

# Madagascar

**CYCLONES and  
FLOODS – REVISION**

**2007**



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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FLOODS – REVISION**

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WFP/Madagascar/2007

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.



Base 504693 (545856) 3-81

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Madagascar Country Team is appealing for a revised target of **\$19,466,803**<sup>1</sup> to support the Government of Madagascar in its efforts to address the humanitarian needs arising from the tropical storms and floods affecting the country over the past months. The Madagascar Flash Appeal was developed in partnership with the Malagasy National Office for Disaster Management and Preparedness (BNGRC), through the collaborative efforts of United Nations agencies and international and national humanitarian organisations present in the country. The Appeal provides a framework for a common inter-agency understanding of priorities, based on identified and reported needs. Following flash appeal practice, this revision incorporates refined information, plus new projects to respond to the effects of two cyclones that struck since the launch of the original appeal.

Madagascar is prone to natural disasters, including endemic drought, flooding and recurrent cyclones, regularly causing damage to local communities and setbacks to economic growth. The humanitarian implications of these various natural disasters are particularly significant, since Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 143 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index in 2006. Seasonal food insecurity is not uncommon; however as the lean season coincides with the cyclone season (December-April), seasonal food insecurity is often aggravated by the effects of natural disasters such as cyclones and floods. Moreover, coping strategies among vulnerable populations are limited.

Between 24 December 2006 and 26 February 2007, cyclones Bondo and Clovis, and the intense tropical storms Gamede and Favio, hit various regions of the country. Two more cyclones, Indlala and Jaya, struck Madagascar on 15 March and 3 April, respectively. This year's unusually early and heavy rainy season brought excessive rains to most parts of the island. These conditions contributed to heavy flooding in heavily populated and cultivated areas throughout the country, including the capital region, the northwest, the northeast, and the southeast. The food security situation has dramatically deteriorated, and the risk of maternal and child mortality linked to lack of access to and quality of services, and water- and vector-borne diseases, has increased. The situation could further deteriorate if timely assistance is not provided to address immediate needs and restore agricultural production and livelihoods before next year's cyclone season.

As a result of the large-scale response since late December, in-country resources have been exhausted. In February, the Malagasy Government launched an appeal calling for international solidarity and assistance in meeting humanitarian needs stemming from the severe flooding and the lack of access to affected areas. In tandem with the Government's appeal, the United Nations Country Team decided to launch a Flash Appeal, requesting the support of the international community. The Appeal is now being revised to include the new needs created by cyclones Indlala and Jaya, plus refinement of information, needs assessment, and coordinated plans for the areas struck by the preceding storms.

The beneficiaries of the proposed activities of this Flash Appeal will be more than **450,000 people** affected by cyclones, floods and heavy rains throughout the country. The planning horizon is six months, from 15 March to 15 September 2007. The Appeal includes projects with total budgets amounting to **\$19,466,803**.<sup>2</sup> Of this, **\$9,697,912** has been covered through fundraising with international donors, agency unearmarked funds, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). A funding gap of **\$9,768,891** remains.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

<sup>2</sup> The amounts appealed for in the revised Flash Appeal are net of the emergency resources already invested by organisations to quickly start the emergency response to the floods and cyclones.

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## MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL

**Table I: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by non-standard sector), with funding status of each  
as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Non-standard Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY	1,572,500	1,672,500	573,576	34%	1,098,924	-
EARLY RECOVERY	65,000	620,000	15,000	2%	605,000	-
EDUCATION	125,000	1,084,000	125,000	12%	959,000	-
FOOD SECURITY	5,196,000	10,405,132	6,598,393	63%	3,806,739	-
HEALTH	738,000	2,768,994	873,234	32%	1,895,760	-
LOGISTICS	60,000	708,677	60,000	8%	648,677	-
NUTRITION	1,040,000	1,140,000	775,040	68%	364,960	-
PROTECTION	45,000	45,000	45,000	100%	-	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	260,000	260,000	260,000	100%	-	-
WATER AND SANITATION	538,000	762,500	372,669	49%	389,831	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,639,500</b>	<b>19,466,803</b>	<b>9,697,912</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>9,768,891</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

*NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) sector is also tracked (see [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



## MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL

**Table II: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation  
as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
CARE	255,000	255,000	-	0%	255,000	-
CRS	97,500	97,500	-	0%	97,500	-
FAO	850,000	1,050,000	230,000	22%	820,000	-
GAA	670,000	570,000	463,576	81%	106,424	-
IOM	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
MEDAIR	65,000	65,000	-	0%	65,000	-
PSI	17,500	17,500	-	0%	17,500	-
UNDP	125,000	180,000	75,000	42%	105,000	-
UNFPA	197,500	197,500	137,245	69%	60,255	-
UNICEF	1,845,500	4,609,000	1,917,709	42%	2,691,291	-
WFP	5,076,000	10,933,809	6,478,393	59%	4,455,416	-
WHO	440,500	991,494	395,989	40%	595,505	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9,639,500</b>	<b>19,466,803</b>	<b>9,697,912</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>9,768,891</b>	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

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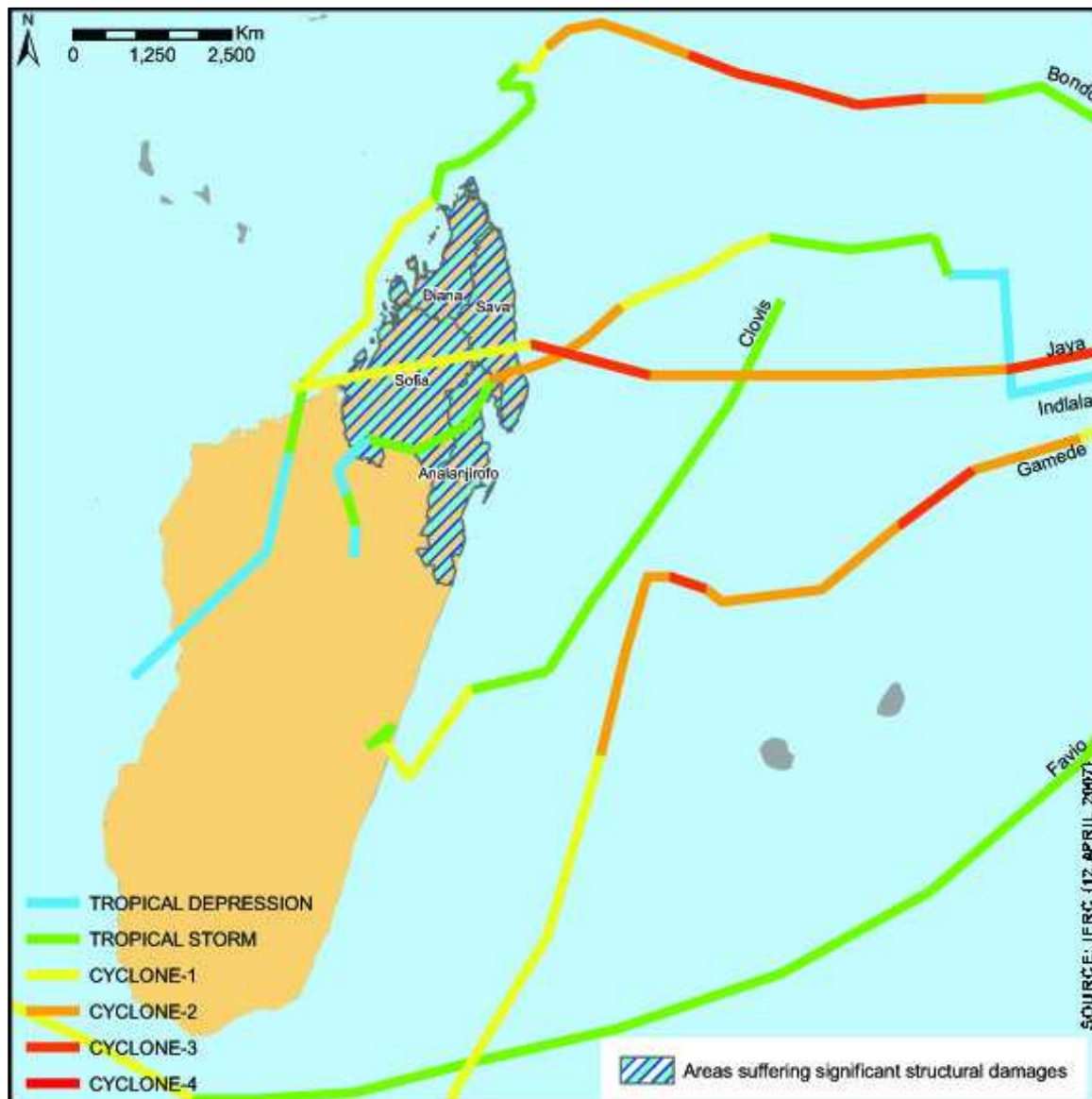
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## 2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### 2.1 CONTEXT

Madagascar has been pummelled by an unprecedented number of cyclones in a short period – seven storm systems since last November. These storms, along with an unusually heavy rainy season and the southern movement of the inter-tropical convergence zone over Madagascar, have affected close to 450,000 people. While intense tropical weather is common in Madagascar, the cumulative effect of these cyclones, heavy rains, and chronic vulnerability has far outstripped the capacity of governmental and humanitarian actors to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected populations. Furthermore, the extreme vulnerability caused by persistent drought and chronic food insecurity in the south has also impacted the overall capacity to respond to multiple rapid-onset emergencies.

The crisis in Madagascar can roughly be divided into two periods: December 2006 – February 2007 and March – April 2007. By early March, cyclones and tropical storms Bondo, Clovis, Favio, and Gamede had caused widespread flooding, displacement, infrastructure damage, and destruction of food and cash crops in areas extending from the north to the south of the island. These problems were multiplied, particularly in the northeast, when Cyclone Indlala cut a path of devastation across the country in mid-March. Several weeks later in early April, Cyclone Jaya complicated the relief effort and caused additional damage with heavy rains and flooding, particularly in the northwest. In the country's arid southern region, the 2006-2007 rainy season compounded problems caused by drought and persistent food insecurity and malnutrition.



**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Main Affected Areas</b>
25 December	Bondo	Southeast, Antananarivo, Northwest and West
3 January	Clovis	
18 February	Favio	
26 February	Gamede	
15 March	Indlala	Regions of Diana, Sava, Sofia, Boeny, Betsiboka, Alaotra Mangoro, Atsinanana, Analajirofo, Vatovavy- Fitovinany, Atsimo-Atsinanana, as well as Maroantsetra, and Antalaha districts
3 April	Jaya	Northeast and Northwest

*December 2006-February 2007*

Between the end of December 2006 and February 2007, heavy rains, cyclones, tropical storms, and flooding affected close to 293,000 people. More than 260,000 people in the southeast suffered significant crop damages and lost upcoming harvests. In addition, nearly 33,000 people (18,000 in the capital, Antananarivo, and 15,000 in the northwest and western regions) were displaced.



- Southeast: In December and January, cyclones Bondo and Clovis hit the southeastern coastal region, resulting in extensive flooding and production losses of up to 80% of the upcoming rice harvest. The crop loss left more than 125,235 individuals extremely vulnerable in terms of food security, mainly due to the lack of coping mechanisms in the chronically poor southeast. In late February, Gamede passed offshore Madagascar, bringing further high winds and heavy rainfall to the southeast, where up to 80% of the population practice subsistence farming. Since most families had lost their January harvest, they were already entering the February to May lean season with little or no food reserves.
- Northwest and West: Approximately 15,000 persons lost their homes and a significant portion of their assets in the northwest and west of Madagascar.

Antananarivo: Approximately 18,000 persons were displaced and lost all or part of their household belongings during flooding in the capital, Antananarivo, in December and January. While some families were able to take refuge with relatives or neighbours in surrounding communities, 38 campsites with poor shelter and hygiene conditions were established to accommodate the flood-displaced persons.

Relief operations began on December 26, with the BNGRC and humanitarian partners mobilising in-country resources and capacity to respond to immediate humanitarian needs. However, in-country resources were quickly exhausted. On 20 February, the Malagasy Government launched a \$242 million appeal to the international community in response to cyclones and storms Bondo, Clovis, Favio, and Gamede. On 15 March, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal requesting \$9.6 million to provide aid to people affected by floods and cyclones for a period of six months. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an appeal at the request of the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) to support their relief and response operations. (To date, this IFRC appeal is 65% funded.) The United Nations Country Team submitted a CERF application for \$4.5 million to fund the priority needs identified in the Flash Appeal and allow the United Nations and its partners to support the Government in averting large-scale mortality, malnutrition and disease outbreaks due to displacement and lack of food.

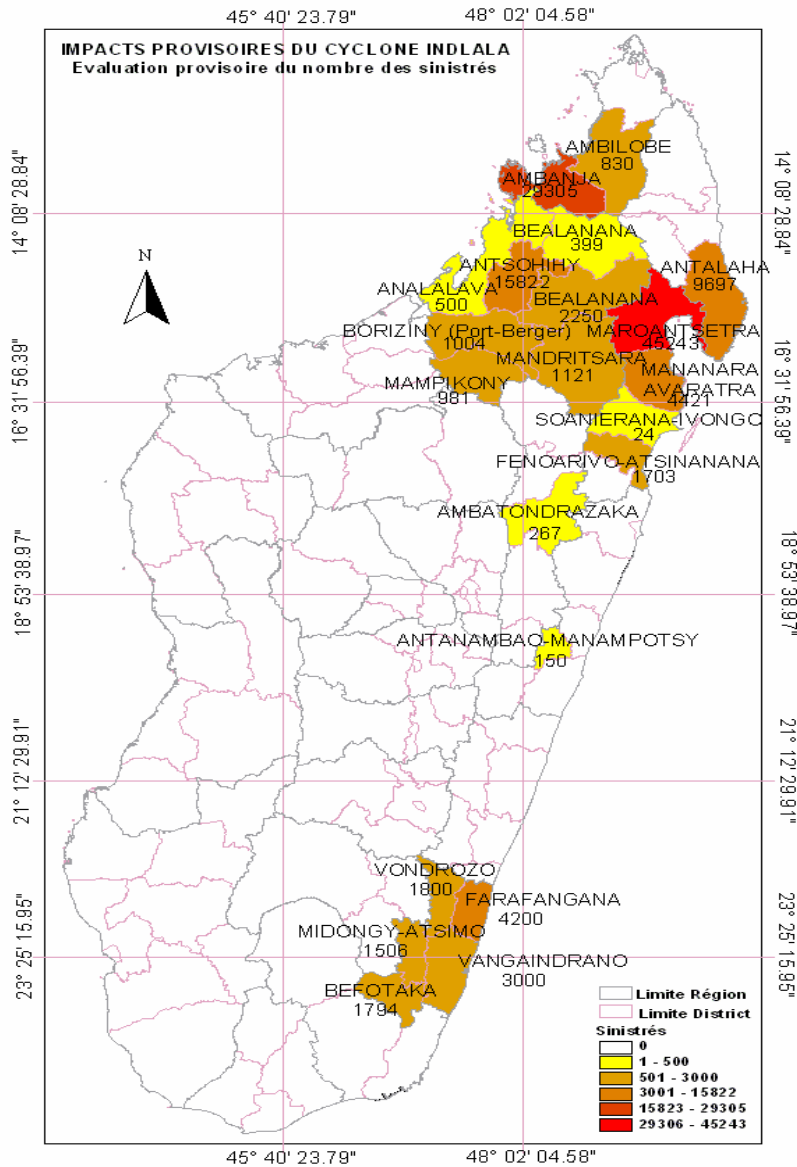
*March – April 2007*

The relief efforts undertaken to respond to cyclones and tropical storms Bondo, Clovis, Favio and Gamede were severely hampered by the arrival of cyclones Indlala and Jaya.

- Indlala: Indlala made landfall on 15 March, with heavy rains and strong winds of up to 200 km/h that ravaged the immediate areas in its path and caused considerable damage in the northwest and along the northeastern coastline. The humanitarian impact of Indlala was particularly serious

in Diana, Sava, Sofia, Boeny, Betsiboka, Alaotra Mangoro, Atsinanana, Analajirofo, Vatovavy-Fitovinany, and Atsimo-Atsinanana. The BNGRC estimates that Indlala affected more than 188,000 people, with some 88 people killed, 30 missing, and 30,000 homeless. In addition, more than 54,000 homes were destroyed or damaged and key infrastructure, including 228 schools, 71 hospitals, 124 public buildings, and 103 bridges suffered varying degrees of damage.

### Impact of Cyclone Indlala (Affected population)



Source: BNGRC

- **Jaya**: Three weeks later on 3 April, cyclone Jaya hit the island, primarily the northern part of the country. Extensive flooding in several areas of Diana and Sofia regions occurred. Although Jaya was less damaging than Indlala, the BNGRC estimates that approximately 8,000 persons suffered some losses due to the storm. Many of the communities affected by Jaya had already been struck by Indlala, compounding the initial losses. Jaya further hindered assessments and relief efforts, particularly in the areas where Indlala had passed.

## 2.2 NEEDS ANALYSIS

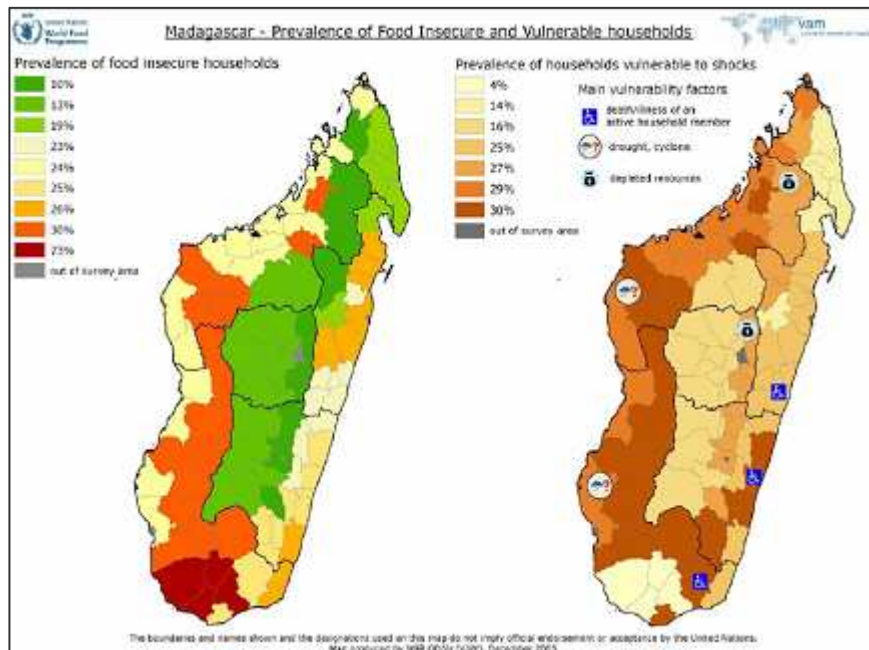
With more than seven out of ten Malagasies living below the poverty line under the best of circumstances, the cumulative impact of this year's successive natural disasters underlines the need to analyse both immediate and medium-term needs and vulnerabilities, and to ensure that partners work together to advocate for building stronger links between the two.

### *Food Security and Agricultural Recovery*

From December to March, cyclones, tropical storms, and heavier and earlier rains than usual resulted in significant food shortages and agricultural damage. In some districts, subsistence farmers sustained heavy losses of cash and food crops, and more than 75% of the rice fields were completely submerged. These fields contained not only the first-season rice (to have been harvested in December/January), but also the nursery for the second-season rice waiting to be transplanted (for harvest in April/May/June). Large areas of rice fields were left silted after the water receded. In other words, the weather systems have affected two consecutive planting seasons of rice. The storms also affected other subsistence crops, such as cassava, maize, fruits and vegetables, as well as cash crops (mostly vanilla and cocoa plantations). In addition, the majority of the affected households lost their food reserves and seed stocks in the floods. According to assessments conducted in early February by the BNGRC with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Permanent Action Plan Steering Team for Rural Development, World Food Programme (WFP), German Agro Action (GAA), National Nutrition Office (ONN), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and *Système d'Information Rurale et de Sécurité Alimentaire* (System for Rural Information and Food Security Monitoring – SIRSA), 260,000 people were affected by the loss of up to 80% of crops in certain locations. This precarious situation was made worse by cyclones Indlala and Jaya. According to MoA estimates in mid-April, approximately 160,000 hectares of agricultural fields (rice and other crops) have been flooded or damaged. Although the length and timing of lean seasons vary throughout the country, food insecurity is expected to increase from August to November in many areas, as predictions show that the principal May/June harvest will also be negatively impacted.

In the short term, populations are faced with immediate food insecurity, particularly in those areas where access is difficult or impossible. In addition to immediate food aid, affected populations require immediate assistance with seeds and other agricultural inputs, rehabilitating the damaged crop fields and agricultural infrastructures through food-for-work activities. These interventions would provide essential support to the community by restoring their livelihood as quickly as possible.

The following map shows the pre-existing areas of food insecurity and vulnerable households in Madagascar.



### *Health, Nutrition, and Water and Sanitation*

Widespread flooding, temporary displacement, limited access, food shortages, and loss of livelihoods have had a serious impact on issues related to health, nutrition, and water and sanitation since last December. The Government (BNGRC and Ministry of Health [MoH]) and UN agencies have worked closely to identify needs and plan interventions in the most-affected areas.

In terms of health risks, partners immediately identified the possibility of increased water-borne and vector-borne diseases in flooded areas in the northwest, northeast, southeast and Antananarivo, as well as increased morbidity and mortality, particularly among women, children and other vulnerable groups. This situation was exacerbated by widespread damage and destruction (more than 20% of facilities in some areas) to already poorly maintained and ill-equipped health facilities, and access constraints that prevented people from reaching local clinics for routine vaccinations and treatment. In Diana, Sofia and Sava regions, many health centres have not received replenishments of essential drugs for several months, and the central-level pipeline is being rapidly depleted. The loss of livelihoods and personal belongings due to successive storms and displacement means that even those able to access health facilities face unusual challenges in terms of payment possibilities for services and medicines. This, along with crop losses and food shortages, further threatens the already precarious nutritional status of vulnerable groups, particularly in some areas in the northwest that remained inaccessible and without emergency assistance for more than a month, and in those areas that regularly face significant food insecurity in the lean season. Water and sanitation risks have been increased by flash flooding that destroyed or damaged large numbers of borehole wells and traditional water points, and the wide-spread loss of cooking utensils has made it difficult for temporarily displaced populations to boil drinking water and maintain adequate hygiene practices. Furthermore, the health information and surveillance system has been weakened and the flow of information between local, district, regional and central health authorities has been interrupted.

### *Education*

Almost 150,000 children have been unable to attend classes since cyclone Indlala brought destruction to their schools in Diana, Sofia, and Maroantsetra. According to Madagascar's Ministry of Education (MoE), 136 schools have been completely destroyed, and 591 others have been partially destroyed since December 2006. School supplies as well as buildings were destroyed.

### *Access and Logistics*



The wave of cyclones and tropical storms that struck Madagascar left the humanitarian community facing extraordinary challenges in terms of logistics. The most difficult situation in terms of access was reported in the northwestern regions of Diana and Sofia. Joint UN and Government assessments by helicopters, undertaken immediately after the passage of cyclones Indalha and Jaya, confirmed that approximately 20,000 persons in remote villages (specifically in the districts of Bealanana, Befandriana, Port Berge, and Ambanja), were completely inaccessible, as floods damaged already poor road infrastructure in several districts, and caused landslides and mudslides in the district of Ambanja in the northwest.

Many of the communes in these areas are essentially inaccessible, except by foot even without heavy rains and flooding. Although water levels in many areas receded within weeks after the storms (facilitating boat transportation of limited relief items), many secondary roads remained blocked due to fallen trees and vegetation. The BNGRC estimates that more than one hundred bridges were damaged or destroyed, and will require both immediate and medium-term repairs.

### *Early Recovery*

Madagascar is a country prone to recurring natural disasters, making it necessary to combine immediate life-saving activities with comprehensive efforts, strengthening early recovery and disaster preparedness. Government authorities (particularly the BNGRC), UN agencies and partners have worked closely together to identify and address immediate needs through assessments and support to logistics and relief delivery. At the same times, partners are exploring medium- and long-term

partnerships that will strengthen the results of the relief effort. These partnerships include coordination, information sharing, and capacity-building and require sustained actions to clearly link emergency and development strategies in order to effectively respond to and prepare for natural disasters.

### Objectives and Priority Actions

Humanitarian partners have defined two main objectives for the Flash Appeal:

- 1) Provide immediate relief assistance and protection to the most vulnerable populations, including emergency food and nutritional interventions; non-food items; water, sanitation and hygiene interventions; and basic health care.
- 2) Guarantee that emergency activities are effectively linked with early recovery activities, especially in the recovery of livelihoods and the provision of basic agricultural inputs.

## 3. RESPONSE PLANS

The following response plans were developed by UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations in consultation with the appropriate Government authorities. In most cases, they include the humanitarian needs caused by the cyclones and storms from December 2006 – February 2007, as well as the significant emergency caseload following cyclones Indlala and Jaya in March and April 2007.

### 3.1 FOOD AID (LEAD: WFP)

#### Objective

- Meet immediate and medium-term food needs of an estimated 336,500 people affected by cyclones Bondo, Clovis, Gamede, Indlala, and Jaya in the southeast, northwest, northeast, and west of Madagascar, to avoid deterioration of their food security situation and nutritional status.

#### Strategy

Following the arrival of cyclones Indlala and Jaya, the number of persons in need of emergency food assistance increased from 194,790 to 336,470 persons. In fact more than half of the caseload (180,000 people) is located in the southeast, Vatovavy Fitovivany, Atsimo Atsinanana regions, which were affected by cyclones Bondo, Clovis and Gamede. On the other hand, Indlala and Jaya-related needs comprise some 75,000 people in the northeast regions of Analajirofo and Sava, concentrated in the districts of Marontsetra and Antalha. The remainder of the needs are in the northwest, the majority of people being in the Sofia and Diana regions, with 62,000 and 11,250 planned beneficiaries respectively. The tonnage of food commodities required to meet these needs increased from 9.2 to 13.7. The food assistance requirements are based on inter-agency multi-sectoral rapid needs assessments and information provided by local administration and NGOs working in the areas.

1. Provide 15 to 30 days relief food assistance to the population that has been displaced and lost their crops or other productive assets due to floods and cyclones.
2. Support supplementary feeding programmes through the provision of corn-soya blend (CSB) and oil for approximately 4,500 moderately malnourished children in the chronically and seasonally food-insecure areas, particularly the southeast.
3. Provide three to six months food assistance to sustain approximately 67,200 affected households who have lost their June harvest, until October or March next year, depending on the agricultural zone. This assistance will be delivered through a combination of targeted distributions and food-for-work activities, depending on the severity of crop damage, the extent of asset loss, and vulnerability of the population in each area.
4. Implement food-for-work activities to support the recovery of livelihoods, including the rehabilitation of irrigation structures, restoration of rice paddies, and re-establishment of market access (through repairs to tertiary and secondary routes). The duration and approaches used will

be specifically tailored to the different agricultural calendars, type of livelihood activities, and the severity of impact in the various affected zones.

### Gaps

Total needs for the food aid sector are **\$10,405,132** for the purchase, transport, and distribution of 13,742 metric tonnes (MTs) of mixed commodities. Current shortfalls to fully meet emergency requirements both before and after cyclones Indlala and Jaya are 8,208 MTs valued at **\$3.8 million**.

### Requirements

FOOD AID		\$
<b>WFP</b>  <b>MAG-07/F01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Flood and cyclone response food assistance <b>Objective:</b> Meet food needs of populations in flood- and cyclone-impacted areas in northwestern, northeastern, western, and southeastern Madagascar by providing 13,742 MTs of food commodities <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 336,500 persons <b>Partners:</b> GAA, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), MRCS, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	<b>10,285,132</b> <i>Less funding received</i> 6,478,393  <i>Net requirements</i> 3,806,739
<b>German Agro Action</b>  <b>MAG-07/F02</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Targeted Food Distribution and Food for Work as immediate and medium term response to flooding in Mananjary and Nosy Varika districts (southeast) <b>Objective:</b> Ensure food needs of vulnerable households, prevent malnutrition and promote agricultural and economic recovery (rehabilitation of rice fields, canals, roads, etc. and extension of less vulnerable crops) <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 160,000 beneficiaries (30,000 households) for food distribution + 100,000 beneficiaries (20,000 participants) benefiting from Food for Work activities <b>Partners:</b> WFP	<b>120,000</b>  <i>Less funding received</i> 120,000  <i>Net requirements</i> 0

## 3.2 AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY (LEAD: FAO)

### Objective

- To restore agricultural production for vulnerable farm households affected by cyclones and flooding.

### Strategy

After the damage caused by the tropical storms Bondo, Clovis, Gamade and Favio in December 2006, another two cyclones, Indlala and Jaya, hit the northern region of Madagascar in mid-March. The additional effects of the most recent stronger cyclones, coupled with the previous heavy rains and extensive flooding, caused severe damages to agricultural production. More than 200,000 families have suffered total or partial staple crop losses and extensive damages to cash crops such as cloves, vanilla, cacao and coffee, among others. Of these families, 90,000 households have lost their whole harvest, food stocks and agricultural assets, leaving them in a very critical food insecurity situation. No seeds are available in many areas and the existing small cereal stocks will be consumed in a short period.

The agricultural recovery strategy will have a two-pronged approach:

- 1) *Coordination and assessments:* FAO has already assumed the leadership of the agricultural recovery sector and ensured coordination among the organisations operating in the sector. It has established an Emergency Coordination Unit to assist the Government in planning, coordination, implementation, and follow-up of emergency agricultural activities. FAO will carry out a detailed crop damage assessment in consultation with Government authorities, partners, and affected households. Strong field coordination among the various stakeholders, including local authorities and FAO implementing partners, will be promoted in the affected regions. This coordination will ensure sound interventions, avoid overlap, and maximise synergies of the activities and outcomes. FAO will also assume the role of technical focal point ensuring the quality of the agricultural interventions and a sound integration with the existing rural development programmes.



- 2) *Immediate relief assistance*: FAO has targeted six regions where agricultural production suffered significant losses and where immediate assistance is required. Priority has been given to the most traditional food insecure areas and where the losses in terms of production were higher.

It is estimated that the seed requirements to support the most vulnerable farmers in the six-targeted regions are: a) rice (350 MTs); b) beans (35 MTs); c) maize (25 MTs); and d) vegetable seed kits (12,000 kits). Rice seed distribution must begin immediately to the affected families of the southeastern coast in the regions of Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana. In the northeastern region of Sava and Analanjirifo, the rice seeds must be distributed in May/June. For the other regions (Sofia and Diana), the distributions will begin as soon as the agricultural fields are accessible, but not later than October. Other seed like beans and maize as well as vegetable seed and sweet potatoes can be planted immediately.

A seed multiplication component has been included to build up farmers' seed stocks to strengthen their response capacity and mitigate the negative effects of further similar crises. FAO will work closely with implementing partners active in the affected areas and Services of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAEP). FAO and its partners will work with WFP to plan a food aid distribution to prevent the seed beneficiaries from consuming them. Rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructures, such as canals and drains, will be undertaken in coordination with the Food-for-Work programmes implemented by WFP.

Assistance to restart agricultural production will continue for six months, through the main agricultural season of 2007.

The main activities of FAO and participating partners are:

- Protect livelihoods of households affected by floods through the provision of agricultural inputs and related assistance. Assistance is expected to vary by region and will include: i) seed distribution, ii) provision of agricultural tools, iii) seed multiplication; and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure with Food-for-Work programmes;
- Support the MoA, MAEP in updating the needs assessment of affected populations to deliver appropriate support and assistance in the various regions;
- Maximise efficiency and effectiveness of the agricultural relief programmes in the country, with increased coordination among all stakeholders, combined with technical advice, monitoring and evaluation of the relief actions.

### Gaps

Total requirements for the sector are **\$1,672,500**. Funding of **\$573,576** has been received (including \$230,000 from CERF), leaving a shortfall of **\$1,098,924**.

### Requirements

AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY		
<p><b>FAO</b> <b>MAG-07/A01</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Coordination and planning for agricultural recovery, including an assessment of production losses and damage to the agricultural system. <b>Objective:</b> Increase coordination among stakeholders; assessment of the needs of affected populations. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 450,000 (approx.) <b>Partners:</b> MAEP, NGOs (Implementing Partners)</p>	<p><b>250,000</b></p>
<p><b>FAO</b> <b>MAG-07/A02</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Urgent provision of agricultural inputs <b>Objective:</b> Enable affected farmers to restart agricultural production <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 450,000 (90,000 households) in six regions <b>Partners:</b> MAEP, NGOs (Implementing Partners)</p>	<p><b>800,000</b> <i>Less funding received 230,000</i> <i>Net requirements 570,000</i></p>
<p><b>German Agro Action</b> <b>MAG-07/A03</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Agricultural recovery with tool and seeds distribution and technical support in Mananjary and Nosy Varika districts (southeast) <b>Objective:</b> Improving food security of farmer households in areas devastated by Clovis <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 160,000 (30,000 households)</p>	<p><b>450,000</b> <i>Less funding received 343,575</i> <i>Net requirements 106,424</i></p>

AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY		
<p><b>CRS</b> <b>MAG-07/A04</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Agricultural rehabilitation project <b>Objective:</b> Improved seed security in affected areas <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 6,500 flood-affected persons in the southeast <b>Partners:</b> Regional Rural Development Offices</p>	<p><b>97,500</b></p>
<p><b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>MAG-07/A05</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Post-Clovis Emergency Agriculture (two months) <b>Site:</b> Six communes in Mahanoro-Vatomandry <b>Objective:</b> Provide seeds and rapidly rehabilitate dams and irrigation systems. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 12,000 <b>Partners:</b> Regional Rural Development Offices and National Nutrition Office</p>	<p><b>35,000</b></p>
<p><b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>MAG-07/A06</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Famine in the south (2 months) <b>Site:</b> 6 communes in Tolagnaro and Amboasary <b>Objective:</b> Provide seeds for the short season <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 25,000 persons <b>Partners:</b> Regional Directorates for Rural Development (DRDR)</p>	<p><b>40,000</b></p>

### 3.3 HEALTH (LEAD: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION [WHO])

#### Objectives

- To reduce avoidable excess morbidity and mortality among disaster-affected populations in 17 districts.

Months of heavy rains, cyclones, and flooding have left already vulnerable populations, including those who are temporarily displaced or who have lost their belongings and/or livelihoods, at increased risk for water-borne and vector-transmitted diseases. In addition, health infrastructures have been damaged and basic health care services have been disrupted in the affected areas. The combined effect of these factors could result in higher morbidity and mortality rates if not addressed in a timely manner. The emergency response requires that WHO, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) implementing partners provide technical, material and logistical support to national health authorities, through the BNGRC and the MoH emergency services. Special emphasis will be given to increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Health's Emergency and Disaster Services (SUCA) to respond to the emergencies and rapid-onset disasters. Interventions will focus on the following areas identified by the BNGRC as the most affected: Diana, Sava, Sofia, Boeny, Analamanga, Vakinankaratra, Atsinanana, Vatovay Fitovinay, Atsimo Atsinanana, and Menabe.

#### Strategy

WHO, as lead of the health cluster, and in close collaboration with the MoH, Service of Emergency and Disaster [MoH] (SUCA), and other health partners, will:

- Provide essential drugs, oral rehydration salts (ORS), malaria prevention supplies (drugs, mosquito nets), insecticides and disinfectants, and transport and logistical support to the government;
- Provide basic stocks in health centres where essential drug supplies have been destroyed or are in short supply;
- Provide health centres with the Minimal Service Packages (MISP)<sup>3</sup> on reproductive health in emergency situations to strengthen reproductive health care services;
- Ensure that the expanded programme on immunisation continues to reach children under five, particularly in cyclone- and flood-affected areas;
- Provide affected districts with chlorine tablets and provide chemical disinfectants to health centres on a regular basis for the care and control of flies and odour in the temporary toilets;
- Continue to conduct assessments in affected districts to identify major health threats, local capacities and operational constraints;

<sup>3</sup> The MISP contains the following: universal precautions kits, condom kit 1, rape treatment kit 3, suture of tears and vaginal examination kit 9, clean delivery kit 2 and clinical delivery kit 6, treatment of Miscarriage and Management of Complications of Abortion kit 8, Vacuum Extraction for Delivery kit 10, Referral level sub-kit 11, Blood Transfusion kit 12, and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Treatment kit.

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- Work with partners to improve surveillance of communicable diseases, nutrition, and water quality in affected districts, particularly in health centres where infrastructure and basic supplies have been damaged or destroyed;
- Prevent and or control epidemic disease outbreaks such as cholera, malaria, conjunctivitis, dengue fever, zoonotic diseases and Chikungunya disease through improving the disease surveillance and response system;
- Prepare and share information, and epidemiological/nutritional bulletins with relevant partners at country and international levels;
- Increase its support to health coordination mechanisms to coordinate health partners;
- Promote capacity-building in the health sector to meet the demands on the health care service provision to the affected people.

**Gaps**

The identified health sector needs are **\$2,768,994**. **\$873,234** has been received (including \$395,989 to WHO whose allocation to projects is not yet confirmed), leaving a shortfall of **\$1,895,760**.

**Requirements**

<b>HEALTH</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>WHO MAG-07/H01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Needs assessment and information management <b>Objectives:</b> a) assess major health threats, local capacities and operational constraints; b) improve surveillance of communicable diseases and nutrition; c) establish an early warning and response to epidemics <b>Beneficiaries:</b> MoH, UN agencies, implementing partners, populations in most-affected districts <b>Partners:</b> MoH, BNGRC	<b>92,530</b>
<b>WHO MAG-07/H02</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Health sector coordination <b>Objective:</b> Strengthen coordination of health sector's response to the flood-affected population and share epidemiological/nutritional bulletins with partners at country and international levels <b>Beneficiaries:</b> MoH (central and regional authorities), health partners in ten most-affected regions <b>Partners:</b> MoH, UN agencies, NGOs	<b>191,404</b>
<b>WHO MAG-07/H03</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Filling health gaps <b>Objectives:</b> a) improve access to basic health services of displaced populations and b) reduce the risk of water-borne diseases in all districts affected by floods <b>Beneficiaries:</b> approximately 140,000 persons in ten most-affected districts <b>Partners:</b> MoH, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, NGOs	<b>687,560</b>
<b>WHO MAG-07/H04</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Capacity-building and technical support <b>Objective:</b> Provide training to selected health staff and emergency response workers in the areas of child health, immunisation, management of severe malnutrition, health promotion, and reproductive health <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Health and emergency response staff (ten mobile teams in ten most-affected districts) <b>Partners:</b> WHO (HQ, AFRO, CO), UNFPA, UNICEF	<b>20,000</b>
<b>UNFPA MAG-07/H05</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Emergency reproductive health, including prevention of STIs, Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) <b>Objective:</b> Contribute to the reduction of excessive maternal and neo-natal mortality <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 140,000 persons living in the ten most-affected districts <b>Partners:</b> WHO, NGOs, MoH	<b>197,500</b> <i>Less funding received 137,245</i> <i>Net requirements 60,255</i>
<b>UNICEF MAG-07/H06</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Emergency public health interventions <b>Objective:</b> Strengthen public health responses by conducting outreach services for Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI), distribution of insecticide treated net/ artemisinin-based combination therapy (ITN/ACT) and ORS to protect the populations affected by the cyclones Indlala and Jaya from an increase in morbidity and mortality <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 75,000 persons in 54 affected communes <b>Partners:</b> MoH, BNGRC	<b>1,580,000</b> <i>Less funding received 340,000</i> <i>Net requirements 1,240,000</i>

### 3.4 NUTRITION (LEAD: UNICEF)

#### Objective

1. To mitigate and prevent nutritional deterioration.
2. To support early detection and appropriate treatment of malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women.

#### Strategy

The development of a nutritional surveillance and follow-up system for children under five will be prioritised in the most vulnerable areas which had a history of food insecurity prior to the cyclones and flooding in the southeast. Many subsistence farmer families in these areas lost their harvests and seed stocks, and are facing the upcoming months with few or no coping mechanisms to prevent malnutrition and hunger. Even prior to this year's disasters, more than 50,000 children were determined to be at-risk in the districts of Nosy Varika and Mananjary in the southeast. In addition, a joint Government/UNICEF mission to assess the nutritional situation in this area in early April estimated that more than 5,000 children were at-risk of acute malnutrition. The mission also concluded that support to the five existing therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres, active screening at the village level with the support of community health and nutrition workers, and sufficient stocks to treat acute cases were necessary.

Sector collaboration includes UNICEF, the MoH, the National Office for Nutrition, WFP, international partners, including NGOs, and will involve the provision of resources, and technical, material and logistical support. Activities will include implementation and capacity-building for surveillance and case management, training MoH and National Nutrition Office (ONN) technicians, and the preparation and delivery of training material. As a complementary activity, WFP will provide supplementary feeding rations for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women to prevent new acute cases from emerging, and to ensure that children who are treated therapeutically do not slip back into an acute situation. These simultaneous interventions reinforce the efficacy of the other, and are in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNICEF and WFP. This complementary strategy is also in accordance with MoH and the National Office of Nutrition guidelines and protocols.

#### Gaps

Estimated needs for this sector are **\$1,140,000**. Funding of **\$775,040** has been received (including **\$300,000** from CERF), leaving a funding gap of **\$364,960**.

#### Requirements

NUTRITION		\$
UNICEF MAG-07/H08	<b>Project title:</b> Capacity-building on surveillance and treatment of malnutrition, supplies and logistics- including BP5, F75-100, Plumpy nut, specific drugs, anthropometric supplies	<b>1,140,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b> To treat children affected by acute malnutrition in the southeast	<i>Less funding received</i> 775,040
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Children suffering from acute malnutrition (expected 10% of 50,850) <b>Partners:</b> ONN, MoH, local authorities, NGOs, WFP	<i>Net requirements</i> 364,960

### 3.5 WATER AND SANITATION (LEAD: UNICEF)

#### Objectives

1. To prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases associated with inadequate and unsafe water supplies, lack of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices for up to 1,219 displaced persons remaining in urban Antananarivo Urban and 61,547 persons in Analanjirifo, Sava, Diana, and Sofia.

#### Strategy

Emergency humanitarian activities will have two distinct stages.

- First, the *emergency response* will ensure that urgent basic water and sanitation needs are met during the first four months of the response. Beneficiaries will include the affected populations in targeted zones of Diana and Sofia. Access to safe water will be provided through: a) household chlorination; b) distribution of water and hygiene-related non-food items (household water

purification product, water containers, soap, etc); and, adequate sanitation in accordance with minimum national standards; and c) a hygiene-promotion campaign.

- Second, the reconstruction phase will focus on ten selected communities affected by cyclones Indlala and Jaya in the north. Safe water and sanitation will be provided through: a) repair of existing water systems and construction of new wells and spring catchments; b) construction of 4,000 family pit latrines with local participation; c) capacity-building at the community level for operation and maintenance; d) health and hygiene promotion.

UNICEF, as the cluster lead, will ensure at all stages that the emergency responses to the floods are implemented in close coordination with partners (Government bodies, community members, local associations, the MRCS, and NGOs) and that beneficiaries (especially women) have been involved in decision-making processes.

### Gaps

The requirements for water and sanitation are: **\$762,500**. Funding to date totals **\$372,669** (including \$167,669 from CERF), leaving a gap of **\$389,831**.

### Requirements

WATER AND SANITATION		
<p><b>UNICEF</b> <b>MAG-07/WS01</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Emergency humanitarian response for the flood-affected populations of Sava, Diana, Sofia and Analanjirofo <b>Objective:</b> Prevent a further deterioration in the health situation of the affected communities, particularly among pregnant women and children &lt;5 years <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 61,547 persons <b>Partners:</b> Local associations, CARE, Medair</p>	<p><b>500,000</b> <i>Less funding received 372,669</i> <i>Net requirements 127,331</i></p>
<p><b>PSI</b> <b>MAG-07/WS04</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Provision of Safe Water Kits (Jerrycans + Chemicals + plastic cups) to Schools Trainings of animators, sensitisations, Technical Assistance, Logistical support, Monitoring and Evaluation <b>Objective:</b> At least 25 schools addressed per zone, so 125 schools in total. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Primary Schools with low-income children, 6 to 14 years old. Five flood affected areas (Antananarivo, Farafangana, Vangaindrano, Nosi Varika.) <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</p>	<p><b>17,500</b></p>
<p><b>MEDAIR</b> <b>MAG-07/WS05</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Water and Sanitation support to BNGRC <b>Objective:</b> Support to BNGRC for water and sanitation service, with UNICEF and MRCS in Antananarivo. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 18,000 persons <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, MRCS</p>	<p><b>65,000</b></p>
<p><b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>MAG-07/WS06</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Emergency Latrines and Water Supply (4 months) Site: 15 FKT In Antananarivo <b>Objective:</b> Build seven sanitary blocks, 14 Public Fountains Community Mobilisation on Hygiene <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 7,000 households <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, Antananarivo Urban Community (CUA) and Local Associations</p>	<p><b>180,000</b></p>

### 3.6 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (LEAD: UNICEF)

#### Objective

1. To provide the necessary shelter and non food items to those affected by the flooding to be able to meet minimum standards of emergency sheltering and security. This includes provision of tents and tarpaulins, blankets, cooking equipment, materials, soap, and mosquito nets for displaced populations.

#### Strategy

UNICEF along with the BNGRC will set guidelines for the standardisation of non-food item packages per family, the identification of vulnerable populations, and the distribution and monitoring of the use of these supplies.

A rapid assessment and monitoring team has been developed and trained within the BNGRC to support the work of this sector.

Distribution of supplies will be implemented through the BNGRC, Local Administration, the MRCS, NGO partners include MEDAIR, Médecins du Monde (MDM) and CARE.

**Gaps**

The Shelter and Non-food Item Cluster has identified needs amounting to **\$260,000**. This is fully funded from UNICEF allocations of flexible funding received for the cyclone response.

**Requirements**

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		\$
UNICEF MAG-07/S/NF01	<b>Project title:</b> Shelter equipment and NFIs. Technical assistance, monitoring, and project and logistical support <b>Objective:</b> to provide minimum standards of emergency sheltering <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 33,000 flood displaced people <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, MEDAIR	<b>260,000</b>  <i>Less funding received</i> <i>260,000</i>  <i>Net requirements 0</i>

**3.7 EDUCATION (LEAD: UNICEF)**

**Objective**

1. To provide quality education to school children affected by the flooding, and to bring back a sense of normalcy into their lives, ensuring the continuity of their education.

**Strategy**

The first priority is to ensure access to education for the affected children in the most acceptable conditions possible (school tents or buildings, with school kits, supplies and new structured materials). Education interventions will assist the most affected regions of the northwest and northeast (Diana, Sava, and Sofia regions and the Maroantsetra district in the region of Analanjirofo). Immediate interventions will benefit 54,000 primary school children, and longer-term interventions will assist schoolchildren in 300 primary schools that have been damaged or completely destroyed in the north. Assessment teams will also assess and recommend appropriate alternative solutions for children who cannot access their schools.

Teachers and local education officials will be trained in hygiene education and additional information, education, and communication (IEC) tools and materials will be provided. The training will also focus on the provision of psychosocial support to children affected by natural disasters since this capacity is lacking in most affected communities.

**Gaps**

Needs in the education sector amount to **\$1,084,000**. To date, this is only 12% covered, by UNICEF's allocations of flexible funds.

**Requirements**

EDUCATION		\$
UNICEF MAG-07/E01	<b>Project title:</b> Back to School! <b>Objective:</b> Ensure educational opportunities for children affected by floods and cyclones <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 54,000 children in Sofia and Diana regions <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Education National Reform Sector (MENRS), BNGRC	<b>1,084,000</b>  <i>Less funding received</i> <i>125,000</i>  <i>Net requirements</i> <i>959,000</i>

**3.8 EARLY RECOVERY (LEAD: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME [UNDP])**

**Objectives**

1. To support early recovery plans and response by facilitating and coordinating the actions undertaken by partners and implement crucial projects for disaster prevention and mitigation before the next rainy season.

### Strategy

While immediate relief focuses on saving lives, these activities are most successful when they are combined with early recovery strategies and actions from the beginning of the relief operation. There is a need to bridge immediate emergency relief response with longer-term actions to sustain local coping mechanisms, and mitigate the effect of crop losses and other livelihood assets that are crucial to chronically vulnerable groups, especially agricultural productive capacity and food security.

Government, UN agencies and NGOs have used in-country resources to respond to the disasters. However, after several months of extensive operations in a number of locations, in-country capacity is stretched at best. Additional funds are needed to support the ongoing operations and to ensure that the links between relief and reconstruction are made. Furthermore, funds are required to further study the ways in which partners respond to the humanitarian situation in Madagascar and the possibility of designing concrete interventions (such as the assistance requested by BNGRC to International Organization for Migration (IOM) to voluntarily relocate some families to safer areas) to reduce the impact of seasonal floods.

It is within this context that early recovery aims to:

- Identify early recovery needs in the areas affected by floods;
- Ensure support to Government and the United Nations Country Team, and define roles and responsibilities;
- Strengthen the role and build up capacity of national and local institutions in humanitarian response and early recovery;
- Advocate with donors to support humanitarian partners and to sustain this support from relief to recovery;
- Support the coordination activities and the implementation of humanitarian reform tools;
- Conduct assessments in communities who need and voluntarily request to be relocated to safer locations.

### Gaps

The Early Recovery clusters have identified needs for **\$620,000**. The UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) allocated **\$15,000** of flexible funds. An additional **\$605,000** is needed.

### Requirements

EARLY RECOVERY		\$
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>MAG-07/ER/102</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Assessment, coordination and early recovery strategic design and implementation  <b>Objective:</b> Support coordination and assessments and design an early recovery strategy response on the basis of identified needs  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> UN agencies and humanitarian partners, BNGRC, populations living in areas threatened by floods and cyclones  <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC and others</p>	<p><b>10,000</b>   <i>Less funding received 10,000</i>   <i>Net requirements 0</i></p>
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>MAG-07/ER/104</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Support to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office  <b>Objective:</b> To support the Office of the UN Coordinator Resident on coordination and in designing early recovery strategy and planning in the next six months; Provide donors and decision-makers with the appropriate information, develop communications tools; organise lessons learned workshop to review lessons from the 2006-2007 cyclone season to inform preparations for the next cyclone season and improve humanitarian response  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> UN agencies and humanitarian partners, BNGRC, populations living in areas threatened by floods and cyclones  <b>Partners:</b> UN agencies, BNGRC</p>	<p><b>110,000</b>   <i>Less funding received 50,000</i>   <i>Net requirements 105,000</i></p>
<p><b>IOM</b> <b>MAG-07/ER/105</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Assessment and assistance for voluntary relocation of communities at risk  <b>Objective:</b> Prevent further loss of lives and damage to affected households  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 700 families affected by floods in Sofia region  <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, UN agencies, NGOs</p>	<p><b>500,000</b></p>

### 3.9 LOGISTICS SUPPORT (LEAD: WFP)

#### Objective

- Provide augmented logistics support through the provision of air transport, as well as logistics coordination in support of humanitarian organisations and the government to ensure timely delivery of relief aid to flood and cyclone victims in areas of difficult access.

#### Strategy

Cylones Indlala and Jaya worsened the logistics situation in the northwestern area of the country, particularly in the Sofia and Diana regions. Due to the isolation of an estimated 20,000 persons in Sofia and Diana regions, helicopter transport was the only means of transport to ensure the delivery of relief items.

#### Gaps

The funding requirements for logistics support are **\$708,677** of which **\$60,000** has been received, leaving a funding gap of **\$648,677**.

#### Requirements

Logistics Support		\$
<p><b>UNDP</b></p> <p><b>MAG-07/CSS01</b> (formerly ER/I01)</p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Logistics support to deliver assistance to flood-affected populations</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Provide logistic support through road transport to enhance partners' (BNGRC, WFP, UNICEF) capacity to deliver relief aid (food and primary health care materials) to beneficiaries in areas isolated by floods</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> approximately 300,000 persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> BNGRC and others</p>	<p><b>60,000</b></p> <p><i>Less funding received 60,000</i></p> <p><i>Net requirements 0</i></p>
<p><b>WFP</b></p> <p><b>MAG-07/CSS02</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Logistics support to the relief operation for vulnerable populations affected by cyclone Indlala in Madagascar</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Provide augmented logistics support through the provision of air transport as well as logistics coordination on support of the Government of Madagascar and humanitarian agencies to ensure timely delivery of relief aid to flood victims in areas of difficult access in the northwest</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 20,000 flood-affected persons in isolated villages in the Sofia and Diana regions</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>648,677</b></p>

### 3.10 PROTECTION (LEAD: UNICEF)

#### Objectives

1. To provide immediate care and protection of children in the affected communities, by providing shelter, psychosocial support, birth registration, family reunification services and opportunities to restore normal life.

#### Strategy

There is an urgent need to build the capacity of members of community welfare committees to provide psychosocial support to children and households in the affected areas. Training of key actors for provision of psychosocial support of children in Madagascar is still at an early stage of development. Capacity will therefore be lacking in most affected communities. Although some training has occurred at the district and community levels in some parts of the country, efforts are required to ensure understanding of Government and other counterparts on the importance of psychosocial support, and enhance the existing capacity for psychosocial programming. This will require a long-term action, to ensure the development and adoption of policies and provision of sustained support for children affected by natural disasters.

Child friendly spaces will be created in the displaced sites for homeless children to prevent child violation and child abuse. Sensitisation and strengthening of community structures to early detect cases, support victims and promote their recovery and social reintegration will as well be provided.

Sector coordination includes UNICEF, the MoH, BNGRC, youth groups, church groups and international and local NGOs.



**Gaps**

The Protection Cluster has identified needs amounting **\$45,000**. This is fully funded from UNICEF allocations of flexible funding received for the cyclone response.

**Requirements**

PROTECTION		\$
<p><b>UNICEF</b></p> <p><b>MAG-07/P/HR/RL01</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Assessment and training in prevention of abuse</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> improve local capacity of community members to ensure protection of rights of child and provide psychosocial support to children in the affected communities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local community members (youth and women), health and social workers, and members of religious groups and NGOs</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> the MoH, youth groups, church groups, and international and local NGOs</p>	<p><b>15,000</b></p> <p><i>Less funding received 15,000</i></p> <p><i>Net requirements 0</i></p>
<p><b>UNICEF</b></p> <p><b>MAG-07/P/HR/RL02</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Provision of basic necessities and psycho-social/recreational kits</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Offer proper modes of recreational activities that act as positive stress or trauma reduction mechanisms for children</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> all children in affected areas</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> the MoH, youth groups, church groups and international and local NGOs.</p>	<p><b>30,000</b></p> <p><i>Less funding received 30,000</i></p> <p><i>Net requirements 0</i></p>

**4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The **BNGRC** is the Government institution responsible for disaster and risk management. The UN, and national and international partners and stakeholders work closely with the BNGRC to ensure a timely and coordinated response. The BNGRC has held regular coordination and information-sharing meetings since August 2006 (related to the nutritional situation in the south). Meetings to address the cyclones and floods began in December 2006 with participants from involved Government ministries, UN agencies, and international partners, including NGOs, the IFRC, the French Army, among others.



The **UN Resident Coordinator's Office** has provided leadership and coordination for the inter-agency consolidated response efforts. The **UN Country Team** meets regularly to ensure collaboration and strategic decision-making regarding relief efforts and links with early recovery. An **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) technical team** was also put in place to discuss crucial issues related to relief operations, such as the adoption of the cluster approach.

Several **short-term rapid-response missions and teams** have been despatched to the country by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, IFRC, United Nations Joint Logistics Centre, and United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC). In addition, many UN agencies and NGOs have deployed surge capacity staff, both in Antananarivo and in the field. OCHA deployed surge capacity for eight weeks to support coordination efforts.

The **cluster approach** was adopted in early April by humanitarian actors to provide a more timely and coordinated approach to emergency response. The humanitarian community agreed on the following clusters: health, nutrition, water and sanitation, emergency shelter and non-food items, and early recovery. Agricultural recovery has also been suggested as a cluster. During this emergency response phase, efforts have been made to strengthen cluster leadership and encourage wide participation.

The **Flash Appeal** for the floods in Madagascar provides a framework for building and sharing a common inter-agency understanding of priorities, based on identified and reported needs. As such, the strategy will support efforts to mobilise capacity within the United Nations, and with partners and

stakeholders. In concert with the Government and in response to its request for assistance, the United Nations will initiate a comprehensive stakeholder consultation to help address funding gaps.

ANNEX I.

FUNDING TABLES

**Table III: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor  
as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP**

UNDP	MAG-07/CSS01 (formerly ER/I01)	Logistic augmentation in support of flood affected populations	60,000	-
UNDP	MAG-07/ER/I02	Assessment, coordination and early recovery strategic design and implementation	10,000	-
UNDP	MAG-07/ER/I04	Support to resource mobilisation	5,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP</b>			<b>75,000</b>	-

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food aid (Multilateral)	697,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP</b>			<b>697,000</b>	-

**Austria**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food aid	356,015	-
<b>Subtotal for Austria</b>			<b>356,015</b>	-

**Canada**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Flood response food assistance (M-012527)	862,069	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>			<b>862,069</b>	-

**Central Emergency Response Fund**

FAO	MAG-07/A02	CERF rapid response grant to project	230,000	-
UNFPA	MAG-07/H05	CERF rapid response grant to project for the implementation of minimum initial service package.	137,245	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/H08	CERF rapid response grant to project	300,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/WS01	CERF rapid response grant	167,669	-
WHO	MAG-07/WHO	CERF rapid response grant	395,989	-
<b>Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund</b>			<b>1,230,903</b>	-

\* Value of contribution not specified

\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

**Table III: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**

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as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office**

GAA	MAG-07/A03	Agricultural restart with seeds distribution and technical support[ECHO/MDG/BUD/2007/01000]	343,576	-
GAA	MAG-07/F02	Immediate and medium term flood response in Manajary and Nosy Varika districts of Madagascar (southeast) [ECHO/MDG/BUD/2007/01000]	120,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector [ECHO/MDG/BUD/2007/01000]	463,576	-
WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food aid [ECHO/MDG/BUD/2007/01000]	1,066,666	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			<b>1,993,818</b>	-

**France**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food aid	706,579	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>			<b>706,579</b>	-

**Germany**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food Aid - PRRO 10442.0 - Delivery of 350 mt Rice and 42 mt Pulses (BMZ-No.: 2007.1834.6)	266,666	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>			<b>266,666</b>	-

**Norway**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Emergency assistance in connection with the three cyclones that have hit the country since December last year-PRRO 10442 (MDG 1073091).	793,651	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>			<b>793,651</b>	-

**Switzerland**

WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food aid	409,836	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>			<b>409,836</b>	-

**UNICEF National Committee/France**

UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Emergency contribution to Madagascar for the project of nutrition support for a silent emergency (SM070111)	200,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/France</b>			<b>200,000</b>	-

**UNICEF National Committee/Japan**

UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Madagascar (SM069906)	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Japan</b>			<b>100,000</b>	-

\* Value of contribution not specified  
\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

**Table III: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor  
as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom**

UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Madagascar (SM069906)	196,464	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom</b>			<b>196,464</b>	-

**UNICEF National Committee/USA (US Fund for UNICEF)**

UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Madagascar (SM069906)	190,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Madagascar (SM069906)	300,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/USA (US Fund for UNICEF)</b>			<b>490,000</b>	-

\* Value of contribution not specified  
\*\* Estimated value

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**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

**Table III: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor  
as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>				
UNICEF	MAG-07/E01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	3,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/E01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	7,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/E01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	10,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/E01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	20,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/E01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	85,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/H06	Emergency activities in Madagascar	100,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/H06	Emergency activities in Madagascar	240,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/H08	Emergency activities in Madagascar	475,040	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/P/HR/RL01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	15,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/P/HR/RL02	Emergency activities in Madagascar	30,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/S/NF01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	260,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112131	(475,040)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112121	(260,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112125	(240,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112127	(135,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112123	(100,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112108	(85,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112129	(70,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112119	(30,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112104	(20,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112116	(15,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112115	(10,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112106	(7,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112110	(3,000)	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/WS01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	70,000	-
UNICEF	MAG-07/WS01	Emergency activities in Madagascar	135,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Nations Children's Fund</b>			-	-

\* Value of contribution not specified  
\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor

as of 11 May 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 5 of 5

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

<b>United States of America</b>				
WFP	MAG-07/F01	Food aid	1,319,911	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>			<b>1,319,911</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,697,912</b>	<b>0</b>
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Value of contribution not specified

\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL

**Table IV: Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007**  
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)  
 as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
European Commission (ECHO)	1,993,818	20.6 %	-
United States	1,319,911	13.6 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,230,903	12.7 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	986,464	10.2 %	-
Canada	862,069	8.9 %	-
Norway	793,651	8.2 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	772,000	8.0 %	-
France	706,579	7.3 %	-
Switzerland	409,836	4.2 %	-
Austria	356,015	3.7 %	-
Germany	266,666	2.7 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,697,912</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



## MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL

**Table V: Other Humanitarian Funding to MADAGASCAR - Floods - January 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 11 May 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 3

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Allocation of unearmarked funds by OCHA</b>			
OCHA	Emergency cash grant	50,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by OCHA</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Allocation of unearmarked funds by WHO</b>			
WHO	Drugs, medical equipment, office and communication equipment allocated to the MoH Central Disaster and Emergency Response Service	17,500	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WHO</b>		<b>17,500</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>British Red Cross Society</b>			
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	29,385	-
<b>Subtotal for British Red Cross Society</b>		<b>29,385</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Canada</b>			
RC/Canada	WATSAN, health and shelter assistance to victims of cyclone (M-012480-EDAF)	60,345	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>		<b>60,345</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Canadian Red Cross Society</b>			
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	287	-
<b>Subtotal for Canadian Red Cross Society</b>		<b>287</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Emergency humanitarian aid for populations affected by cyclone Indlala [ECHO/MDG/BUD/2007/02000]	-	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Finland Red Cross</b>			
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	66,393	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland Red Cross</b>		<b>66,393</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>France</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	160 tents have been dispatched where needed in the flood-affected areas	15,564	-
Bilateral (government to government)	Aide en nature apportée par la France aux sinistrés suite au cyclone INdlala. Les matériels fournis sont des abris, des biens de première nécessité	81,060	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>		<b>96,624</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Value of contribution not specified  
\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

**Table V: Other Humanitarian Funding to MADAGASCAR - Floods - January 2007**

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Page 2 of 3

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Germany</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Distribution NFIs (VN05-321.50 MDG 03/07)	66,749	-
Bilateral (government to government)	Distribution of NFIs (VN05-321.50 MDG 02/07)	29,139	-
Bilateral (government to government)	Food aid	65,789	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>161,677</b>	-
<b>Italy</b>			
WHO	To assist affected population	264,901	-
<b>Subtotal for Italy</b>		<b>264,901</b>	-
<b>Japanese Red Cross</b>			
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	21,031	-
<b>Subtotal for Japanese Red Cross</b>		<b>21,031</b>	-
<b>Monaco Red Cross</b>			
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	13,279	-
<b>Subtotal for Monaco Red Cross</b>		<b>13,279</b>	-
<b>Sweden</b>			
RC/Sweden	Humanitarian support to people affected by the cyclone	177,408	-
SRSA	Support to UNDAC ICT Support	98,389	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>275,797</b>	-
<b>Switzerland</b>			
Sentinelles	Swiss Dairy Products	10,082	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>		<b>10,082</b>	-
<b>Turkey</b>			
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	19,934	-
MRC	International humanitarian assistance appeal	20,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Turkey</b>		<b>39,934</b>	-
<b>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</b>			
IFRC	Contribution for the relief of the victims of Indlala cyclone in Madagascar (Ref: 185/2007)	5,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</b>		<b>5,000</b>	-

\* Value of contribution not specified

\*\* Estimated value

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**MADAGASCAR 2007 FLASH APPEAL**

**Table V: Other Humanitarian Funding to MADAGASCAR - Floods - January 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 11 May 2007  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 3

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
IFRC	TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO 12,000 FAMILIES AFFECTED BY SUCCESSIVE CYCLONES - INCLUDING INDLALA & JAYA - AND RESULTING FLOODS IN SOFIA & DIANA REGIONS & CONTRIBUTE TO RESTORATION OF BASIC LIVING CONDITIONS	686,667	-
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>		<b>686,667</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United States of America</b>			
CARE	To support further ground-level assessments, gain access to isolated areas and provide emergency relief supplies to affected populations	50,000	-
WFP	To support WFP transport operations to supply food items to the region of Ambanja, where 30 people were killed and over 30,000 affected.	50,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,898,902</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Value of contribution not specified  
\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 11 May 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX II.

**OPERATIONS UPDATE**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

**MADAGASCAR: CYCLONES**

**MDRMG002**  
**8 May, 2007**

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

**In Brief**

**Appeal No. MDRMG002; Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 18 April to 8 May, 2007; Appeal coverage: 65%;** ([Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#))

**Appeal history:**

- Preliminary Appeal launched on 22 March 2007 for CHF 773,262 (USD 637,935 or EUR 477,765) for 6 months to assist 32,000 beneficiaries.
- Operations Update no.1 focused on the assessments conducted by the Malagasy Red Cross Society, the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and other stakeholders.
- Emergency Appeal launched on 12 April 2007 increased the Appeal budget to CHF 2,005,707 (USD 1,649,430 or EUR 1,238,090) and increased the number of beneficiaries to 60,000.
- Operations Update no.2 focused on the distribution of food items in Sofia district.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 185,000.

**Outstanding needs: CHF 705,188 (USD 574,023 or EUR 447,794)**

**Related Annual Appeals: <Indian Ocean sub-Regional Programme Appeals>**

**Operational Summary:** The 2 Emergency Response Unit (ERU) rotations have taken place. The 2 new teams are operational in Sofia region working with the RDRT officer and the 160 volunteers from the MRCS. Two separate consignments of non food items funded through the International Federation's DREF have been received.

*For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:*

- *In Madagascar: Ratsimbazafy Fanja Nantenaina, Secretary General, Malagasy Red Cross Society, Antananarivo; Email: [crm@wanadoo.mg](mailto:crm@wanadoo.mg); Phone + 261.20.222.21.11; Fax + 261.20.226.67.39*
- *In Mauritius: Susanna Cunningham, Head of Sub-Regional Office for the Indian Ocean Islands, Mauritius; Email: [susanna.cunningham@ifrc.org](mailto:susanna.cunningham@ifrc.org); Phone + 230.454.69.34; Mobile + 230.252.08.55*
- *In Kenya: Per Jensnäs, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email: [per.jensnaes@ifrc.org](mailto:per.jensnaes@ifrc.org); Phone +254.20.283.51.24; Fax +254.20.271.84.15 or Youcef Ait-Chellouche, Acting Disaster Management Coordinator, Eastern Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email: [youcef.aitchellouche@ifrc.org](mailto:youcef.aitchellouche@ifrc.org); Phone +254.20.283.52.11; Fax +254.20.271.27.77*
- *In Geneva: Amna Al Ahmar, Federation Regional Officer for East Africa, Africa Department; Email: [amna.alahmar@ifrc.org](mailto:amna.alahmar@ifrc.org); Phone + 41.22.730.44.27; Fax + 41.22.733.03.95*

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## Background

Cyclone Indlala hit the north-eastern coast of the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar on Thursday, 15 March 2007. With strong winds of up to 200 kilometers/hour (km/h), the cyclone ravaged the immediate area in its path (mainly Maroantsetra) and left considerable damage on the northeast and northwest regions. Cyclone Indlala was the fifth cyclone to have hit Madagascar within the past months: Cyclone Bondo made landfall on 25 December 2006; Cyclone Clovis on 3 January 2007; Cyclone Favio on 18 January 2007; and Cyclone Gamede on 26 February 2007. On 3 April 2007, a sixth cyclone (Cyclone Jaya), hit the country, causing further damage and displacement; its wind speed was 150 km/h at the highest peak while Indlala's was 235 km/h. Cyclone Jaya did not make significant impact compared to Indlala because vulnerable groups had lost all their belongings during successive cyclone passages and their related floods. The 'no damage' reports by several organizations were therefore an indicator of the impact made by the precedent cyclones and the vulnerability of the populations living in the repeatedly-affected areas. This is the first time that Madagascar has been struck by so many cyclones in such a short period. Seasonal rains have been made worse by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) moving slightly south, resulting in continuous rains – from the end of December 2006 to the present moment – and resultant flooding.

According to preliminary estimates by humanitarian agencies, immediate needs included safe water and sanitation, health care, targeted food distribution, non-food items (NFI), and basic shelter items. There were fears that stagnant water in the flood-affected areas could increase the potential for outbreaks of Dengue Fever. The effects of successive heavy rains and floods destroyed the little coping capacities of the communities. A severe food crisis is foreseen in the coming months as 70 to 80 percent of rice crops have been destroyed and access to vulnerable groups has initially been very difficult but is improving.

## Operational developments

So far 3 operational agreements have been signed between the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the UN agencies focusing on food and non food item distributions in the Sofia region. Two agreements were signed with the World Food Programme (WFP) for distributions of food items; on 23 April targeting Mampikony district and 3 May targeting the six other districts (Antsohiy, Analava, Bealanana, Port Berge, Befandriana, Mandritsara). A total of 11,100 families were reached and assisted. An operational alliance agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was signed on 4 May for distribution of non-food items. The 7 districts of Sofia region were covered targeting at least 11,000 families. This included 10,000 families targeted by the MRCS operation (3,500 families for Mampikony district and 6,500 families for the rest of Sofia region) and the 1,000 targeted by UNICEF.



(Photos above: Left- Relief ERUs consult distribution lists and maps; Right- Distribution in Antsohiy)

The 2 Emergency Response Unit (ERU) rotations successfully took place. The 2 new teams including 4 French Red Cross Logistics ERU, 4 Relief ERU and the Regional Disaster Response team field coordinator are operational in Sofia region working with 160 volunteers from the MRCS. The 2 ERU teams have gained wider acceptance by the MRCS and the communities and their presence has allowed the national society's headquarters to dedicate more time in streamlining its internal structures.

**Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact**

**Plan of Action**

Overall objective: To provide humanitarian assistance to 12,000 families affected by successive cyclones – including Indlala and Jaya – and resulting floods in Sofia and Diana regions, and contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions.

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Specific objective 1: Provide 12,000 most vulnerable households in Mampikony, Ambanja, Antsohihy and Port Berger districts with food items.

**Progress**

As at 7 May, 2007 some 11,100 families had been reached and assisted. This is about 93 percent of the total targeted beneficiaries. 228 Metric Tonnes of food items have been distributed, including 166 MT of rice, 50 MT of beans, 12 MT of oil.

Specific objective 2: Provide non-food items to cover basic non food and shelter needs of 60,000 most vulnerable persons.

**Progress**

The MRCS transported a total of 90.762 metric tones of non food items) including kitchen sets, lighters, wax candles and sleeping mats which was distributed to 4,864 families (24,320 beneficiaries.



Photo above: Federation and MRCS Logistics teams during transportation of NFIs from Mahajanga

The MRCS projections indicate that 6,382 families (31,910 beneficiaries) are expected to be reached in the coming week accounting for a total of 119.088 metric tonnes of NFIs expected to be transported by road to the distribution sites. The families assisted have each received 1 kitchen set, 1 mosquito net, 2 jerrycans, 1 bucket and 2 pieces of soap. In addition, 283 families (1,415 beneficiaries) have so far been reached by UNICEF.

The table below shows the distributions conducted by the MRCS. The digging hoes, pick axes, candles and lighters currently under local procurement, are expected to be distributed during the second phase starting from mid-May to the end of May 2007. 2 separate consignments of DREF-funded

merchandise were flown into Mahajanga airport on 23 April with 10 000 mosquito nets and 5,100 kitchen sets and 2 vehicles, and on 30 April with 4,900 kitchen sets. These items have been transported by boat to Antsohihy and are currently awaiting distribution to the targeted beneficiaries.

Table 1: Non-Food Items Distribution by the MRCS as at 7 May 2007

Non Food Items	Procured	Distributed
Kitchen sets	10,000	4,864 sets
Lighters	20,000	1,528 pieces
Wax candles (boxes of 10)	10,000	3,588 boxes
Sleeping mats	1,000	760 pieces

**Health**

Specific objective 3: Ensure community access to adequate, safe and clean water to prevent epidemics of water-borne diseases.

**Progress**

Distribution of buckets, jerrycans and water purification liquids is being conducted by the MRCS and UNICEF. Additional water purification liquids are under procurement locally and will be distributed

during the second phase starting from mid May to the end of May. The table below shows the distributions as conducted by air and by road.

Table 2: Distribution of water equipments and purification substances

Water/Sanitation Items	Distributed
<b>Buckets (pieces)</b>	1,672
<b>Jerrycans (pieces)</b>	7,851
<b>Water purification liquids</b>	5,496

Specific objective 4: Promote proper hygiene and healthy practices.

**Progress**

5,147 Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and 10,684 bars of soap have been distributed by the MRCS.

National Society capacity building

Specific objective 5: To strengthen the capacity of the MRCS to manage emergency operations.

**Progress**

The RDRT coordinator continues to work closely with the MRCS and the ERU teams in the field distributions. He is expected to continue supporting the national society for the next 5 months.

**Federation Coordination**

The partnership Memorandum of Understanding between WFP/UNICEF and the International Federation has been completed and signed. This preceded the distribution of non-food items provided by UNICEF who also undertook to provide a charter plane to facilitate the transportation of food items. The MRCS is also active in Antalaha where food distributions are expected to be launched. Antalaha and Maroantsetra districts have some of the most affected villages in the north eastern parts of Madagascar. As at 8 May, some 3.7 MT of rice are expected to be available for distribution in Antalaha district out of 37 MT of food items shipped to the site by boats. These arrangements have been confirmed by the MRCS. According to a local media report, the WFP expects to provide 25 MT of rice, which will be followed by other food items. The National Office for Management of Risks and Disasters (BNGRC) expects to provide 500 kilogrammes of rice by air. The French Embassy in Madagascar is expected to provide operational tools including float-planes and amphibious vehicles.

**Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – Principles and initiatives**

The promotion of the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and red Crescent Movement within the target area has been addressed during interventions. It will be further strengthened as the programme grows fully operational. It will be addressed alongside the capacity building endeavor, including the provision of training to the volunteers as well as conducting awareness sessions for the affected communities.

**Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

A section has been created on the Federation’s Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) focusing on the cyclones operation where the working documents and field pictures can be shared with DMIS users. The local print media has published various articles on the ongoing operations in Antalaha and Maroantsetra as well. The MRCS hopes to receive a wider response from key local and international players using this publicity.

ANNEX III.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AFRO	WHO Regional Office for Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	acute respiratory infection
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (of UNDP)
BNGRC	<i>Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes</i> (formerly CNS) (National Office for Disaster Management and Preparedness)
CARE	Cooperation and Relief Everywhere
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CNS	<i>Conseil National de Secours</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	corn-soya blend
CUA	<i>Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo</i> (Antananarivo Urban Commune)
DRDR	<i>Directions Régionales du Développement Rural</i> (Regional Directorates for Rural Development)
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFT	food-for-training
FFW	food-for-work
GAA	German Agro Action
HH	household
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarter
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITCZ	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
KG	kilogrammes
MEDAIR	International Humanitarian Organisation based in Switzerland
M & E	monitoring and evaluation
M <sup>2</sup>	square meter
MAEP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
MENRS	Ministry of Education National Reform Sector
MISP	minimal service packages
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRCS	Malagasy Red Cross Society
MT	metric tonne
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organisation



OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USA)
ONN	National Nutrition Office
ORS	oral rehydration salt
PSI	Population Services International
RTUF	ready-to-use food (plumpy nuts, BP5)
SIRSA	<i>Système d'Information Rurale et de Sécurité Alimentaire</i> (Rural and Food Security Information System)
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SUCA	Service of Emergency and Disaster (Ministry of Health)
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene
WES	water, environment, and sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

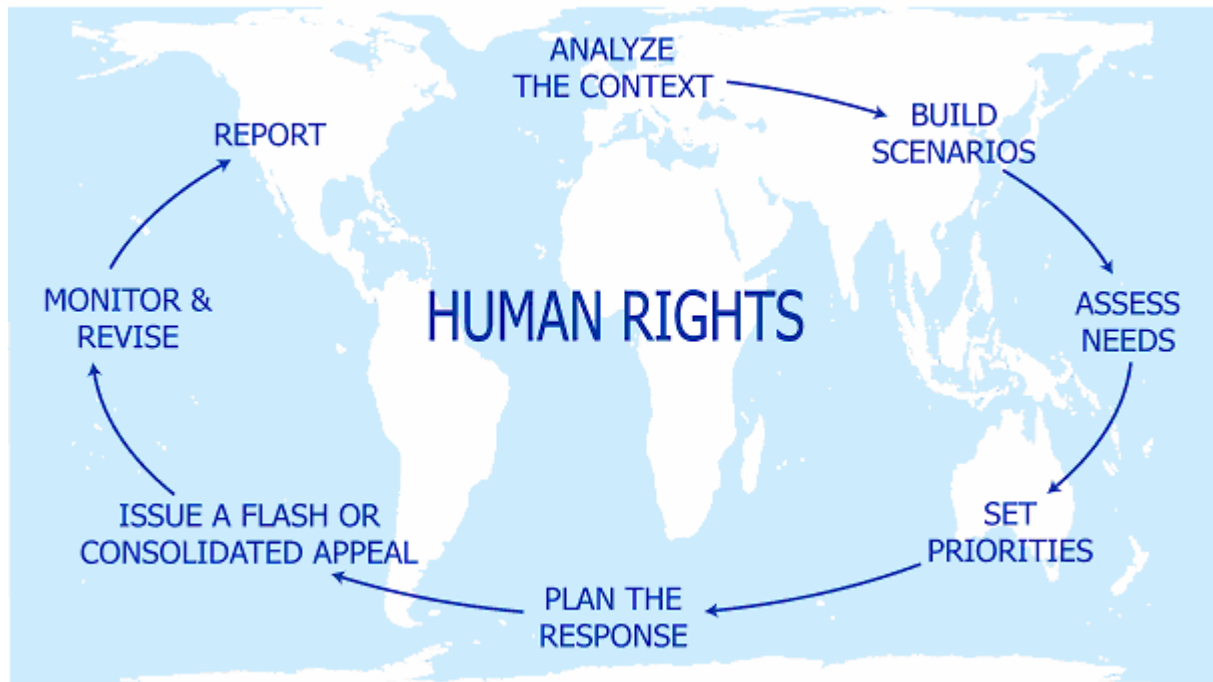
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

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## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



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(OCHA)**

**UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
USA**

**PALAIS DES NATIONS  
1211 GENEVA 10  
SWITZERLAND**