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Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) Madagascar: Tropical cyclone Haruna

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRMG009
GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000022-MDG](#)
01 March, 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

CHF 298,747 has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support Madagascar Red Cross Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 10,000 beneficiaries. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Summary: Tropical cyclone Haruna brought heavy rains to the west coast of Madagascar for several days before making landfall on 22 February, 2013. Information from the National Office for Disaster Management, Ministry of Interior (BNGRC) indicates that as of 25 February, Morombe and Toliara are the most affected while Sakaraha, Miandrivazo and Antananarivo are moderately affected. To date, BNGRC has registered 23 deaths, with 16 people missing, 81 people injured and 22,498 others affected, with the numbers increasing every day.



MRCS volunteers helped to evacuate families stranded by the floods due to the cyclone. Photo: MRCS

Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) activated its contingency plan and mobilized its national disaster response team (NDRT) to assist affected families. Volunteers from its branches assisted with evacuations in the days leading up to the cyclone making landfall, and provided psychosocial support as well as hygiene awareness in the aftermath. A representative from MRCS has been attending BNGRC meetings to share and coordinate with other actors in-country.

With IFRC's support through DREF, MRCS will deploy its volunteers to conduct a further assessment of the situation to identify up to 2,000 of most vulnerable families (approximately 10,000 people) and provide assistance in five districts affected by the tropical cyclone. In line with the National Society's contingency plan for cyclones and floods, the operation will address emergency needs in the sectors of shelter, emergency health as well as water and hygiene promotion.

This operation is expected to be implemented over four months, and will therefore be completed by 30 June 2013. A Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation, by 30 September 2013.

[<click here for the DREF budget; here for contact details; here to view the map of the affected areas>](#)

The situation

Tropical cyclone Haruna made landfall in south-west Madagascar on 22 February as a category 2 cyclone, with torrential rains and winds in excess of 200 kilometres per hour in the region. It struck Toliara and Sakaraha, and with decreased strength, traversed the southern part of Madagascar and exited at Tolanaro. Prior to landfall, the cyclone vacillated for several days in the Mozambique channel, resulting in above-average rainfall in the west coast of Madagascar. While the heavy rains impacted the regions of Menabe, Analamanga and Vatovavy before the cyclone made landfall, reports from the National Office for Disaster Management, Ministry of Interior (BNGRC)¹ as of 25 February indicate that Morombe and Toliary are the most affected while Sakaraha, Miandrivazo and Antananarivo are moderately affected.

To date, BNGRC has registered 23 deaths, with 16 people missing, 81 people injured and 22,498 others affected. A total of 1,120 houses were destroyed, leaving 9,965 people homeless, with 2,776 other homes damaged. In addition, 68 schools, 117 administrative offices and the electricity distribution network in the affected regions were damaged, while 1,500 hectares of rice as well as 6,352 hectares of crops were flooded. Fortunately, the telecommunications network remains operational in all districts except for Bekily. Roads are also partially accessible except for Morombe region which can only be accessed by air.

The government had officially requested for international aid and support at the time of reporting. Subsequently, detailed information from the respective regions to date is as follows:

Toliara: the Fiherenana dam is damaged. A total of 10 quarters are flooded and about 1,000 people have to be urgently evacuated by eight speed boats and 70 traditional canoes. The affected people have to be displaced to military camp and province office. Electricity power is cut, blocking fuel distribution.

Morombe: As of 25 February, about 1,730 houses are damaged. The town is completely isolated and the standing crops, mainly rice fields, are flooded. Access to food and potable water is difficult.

Miandrivazo (Menabe): a dam was destroyed and the quarters of Miandrivazo 1 and Miandrivazo 2 are flooded, leaving 424 affected families, three dead and four others missing. Two schools were flooded. At time of reporting, rain continues and the water levels in the river are expected to keep rising. Public and private latrines are flooded and there is a high risk for waterborne diseases including diarrhoea outbreak. The district authority led community members, in rehabilitating the damaged dam. Private trucks have been mobilized for transportation, with 11 staff from BNGRC deployed to support local coordination and distribute two tonnes of rice to affected families.

Analamanga: the population of the low-quarters is the most vulnerable in Antananarivo. Every year, they are affected by flood. Due to the torrential rain fall, the water drainage systems in the capital have difficulty coping, causing an increased risk for more flooding. For this cyclone, reports to date indicate that 970 families were affected by the cyclone and subsequent floods.

Coordination and partnerships

Malagasy Red Cross Society works closely with national and local government agencies as well as other non-government actors to share information and coordinate efforts to serve the affected communities. The BNGRC continues to share situational and operational information through daily reports with and from all government and non-governmental organizations in the country such as the Ministry of Water, UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Medicines sans Frontier (MSF) and others. Initial response activities shared and reported back through BNGRC include food, non-food and water distributions, as well as shared preliminary assessment results as and when available. Further assessments are underway, with MRCS contributing trained disaster management staff to the government-led assessment teams.

While the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster groups have not been activated, humanitarian actors in-country maintain communications and share information throughout the year to keep each other updated on plans, tools and preparation activities. MRCS leads the shelter group and has organized a coordination meeting for this sector, while updated information is also been channelled through the logistics group on possible transportation routes.

At district level, MRCS regional coordinators support local authorities to coordinate response activities.

¹ Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, MRCS updates both the disaster management information system (DMIS) and prepares regular situation reports which are shared with partners including IFRC and the French Red Cross's Platform for Disaster Response in the Indian Ocean (PIROI). IFRC's East Africa regional office and Africa zone office maintain close contact with the National Society and together with PIROI, coordinate technical support and resources where able.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

MRCS activated its contingency plan, its operational room and mobilized its national disaster response team (NDRT) members to monitor the movement of the cyclone and prepare its branches for response. A representative from MRCS's disaster management unit attends BNGRC meetings to share and coordinate with other actors in-country.

Through its branches, MRCS assisted with evacuations in the days leading up to the cyclone making landfall, and has started to provide psychosocial support and promote hygiene awareness in the aftermath. Specific activities in affected districts are as follows:

Toliara:

Volunteers supported local authorities in evacuations and are currently providing psychosocial support to families in four internally displaced persons' (IDP) camps in Toliara. A MRCS branch representative regularly attends local coordination meetings organized by the local disaster management office.

Sakaraha:

Volunteers are providing support in managing three IDP camps in Sakaraha, and are providing hygiene sensitization to families in these camps. The branch president is working with local authorities to coordinate response at district level.

Morombe:

Volunteers are managing two IDP camps.

Miandrivazo:

The president of the local committee, in coordination with the district authorities, supported at-risk communities with information dissemination through local radio, encouraging the population living near the river to move to safer areas. The local committee also maintain regular communications with the chief of quarters to collect data and to share MRCS activities and updates. In addition, 20 volunteers were deployed to help encourage families in high risk areas to leave. The volunteers also supported local authorities to rehabilitate a damaged dam and evacuate persons who were stranded by the floods.

Analamanga:

MRCS's Analamanga branch mobilized tents and plastic sheeting in coordination with the mayor of the town. A meeting was organized with private sector partners in the district to coordinate local support to affected families.

IFRC is supporting MRCS with technical support and assistance through this DREF operation. Meanwhile, PIROI and the Norwegian Red Cross, in coordination with IFRC, are also supporting the National Society through the deployment of three additional water kits, due to arrive in the coming days. The IFRC/PIROI-deployed water kits and non-food items are being deployed with the assistance of the French government, who chartered a ship to support international relief to Madagascar.

The needs

While a more detailed needs assessment is forthcoming, information to date indicate the following analysis of gaps, and current support from other actors in-country, where available.

The analysis below is updated on a regular basis through coordination led by BNGRC, to ensure that all needs are met, with minimum duplication of efforts.

For MRCS, supported by IFRC, families that meet the following IFRC vulnerability criteria are prioritized:

- families with children under 5 years,
- families with elderly persons,
- families with pregnant or breastfeeding women or sick persons
- single-headed families

Region	Districts	Needs	Covered	Gap
South west	Toliary	3 water treatment units	2 by MRCS	1 water treatment units
		100 Disinfection of wells	0	100 Disinfection of wells
		15 wells rehabilitation	0	15 wells rehabilitation
		5120 plastic sheeting	2000 from CRS and CARE	3120 tarpaulins
		2560 Tool kit	0	2560 Tool kit
		2560 Kitchen sets	0	2560 Kitchen sets
		2560 watsan sets	3000 (1000 from UNICEF, 2000 from CRS)	0
	Sakaraha	2 water treatment units	1 by MRCS	1 water treatment units
		40 disinfection of wells	0	40 Disinfection of wells
		4 wells rehabilitation	0	4 wells rehabilitation
		500 tarpaulins	0	500 tarpaulins
		250 Tool kit	0	250 Tool kit
		1000 Kitchen sets	0	1000 Kitchen sets
		1000 watsan sets	0	1000 watsan sets
	Morombe	2 water treatment units	0	2 water treatment units
		60 Disinfection of wells	0	60 Disinfection of wells
		10 wells rehabilitation	0	10 wells rehabilitation
		3000 tarpaulins	0	3000 tarpaulins
		1500 Tool kit	0	1500 Tool kit
		1500 Kitchen sets	0	1500 Kitchen sets
		1500 watsan sets	0	1500 watsan sets
Menabe	Miandrivazo (1 District)	50 tents	10 tents By BNGRC	40 tents
		25 Disinfection of wells	0	25 Disinfection of wells
		10 wells rehabilitation	0	10 wells rehabilitation
		500 Kitchen sets	0	500 Kitchen sets
		500 watsan sets	0	500 watsan sets
		Potable water supply for 300 Families for 1 month	no	Potable water supply for 300 Families for 1 month
		10,5 tons of rice	2 tons of rice and 500 kg of beans by BNGRC	8,5 tons of rice
		Kitchen sets for 500 families	no	Kitchen sets for 500 families
		WASH kit for 500 families	10 boxes of soap by BNGRC	WASH kit for 500 families
		Drugs	by SURECA (MOH)	no
		Scholar sets for 600 pupils	no	Scholar sets for 600 pupils
		Seeds for 300 farmers	no	Seeds for 300 farmers
Analamanga	TANA I TANA III TANA IV TANA V TANA VI (5 Districts)	25 tents	5 tents and tarpaulin by MRCS	20 tents
		7 tons of rice for 200 families	600 kg of rice and 200 kg of beans by BNGRC	6.4 tons of rice for 200 families
		25 tarpaulins	5 tarpaulins	20 tarpaulins
		Kitchen sets for 970 families	no	Kitchen sets for 970 families
		Watsan sets for 970 families	5 boxes of soap by BNGRC	Kit Watsan for 970 families
		Scholar sets for 1000 pupils	no	Scholar sets for 1000 pupils
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Nosy Varika Mananjary Manakara Vohipeno Ikongo Ifanadiana (6 Districts)	Disinfection of 200 community wells (District of Vohipeno and Mananjary)	HTH (4HTH de valeur de 18000 Ar) from SURECA to Vohipeno	Disinfection of 200 community wells (District of Vohipeno and Mananjary)
		Kitchen sets for 600 families	no	Kitchen sets for 600 families
		Watsan sets for 600 families	no	Kit Wash pour 600 families
		Scholar sets for 500 écoliers	no	Scholar sets for 500 écoliers
		Seeds of rice for 250 farmers	no	Seeds of rice for 250 farmers

These criteria will be discussed with local authorities and will be shared with volunteers during training session. Gender approach constitutes one theme of this training to allow volunteers to understand the necessity to consider needs and contribution of both men and women in matters of access, information dissemination as well as distribution activities.

The proposed operation

MRCS will deploy its volunteers to conduct a detailed assessment of the situation to identify up to 2,000 of most vulnerable families (approximately 10,000 people) and provide assistance in five districts affected by the tropical cyclone. In line with the National Society's contingency plan for cyclones and floods, the operation will address emergency needs in the sectors of shelter, emergency health, water and hygiene for a period of four months.

Under emergency shelter and non-food items, MRCS will provide assistance to 2,000 families in five districts through the distribution of plastic sheeting, kitchen sets and shelter kits.

In water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, the National Society will deploy trained volunteers disseminate hygiene promotion messages and the safe use of water treatment products to accompany the distribution of water purification sachets and jerry cans. This is in addition to the distribution of safe drinking water through four water kits in total, of which one is supported through this operation, and three others supported by PIROI (two water kits) and Norwegian Red Cross. Also, MRCS aims to treat and rehabilitate up to 170 wells through this DREF operation.

The breakdown of targeted areas for non-food items distribution and water and sanitation activities is as follows:

Districts	Kitchen sets	Shelter tool kits	Tarpaulin	Wells treatment	Wells rehabilitation	Volunteers
Tulear	600	100	200	50	6	60
Morombe	600	600	1200	40	6	65
Sakaraha	300	300	600	30	4	30
Miandrivazo	200	200	400	30	4	20
Analamanga	300	300	600	0	0	25
TOTAL	2,000	1,500	3,000	150	20	200

Shelter, settlement and non-food items

Outcome: The vulnerability of 2,000 flood-affected families is reduced through the provision of basic household and emergency shelter items.

Output: Up to 2,000 families receive non-food items including kitchen sets, shelter tool kits and tarpaulins according to assessment and selection criteria.

Activities planned:

- Train 200 volunteers for assessment and distribution
- Conduct needs and capacity assessments.
- Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.
- Distribute relief supplies to 2,000 families and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.
- Monitor and evaluate the distribution activities and report on these distributions.
- Develop an exit strategy.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks related to cyclone and flooding is reduced through community-based referral and sensitization activities for 2,000 families in 5 areas for 4 months

Out puts:

2,000 families (10,000 people) have been reached through sensitization campaign
Adequate first aid and referral has been provided in the targeted areas.
Vulnerable groups and individuals have received support in physical access to health services.

Activities planned:

- Induction/refresher for 200 volunteers in basic first aid and health education.
- Community based health and flood risk awareness campaign in villages and makeshift camps.
- Support evacuation of population in high risk areas.

- Accompany pregnant and lactating women to safe areas in camps and affected areas.
- Monitor health situation in affected areas and refer cases to health facilities when necessary.
- Assist existing health facilities in affected areas.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to 2,000 families in 5 areas for 4 months.

Outputs and activities planned:

- Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on hygiene promotion and the safe use of water treatment products
- Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of an adequate water supply
- Conduct hygiene promotion in five regions including training/information on use of water treatment products and safe water storage and handling.
- Identify and rehabilitate 20 damaged wells.
- Distribute potable water for up to 300 families who may not have access to water points, through household water treatment.
- Provide safe water to 2000 families through water treatment

Annex

Chronogram

	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3				Month 4			
	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
Training of volunteers	X	X														
Assessment	X	X														
Sensitization		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Distribution of NFI		X	X	X	X											
Distribution of potable water	X	X														
Wells treatment		X	X	X	X	X	X									
Wells rehabilitation									X	X	X	X	X	X		
Local DM team constitution							X	X	X							
Conference with stakeholder				X				X					X			X
Report				X				X					X			X

Contact information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

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

01-03-13

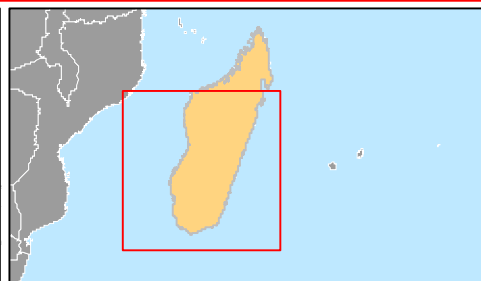
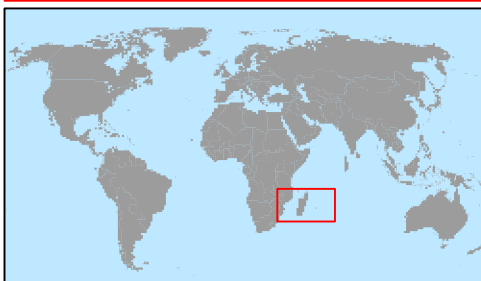
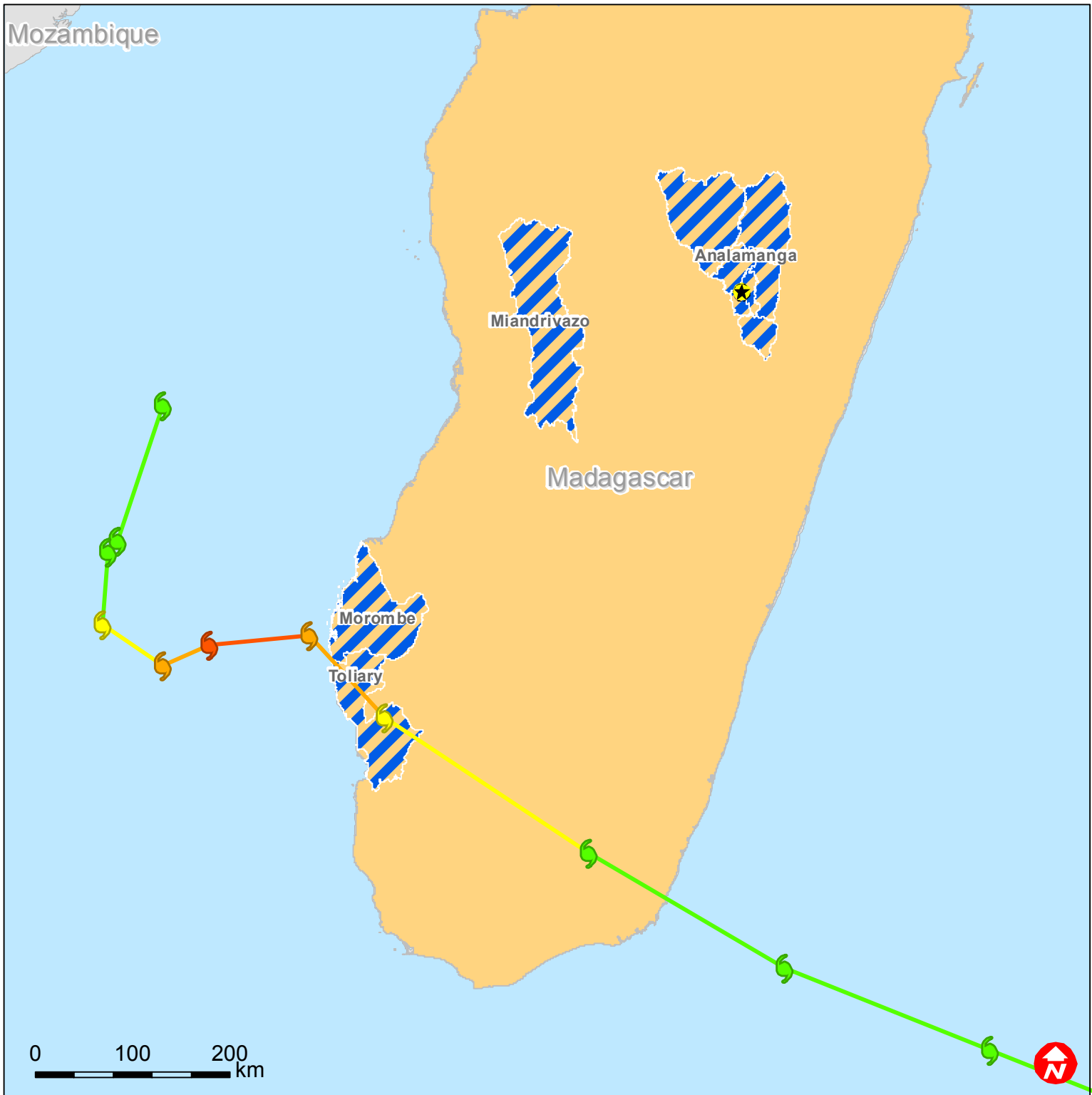
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Madagascar: Tropical cyclone Haruna

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	85,092
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	72,070
Ustensils & Tools	40,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	197,162
Storage, Warehousing	1,600
Distribution & Monitoring	11,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	17,626
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	30,226
International Staff	5,000
National Staff	1,263
National Society Staff	7,200
Volunteers	35,463
Total PERSONNEL	48,926
Workshops & Training	1,200
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,200
Information & Public Relations	500
Office Costs	1,200
Communications	1,200
Financial Charges	100
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,000
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	18,233
Total INDIRECT COSTS	18,233
TOTAL BUDGET	298,747



Madagascar: Cyclone Haruna



-  CYCLONE-3
-  CYCLONE-2
-  CYCLONE-1
-  TROPICAL STORM
-  Affected areas