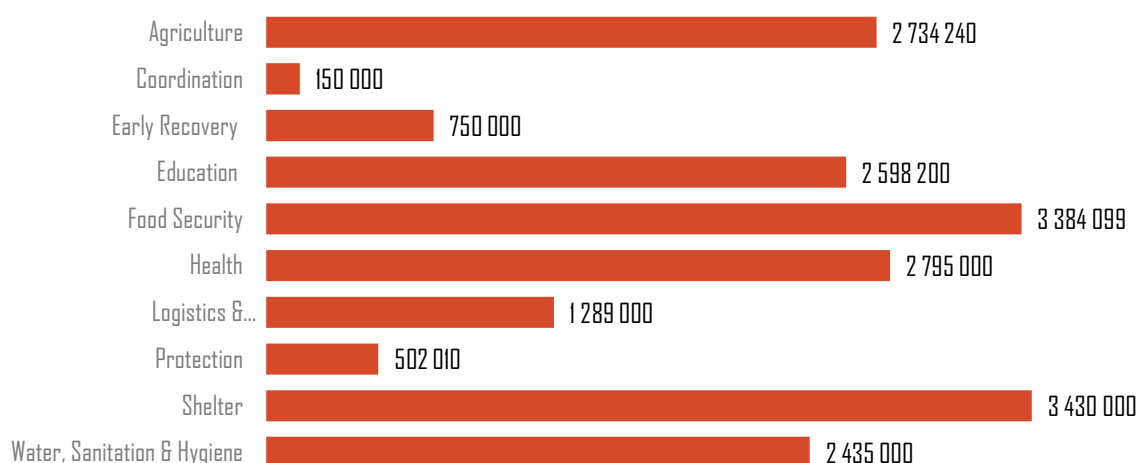
In terms of national and international resources allocated for the emergency response, BNGRC has confirmed:

- Monetary contributions from various government offices and associations amounting to 71,384,500 Ariary (approximately US\$ 21,830), as well as monetary and in-kind donations from the private sector amounting to 199,667,448 Ariary (US\$ 61,037).
- US\$ 150,000 for school materials and a contribution to the cash distribution component of the emergency response by Galana
- Additional US \$1 million by Madagascar’s Development Intervention Fund (FID) towards cash-for-work and basic infrastructure rehabilitation during the cyclone season 2016-2017.

Madagascar Cyclone Enawo Flash Appeal

US\$20,067,549 requested

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS per Cluster (US\$ million)



On 12 March 2017, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal for the Tropical Cyclone Enawo response in Madagascar, seeking 892,325 CHF (US\$ 892,075) to assist 25,000 people (5,000 households) in the worst-affected areas of Sava, Analanjirifo, Atsinanana, Anamalanga, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Sofia, Alaotra Mangoro and Itasy Regions. The IFRC appeal focuses on provision of health, WASH, and shelter (including non-food items) assistance.

To support the response, the IFRC has allocated an initial 150,000 CHF from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), and has used emergency funds within its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and community resilience project funded by ECHO and supported by the Danish, German and Norwegian Red Cross Societies to support the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) to mobilize 24 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and 120 Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members, as well as 889 volunteers on the ground to raise awareness ahead of the cyclone and conduct rapid assessments in six regions. The Indian Ocean Regional Emergency Platform (PIROI) has also mobilized 2,300 shelter kits, which are to be transported from Reunion to Madagascar with the support of the Southern Indian Ocean Armed Forces (FAZSOI).

Humanitarian Response

The Needs, Response, Gaps analysis is presented by sector / cluster in alphabetical order. For each sector, the identified needs represent the cluster's planned request for support in the Flash Appeal, while the response described may contain ongoing activities targeting affected populations with existing in-country resources in other geographic areas.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Support priority early recovery by engaging at least 11,500 people to clear debris and rehabilitate roads in cyclone-affected areas (under the Flash Appeal).
- With assessments still ongoing, figures are likely to be increased by BNGRC in the coming days.

11,500

People in need of recovery assistance

Response:

- A more in-depth assessment will be conducted in Antalaha and Maroantsetra districts from 22 March to 2 April 2017 to identify key early recovery needs. Findings will be presented on a daily basis and shared with actors to keep momentum and take action.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In addition to priority needs already identified in the most affected northern region, developing a better understanding of recovery needs across other areas affected by the cyclone and resulting floods and/or landslides is critical.
- Access to remote and isolated villages in affected areas of Maroantsetra district remains difficult, with roads covered by water, mud and sediment or damaged infrastructures.



Education

Needs:

- 45,000 children (of which 62 per cent in Sava Region) and 650 teachers need support with school materials, preferably to be provided as a cash-based programme.
- 1,000 temporary learning spaces are needed to minimize the interruption in children's schooling.
- 1,000 classrooms need to be rehabilitated.

45,000

Children without school facilities

NB: The needs presented by the Education Cluster correspond to the situation in Antalaha and Maroantsetra districts alone, which is the area targeted under the Flash Appeal. Nationwide, access to schooling for more than 120,000 children has been disrupted by damages due to Cyclone Enawo.

Response:

- On 20 March, the Ministry of Education released the final list of schools damaged and/or destroyed by Cyclone Enawo after having verified the various reports received.
- UNICEF field staff are working with local authorities to identify schools to be prioritized for emergency support and the specific type of support required (i.e. temporary learning spaces and/or learning materials). The first proposal of beneficiary schools was received on 21 March for Maroantsetra district, with evaluation to be completed within 48 hours to support the rapid dispatch and distribution of supplies.

- Following the arrival in Antananarivo on 17 March of 4,000 tarpaulins and 280 recreation kits procured by UNICEF, an additional 4,430 tarpaulins (for 443 temporary classrooms), 132 recreational kits (to benefit 12,000 children) and 40 schools-in-a box (to benefit 1,600 children) were expected to be dispatched from Toamasina (Tamatave) to Antalaha on 22 March 2017 as well as 2,200 tarpaulins (for 220 temporary classrooms) and 206 recreational kits (to benefit 18,500 children) to Maroantsetra.
- On behalf of the Education Cluster and with the support of the Logistics Cluster, UNICEF expected to transport 2,500 tarpaulins for 250 temporary classrooms and 325 schools-in-a-box to Antalaha on Tuesday 22 March 2017, which would benefit up to 13,000 children.
- CRS has distributed 897 school kits in Brickaville (Atsinanana Region).
- On behalf of the cluster, UNICEF has order an additional 650 school-in-a-box (for 26,000 children).

In summary, the Education Cluster is currently responding to the emergency educational needs of 45,100 children, including with 913 temporary classrooms (9,130 tarpaulins, 365 schools-in-a-box for 14,600 children, and 338 recreational kits for 30,420 children).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Accessibility to certain remote locations remains limited, which will be challenging for the distribution of education materials.
- With the supplies currently being sent to Antalaha and Maroantsetra, the Cluster has responded to the first two needs expressed in the Flash Appeal, i.e. 913 temporary classrooms provided and 45,100 children received schools supplies. However, this has completely depleted the Cluster's pre-positioned stock in country. Since the current cyclone season has not yet ended, urgent funding is required to replace these contingency stocks, including 5,000 tarpaulins for temporary classrooms, 625 schools-in-a-box, 200 recreational kits and 100 ECD kits.
- Funding has been mobilised to cover rehabilitation and reconstruction of about 45 classrooms. Given the extent of damages and the minimal resources, the gap to restore classrooms to the remaining children remains considerable.



Food Security

Needs:

- Emergency food assistance for 170,432 vulnerable persons who have lost their food stocks, property and productive assets.
- Provision of seeds, planting material and small-scale agricultural equipment for 230,650 persons (46,130 households).
- Livelihood rehabilitation support, including livestock (chicken) restocking or fishing equipment and technical support for 8,000 targeted households (40,000 people).

230,650

People at risk of food insecurity

Response:

- The BNGRC has distributed more than 490 MT of food assistance (rice and legumes) and 1,200 L of oil to 44,664 cyclone-affected people in nine regions to date, including 4,437 people in Alaotra Mangoro, 15,906 people in Analamanga, 8,660 in Analanjirofo, 2,000 in Atsimo Atsinanana, 1,710 in Atsinanana, 2,538 in Diana, 4,400 in Sava, 903 in Sofia, 4,210 in Vatovavy-Fitovinany Regions. Further distributions in Anosy Region are planned to start on 24 March.
- On 21 March, WFP started to distribute ready-to-use high energy biscuits (HEBs) in Maroantsetra and Antalaha districts: 1,300 people in Antalaha were provided with 2.6 MT of HEB and 525 people in one severely-affected fokontany in Maroantsetra received 0.4 MT of HEB. The HEB distributions will be followed by a 20-day general food distribution of rice, pulses and vegetable oil in the two districts. The food distributions will be implemented in close collaboration with CARE International.
- Following the general food distributions and provided resources are available, WFP plans to assist an estimated 170,432 people in need of assistance in cyclone-affected areas in the north-east, east and south-east of Madagascar with distributions of nearly 2,000 MT of food to support early recovery. This will be done under WFP's Food Assistance for Assets programme, which is aimed at cleaning up and supporting public infrastructure rehabilitation in the most affected areas.
- Analamanga, Atsinanana and Atsimo Atsinanana Regions: WFP and partners began general food distributions to displaced households in temporary accommodation sites in Analamanga (capital), Atsinanana (East) and Atsimo Atsinanana (Southeast) Regions on 11 March 2017, following widespread flooding caused by Cyclone Enawo. The distributions were implemented in coordination and with the support of the BNGRC and in partnership with WeltHungerHilfe, Fanantenana Association, NGO Sandratra and MRCS. In total, nearly 29,920 people were assisted in the three regions through 10 to 15-day rations that covered beneficiaries' food needs

while waiting for water levels to recede, enabling them to return home. The Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment (MPSPPF) deployed staff to distribution sites to support the monitoring of food distributions.

Brickaville (Atsinana region): CRS distributed 4.363 L of oil, 98MT of rice and 17 MT of split peas for 21,815 people (4363 households). For the coming week, CRS is planning to finish the distribution for the 5,200 expected households.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WFP and partners are working to establish the humanitarian supply line to Antalaha and Maroantsetra districts, including for food assistance.
- There is a need for an in-depth assessment of the cyclone's impact on food security and livelihoods, particularly in the most-affected districts in Sava Region. Previous cyclones of similar magnitude (Cyclone Giovanna in 2012) left up to 85 per cent of smallholder farmers in need of assistance to meet households' food consumption needs for three to six months.



Health

Needs:

- 104 basic health facilities (CSB) have been affected, with 16 totally destroyed, and eight hospitals damaged.
- Restored availability and functionality of health services for approximately 250,000 people, including reproductive and child health care, and health education related to hygiene promotion and HIV/AIDS.
- Provision of essential preventive and curative health care free of charge, including reproductive and child health care for most affected people.
- Strengthening surveillance of epidemic-prone diseases and malnutrition in cyclone-affected districts.

250,000
People whose health care has been affected

Response:

- The Ministry of Health, with support from WHO, is strengthening disease surveillance in affected areas, particularly for possible outbreaks of diarrhoea, malaria and other epidemic-prone diseases.
- WHO has deployed five health medical kits to support access to health care in the most affected districts.
- UNICEF and PSI have planned a distribution of 3,400 long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs) for 3,400 households with pregnant women and children under five years of age in the three most-affected districts of Antalaha, Maroantsetra and Brickaville. UNICEF is also procuring 11,200 LLINs and 30,000 malaria treatments.
- UNICEF and PSI have pre-positioned 3,000 treatments of diarrhoea (oral rehydration salts and zinc) in basic health centres in at-risk areas.
- A first delivery of tents and essential medicines to temporarily replace 15 destroyed or flooded health centres is underway in Antalaha, Andapa and Sambava districts (Sava Region), Maroantsetra (Analanjirifo Region) and Brickaville (Atsimo Atsinanana Region), which can support the health needs of up to 54,000 people.
- In Antananarivo, the confirmed number of free consultations in temporary sites indicates there have been 1,545 medical visits, of which 66 per cent were for children under five years of age.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Health service providers in the cyclone affected regions are overwhelmed by the needs of the affected population.
- Roads damaged by flooding and landslides are complicating the re-supply of medicines destroyed by flooding and support to health facilities in the areas around Antalaha.



Logistics & Telecommunications

Needs:

- Logistics coordination in Antananarivo.
- Logistics Information Management (IM), including GIS mapping in Antananarivo.
- Access to common logistics services, whether made available by WFP and/or any other humanitarian organization with logistics capacity, particularly: sea cargo services, temporary inter-agency storage and cargo reception facilities, and assessments for emergency road and bridge repairs to increase access to affected areas.
- Provision of the emergency telecommunications support required for the humanitarian response.

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster has established coordination in Antananarivo to facilitate a unified response on behalf of the humanitarian community and to minimise the duplication of efforts.
- Led by the BNGRC, the Logistics Cluster is supporting the humanitarian community to transport humanitarian assistance using small boats to reach areas accessible only by river.
- The cluster is also supporting minor rehabilitation work in key areas, including the construction of a small jetty to support loading / un-loading of cargo in Maroantsetra.
- The BNGRC transported 60 MT of food assistance from Toamasina (Tamatave) to Maroantsetra, of which 20 MT were distributed in Ambinanitelo commune – located at a distance of 2.5 hours by small boat – on 21 March. Similar arrangements continue to be made to reach the three communes targeted for food distribution.
- Sea transport has been delayed in recent days due to heavy weather conditions. A 300 MT capacity boat at Toamasina (Tamatave) is being loaded with cargo from ADRA, BNGRC, UNICEF and WFP, with a planned departure to Maroantsetra on 23 March.
- Organisations wanting to make use of Logistics Cluster services must fill in the Service Request Form available on the Logistics Cluster website (www.logcluster.org/document/demande-de-service-logistique-service-requestform-madagascar). The completed form should then be submitted to madagascar.clustercargo@wfp.org.
- On 17 March, UNICEF received 78 MT of humanitarian assistance for Education, Health and WASH activities via a charter flight from its depot in Copenhagen. UNICEF has chartered six air cargos through MAF and Air Madagascar since 14 March, moving supplies to Antalaha, Sambava and Maroantsetra, and has moved supplies to Brickaville, Ambatondrazaka and Fenerive Est by truck. In total, UNICEF has shipped more than 145 MT of humanitarian supplies for the Enawo response.
- Since arriving in Madagascar on 8 March, TSF has worked with local telecommunications providers Telma and Orange to assess connectivity in three districts most affected by Cyclone Enawo, including Antalaha, Maroantsetra and Sambava. TSF has also worked with Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) partners, led by WFP, to provide technical support in identifying where VSATs to provide connectivity for responders should be installed, including at the CARE office in Antalaha and the District Office in Maroantsetra.
- On the advice of TSF, the UNDAC team has donated 4G modems to the same locations in Antalaha and Maroantsetra. TSF has also provided capacity building training for the BNGRC.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Sea transport has been delayed for several days due to unfavourable weather conditions; a boat originally scheduled to leave Toamasina (Tamatave) for Antalaha on 20 March is now scheduled to depart on 23 March.
- Access to the Maroantsetra area remains difficult due to damaged infrastructure, including the bridge connecting Maroantsetra and the airport and the Maroantsetra river port at Ankomy. Damage to the bridge connecting Ankofa to Maroantsetra has also complicated distributions.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- The Nutrition cluster continues to monitor the situation in the cyclone-affected areas via field-based reports, reports from the National Nutrition Office (ONN), and BNGRC coordinated assessments. To date - as is the case in most cyclones – there does not appear to be any major and immediate risk of severe malnutrition due to the cyclone in the affected areas. Inter-cluster interventions in the areas of WASH, Health and Food Security for targeted vulnerable families will assist in preventing the most severe form of malnutrition. Should the situation rapidly deteriorate, the cluster would be in a position to use the reserve of buffer stocks and diagnostic equipment available in country.

Response:

- In displacement sites and depending on the duration of displacement, UNICEF and the Nutrition cluster conduct screenings for acute malnutrition, administer anti-parasite treatment for children under five years and pregnant women, and provide counselling and promotion of breast-feeding and supplementary feeding for women with children under two years.
- In the medium-term, the Cluster is working to strengthen the network of ambulatory and in-patient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) located respectively in health centres and hospitals in the affected regions of the north-east.

Gaps & Constraints:

- None identified.

**Needs:**

- The Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment (MPSPPF) and UNICEF have jointly carried out a rapid protection assessment in Sava Region. Based on interviews conducted with police and gendarmerie units in Sambava and Antalaha:
 - The number of reported cases of violence against children did not increase in the direct aftermath of the cyclone. It is expected that possible cases of violence would be primarily addressed by communities;
 - Most of the affected communities have returned to their home and daily activities. However significant agricultural damages were reported. It is expected that this situation will increase the economic vulnerability of families in areas where sexual and economic exploitation of children are already frequently reported.
 - Many displaced families and local authorities have reported the loss of official documents including birth certificates for children. This could increase the vulnerability of children to exploitation.
- Identification, support and referral to appropriate services (medical, social and legal) for 1,970 people vulnerable to violence and exploitation (children, disabled people, women, elders, etc.).
- Facilitation of early recovery for 4,000 vulnerable people through cash transfers and access to specific services.
- Basic support for 12,000 vulnerable people to resume daily life post-disaster through the distribution of specific kits for school-aged children, women of reproductive age, and pregnant and lactating women.

17,970
Vulnerable people

Response:

- In Antananarivo, the MPSPPF and UNICEF have continued to monitor the situation in displacement sites as well as in the affected communities. Monitoring missions will continue until the end of the week when all displacement sites are likely to be closed.
- CRS distributed 1256 dignity kits in Brickaville (Atsinanana region).

Gaps & Constraints:

- In Sava Region, local authorities should pay additional attention to vulnerability criteria when distributing food and NFIs.
- Transport to the distribution site in Brickaville remains difficult.
- Limited supply of kits for women of reproductive age.

**Needs:**

- Household non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter assistance for 11,000 affected families (55,000 people).
- Immediate emergency shelter support (emergency shelter kits with tarpaulins, tools and fixings) for 2,000 households (10,000 people) and more robust shelter support for 9,000 households (45,000 people) as a function of identified needs (i.e. house totally destroyed or unroofed, urban or rural area).
- Displacement data management and displacement sites coordination and management support.

100,000
People need shelter
assistance

Response:

- The Shelter Cluster conducted a rapid survey of stocks available in country:

Agency	NFIs (kitchen kit)	Tarpaulins	Toolkits
MRCS	5,000	10,000	5,000
CARE	2,060	2,349	2,349
ADRA	700	700	700
Total Kits Available	7,760	13,049	8,049

- MRCS plans to distribute 5,000 kits with two tarpaulins and a toolkit each to 5,000 vulnerable households whose homes have been completely destroyed. The boat with the kits from available stocks from Antananarivo has been delayed due to weather conditions and is expected to arrive on 28 March.
- ADRA and CARE plan to distribute kits with one tarpaulin and a toolkit each to vulnerable households whose homes lost their roofs but were not completely destroyed – up to a total of 3,049 households. CARE expects to

start distributions as soon as their beneficiary lists were confirmed (around 24 March). CRS distributed 1,186 shelter kits in Brickaville (Atsinana Region).

- IOM initiated a Displacement Tracking Matrix/Map (DTM) in coordination with the BNGRC, but notes that in view of the rapid decrease in the number of people still in temporary displacement sites, there is no further need for this support.
- The Shelter Cluster is preparing to set up a regional coordination hub in Antalaha as of next week

Gaps & Constraints:

- Detailed damage and needs assessment data to accurately target assistance
- Due to flooding and damage to bridges and roads, some affected areas remain difficult or impossible to access.
- More coordination is needed at the regional/district level in order to prevent duplication in partners' efforts, which should be allocated at the fokontany level and done in consultation with local officials.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

In the nine most-affected districts:

- 168,000 people need to be supported to restore their pre-cyclone water access;
- 145,000 people need to be supported to restore their pre-cyclone sanitation/hygiene conditions.

168,000

People without clean water

Response:

- Antalaha (Sava Region): Cluster partners including the Government's Regional WASH Directorate (DREAH), UNICEF, and MRCS have distributed 45,000 Water Makers ((i.e. water purification tablets)) to cover the needs of 1,800 households (approximately 9,000 people) in addition to working to re-establish the Antalaha Town water network, which has a capacity of 500 m³ per day. At least 31 volunteers have been trained on hygiene promotion and sensitization and 69 families in Antalaha City on hygiene promotion. Mass hygiene promotion is currently ongoing through local radios and additional supplies have been received for distribution. Twelve wells have been treated and disinfected with chlorine to benefit 2,400 people.
- Maroantsetra (Analanjirifo): Cluster partners including Medair, MRCS and UNICEF have distributed 2,108 WASH kits (one per household) and 10,000 Water Makers. Messages on hygiene, sanitation and household water treatment practices have been systematically disseminated through local radio before and after the cyclone, and 20 volunteers have been trained on hygiene promotion and sensitization. Some 80 wells have been treated and disinfected with chlorine to benefit 8,000 persons, with additional supplies received. Multi-sectorial assessment results (ERM) for the eight most-affected communes have been shared.
- Fenerive Est (Analanjirifo): The DREAH, UNICEF, MRCS and ASOS have distributed 79 WASH kits and 28,791 water makers to 2,037 households, and hygiene promotion is ongoing with local radio stations. Training on well disinfection has been ongoing since 20 March.
- Brickaville (Atsinanana): CRS has distributed 3567 WASH (including 1500 UNICEF Wash Kits), while MRCS continues to carry out water trucking activities to benefit 600 households. Plans are underway to expand the number of distribution points and beneficiary households.
- Atsimo Atsinanana and Vatovavy Fito/Vinany Regions: The DREAH and UNICEF 541 WASH kits and 5,410 water makers have been distributed to 541 households. 7 temporary latrine block have also been construct at the Lavibahiny IDP site. 25 wells were treated and disinfected with chlorine which benefited 2,500 persons and hygiene mass promotion and campaign has been carried out in parallel with this activity.
- Sofia Region: The DREAH has cleaned / disinfected 18 wells and distributed 3,984 water makers.
- Alaoatra Mangoro: The DREAH, UNICEF and MRCS have distributed 8,440 water makers and are rehabilitating a damaged water system to serve the needs of 4,922 persons.
- Antananarivo (Anamalanga): The DREAH and Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MEAH) have installed 19 latrines and distributed more than 800 water vouchers in the main temporary evacuation sites in the capital. At present, there are few displaced people remaining in these sites and the portable latrines are being removed by DREAH.
- Supply Management: There are 50 MT of WASH materials to be dispatched to affected districts, mainly by boat to Maroantsetra and Antalaha and by road to Fenerive Est (3 MT), Brickaville (5 MT) and Alaoatra Mangoro (6 MT). Of this amount, 6 MT has already embarked to Maroantsetra and 5 MT to Antalaha.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Despite the mobilization of several WASH cluster partners (CRS, MedAir, MRCS and UNICEF), severe gaps persist in the response, primarily due to logistical and funding constraints. The WASH cluster estimates that in the nine most-affected districts, there is currently a need to clean/disinfect 1,356 wells and rehabilitate 202 wells, 84 boreholes and 17 small scale water systems. In addition, 553 schools and 60 health centres require immediate WASH assistance.

**Cash-based Programming**

Cash-based social/humanitarian assistance in Madagascar has been identified by Government and partners as a cross-cutting strategy aiming to alleviate immediate needs such as food, water, education and protection of the affected population by the cyclone. In order to support Madagascar in developing its shock-responsive social protection system, cash-based interventions will aim to build national capacity and identify lessons learnt for future.

The Emergency Cash Group led by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment (MPSPPF), BNGRC and UNICEF has been re-activated as the platform to facilitate coordination between partners interested in supporting cash transfer interventions. The group is meeting to coordinate on the type of cash-based programmes, coverage, amounts, periodicity and target beneficiaries, with partners envisaging both unconditional cash and cash-for-work programmes. The possibility of joint-interventions will be explored, and a mapping of planned interventions is ongoing.

The agreed parameters for cash transfer programmes for the cyclone response include:

Amount: (1) Cash for Work – daily rate of 3,000 Ariary per person (15-20 day duration recommended); and (2) unconditional cash transfers as a one-time lump-sum of 40,000 Ariary per household (focused on Antalaha, Maroantsetra and Brickaville) and targeted to cyclone-affected households – defined as those whose homes have been totally or partially destroyed – and who meet the following criteria:

- Households with children below 6 years of age
- Single-headed households
- Households with disabled/physically challenged members
- Households with elderly members
- Households with children at risk of missing school
- Households with members facing specific health challenges
- Households having also lost their livelihoods.

The below organisations have indicated their intention to support cash-based programming (unconditional or cash for work) in affected areas. A follow up meeting will be held to coordinate interventions and avoid covering similar communes/villages.

Agency	Type of intervention	Number of households targeted
BNGRC/UNICEF	Unconditional cash	> 6,000
CARE/Handicap International	Unconditional cash	3,000
CARE	Cash for work	4,000
FID	Cash for work	TBD
SAFFJKM	Unconditional cash	500
Secours Islamique France	Cash for work	165
Welthungerhilfe	Cash for work and unconditional cash	1,350

General Coordination

The National Office for Disaster Risk and Management (BNGRC) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) have activated the Multi-Hazard National Contingency Plan 2016/2017. Humanitarian actors have scaled up their presence to support the Malagasy authorities in responding to the humanitarian impacts of the cyclone, with humanitarian clusters meeting regularly and a joint operations centre established at the BNGRC headquarters in Antananarivo.

Overall coordination of the response is led by the BNGRC, which has deployed teams to strengthen disaster management and coordination capacities in Antalaha and Maroantsetra districts.

Eight nationally-adapted sectors/clusters are active in Madagascar, including Food Security and Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Education, Shelter, Logistics and Telecommunications, Nutrition, Protection and Health.

Led by the MEAH with technical support from UNICEF, the National WASH cluster has compiled the needs assessments conducted across the nine most-affected districts to produce a national common needs assessment for the WASH response. Cluster partners have also submitted project sheets, which were compiled and serve as the basis of the upcoming Flash Appeal. In addition, information management tools such as the 5W and cluster dashboard have been designed and will be rolled out in the coming days to improve overall monitoring and reporting on the response. At the field level, sub-national cluster coordination mechanisms have been established in each of the nine most-affected districts. These mechanisms are led by Regional Water Directors (DREAH) and coordinate district-level response, reporting to the national WASH cluster on a daily basis.

Shelter stakeholders coordinate through the Shelter cluster under the mandate of the BNGRC. Since the cyclone, several meetings have been held to determine immediate actions and responses for inclusion in the Flash Appeal.

The Ministry of Education Crisis Cell, supported by UNICEF staff in the field, is consolidating information on the education situation and response on a daily basis. Daily coordination meetings are taking place in the two most-affected districts, and the cluster has been meeting twice per week at the national level to ensure a coordinated, rational and efficient response. The cluster has established a reporting mechanism, which has been rolled out. All partners involved in planned school rehabilitation and reconstruction, including UNICEF, FID and the Telma Foundation, will meet on 23 March to coordinate technical plans and schools to be supported. The Minister of Education plans to travel to Sava Region to monitor the response during the last week of March/first week of April.

The Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Empowerment (MPSPPF) and members of the Protection Cluster continue to work to identify, support and provide referrals to vulnerable individuals and families to specialized support, and to strengthen the capacity of Community Protection actors such as Child Protection networks and Social Protection platforms to identify and provide psychosocial support to the most vulnerable population in the affected areas.

The Global Logistics Cluster continues to support Logistics Cluster in country, which is led by BNGRC and WFP. The cluster meets regularly in the capital, Antananarivo, and held a district-level meeting in Maroantsetra on 19 March 2017 with a view to defining its role and support for the rapid distribution of humanitarian assistance in the area

The Logistics Cluster notes that Madagascar uses an online cargo tracking system "*Bon de Suivi des Cargos*", which allows exporters to create an online tracking document (BCS) and provides real time information to importers on the status of submitted tracking documents. All cargo to Madagascar, regardless of the final destination and the applicable customs procedure, needs to be accompanied by a BCS document. More information is available on the official government website (<http://www.gasynet.com/gasynet/4-bsc.html>). Partners are strongly advised to contract the service of a freight forwarder to import and custom clear incoming cargo into Madagascar.

The IFRC deployed a Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) team leader to Madagascar on 13 March, and has subsequently deployed an expert from the Global Shelter Cluster as well as an information management officer who are now in country supporting coordination.

The deployment of the 10-person United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team will come to an end on Friday 24 March 2017, with the UNDAC handing over to the National Office for Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC) and OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) in Madagascar.

Background on the crisis

Cyclone Enawo made landfall in north-eastern Madagascar's Sava region on 7 March as a Category 4 cyclone and then moved southward in an arc across central and south-eastern parts of the country before exiting the country on the morning of 10 March as a tropical depression. High winds and widespread flooding resulted in severe damages in the north-eastern parts of the country, where the storm first made landfall. Widespread but largely temporary flooding was recorded across central and south-eastern Madagascar in the storm's wake, with waters receding quickly in many areas. However, the topography of the land also resulted in substantial damage suffered in low-lying areas where flood waters gathered in some central and south-eastern areas along the coast.

Among the critical damages observed in the cyclone-affected areas are loss of subsistence crops and household food supplies due to flooding, with food prices in local markets increasing. Moreover, food availability could be a challenge in some remote areas cut off by damaged roads. Affected households are estimated to have two to three weeks of food stocks remaining. Initial observations in Antalaha and Maroantsetra districts indicated widespread agricultural damage, including to cash crops. A more in-depth assessment of agricultural losses will be required. Particularly in Antalaha district, which bore the brunt of high winds as well as rain and flooding as the cyclone came ashore, a large number of houses were damaged and destroyed, resulting in the need for distribution of shelter kits (tarpaulins and tools) and essential household items. High winds and flood waters also inundated and contaminated wells and damaged water systems throughout the cyclone-affected parts of the country. In Antalaha, water and electricity services have been out since the storm, jeopardizing access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for large numbers of people. The most immediate concern is contaminated drinking water due to flooding of wells and water sources. Flooding also affected basic health facilities and schools, leading to concerns and a need for increased epidemic disease surveillance and distribution of health kits, as well as temporary learning facilities for school-aged children. More than 1,244 classrooms have been completely destroyed, 404 partially destroyed, and 162 have lost their roofs, leaving 45,000 children without school facilities.

Madagascar has one of the highest rates of cyclones globally and a population comprised primarily (71 per cent) of smallholder farmers. After the most recent Category 4 cyclone to hit Madagascar (Cyclone Giovanna in 2012), Science Direct conducted interviews with 200 Malagasy smallholder farmers who indicated that most farmers prepared for the cyclone by storing clean water; some also secured their buildings and stored food and seeds. Cyclone Giovanna caused substantial damage to crops, stored grains and houses, and significantly reduced farmer food security. Nearly 40 per cent of the farmers that stored grains lost three quarters of their stored food supplies, and 89 per cent indicated they did not have sufficient food supplies to meet current household needs. Some 38 per cent of the farmer indicated they did not have sufficient food supplies for 3 to 5 months after the cyclone, while an additional 47 per cent indicated they would lack food for >6 months. Approximately three quarters of the farmers did not have access to clean drinking water after the cyclone as water points were contaminated with mud and debris. As a result, many water-related diseases such as diarrhoea were common in the month after the cyclone.

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For more information, please visit www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int, <http://reliefweb.int/country/mdg>, www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/madagascar

MADAGASCAR

Cyclone Enawo: Flash Appeal (March 2017)

434,000 People Affected

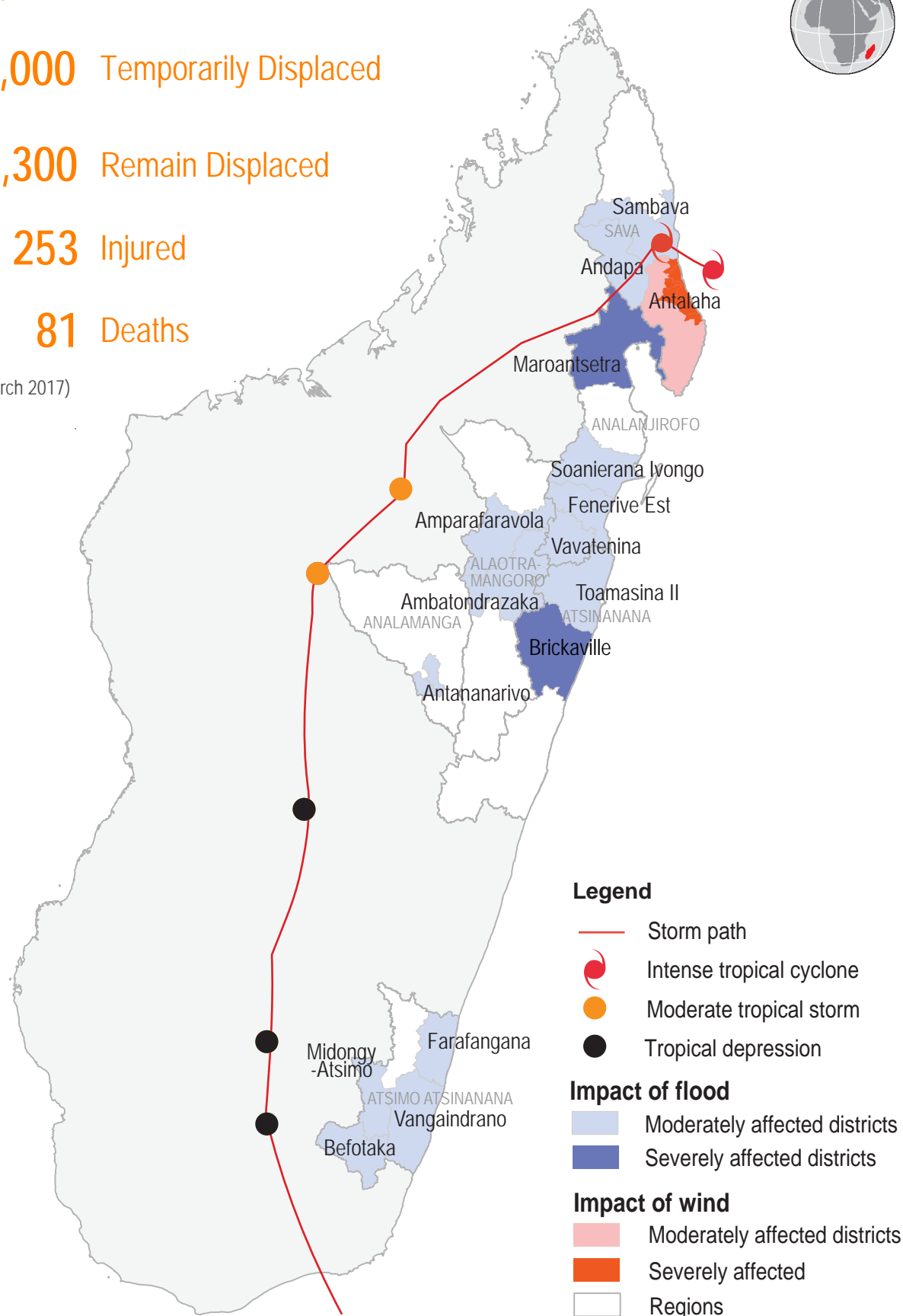
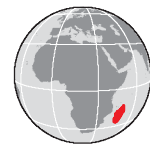
247,000 Temporarily Displaced

5,300 Remain Displaced

253 Injured

81 Deaths

(Figures as of 17 March 2017)



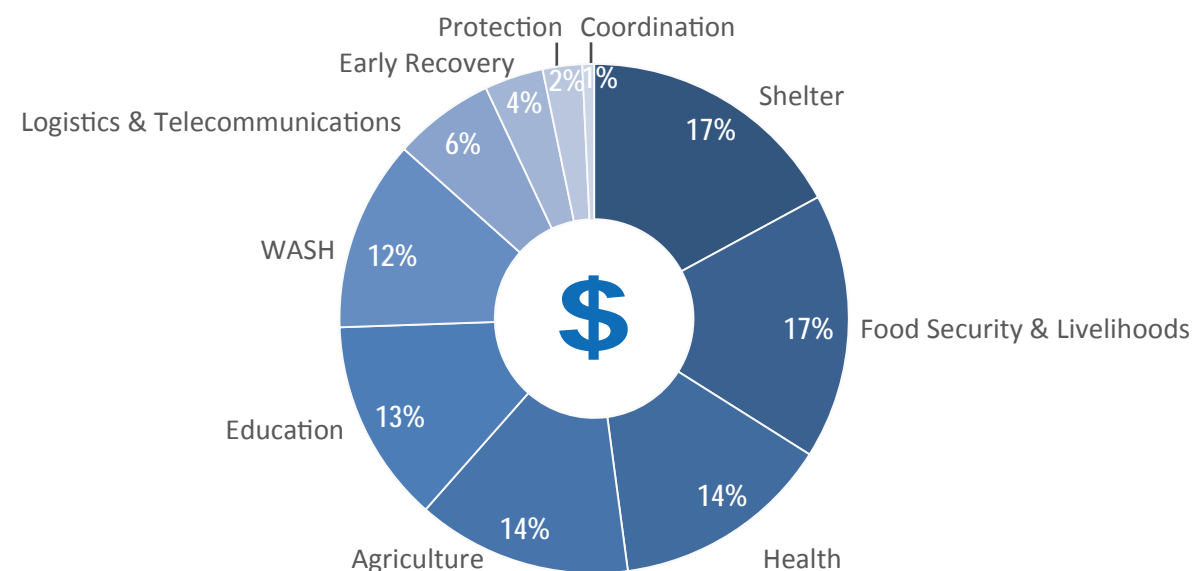
Situation Overview

Intense Tropical Cyclone Enawo, a category 4 cyclone on the Saffir-Simpson scale, made landfall in north-eastern Madagascar's Sava region on 7 March and moved through the centre of the country as a tropical depression, exiting in the south-east on the morning of 10 March 2017. Strong winds and floods damaged crops, infrastructure, schools and houses, temporarily displacing 247,000 people and injuring 253 people with 81 deaths.

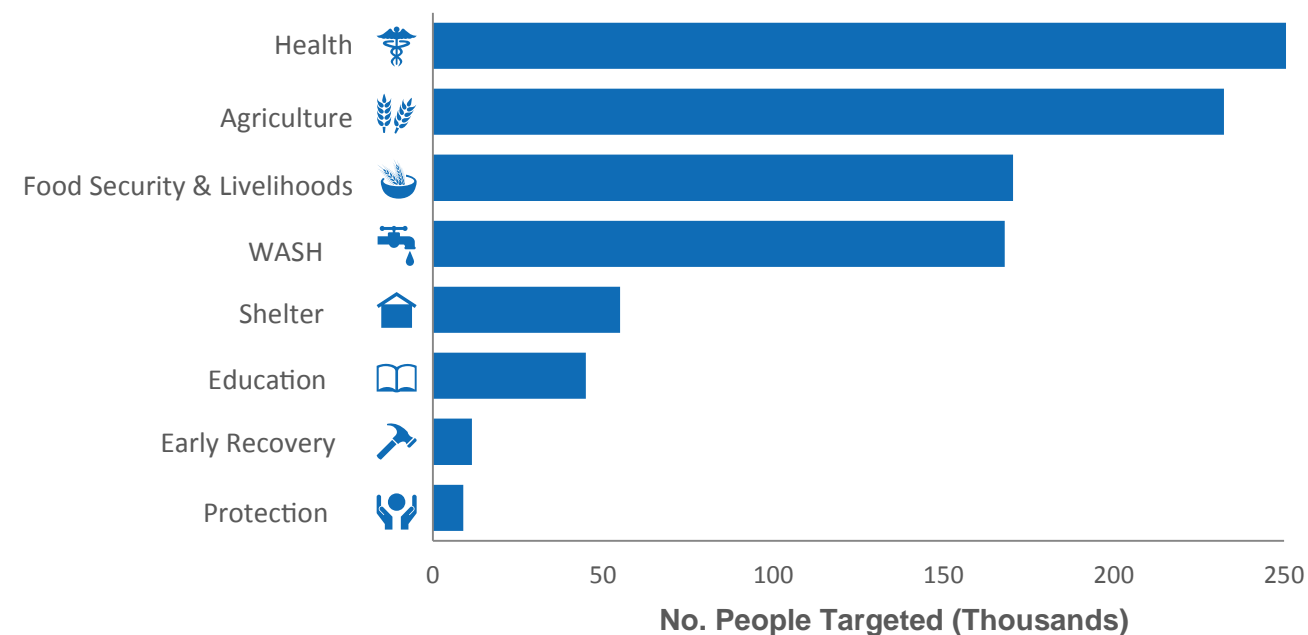
On 23 March the Government of Madagascar, the United Nations and other humanitarian partners jointly launched the Madagascar Cyclone Enawo Flash Appeal, calling for just over US\$ 20 million to assist 250,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by the storm with life-saving assistance and protection for the next three months.

20 million USD Funding Requested for **250,000** People

Funding Distribution per Sector:



Number of People Targeted per Sector:

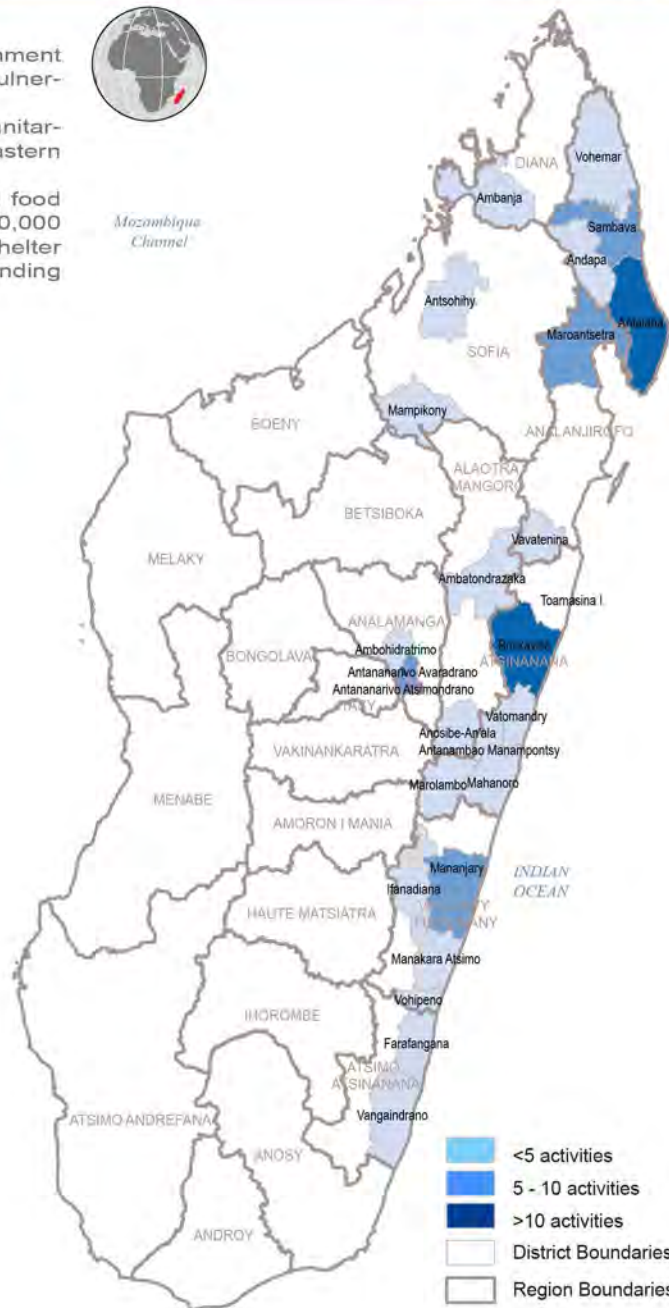


Highlights

- On 23 March 2017, humanitarian partners in Madagascar and the Government jointly launched a Flash Appeal for \$20 million to provide support to 250,000 vulnerable people affected by Cyclone Enawo.
- Response activities are building momentum, with supplies, additional humanitarian organizations and staff arriving in the most-affected areas of north-eastern Madagascar.
- Since the start of the response, more than 76,400 people have received food assistance, and more than 55,700 people have received WASH support. 60,000 people benefited from support to access to health care and emergency shelter assistance was provided to 8,050 households. The Education Cluster is responding to Emergency educational needs of 45,100 children.



Mozambique Channel



Targeted and beneficiaries reached

Activity	Targeted Beneficiaries	Reached Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Type
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural recovery	230 650		People
EDUCATION			
Distribution of tarpaulins, school-in-a-box, recreation kits and school kit	45 000	2 889	Student
FOOD ASSISTANCE			
Distribution of food and HEB	170 432	76 400	People
HEALTH			
Basic health care	250 000	54 000	People
Distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets	50 000	11 200	Household
PROTECTION			
Psychosocial support	17 970	4 000	People
Support of the return to daily life			
SHELTER			
Distribution of tarpaulins and tool kits	20 000	9 000	Household
Distribution of NFIs			
WASH			
Distribution of water treatment products and wash kits		9 000	Household
Desinfection of wells	168 000	3 000	Household
Water trucking		600	Household
Sanitation and hygiene	145 000	12 600	Household

Number of actors per affected district

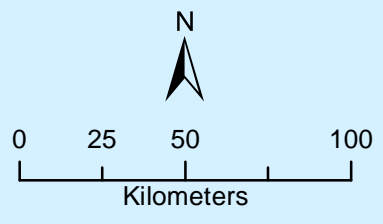
	Alaotra Mangoro		Analamanga				Analanjirao		Atsimo Atsinanana			Atsinanana			Diana		Sava			Sofia		Vatovavy Fitovinany								
	Ambatondrazaka	Anosibe-An'ala	Ambohitririmo	Antananarivo	Atsimondrano	Antananarivo Avaradrano	Antananarivo Renivohitra	Fenerive Est	Maroantsetra	Vavatenina	Farafangana	Vangaindrano	Antanambao	Manampotsy	Brickaville	Mahanoro	Marolambo	Toamasina I	Vatomandry	Ambanja	Andapa	Antalaha	Sambava	Vohémar	Antsahihy	Mampikony	Ifanadiana	Manakara Atsimo	Mananjary	Vohitry
Agriculture																				1	1		1							
Coordination																									1					
Education																														
Early Recovery																														
Food Security	1	1	1	1	4	5		1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		1		1	1	1	1	
Health																														
Logistics & telecommunication																														
Nutrition																														
Protection																														
Shelter	1	1	1	2	4	3		2	1	1																				
WASH	2		1		7	7		3		1											1	6	1						1	

	International Airport		Primary Road		National Capital
	Domestic Airport		Secondary Road		Major Town
	Airstrip		Tertiary Road		Intermediate Town
	Main bridge		Track/Trail		Small Town
	Road damage		Road with Restricted Access		Village
	Bridge destroyed				Region Boundary

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Data Sources: UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, LC
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Antananarivo-Mahajanga
 Multiple obstacles along the road.
 (rocks, bridge damages, landslides)
 18/03/2017

Antananarivo-Mahajanga
 Landslides and culverts
 along the road.
 18/03/2017

Moramanga-Vohidiala
 Road is muddy with culverts.
 18/03/2017

Moramanga-Nosibe An'Ala
 Multiple obstacles along the road.
 (rocks, bridge damages, landslides)
 18/03/2017

