

# Madagascar



## Flash Appeal

2008



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### **SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS**

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TGH
ACF	CWS	IA	MENTOR	UMCOR
ACTED	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UNAIDS
ADRA	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNDP
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNDSS
AMI-France	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNEP
ARC	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNESCO
ASB	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UNFPA
ASI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNICEF
CARITAS	French RC	IRD	PAI	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRIN	Plan	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRW	PMU-I	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	Islamic RW	PU	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	JOIN	RC/Germany	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JRS	RCO	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	SC	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malteser	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	Solidarit�s	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	MDA	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDM	TEARFUND	
COSV	HT			

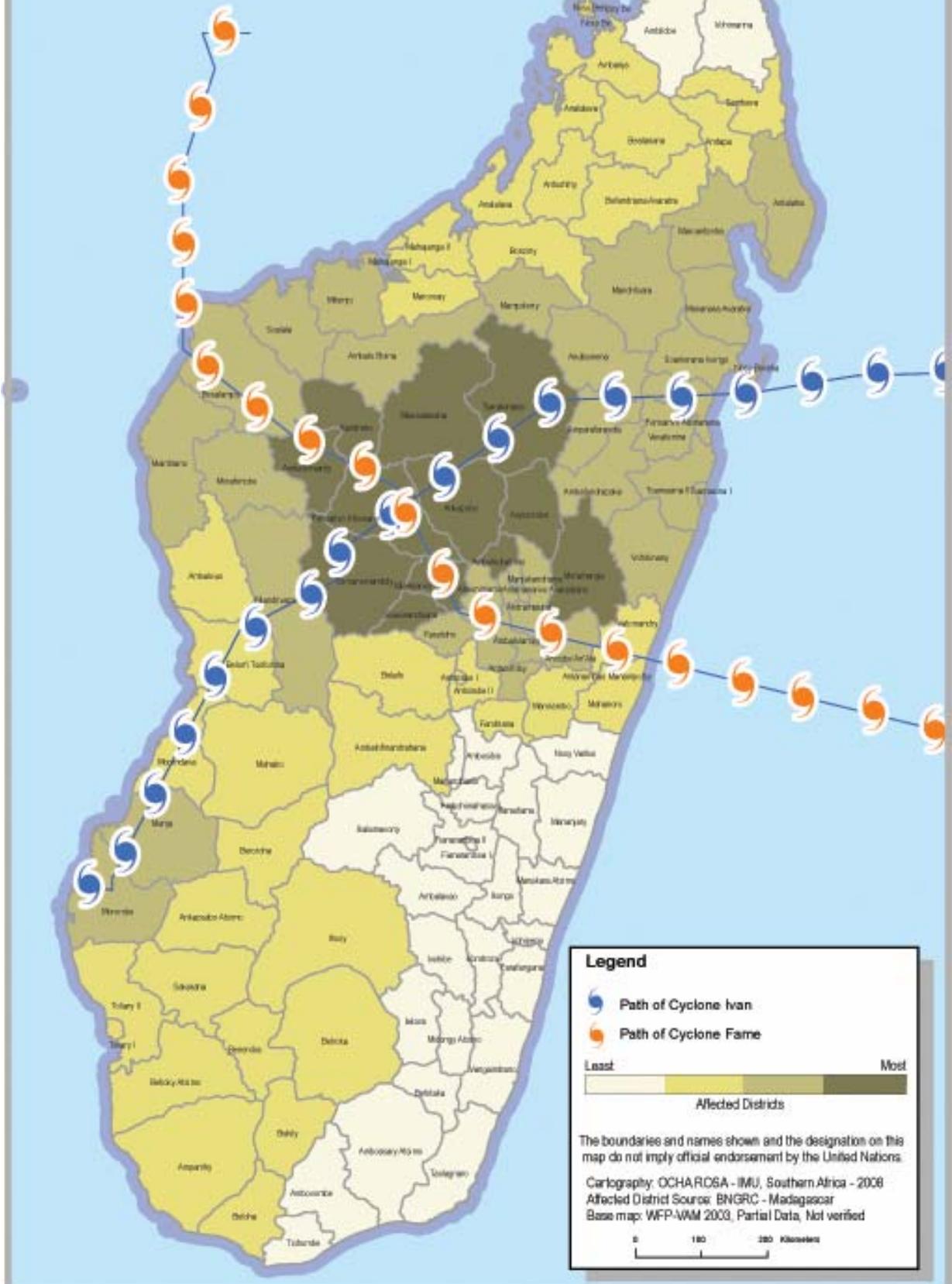
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Table I. Summary of Requirements – By Sector .....	2
Table II. Summary of Requirements – By Organisation.....	3
<b>2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. RESPONSE PLANS AND PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 AGRICULTURE .....	5
3.2 EARLY RECOVERY .....	7
3.3 EDUCATION .....	8
3.4 HEALTH .....	9
3.5 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION .....	10
3.7 NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY .....	12
3.8 PROTECTION .....	14
3.9 SHELTER.....	15
3.10 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE .....	16
<b>4. ROLES &amp; RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Table III. List of projects, grouped by sector .....	19
Table IV. List of projects, grouped by appealing organisation .....	22
Table V. Summary of requirements – by IASC standard sector .....	25
<b>ANNEX. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>26</b>

# Madagascar

## Impact Zones of Cyclones Fame & Ivan



**Legend**

- Path of Cyclone Ivan
- Path of Cyclone Fame

Least  Most

Affected Districts

The boundaries and names shown and the designation on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

Cartography: OCHA/RCSA - IMU, Southern Africa - 2008  
 Affected District Source: BNGRC - Madagascar  
 Base map: WFP-WM 2003, Partial Data, Not verified

0 100 200 Kilometers

---

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since late January 2008, Madagascar has been hit by two cyclones – intersecting, although at different times – in the central Antananarivo plain. Both cyclones brought heavy rainfall to most parts of the island, affecting more than 239,000 people, in particular in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the country. The resultant floods hit heavily populated areas, such as the capital city of Antananarivo, as well as important farming areas, such as Alaotra Mangoro Region. As a result, the food security situation has dramatically deteriorated, and the risk of maternal and child mortality due to a lack of access to quality services, and to water- and vector-borne diseases, has increased.

While Madagascar is prone to natural disasters, including chronic drought, flooding and recurrent cyclones, it has suffered two consecutive significant cyclone seasons, leaving little time in between for people to recover their livelihoods. The humanitarian implications are particularly significant, as Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranked as number 143 in 2007 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index. Further, while seasonal food insecurity is not uncommon in Madagascar, the fact that the lean season coincides with the December-to-April cyclone season means that regular seasonal food insecurity is aggravated by the effects of the cyclones, further compounding the vulnerability of populations whose coping strategies are already limited.

On 22 February 2008, the Government of Madagascar, recognising that the needs far outstripped its own capacity to respond as well as that of the in-country humanitarian community, appealed to the United Nations and the diplomatic community for international solidarity and assistance in addressing the humanitarian situation caused by the devastating cyclones.

Prior to this emergency, the *Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes* (BNGRC), in cooperation with the international humanitarian community, had merged its sectoral committees with the international humanitarian community's clusters<sup>1</sup> to form Government-led sector working groups. Drawing on lessons learned from the 2006/07 flood response, the Government and its partners had also in 2007 developed a contingency plan, which they tested with live simulations in the areas now affected. Based on this planning, the Government also pre-positioned food and non-food items in high-risk areas. This has enabled a far more timely and effective response to the current situation, in particular aiding in the conduct of rapid assessments, which took place in the worst-affected north-eastern coastal areas, as soon as the weather allowed. This appeal is based on those assessments, and will be updated as further assessments are undertaken in the regions of Alaotra Mangoro, Atsimo Atsinanana, Sofia and in the Southeast.

To support the Government in its response, the international humanitarian community (NGOs, the Malagasy Red Cross Society, the International Organisation for Migration, and United Nations organisations) is seeking US\$<sup>2</sup> 36,476,586, of which \$6,446,129 have already been committed, leaving unmet requirements at **\$30,030,457**, to address the immediate needs of more than **239,000 people** affected by the cyclones, heavy rain and winds. The requirements are equivalent to \$125 per affected person. A CERF request has been submitted and is currently under review. This appeal has been developed in partnership with the BNGRC and provides the framework for a common inter-agency understanding of priorities, based on identified as well as inferred needs, pending further assessment. Funds for early recovery needs assessment and initial early recovery planning activities are also being sought in this document, while further needs assessments are undertaken. Medium- and longer-term early recovery needs will be presented in a subsequent Early Recovery Plan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Established in April 2007, in keeping with the humanitarian reform.

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote 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 2008 page.

**TABLE I: MADAGASCAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements – By Sector \*  
 As of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full Requirements \$	Available/ Mobilised Resources \$	Unmet Requirements \$
Agriculture	1,125,000	0	1,125,000
Early Recovery	700,000	100,000	600,000
Education	4,607,485	0	4,607,485
Health	5,556,050	50,000	5,506,050
Information Management and Coordination	230,000	0	230,000
Logistics	955,323	50,000	905,323
Nutrition and Food Security	16,306,876	6,246,129	10,060,747
Protection	300,000	0	300,000
Shelter	863,148	0	863,148
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,832,704	0	5,832,704
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,476,586</b>	<b>6,446,129</b>	<b>30,030,457</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

*\* 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 IASC sector is also tracked (see Table V, p. 27), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

**TABLE II: MADAGASCAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation  
 As of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full Requirements \$	Available/ Mobilised Resources \$	Unmet requirements \$
CARE	590,000	0	590,000
CARITAS	17,500	0	17,500
CRM	223,148	0	223,148
CRS	1,017,500	0	1,017,500
FAO	1000,000	0	1000,000
IOM	595,000	0	595,000
MEDAIR	206,000	0	206,000
OCHA	230,000	0	230,000
UNDP	200,000	100,000	100,000
UNFPA	200,000	50,000	150,000
UNICEF	14,735,039	0	14,735,039
WFP	16,762,399	6,296,129	10,466,270
WHO	700,000	0	700,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,476,586</b>	<b>6,446,129</b>	<b>30,030,457</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

---

## 2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Context

Since late January 2008, Madagascar has been hit by two cyclones. The cumulative effect of both cyclones, which resulted in heavy rains and flooding against a backdrop of chronic vulnerability, has outstripped the joint capacity of government and the humanitarian community to meet immediate needs in the affected areas.

On 27 January 2008, cyclone Fame hit the northwest coast of Madagascar in six regions and 13 districts as follows: Besalampy, Ambatomainty, Morafenobe districts in Melay Region; Port Bergé and Mampikony districts in Sofia Region; Soalala, Ambato Boeny, Marovoay and Mahajanga districts in Boeny Region; Belo on Tsiribihina in Manabe Region; Antananarivo IV and Ankazobe in Analamanga Region; and Amparafaravola in Alaotra Mangoro Region. The cyclone caused 13 casualties and affected more than 11,000 people, of whom more than 1,000 lost their shelter. Many districts in the northwest were flooded, including important rice fields.

On 17 February 2008, category 4 cyclone Ivan hit the Island of Sainte-Marie with winds up to 230km/h. It progressed to the northeast mainland regions of Analanjirofo, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Betsiboka, Analamanga and Menabe. Nearly 228,000 people were affected, of whom more than 147,000 lost their homes. The vast majority of these have remained on their own land but without appropriate shelter, while about 18,930 in the capital city of Antananarivo have converged in public buildings or camps where they are receiving basic services from government and relief organisations. So far, 60 casualties have been reported. These numbers are expected to increase as assessments are ongoing. More than 133,000 hectares of rice fields are flooded or lost, of which almost 20,000 are in the region of Alaotra Mangoro. Many parts of the districts of Alaotra Mangoro, Analamanga, Atsimo Atsinanana, Boeny, Sofia, and Atsimo Andrefana are flooded. According to the Ministry of Public Works, many communication networks have been damaged, and some important roads and bridges have been flooded.

In short, between the two cyclones, more than 239,000 people have been affected, of whom about 148,000 are without shelter, and more than 225,000 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged.

**Total Affected by Cyclones Fame and Ivan**

		<b>FAME</b>	<b>IVAN</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Dead</b>	13	60	73
<b>2</b>	<b>Missing</b>	0	17	17
<b>3</b>	<b>Wounded</b>	2	478	480
<b>4</b>	<b>Without shelter</b>	1,186	147,267	148,453
<b>5</b>	<b>TOTAL AFFECTED</b> (includes 148,453 with no shelter and others with some asset loss)	11,513	227,725	239,238

Source: BNGRC (25 February 2008).

Note: All figures have been verified by the Government and partners.

Although the Government has provided some food and non-food items (NFIs), the affected population remains in urgent need of additional food items, tents, seeds, school tents, water purification kits, drugs and construction materials.

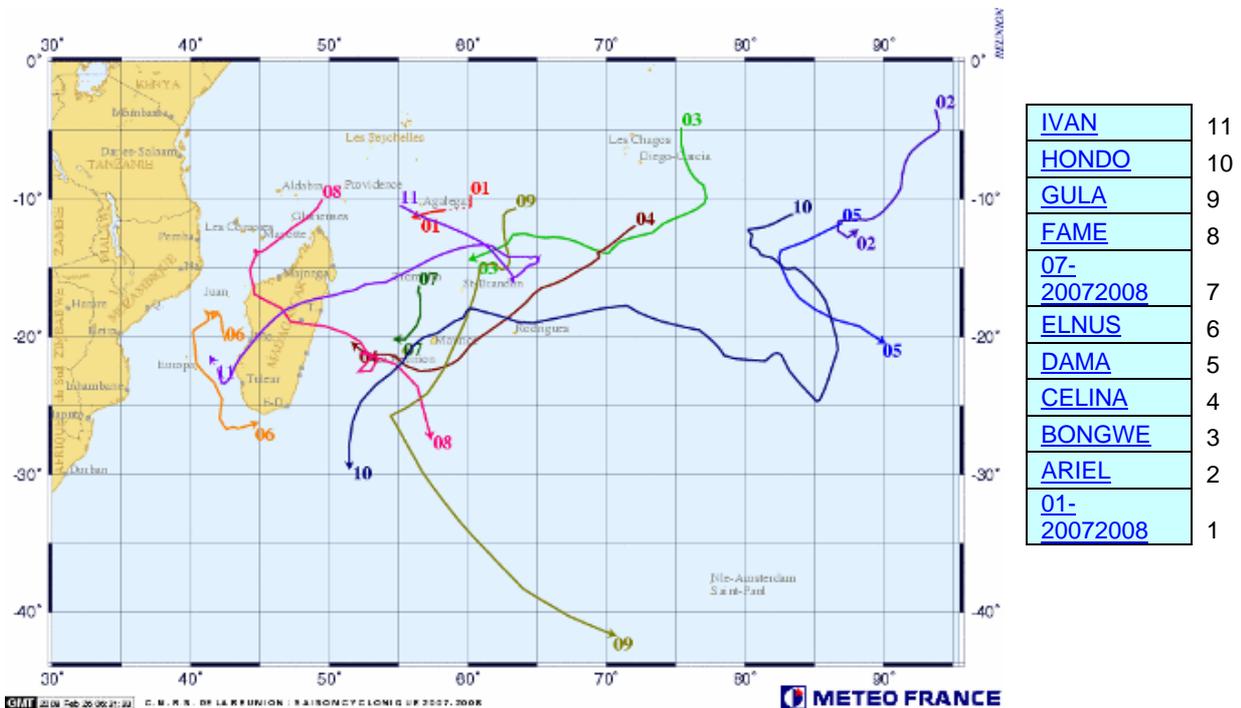
Ivan is currently situated in the Mozambique Channel, 200km southeast from the Malagasy coast. There remains a risk, albeit small, that it could again gain strength. Meanwhile, another cyclone, Hondo, is situated about 825 km from the Malagasy coast in the Indian Ocean. Neither system is presently affecting Madagascar. However, to date, 11 tropical storms have already formed out of the 11.8<sup>3</sup> predicted for this season, which is already above the 9.9 average of the basin.<sup>4</sup> Given the

---

<sup>3</sup> European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasting, prediction for the South West Indian Ocean basin.

already high incidence of tropical storms so early in the season, there is a good chance that by April 2008, Madagascar will have experienced more storms than typical, based on historical trends and records.

### Cyclonic Activity Indian Ocean since December 2007



<sup>4</sup> World Meteorological Centre Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre-Pretoria for SADC, hosted by the South African Weather Service.

## 2.2 Needs Analysis

### Agriculture

Initial evaluations conducted by the BNGCR in the affected areas suggest widespread damage to the agricultural sector. In some districts, subsistence farmers sustained heavy losses of cash and food crops. Almost 80% of the expected production has been hindered and will be partially or totally lost. Preliminary estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) indicate the following situation:

Regions	Flooded rice fields (ha)	Lost rice fields (ha)	Cash crops lost (ha)	Other crops lost (ha)
DIANA	2,050			1,169
VATOVAVY FITOVINANY	830			
ATSIMO ATSIANANA		3,060		
ANALANJIROFO	18,619		40,493	11,306
ALAO TRA MANGORO	7,350	12,360		
ANALAMANGA	10,250			
MENABE	5,180	2,080	780	
MELAKY		440		
VAKINANKARATRA	7,330			1,103
SOFIA	14,181	938	1,224.5	6,215
ATSIANANA	13,490		7,100	22,200
BETSIBOKA	259	1,808	450	182
BOENY	9,668	22,860		
ATSIMO ANDREFANA		60		
others		570		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,207</b>	<b>44,176</b>	<b>50,047.5</b>	<b>42,175</b>

In the most-affected region, Analanjirofo, a more detailed joint assessment has already been conducted between the Government (BNGRC, MoA) and UN Agencies (FAO, WFP, OCHA) and has confirmed the preliminary estimates. In the other affected regions, more in-depth and detailed assessments must be undertaken to determine the most appropriate course of action to assist affected households. The need for further assessments is reflected in the Response Plans and Projects section of this Appeal.

The impact of the lean season from March to April 2008 may be intensified in affected regions, and persist until the next harvest which is expected to be reduced and insufficient to meet the needs of most vulnerable families in the areas hardest hit.

### Early Recovery

In addition to the impact to populations, physical infrastructure and productive activities throughout the country have been affected. Several public and administrative buildings in urban coastal regions, such as East Fénéryve, Sainte Marie and Vavatenina, were completely or partially destroyed. In total, more than 1,200 government and other public buildings were damaged. Many roads and bridges have also been destroyed, putting a strain to social and economic activities between communities. Most crop fields were inundated with water leaving only a few crops surviving the stress.

Stemming these sudden shocks is absolutely critical if poor people in Madagascar are to retain the means or the building blocks (capital assets) from which they can sustain their livelihoods.

Adequate institutional capacities are a crucial prerequisite for implementing early recovery actions to effectively support communities in recovering and building back better. It is therefore important to enhance governance systems, support quick impact community livelihoods and income generating activities and rebuild critical infrastructure in order to bridge the on-going humanitarian actions with a timely early recovery process. While this Flash Appeal contains early recovery assessments and initial early recovery planning, a number of early recovery programmes will be incorporated in a subsequent Early Recovery Plan.

---

## **Education**

Cyclone Ivan has had an impact on the education of approximately 60,000 children. More than 700 classrooms have already been reported damaged or destroyed. It is estimated that 75% of these classrooms can be rehabilitated, while 25% will have to be completely rebuilt. The destruction of buildings has also resulted in the loss of equipment and tools such as school furniture, books and learning materials. The affected children are in immediate need of a safe, hygienic and protective school environment, to minimise the psychosocial and educational impact of the situation.

## **Health**

The overall health status of the population in Madagascar is characterized by a high infant mortality rate (74/1000), high maternal mortality (550/100,000) and a heavy burden of communicable diseases. The overall nutritional status is furthermore of great concern, with a high incidence of diarrhoeal diseases, as well as food insecurity increasing the incidence of severe malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups.

People temporarily displaced to public buildings and camps are living in extremely overcrowded conditions with limited access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, in particular in the capital city. In this environment, there is a high risk of outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera, as well as dengue fever and chikungunya (arbovirose). Damaged health facilities and medicine stocks reduce access to health care for common diseases, such as acute respiratory infections, which could increase among children under five. The treatment for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, hypertension, or HIV/AIDS, will likely be interrupted due to this inaccessibility to health care. Maternal mortality rates are also expected to raise, while malaria presents another risk as it is already endemic in Madagascar and is a primary cause of child mortality.

The displacements and losses caused by floods will have deeper consequences on HIV-affected households, as well as cause more vulnerability. While Madagascar has a relatively low HIV prevalence rate for the region with an estimated adult prevalence rate of 0.5%, many of those living with the virus are located along the heavily-affected northeast coast, and are expected to suffer from the disruption of services there. Coping strategies and other compounding factors may also expose affected populations to further risk of HIV infection and therefore emergency response needs to address protection and prevention issues as well.

## **Information Management and Coordination**

The current crisis is characterised by both its scope and magnitude. To this end, the need for data collection, analysis, and information sharing and dissemination is crucial in order to avoid gaps in meeting needs and/or a duplication of activities. In addition, coordination efforts are needed in order to efficiently mobilise and organise inter-agency assessments and facilitate the development of inter-agency response and resource mobilisation strategies. Additional support is needed to achieve these goals and begin addressing longer-term information and coordination needs that will arise during the early recovery phase.

## **Logistics**

Many villages on the northeastern coast are currently cut off as roads and bridges have been washed away by the rains and heavy winds. In Fenerive Est, Vavatenina, Soanierana Ivongo and Sainte Marie districts, some affected populations can only be reached by air. With heavy rains likely to continue, living conditions in these isolated communities will deteriorate rapidly. Meanwhile, it is not possible to immediately access all villages at once. Thus, there is a risk that a substantial number of beneficiaries will not be able to receive the required relief assistance. Aerial transport is the only possible means of accessing these isolated pockets. To this end, there is an urgent need for additional means of air transport, mainly helicopters.

## **Nutrition and Food Security**

An estimated 200,000 people are in immediate need of food assistance as all of their food stocks have been lost in the floods. According to assessments<sup>5</sup> as many as 90% of households living on crop plantations may shortly face acute food insecurity; as many crops are lost. Furthermore, food insecurity is expected to worsen in the coming weeks as cyclone Ivan hit Madagascar in the lean season, lasting from February to May, when people's food reserves are low. It is therefore expected that the crops just planted and to be harvested in May/June, will be below average, prolonging the current lean season and exacerbating food insecurity until the secondary harvest, due in December. The risk of acute food insecurity is high in the coming months and may result in a nutritional crisis.

---

<sup>5</sup>Assessment led by BNGRC with WFP, FAO, OCHA, Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (MAEP) and CARE.

---

Cholera and other water-borne diseases, compounded by poor water and sanitation conditions, are also expected to impact on the nutritional and health status of the affected populations.

### **Protection**

Women and other vulnerable groups living in overcrowded public buildings and camps face an increased risk of sexual abuse and violence. Training of key actors in the provision of psychosocial support to children in Madagascar is still at an early stage of development. Capacity is often lacking in most affected communities. To this end, there is an urgent need to build the capacity of members of community welfare committees to provide psychosocial support to women, children and households in the affected areas. Although some training has taken place at the district and community levels in parts of the country, continued efforts are required to ensure the understanding of Government and other counterparts on the importance of psychosocial support, and enhance the existing capacity for psychosocial programming.

### **Shelter**

Both cyclones, accompanied by excessive rains and gusty winds, have significantly damaged housing and shelter, in particular traditional abodes, in several regions of Madagascar. Those most heavily affected are concentrated in major cities such as Antananarivo, Tamatave, Morondava, Amparafaravola, and Mampikony. So far, more than 113,000 houses are known to have been damaged. The number of displaced persons housed in camp sites is approximately 145,000 throughout Madagascar. National stocks have been depleted and additional tents, construction materials and related shelter are needed.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

More than 220,000 people are expected to suffer from compromised water, sanitation and hygiene quality, posing an immediate risk of disease outbreaks. Even in non-emergency periods, only 10% of the population has access to safe drinking water; and sanitation and hygiene facilities in rural areas are extremely limited. As a result, the population is already exceptionally vulnerable to water-borne diseases. The impact of the cyclone has increased this vulnerability due to the overcrowded conditions in public buildings and camps, the deterioration in diet, and even worse sanitation and hygiene conditions.

The Government and its humanitarian partners have identified the following most urgent priorities for the first phase of emergency response to the floods:

- Preventing disease outbreaks, including through the provision of potable water and sanitation, and ensuring capacity to respond to health emergencies;
- Stabilising the initial food security and nutritional situation;
- Responding to the shelter, protection and education needs of the most vulnerable bringing a sense of normality in their lives;
- Ensuring physical access to the most vulnerable.

## **3. RESPONSE PLANS AND PROJECTS**

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE**

#### **Objective**

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

#### **Strategy**

The agricultural recovery action will be two-fold and will include:

- 1. Coordination and Assessments:** The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as leader of the Agriculture Cluster, ensures coordination among the organisations operating in the sector. Since last year, the Emergency Coordination Unit of FAO (ECU) has assisted the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in planning, coordinating and implementing agricultural activities.

All participants of the Agriculture Cluster have indicated that an in-depth agricultural assessment of damages is an immediate priority.

**2. Immediate Relief Assistance:** Working in coordination, the cluster group has targeted six regions that are in urgent need (18 districts). Priority has been given to the most affected areas of the districts of Mananara, Fenerive Est, Vavantenina, and Soanierana Ivongo

The main objective of FAO and partners is to protect affected rural livelihoods through the following activities:

- Provision of agricultural seeds;
- Creation of a seed multiplication/diversification structure to avoid repeated distributions in post cyclonic situations;
- Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure with Food-for-Work programmes;
- Help MoA and BNGRC in preparing more detailed assessments of the damages in affected areas and to formulate an adequate response;
- Maximising 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.

AGRICULTURE		\$
CARE  MDG-08/A01	<b>Project title:</b> Re-launching of agricultural activities <b>Objective:</b> Distribution 10 tonnes of bean seed, 10 tonnes of maize seed and bushels of sweet potato vines in the region of Analanjirofo, and districts of Vavantenina, Soanierana Ivongo, Fenerive East and Mananara <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Affected rural households in the zone	40,000
CARE  MDG-08/A02	<b>Project title:</b> Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure <b>Objective:</b> Rehabilitation of irrigated fields with the system Himo-VCT ( <i>Vivre contre travaux</i> /food-for-work), canal rehabilitation or reconstruction; set up water managing structures in the region of Analanjirofo, and districts of Vavantenina, Soanierana Ivongo, Fenerive East and Mananara <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Farmers in affected areas	50,000
CRS/ CARITAS  MDG-08/A03AB	<b>Project title:</b> Responding to the Needs and Enhancing the Livelihoods of Households Affected by Cyclone Ivan <b>Objective:</b> Enable affected farmers to restart agricultural production in the regions of Analanjirofo, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Menabe, districts of Vavatenina, Fenerive East, Toamasina II, Brickaville, Vatomandry, Andilamena, Amparafarafavola, Morondava, Mahabo <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 3,500 households <b>Partners:</b> Dioceses, DRDR	CRS - 17,500  CARITAS - 17,500
FAO  MDG-08/A04	<b>Project title:</b> Urgent Crop Assessment and training of technicians in charge of assessments <b>Objective:</b> Train local partners and MoA extension workers in reliable data collection in the regions of South East, Analanjirofo, Atsinanana, Sofia et Vatovavy Fitovinany, Alaotra Mangoro, and districts of Vavantenina, Sainte Marie, Soanierana Ivongo, Mananara Nord, Fenerive Est, Tamatave II, Manakara, Manajary, Midongy du sud, Befotaka, Ambanja, Mampikony, Bealalana, Mandritsara, Amparafarafavola <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 5 Regions and 13 districts	200,000
FAO  MDG-08/A05	<b>Project title:</b> Seed distribution <b>Objective:</b> Restart agricultural production through urgent provision of agricultural seeds in the region of Analanjirofo, and districts of Vavantenina, Fenerive East, Mananara Nord, Soanierana Ivongo <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 60,000 households <b>Partners:</b> CARE, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), DRDR	800,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,125,000</b>

## 3.2 EARLY RECOVERY

### Objectives

- To identify preliminary early recovery needs and develop initial plans for critical ER needs.
- To quickly strengthen governance systems and capacities at national and local levels that promote early recovery approach in all response activities.
- To facilitate quick national and community recovery from cyclone, and help lay the basis for long-term community-based risk reduction and livelihood development for the affected communities.

### Strategy

Starting early in the humanitarian setting, early recovery actions 'build back better' and prevent relapse by:

- Augmenting emergency assistance operations in the areas affected by the cyclone and hence also foster the affected population's self-reliance and coping capacity.
- Ensuring that the spontaneous recovery initiatives of affected populations are nurtured and sustainable, by reducing future flood risks and vulnerability, and by restoring household and individual income resource and asset base within a multi-sectoral approach.

A full Early Recovery Plan will be developed within two months after the launch of the Flash Appeal. In close coordination with all UN agencies and with the leadership of different government ministries/sectors, a comprehensive early recovery needs assessment will be undertaken followed by development of full ER Frameworks/Plan. This will be followed by the development of specific ER programmes and projects under the different ER sectors/clusters (*for example, livelihoods, agriculture, governance, shelter, and infrastructure*).

All projects will be implemented through local community structures, after extensive consultation focusing on the needs of vulnerable groups. Effective coordination amongst government, the UN agencies, NGOs and other clusters/sectors, information dissemination and overall programme monitoring are important activities in the early recovery phase.

### Expected Output

- Early recovery needs assessment undertaken and results documented and shared with humanitarian and development partners;
- Early recovery framework and plans for identified priorities developed;
- Early recovery programmes /projects development and implemented;
- Livelihoods of cyclone-affected communities, national and economic assets restored;
- Local institutional/governance capacity and systems to drive social and economic recovery for disaster management, transition and recovery improved;
- Coordination, information management and facilitation of early recovery programmes implementation improved and gender sensitive;
- Resource mobilisation efforts for early recovery supported.

EARLY RECOVERY		Budget
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>MDG-08/ER/I01</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Enhancing emergency response coordination and early recovery planning <b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen coordination of emergency response to cyclone Ivan;</li> <li>• To develop early recovery framework and plans in response to cyclone Ivan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, BNGRC, population living in the areas affected/threatened by the floods and cyclone <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and local authorities</p>	<p>200,000</p> <p><i>Less funds available from UNDP/BCPR 100,000</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements: 100,000</b></p>
<p><b>IOM</b> <b>MDG-08/ER/I02</b></p>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Assessment and assistance for voluntary relocation of communities at risk <b>Objective:</b> To prevent further losses of lives and damage to essential households assets <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 700 families affected by floods in Sofia region <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, United Nations agencies, NGOs</p>	<p>500,000</p>
<b>Total</b>		<b>600,000</b>

### 3.3 EDUCATION

#### Objectives

- Rapid action for post-emergency school reinsertion;
- Support to the Ministry of Education and community initiatives to rebuild education structures.

#### Strategy

The proposed activities will be implemented based on accurate information gathered from initial assessments, under the coordination and leadership of the Ministry of Education, to ensure that acceptable conditions are in place for children to return to school. The actions will benefit an estimated 60,000 school-age children affected by the cyclones in the northwest and northeast regions of Analanjirofo, Melaky, Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia and Menabe.

#### Humanitarian Actions

Education initiatives will be implemented in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster partners and will focus on the:

- Provision of tents and tarpaulins to be used as temporary safe structures to allow temporary education through multigrade and/or shift-organised classes;
- Provision of materials and support for immediate repairs where possible;
- Distribution of education/recreation materials for students and teachers;
- Distribution of biscuits to ensure school children's basic nutrition (with WFP);
- Rapid cleaning/disinfection of classrooms and school environments (with WASH);
- Sensitisation of parents, teachers and communities on child protection in general and the protection of girls in vulnerable situations in particular;
- Preparation for return to normality through capacitating local education authorities and communities to (1) ensure that damaged buildings that could pose a physical danger to children are not used as classrooms; (2) appropriate decisions are made with regard to rehabilitation and reconstruction; and (3) community response is facilitated through the provision of basic materials and expertise for school rehabilitation.

#### Expected Output

- 60,000 school-age children in affected areas have access to learning opportunities through multi-grade and/or shift-organised classes in temporary safe structures;
- 60,000 school-age children and their teachers in affected areas have received education and recreation materials;
- Parents, teachers and communities have been sensitised on child/girl protection in general.

EDUCATION		\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MDG-08/E01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Back to School <b>Objective:</b> Rapid action to re-establish a safe, child-friendly learning environment for children affected by cyclones "Fame" and "Ivan" <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 60,000 students in the regions of Analanjirofo, Melaky, Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia and Menabe <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Education and Scientific Research at central and decentralised levels	1,607,485
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MDG-08/E02</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Rehabilitation and capacity building for local education response <b>Objective:</b> To restore normality, protect children from unsafe structures through rehabilitation and re-equipping of classrooms, ensure a child-friendly school environment and strengthen local response capacity. Local education authorities need basic equipment and support to manage the situation and ensure the continuity of children's education. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 60,000 students in the regions of Analanjirofo, Melaky, Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia and Menabe <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Education and Scientific Research at central and decentralised levels	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,607,485</b>

---

### 3.4 HEALTH

#### Objectives

- Strengthen surveillance for epidemic prone diseases and malnutrition in the cyclone-affected districts and continuously collect and disseminate information on the health situation;
- Contribute in a coordinated manner to the provision of health services, including reproductive health education related to hygiene promotion and HIV/AIDS;
- Supply necessary guidelines and train health professionals for emergency case management and for prompt response to epidemic outbreaks in order to save lives.

#### Strategies

The Health cluster, under the leadership of WHO, aims at restoring access to essential health care for populations affected by the cyclone and ensuring that all the required components for essential health services are in place, such as medicines, equipment and qualified health care personnel. It further aims to prevent casualties as a result of epidemic outbreaks linked to the cyclones, which requires increased diseases surveillance and the availability of sufficient medical supplies for a rapid response in order to save lives.

#### Humanitarian Actions

- Continuous assessment of health conditions and needs;
- Strengthening epidemiological surveillance of epidemic prone diseases and malnutrition in affected areas;
- Strengthening primary health care by supplying essential drugs, deploying health personnel, and strengthening technical skills in the management of disease outbreaks;
- Strengthening mobile health services, including immunisation and monitoring management of severe malnutrition, in hard to reach areas;
- Stockpiling medicines needed for a prompt response to outbreaks;
- Setting up of the Minimum Service Package (MISP) for ensuring essential life-saving reproductive health services (i.e. Emergency Obstetric Care);
- Setting up health education and sensitisation for malaria, diarrhoea, HIV and AIDS and malnutrition prevention;
- Supporting community networks in villages to educate and sensitise on sanitation;
- Increasing the distribution of long-lasting mosquito nets to reduce the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases such as dengue and *chikungunya*.

#### Expected Output

The following indicators will be used to evaluate the results and impact of actions:

- Proportion of people affected by cyclone having access to essential health care;
- Weekly reports on health situation of cyclone-affected people allowing appropriate actions;
- Proportion of health facilities reporting on time on epidemic prone diseases in cyclone-affected areas;
- Number of health personnel trained for case management of common diseases (diarrhoea, malaria), reproductive health activities and management of severe malnutrition;
- Number of emergency kits and special kits for epidemics and reproductive health provided and distributed to health facilities;
- Number of long lasting insecticide-nets (LLINs) purchased and distributed;
- Percentage of affected populations sleeping under mosquito nets;
- Number of actors trained and equipped for health education activities, related to epidemic prone diseases and HIV and AIDS;
- Number of health information sessions held.

HEALTH		\$
<b>WHO</b> <b>MDG-08/H01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Support to epidemic prone diseases surveillance and provision of essential health care services <b>Objective:</b> Strengthen epidemic prone diseases surveillance, and provide essential health care services and also support deployment of health professionals to save lives <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 250,000 persons <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with Health Cluster partners	300,000

HEALTH		\$
WHO MDG-08/H02	<p><b>Project title:</b> Supply essential drugs, laboratory reagents, and emergency stocks required for the response to epidemics</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Contribute to re-establish basic health services in cyclone and flood affected areas by supplying essential medical supplies and providing necessary training to health workers for life saving activities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 250,000 persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH in collaboration with Health Cluster partners</p>	400,000
UNICEF MDG-08/H03	<p><b>Project title:</b> Emergency public health actions</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To contribute to a strengthened public health response in the next 3 months in 30 cyclone-affected districts and ensure the delivery of critical maternal and child health services.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Support to the MoH for the EPI: UNICEF will support the immunisation of 19,120 children under-five with measles and other routine immunisation vaccines.</p> <p>Basic drugs: UNICEF will support the needed essential drugs and basic supplies for an estimated 95,000 affected people</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, Family Planning &amp; Social Protection, World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Joint Programme on Aids (UNAIDS), Malagasy Red Cross Society, Medair, <i>Médecins du Monde</i> (Doctors without Borders - MDM), other Ministries (Communication, Education, Energy and Mines), civil society, NGOs and community-based organisations</p>	2,156,050
UNICEF MDG-08/H04	<p><b>Project title:</b> Restoration and Consolidation of Basic Health Services</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To restore, rehabilitate and consolidate basic health centres damaged by the cyclones, and to provide supplies and support to health care service strategies</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 95,000 people in the regions of Analanjirifo, Melaky, Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia and Menabe</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, Family Planning &amp; Social Protection, Malagasy Red Cross Society, Medair, civil society, community-based organisations, other United Nations agencies (WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS)</p>	2,500,000
UNFPA MDG-08/H05	<p><b>Project title:</b> Emergency Reproductive Health, including prevention of STIs, HIV and AIDS</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Contribute to the reduction of excessive maternal and neonatal mortality</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 250,000 persons living in the 20 most affected districts</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> WHO, MoH (MoH), NGO, BNGRC</p>	200,000 <i>Less resources already mobilised: 50,000</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>Net requirements: 150,000</b> <b>5,506,050</b>

### 3.5 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

#### Objectives

- Effectively coordinate amongst all partners to ensure a needs-based and timely response;
- Strengthen the process of timely information/data collection, management and dissemination to all partners to facilitate emergency decision-making and optimise the response.

#### Strategy

Through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) will support the coordination efforts lead by the BNGRC at the central level in Antananarivo. In addition, given the number of affected areas, resulting from the impact of the two cyclones on different geographical locations, coordination mechanisms will need to be established at the local level where the response is being conducted. Therefore, to enable the BNGRC to centralise and disseminate information coming from these multiple crises areas, it is important to strengthen its long-term information management capacity to meet the information needs of the emergency and early recovery phases.

---

### Humanitarian Actions

- Support the RCO in effectively coordinating efforts of humanitarian partners in support of national responses to the floods and cyclones both at central and local levels;
- Liaise with all stakeholders to ensure timely dissemination of information/data collected thus facilitating decision-making and optimal response.

### Expected Output

- Coordinated emergency response in all sector areas at central and local levels, resulting in a needs-based, timely and well-funded response, which respects human rights, integrates cross-cutting issues, and supports national structures;
- Information exchange and dissemination is facilitated thus enhancing decision-making and optimising the response.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION		\$
<b>OCHA (RCO)</b>  <b>MDG-08/CSS01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Information Management and Coordination support to BNGRC <b>Objective:</b> To allow timely coordination in all the affected areas and ensure information flow <b>Beneficiaries:</b> NGOs, United Nations Country Team (UNCT), BNGRC <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC	230,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>230,000</b>

## LOGISTICS

### Objective

Increase logistic support through the provision of air transport (helicopter), as well as logistics coordination to support humanitarian organisations and the Government to ensure timely delivery of relief aid to flood and cyclone victims in isolated areas.

### Strategy

One MI8 helicopter will be deployed to Madagascar to transport key relief items and humanitarian staff to isolated areas. Villages will be clustered around identified landing zones for distributions in order to maximise the use of the helicopter.

The helicopter will initially be based in Fenerive Est, where CARE and WFP have immediately available pre-positioned supplies to be transported to the affected areas. Other agencies/partners will also position their relief goods in Fenerive for further transport to isolated villages. Aviation fuel will be made available from Tamatave (Toamasina) airport.

As the helicopter might later be required to operate from Sainte Marie and Manarara, provision for procurement and transport of fuel drums is made in this project to ensure operational flexibility and quick response, as well as maximising the payload of the helicopter.

An UNHAS Air Transport Officer will ensure timely tasking of the helicopter and movement control, and liaise with the WFP Logistics officers to ensure cargo prioritisation. Considering the limited size and duration of the operation a user group is not deemed necessary, but mechanism for efficient coordination with all other relief agencies will be set up.

### Humanitarian Actions

- Air support for movement of relief supplies;
- Logistics cluster coordination.

### Expected Output

The expected output of these activities is the immediate delivery of urgently needed humanitarian aid to populations affected by the cyclones.

### Indicators

- Number of logistics requests received and completed;
- Utilisation of available helicopter capacity;
- Number of partners utilising the service;

- Number of MT (food, NFIs) transported against requested quantities.

LOGISTICS		\$
WFP MDG-08/CSS02	<b>Project title:</b> Logistics support to relief operation for vulnerable populations affected by cyclone Ivan <b>Objective:</b> Provide augmented logistics support through the provision of air transport (helicopter), 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 isolated areas. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 people <b>Partners:</b> CARE, UNICEF, UNFPA, BNGRC, Malagasy Red Cross Society	955,323  <i>Less resources already mobilised:</i> 50,000
		<b>Net requirements:</b> <b>905,323</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>905,323</b>

### 3.7 NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY

#### Objectives

- To closely monitor the nutrition situation in order to detect any deterioration in the population nutritional status thereby allowing timely response;
- To provide appropriate treatment to acutely malnourished children thereby preventing excess morbidity and mortality in children under five years;
- To promote good practices in Infant and Young Child Feeding with emphasis on breast feeding practices;
- To meet immediate and medium-term food needs of an estimated 200,000 people affected in the southeastern, northwestern, northeastern, and central Madagascar, to avoid deterioration of their food security and nutritional status.

#### Strategy

Although emergency food distribution and food-for-work are planned for the next three to six months it is anticipated that pockets of food insecurity and resulting malnutrition might still persist and hence the need for a nutrition response. It is anticipated that 50,000 children under five years and another estimated 200,000 people will be at high risk of acute food insecurity in the affected rural districts. Based on the assumption that malnutrition prevalence may increase up to 15%, and the inter-agency multi-sectoral rapid needs assessments that are still being conducted will certainly identify additional needs in new areas, an approximate 7,500 children will require therapeutic and supplementary feeding for an initial period of three months.

Additionally, an estimated 200,000 people are in immediate need of food assistance as all of their food stocks have been lost in the floods. According to assessments<sup>6</sup>, as many as 90% of households living on crop plantations may shortly face acute food insecurity as many crops are lost. To this end, immediate food distributions are needed.

The proposed strategies include: implementation and capacity building in nutrition surveillance, management of acute malnutrition, and promotion of good practices in Infant and Young Child Feeding, and provision of immediate food relief assistance.

#### Humanitarian Actions

The sector will provide financial and technical support to the Nutrition Department of the MoH, the National Office for Nutrition, the regional and district health authorities and WFP implementing partners (NGOs) for monitoring, identification, referral and treatment of acute malnutrition as well as therapeutic and supplementary food, specific drugs and anthropometric equipment.

Nutrition surveillance under the leadership of UNICEF will include the following activities:

- Provision of anthropometric equipment (scales, measuring boards, MUAC tapes) to the health facilities and community workers of the affected districts;

<sup>6</sup> Assessment led by BNGRC with WFP, FAO, OCHA, Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche (MAEP) and CARE

- Training of health staff and community workers on the identification of acute malnutrition, and nutrition data management;
- Implementation of nutrition monitoring at the health centres and community level through outreach strategy;
- Implementation of standardised nutrition surveys using the SMART methodology in the affected districts identified as being at risk of nutrition crisis and/or highly food insecure.

Therapeutic feeding under the leadership of UNICEF will include the following activities:

- Provision of therapeutic supply (Ready to Use Food such as PlumpyNut, F75, F100), essential drugs, anthropometric material and case management/monitoring tools;
- Training of health staff and community workers on the identification of acute malnutrition, and of health staff on case management of severe malnutrition;
- Implementation of treatment of severe acute malnutrition for an estimated 1,200 children;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the therapeutic programme using Sphere indicators and standards.

Promotion of good practices in IYCF under the leadership of UNICEF will include the following activities:

- Development of IEC material on IYCF practices and validation of key IYCF messages by the nutrition cluster;
- Dissemination of the YICF messages through various means: radio, flyers and posters.

Supplementary feeding under the leadership of WFP will include the following activities:

- Provision of supplementary supply (CSB and oil);
- Implementation of treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for an estimated 6,300 children;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the programme using Sphere indicators and standards.

Food relief assistance under the leadership of WFP will include the following activities:

- Provide food relief assistance for three months (75 days) to the population that has been affected by cyclone “Ivan”;
- Conduct either general food distribution or food-for-work activities depending on the location, local cultural sensitivity to certain types of food, status of the populations;
- Provide food assistance for six months to sustain approximately 60,517 affected people who have lost their May harvest and will have to wait until the next harvest in November 2008;
- 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.

### Expected Output

- Updated and regular data on acute malnutrition rates in children under five living in the affected districts;
- Emergency nutrition response triggered if nutrition surveillance data shows the emergence of a nutrition crisis;
- Feeding programme targeting: at least 80% of the children under five are screened for acute malnutrition;
- Feeding programme coverage: at least 50% of the target population are treated for acute malnutrition;
- Feeding programme outcome: at least 80% of the severe cases and 75% of the moderate cases under treatment are cured;
- 8,235 MT of mixed commodities have been purchased, transported and distributed to affected populations
- Approximately 200,000 people have received food assistance for three months;
- 60,517 people have received food assistance for six months.

NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY		\$
UNICEF MDG-08/H06	<b>Project title:</b> Nutrition Surveillance <b>Objective:</b> To enable timely detection of a nutrition crisis <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 children under five living in the cyclone-affected rural districts <b>Partners:</b> National Nutrition Office (ONN), MoH, Regional and District Health Authorities	149,800

<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MDG-08/H07</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Therapeutic Feeding <b>Objective:</b> To treat severely acutely malnourished children <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,200 children under five with WHM<70% and/or MUAC<110 cm and/or oedema for a period of 3 months <b>Partners:</b> ONN, MoH, Regional and District Health Authorities	350,000
<b>WFP</b> <b>MDG-08/H08</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Supplementary Feeding <b>Objective:</b> To treat moderately acutely malnourished children <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 6,300 children under five with 70%< WHM < 80% for a period of 3 months <b>Partners:</b> ONN, MoH, WFP implementing partners (NGOs)	140,000
<b>WFP</b> <b>MDG-08/F01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Cyclone and Flood Response Food Assistance <b>Objective:</b> Meet immediate and medium-term food needs of an estimated 200,000 people affected by cyclone "Ivan" in the southeastern, northwestern, northeastern, and central Madagascar, to avoid deterioration of their food security and nutritional status. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 200,000 people <b>Partners:</b> CARE, CRS, Agro Action Allemande, Caritas, Local NGOs	15,667,076  <i>Less resources already mobilised</i> <i>6,246,129</i>  <b>Net requirements:</b> <b>9,420,947</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,060,747</b>

### 3.8 PROTECTION

#### Objectives

To provide immediate care and protection to the children in areas affected by the cyclones and related flooding, particularly those not attending school, by providing shelter, psychosocial support, birth registration, family reunification services and opportunities to return to normality.

#### Strategy

Child-friendly spaces will be created in the accommodation centres for displaced populations (particularly in urban areas such as flood-affected Antananarivo) to prevent child abuse and violence against children, and to allow mothers to dedicate themselves to the necessary reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. Sensitisation and strengthening of community structures to early detect traumatised children and cases of maltreatment, and to support victims and promote their recovery and social reintegration will be provided as well as life skills trainings. Child-friendly spaces are also an opportunity to bring in other sectors such as health, education, and WASH, to provide additional benefits to children using the spaces such as health care, basic education, and diarrhoea prevention.

There is also an urgent need to build the capacity of members of community welfare committees and other key actors to provide psychosocial support to Malagasy children, particularly those affected by cyclones. In general, this training is still at an early stage of development; although some training has occurred at the district and community levels in some parts of the country, efforts are required to ensure the understanding of the government and other counterparts on the importance of psychosocial support, and to enhance the existing capacity for psychosocial programming. Capacity will therefore be lacking in most affected communities, and a long-term action will be required to ensure the development and adoption of policies, provision of sustained support for children affected by natural disasters.

Sector coordination includes UNICEF, the MoH, the BNGRC, local authorities, women and youth groups, church groups, and international and local NGOs (including the Malagasy Red Cross Society).

PROTECTION		\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MDG-08/P/HR/RL01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Establishment of 20 child-friendly spaces in accommodation centres for people displaced by the cyclones and related flooding <b>Objective:</b> Offer proper modes of recreational activities that act as positive stress or trauma reduction mechanisms for children, and provide protection and psychosocial support to children in the affected communities <b>Beneficiaries:</b> All children in accommodation centres for cyclone displaced populations <b>Partners:</b> MoH, local authorities, women and youth groups, church groups, and international and national NGOs	274,200

<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>MDG-08/P/HR/RL02</b>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Training in the prevention and detection of abuse, and elaboration of a database on incidences of violence against children</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Improve the local capacity of community members to ensure the protection of children</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> MoH, youth groups, church groups, and international and national NGOs</p>	25,800
<b>Total</b>		<b>300,000</b>

### 3.9 SHELTER

#### Objective

To provide minimum standards of emergency shelter and security through immediate provision of shelter items to those affected by the flooding. This includes provision of tents and tarpaulins, blankets, construction materials, soap and mosquito nets for displaced populations.

#### Strategy

Based on needs assessment, immediate distribution of supplies will be implemented through the BNGRC, Local Administration, NGO partners including the Malagasy Red Cross Society (CRM), MEDAIR, *Médecins du Monde* (MDM), *Corps du Protection Civile* (CPC) and others.

#### Humanitarian actions

Emergency shelter assistance will be provided to approximately 50,000 displaced people who have been affected by flooding. Such assistance will include provision of tents and tarpaulins, building tools and construction materials.

#### Expected Output

- Affected households in urgent need of assistance are provided with emergency shelter and NFIs (indicator: number of emergency shelter and NFIs distributed);
- Most vulnerable households are supported for rebuilding their transitional or basic shelter which respects minimum dignity standards (indicator: number of households supported for housing reconstruction).

SHELTER		\$
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>MDG-08/S/NF01</b>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items to cyclone victims in Madagascar.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide emergency shelter assistance to vulnerable families in cyclone-affected areas.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 4,000 cyclone-affected families without shelter</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, NGOs</p>	170,000
<b>Malagasy Red Cross Society (CRM)</b>  <b>MDG-08/S/NF02</b>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Assessment, shelter equipment and NFIs; Technical assistance, monitoring and logistical support.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Provide minimum standards of emergency shelter by using CRM's pre-positioned stocks in Sofia (Northwest).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 flood-displaced people</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, local authorities</p>	98,148
<b>IOM</b>  <b>MDG-08/S/NF03</b>	<p><b>Project title:</b> Provision of immediate shelter to affected populations</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Provide plastic sheets, tarpaulins and construction materials to affected populations in the Northeast</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 3,000 people</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> CPC, Authorities and local populations, local committees of GRC</p>	40,000

<b>IOM</b> <b>MDG-08/S/NF04</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Reinforcement of local capacities in construction of houses for affected populations <b>Objective:</b> Support and sensitise local populations to improve housing in the Northeast <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 5,000 people <b>Partners:</b> CPC, Authorities and local populations, local committees of GRC	55,000
<b>CARE</b> <b>MDG-08/S/NF05</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Rehabilitation of houses with local materials <b>Objective:</b> Support relocation of affected populations <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 5,000 families <b>Partners:</b> CARE	500,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>863,148</b>

### 3.10 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#### Objectives

- Provide the population of cyclone-affected areas with adequate access to water and basic sanitation, through schools, health centres and public places;
- Improve hygiene conditions of affected populations in affected towns and villages by providing safe water and proper sanitation facilities, essential hygiene and information on how to prevent related diseases.

#### Strategy

Support will be provided to ensure the immediate improvement of the access to drinking water and sanitation, the reinforcement of local capacities for hygiene improvement, and sustainable rehabilitation of damaged and destroyed water and sanitation facilities.

#### Humanitarian Actions

All WASH actions will be undertaken in line with national and international standards for emergency response (Sphere Standards, Core Commitments for Children, BNGRC guidelines) and will be based on findings from sectoral and multi-sectoral assessments. Proposed activities will include the following three key elements:

Immediate improvement of the access to drinking water and sanitation through:

- Supply of WASH kits including buckets, soap, jerry cans, and water purification for the first 3 months, as well as the installation of adequate sanitation facilities;
- The promotion of WASH campaigns based on the three key messages;
- The disinfection and chlorination of family and community water points.

Reinforcement of local capacities for hygiene improvement, through:

- Training of the local agents, including regional committees for disaster risk management, local NGOs and Fokontany (village) chiefs;
- Documentation and information sharing on the response and actions taken;
- Regional WASH coordination put in place for emergencies.

Sustainable rehabilitation of damaged and destroyed water and sanitation facilities through:

- The repair or reconstruction of water points (destroyed wells, boreholes or gravity fed water supply systems) and sanitation facilities destroyed, with durable and resistant material;
- Hygiene promotion (through schools, health centres and public places) and behavioural change communication on the benefits of water and sanitation.

#### Expected Output

- 85% of affected populations have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation according to the Sphere Standards;
- 80% reduction of the rate of water and hygiene related diseases in vulnerable areas.

WATER AND SANITATION		€
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MDG-08/WS01</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Improving the living conditions of affected populations in Antananarivo <b>Objective:</b> Provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation systems for affected populations <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 14,000 people (7,000 Children, 6,000 women and 1,000 men) <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, Malagasy Red Cross Society, MoH, private sector	150,000
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MDG-08/WS02</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the populations of Analanjorofo, Atsinanana, Alaotra, Morondava and Melaky <b>Objective:</b> Prevent the risk of water-borne diseases in the five regions <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 150,000 people <b>Partners:</b> BNGRC, Malagasy Red Cross Society, MoH, private sector	4,351,704
<b>Malagasy Red Cross Society (CRM)</b> <b>MDG-08/WS03</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Improvement of water quality in affected areas <b>Objective:</b> Cleaning and disinfection of wells <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 30,000 people <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF	125,000
<b>MEDAIR</b> <b>MDG-08/WS04</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Emergency project to improve water and sanitation conditions in affected areas <b>Objective:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the conditions for accessing safe drinking water and sanitation in the target areas by emergency, medium term and the proposal of longer term actions</li> <li>Reinforcement of local capacities to manage post-cyclonic emergencies, notably in the area of water and sanitation</li> </ol> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 55,000 people <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, NGOs St Gabriel and FSV,	206,000
<b>CRS</b> <b>MDG-08/WS05</b>	<b>Project title:</b> Response to the needs and improvement of the living conditions of households affected by Cyclone Ivan <b>Objective:</b> The immediate needs of affected families are addressed, and they are able to recreate their previous environments <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 15,000 households <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, USAID, German Embassy, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (CJCLDS), WFP, CRS private funds, CI	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,832,704</b>

## 4. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Disaster and risk management falls under the responsibility of the Prime Minister and is decentralised down to the locality level (*fukuntany*). Coordination of these efforts is overseen by the BNGRC. The latter is responsible for prevention, preparedness, planning, and operational coordination activities. The *Comité de Réflexion des Intervenants en Catastrophe* (CRIC) and Sector Working Groups are the primary government-led coordination mechanisms and are inclusive of all partners, including United Nations agencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Malagasy Red Cross Society (CRM), national and international NGOs and donors.

Coordination fora chaired by the relevant ministries have, since the adoption of the cluster approach in April 2007 by the international humanitarian actors, been reinforced with linkages to the sector working group lead agencies. The Resident Coordinator's Office, with support from OCHA and Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), facilitates inter-cluster coordination, in support of the Government.

Additionally, the United Nations Country Team further coordinates its work through the *Groupe Thématique Prévention et Gestion des Catastrophes* (GTPGC), which serves as a UN Disaster Management Team. This group, chaired by UNICEF and co-chaired by WFP, comprises all UN agencies' focal points and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Of the nine sector working groups established in Madagascar, seven have been activated for this response, as outlined in the table below. Several agencies are also coordinating activities designed to address cross cutting thematic needs and common support services, as indicated below.

	TECHNICAL CHAIR	LEAD
<b>Sector Working Groups</b>		
<b>Agriculture</b>	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche (MAEP)</i>	FAO
<b>Education</b>	<i>Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique (MENRS)</i>	UNICEF
<b>Health</b>	<i>Ministère de la Santé et du Planning Familial (MinSanPF)</i>	WHO
<b>Logistics</b>	<i>Ministère du Transport</i>	WFP
<b>Nutrition and Food Security</b>	<i>Office National de la Nutrition (ONN)</i>	UNICEF / WFP
<b>Shelter</b>	<i>Ministère auprès de la Présidence de la République chargé de la Décentralisation et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MDAT)</i>	To be confirmed
<b>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<i>Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines (MEM)</i>	UNICEF
<b>Crosscutting Thematic Groups</b>		
<b>Early Recovery*</b>	To be confirmed	BCPR
<b>Protection</b>	To be confirmed	UNICEF
<b>Common Support Services</b>		
<b>Information Management and Coordination</b>	BNGRC	OCHA

\* Since early recovery is a multi-dimensional process (as opposed to a sector) and needs to be organised differently from the way other sector-based groupings function, an Early Recovery Network has been established in Madagascar, which is comprised of early recovery focal points in each sector/cluster.

**Table IV: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
 as of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>IOM</b>			
MDG-08/ER/I02	EARLY RECOVERY	Assessment and assistance for voluntary relocation of communities at risk	500,000
MDG-08/S/NF03	SHELTER	Provision of immediate shelter to affected populations	40,000
MDG-08/S/NF04	SHELTER	Reinforcement of local capacities in construction of houses for affected populations	55,000
<b>Subtotal for IOM</b>			<b>595,000</b>
<b>MEDAIR</b>			
MDG-08/WS04	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Emergency project to improve water and sanitation conditions in affected areas	206,000
<b>Subtotal for MEDAIR</b>			<b>206,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
MDG-08/CSS01	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	Information Management and Coordination Support to BNGRC	230,000
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>			<b>230,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
MDG-08/ER/I01	EARLY RECOVERY	Enhancing emergency response coordination and early recovery planning	200,000
<b>Subtotal for UNDP</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
MDG-08/H05	HEALTH	Emergency Reproductive Health, including prevention of STIs, HIV and AIDS	200,000
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>			<b>200,000</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

**Table III: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by sector)

as of 1 March 2008

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION</b>			
MDG-08/CSS01	OCHA	Information Management and Coordination support to BNGRC	230,000
<b>Subtotal for INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION</b>			<b>230,000</b>
<b>LOGISTICS</b>			
MDG-08/CSS02	WFP	Logistics support to relief operation for vulnerable populations affected by cyclone Ivan	955,323
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS</b>			<b>955,323</b>
<b>NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY</b>			
MDG-08/F01	WFP	Cyclone and Flood Response Food Assistance	15,667,076
MDG-08/H06	UNICEF	Nutrition Surveillance	149,800
MDG-08/H07	UNICEF	Therapeutic Feeding	350,000
MDG-08/H08	WFP	Supplementary Feeding	140,000
<b>Subtotal for NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>16,306,876</b>
<b>PROTECTION</b>			
MDG-08/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Establishment of 20 child-friendly spaces in accommodation centres for people displaced by the cyclones and related flooding	274,200
MDG-08/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Training in the prevention and detection of abuse, and elaboration of a database on incidences of violence against children	25,800
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION</b>			<b>300,000</b>
<b>SHELTER</b>			
MDG-08/S/NF01	UNICEF	Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items to cyclone victims in Madagascar	170,000
MDG-08/S/NF02	CRM	Assessment, shelter equipment and NFIs. Technical assistance, monitoring and logistical support	98,148
MDG-08/S/NF03	IOM	Provision of immediate shelter to affected populations	40,000
MDG-08/S/NF04	IOM	Reinforcement of local capacities in construction of houses for affected populations	55,000
MDG-08/S/NF05	CARE	Rehabilitation of houses with local materials	500,000
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER</b>			<b>863,148</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

---

**Table III: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by sector)

as of 1 March 2008

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			
MDG-08/WS01	UNICEF	Improving the living conditions of affected populations in Antananarivo	150,000
MDG-08/WS02	UNICEF	Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the populations of Analanjorofo, Atsinanana, Alaotra, Morondava and Melaky	4,351,704
MDG-08/WS03	CRM	Improvement of water quality in affected areas	125,000
MDG-08/WS04	MEDAIR	Emergency project to improve water and sanitation conditions in affected areas	206,000
MDG-08/WS05	CRS	Response to the needs and improvement of the living conditions of households affected by Cyclone Ivan	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>5,832,704</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>36,476,586</b>

---

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

**Table IV: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
 as of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 3

Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>CARE</b>			
MDG-08/A01	AGRICULTURE	Relaunching of agricultural activities	40,000
MDG-08/A02	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure	50,000
MDG-08/S/NF05	SHELTER	Rehabilitation of houses with local materials	500,000
<b>Subtotal for CARE</b>			<b>590,000</b>
<b>CARITAS</b>			
MDG-08/A03B	AGRICULTURE	Responding to the Needs and Enhancing the Livelihoods of Households Affected by Cyclone Ivan	17,500
<b>Subtotal for CARITAS</b>			<b>17,500</b>
<b>CRM</b>			
MDG-08/S/NF02	SHELTER	Assessment, shelter equipment and NFIs. Technical assistance, monitoring and logistical support	98,148
MDG-08/WS03	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Improvement of water quality in affected areas	125,000
<b>Subtotal for CRM</b>			<b>223,148</b>
<b>CRS</b>			
MDG-08/A03A	AGRICULTURE	Responding to the Needs and Enhancing the Livelihoods of Households Affected by Cyclone Ivan	17,500
MDG-08/WS05	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Response to the needs and improvement of the living conditions of households affected by Cyclone Ivan	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for CRS</b>			<b>1,017,500</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
MDG-08/A04	AGRICULTURE	Urgent Crop Assessment and training of technicians in charge of assessments	200,000
MDG-08/A05	AGRICULTURE	Seed distribution	800,000
<b>Subtotal for FAO</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

**Table IV: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
 as of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>IOM</b>			
MDG-08/ER/I02	EARLY RECOVERY	Assessment and assistance for voluntary relocation of communities at risk	500,000
MDG-08/S/NF03	SHELTER	Provision of immediate shelter to affected populations	40,000
MDG-08/S/NF04	SHELTER	Reinforcement of local capacities in construction of houses for affected populations	55,000
<b>Subtotal for IOM</b>			<b>595,000</b>
<b>MEDAIR</b>			
MDG-08/WS04	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Emergency project to improve water and sanitation conditions in affected areas	206,000
<b>Subtotal for MEDAIR</b>			<b>206,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
MDG-08/CSS01	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	Information Management and Coordination Support to BNGRC	230,000
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>			<b>230,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
MDG-08/ER/I01	EARLY RECOVERY	Enhancing emergency response coordination and early recovery planning	200,000
<b>Subtotal for UNDP</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
MDG-08/H05	HEALTH	Emergency Reproductive Health, including prevention of STIs, HIV and AIDS	200,000
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>			<b>200,000</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

**Table IV: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**  
List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
as of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNICEF</b>			
MDG-08/E01	EDUCATION	Back to School	1,607,485
MDG-08/E02	EDUCATION	Rehabilitation and capacity building for local education response	3,000,000
MDG-08/H03	HEALTH	Emergency public health interventions	2,156,050
MDG-08/H04	HEALTH	Restoration and Consolidation of Basic Health Services	2,500,000
MDG-08/H06	NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY	Nutrition Surveillance	149,800
MDG-08/H07	NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY	Therapeutic Feeding	350,000
MDG-08/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION	Establishment of 20 child-friendly spaces in accommodation centres for people displaced by the cyclones and related flooding	274,200
MDG-08/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION	Training in the prevention and detection of abuse, and elaboration of a database on incidences of violence against children	25,800
MDG-08/S/NF01	SHELTER	Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items to cyclone victims in Madagascar	170,000
MDG-08/WS01	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Improving the living conditions of affected populations in Antananarivo	150,000
MDG-08/WS02	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the populations of Analanjorofo, Atsinanana, Alaotra, Morondava and Melaky	4,351,704
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF</b>			<b>14,735,039</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
MDG-08/CSS02	LOGISTICS	Logistics support to relief operation for vulnerable populations affected by cyclone Ivan	955,323
MDG-08/F01	NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY	Cyclone and Flood Response Food Assistance	15,667,076
MDG-08/H08	NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY	Supplementary Feeding	140,000
<b>Subtotal for WFP</b>			<b>16,762,399</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
MDG-08/H01	HEALTH	Support to epidemic prone diseases surveillance and provision of essential health care services.	300,000
MDG-08/H02	HEALTH	Supply essential drugs, laboratory reagents, and emergency stocks required for the response to epidemics	400,000
<b>Subtotal for WHO</b>			<b>700,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>36,476,586</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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)).

**Table V: Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements - by IASC Standard Sector  
 as of 1 March 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
AGRICULTURE	1,125,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,185,323
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	700,000
EDUCATION	4,607,485
FOOD	15,667,076
HEALTH	6,195,850
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	300,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	863,148
WATER AND SANITATION	5,832,704
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,476,586</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 March 2008. 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 I.

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
BCPR BNGRC	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery <i>Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes</i> / National Office for Disaster Management and Preparedness
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CJCLDS	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
CPC	<i>Corps de Protection Civile (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)</i> / Civil Protection Corps (Ministry of Defence)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRDR	<i>Directions Régionales du Développement Rural</i> / Regional Directorate for Rural Development
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit (of FAO)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
Km/h	Kilometre per hour
MAEP	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche</i> / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i> / Doctors without Borders
MISP	minimal service packages
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric Tonnes
MEDAIR	(international humanitarian organisation based in Switzerland)
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONN	National Nutrition Office
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and 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;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including 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;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

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

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)**

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

**PALAIS DES NATIONS  
1211 GENEVA 10  
SWITZERLAND**