



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

IOM APPEAL MADAGASCAR CYCLONE



Damaged and destroyed habitats in the SAVA Region, on 18 March 2017
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23 March 2017

433,985

Affected Persons

5,293

Persons Displaced

40,520

Houses Destroyed

IOM APPEAL (USD)

(March - September 2017)

TOTAL

2.08 M



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) / Displacement Monitoring (DTM)

0.1 M



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

1.98 M

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Intense Tropical Cyclone Enawo, the first of the cyclonic season – and the strongest of the last 13 years, made landfall on the Northeastern coast of Madagascar on the morning of March 7 2017, and crossed the island to its southern end, causing havoc across the country. Enawo, struck north of the city of Antalaha (SAVA Region), with torrential rains and with average winds speed of 203km/h and gusts of up to 300km/h. On March 8, Enawo weakened to a “moderate” tropical storm, passing in the vicinity of the capital city Antananarivo, and exited the country on March 10. On March 14 the Government of Madagascar declared a national emergency requesting international assistance.

Although the cyclone caused less damage than initially expected, its impact has resulted in humanitarian needs concentrated in the north-east, east and south-east of the country. As of March 17, the national Disaster Risk Management Authority (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes - BNGRC) reported 433,985 persons directly affected by Cyclone Enawo, a total of 247,219 persons having been displaced, 40,520 houses destroyed, 253 injured, 81 fatalities, and 18 persons missing.

The SAVA and Analanjirifo Regions concentrate amongst themselves 96% (SAVA: 91%, Analanjirifo: 5%) of the reported houses destroyed, and while displaced persons in those regions have mostly left the displacement sites, and have started to rebuild their houses, the majority of affected households do not have the means to conduct and sustain the emergency shelter repairs needed.

As of March 17, there were still several thousands of people who remained displaced (5,293). While the caseload of displaced (which peaked on March 14 at 79,586 persons displaced in some 220+ mostly communal sites) significantly dropped in the last days, those individuals still in a situation of displacement are unable to go back to their villages of origin as their houses have been totally destroyed or still affected by the flooding, these persons had to leave their areas of origin with very few belongings and now find themselves with very limited capacity to cope of the means to recover by their own means.

This appeal highlights emergency humanitarian assistance that IOM, as member of the Shelter Cluster, and its partners propose to deliver in response the cyclone.



All interventions proposed in this appeal are in line with the **Madagascar March 2017 Flash Appeal**

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) / Monitoring Displacement (DTM)

The capacity to track the needs of the residual caseload of displaced population, to coordinate and to manage displacement sites remains weak and inconsistent, in the absence of trained human resources and tools that can assist the various stakeholders involved in the sites. In turn, limited capacity to coordinate and manage displacement sites, and delays in rehabilitation of habitat or unaccompanied transition to self-recovery for displaced populations can lead to unnecessary prolonged displacement, and increased vulnerability to forms of abuse and exploitation, including trafficking in persons

\$ 100,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

5,293

Monitoring Displacement

IOM proposes to establish a targeted system to collect and disseminate data on the displaced population that will enable a timely response to the most urgent needs of affected populations by making available regular and quality displacement data to humanitarian stakeholders at the local (operational) and central (strategic) levels. This will be done through the contextualization and roll out of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) at the central level and at the level of the focus districts which are host to residual caseload of displaced persons.

Site Management and Coordination Support (CCCM)

IOM will in addition contribute to safeguarding the well-being, health, security, privacy and dignity of women and men, boys and girls displaced by providing targeted displacement sites coordination and management support for the residual caseload of persons displaced. This will contribute to ensuring equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons living in communal settings, and help improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement, while preparing them for life after displacement.

IOM will roll out the standardized Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Training to local displacement sites managers with the aim to bring together sites service providers and develop a shared understanding of roles and responsibilities in displacement sites; and to build competence in using CCCM guidelines and tools for different stages of the camp life cycle (including the components of sites safety and security, community participation, protection, information management, standards and settlement design, sites phase off and closure).

IOM in Madagascar

Madagascar is a Member State of IOM since 2001, and IOM has worked in Madagascar for more than a decade. In October 2014, IOM established a full-fledged presence in Madagascar with the opening of a permanent Office in Antananarivo. IOM has since developed a conducive working relationship with a broad range of stakeholders, including various key Ministries, the UN, and CSOs.



Children in a temporary camp set up in Antananarivo, on 15 March 2017
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Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Housing damage level differ greatly within the affected regions depending on construction type, urban or rural setting and impact of wind or flood. Without shelter assistance, the vulnerability of affected people will remain high and hamper the capacity to recover, as adequate safe shelter is critical to assure safety, health, dignity and well being of people.

Shelter and NFI Assistance

IOM will target emergency needs for those people whose houses have been severely damaged or destroyed, whilst providing assistance that will support recovery and enhanced resilience. It will do this by providing Robust Emergency Shelter Support Packages, accompanied with technical support on safer construction. The assistance will target 6000 households whose houses have been destroyed in the SAVA and Analanjirifo Regions. With consideration of the existing shelter support capacity of partners on the ground in these two regions, much of the IOM shelter assistance will target more urban areas.

The Robust Emergency Shelter Support Packages will include a combination of material assistance (including tarpaulins, corrugated iron roofing panels, and potentially salvaged timber), cash transfers and technical and physical construction support. Exact combinations of items, cash and other support will be adapted to the context and depend on a more detailed assessment of needs in targeted communities, and taking into account the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls, as well as those with specific vulnerabilities.

The cyclone brought high winds, which caused the majority of the housing damage, and heavy rains, which caused flooding and the majority of the displacement. As a result different households face different issues in being able to recover and resist future hazards. Broadly speaking, those who suffered from wind damage would benefit from simple technical advice on better construction, and those who suffered from flooding, an annually recurring, event would benefit from support on reducing risks of flooding and land allocations. The IOM shelter programme will provide emergency assistance whilst seeking wherever possible to avoid building back the same vulnerabilities and risk factors through its response.

Providing shelter materials alone does not necessarily lead to improved shelter outcomes, especially for the most vulnerable households who are not able to rebuild. To address this, the IOM shelter programme will seek to provide transportation assistance for the most vulnerable households to their plots and most critically, by working with local construction tradespeople, will provide a level of construction support for those who are not able to build themselves. The target of 6000 households has been established through coordination with shelter cluster partners, and represents a significant portion of the 20,000 households estimated to be in need of shelter assistance.

\$ 1,98 million

Funding required

Target no. of households:

6,000



Mr Tombo, in front of his destroyed house, Southeast of Antalaha, 18 March 2017
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“When the cyclone struck I was with my brother’s family in another village. I helped them and stayed there during the storm. When I came back to my house, everything was destroyed.” Mr Tombo lives with his extended family in a small village in the South East of Antalaha. Their two huts and the kitchen were heavily damaged by the cyclone.

CONTACTS

Preparedness and Response Division

✉ prd@iom.int

☎ +41.22.717 9271

Donor Relations Division

✉ drd@iom.int

🌐 <http://www.iom.int>

IOM Madagascar

✉ IOMMadagascar@iom.int

☎ +261.20.23 308 09