

## ANNEX C - CI EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND - FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

### 1. Summary:

1. CARE Office: Madagascar	2. Date: August 8, 2017
3. CO/DCM Contact Name: Andriamiarinarivo Rajaonarison	
4. CO/DCM position contact: Country Director Madagascar	
5. Emergency Type: 2	
6. Name and CI ERF Project Number: Emergency response to Cyclone Enawo, Madagascar (ERF) / 17- 13 - MDG01	
7. Amount approved (Euros): 40 000 euro	
8. Final expenditure (EUR):	
9. Leverage Ratio: This allocation ERF Euro 40 000 / Funds Raised Euro 857 862	

### 2. Summary:

This ERF summary	Country office/DCM response
Did the proposal address Year urgent humanitarian need?	Yes
Please confirm the amount of money raised in total for this emergency at the date of completion of the ci ERF.	857 862 euro
Please provide the key lesson learned and key achievement against the gender action plan in relation to this response.	Use of a gender assessment form including the inclusive approach and taking into account the specific needs of the different groups in the community.
What were the total number of people reached by the emergency at the date of completion of the ci ERF - please ensure your information is disaggregated by sex, age and gender.	18, 114 people. Disaggregated by sex and age is in the "number of beneficiary" section.
Please share a key challenges or success in using the haf?	Full involvement of beneficiaries through the setting up of beneficiary selection, aid management and complaint committees.
Please share the key outputs / achievements against the core emergency sector(s) que vous travaille en against the initial indicators.	Provision of temporary shelter for 8,526 people. Repair / reconstruction of 520 living huts for 1,662 people. Distribution of NFI's kit for 2,592 people cash transfer for 18,114 persons
Please share the challenges and success in terms of raising profile, generating media information with this emergency.	CARE was the main humanitarian actor present in the field at the beginning of the emergency. Media referred to CARE in terms of collecting preliminary information.
For a type 2/3 Gold 4 Please attach the latest Emergency Response strategy document and please note the date of the first strategy.	Yes. Emergency Response strategy dated on 30/03/2017 attached
Please clarify the date that you started has material response to the emergency? Was this within 48 hours of the approval of this funding?	March 9th, 2017. 48 hours after approval of this funding.

### 3. Narrative:

#### A) Project Overview:

- Summary description of the overall response

On 7 March 2017, the tropical cyclone ENAWO affected the north-east coast of Madagascar in the village of Ampahana, 20 km to the north of the district of Antalaha. Classified in category 4, it struck the island with an average wind of up to 203 km/h and gusts of 300 km/h. It then crossed Madagascar before exiting to the south, by joining the Indian Ocean on 9 March 2017 (see map trajectory). ENAWO brought violent winds and torrential rains that have caused severe losses and damage. The wind and the generalized floods have resulted in the destruction of shelters, roads and other infrastructure, as well as of agricultural crops. The northeastern region is the most severely affected including the district of Antalaha, where CARE has an office for more than 20 years.

The latest figures of the BNGRC of 17 March 2017 report 18 missing persons, 81 dead, 253 injured, 433,985 affected persons, 247,219 displaced persons and 84,000 homes damaged or destroyed. The cyclone has destroyed or damaged a large part of the dwellings in the rural area. In addition, a large part of plantations and of food stocks in the region has been lost, while the harvest season was to begin. In the district of Antalaha in particular, the main income-generating activities and food of the populations are based on agriculture. As a result, residents in the district had limited access to food and lost their income. At last, the rise of water reached up to 3 meters in some cities and many rivers have emerged from their beds, making access to water of difficult quality, especially in rural areas. Because of this situation, the government of Madagascar declared a state of emergency on 14 March 2017 to request the assistance of the international community.

The ERF funds enabled CARE Madagascar to intervene the day after the cyclone on two main streams:

- Participation in assessments (multi-hazard initial assessment, aerial assessment, multi-hazard rapid assessment, in-depth assessment) needed to estimate the needs of the populations affected by Enawo and develop an emergency response strategy
- Humanitarian assistance to the victims of Enawo by guaranteeing them access to basic necessities and providing them with temporary and / or permanent shelter.

In addition, the ERF fund has also secured funding for the emergency response from several donors such as OFDA, the European Union (DUE), the French Centre de Crise et de Soutien (CDC) , CHAF, IOM (CERF), WFP, FAO and SVI.

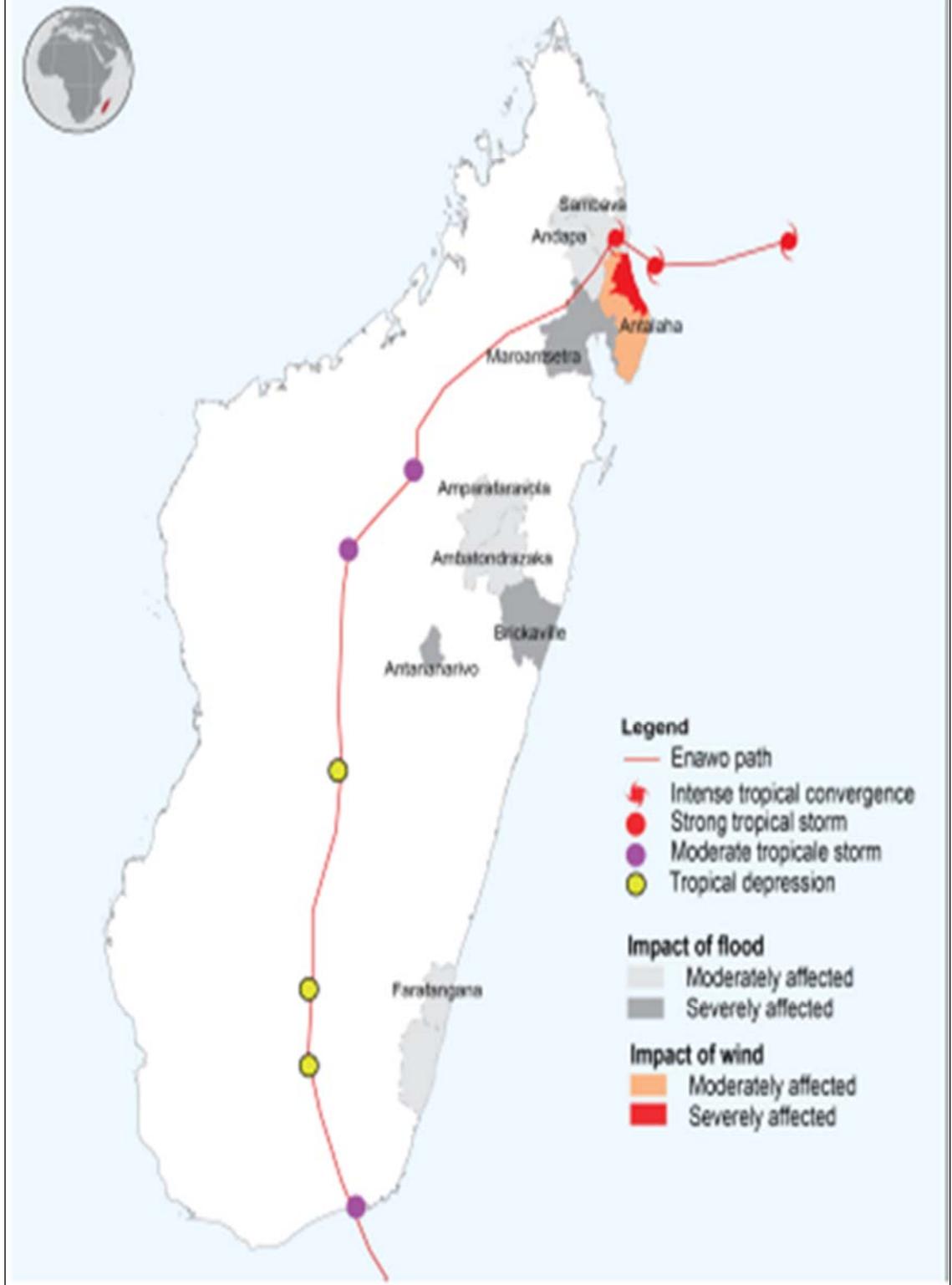
#### B) Project results:

- Results against response goal and objective - please clarify the key achievement achieved against the core sector (against the original indicators)

##### ➤ Results for assessments activities

As mentioned earlier, CARE participated in all post-cyclone assessments conducted jointly with all humanitarian stakeholders (authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations) to assess the damage and identify the needs of the victims of Enawo. These assessments have been critical in adapting the response to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations. Indeed, these assessments revealed that emergency responses should focus on shelter, food security, livelihoods and wash sectors.

CARE has been able to participate in these assessments thanks to the availability of ERF, its presence in cyclone-affected areas, the availability of trained staff for emergency assessments and responses, excellent relations with authorities and Disaster response.



Map trajectory of cyclone ENAWO

## ➤ Results for emergency response activities

in terms of emergency response to the most vulnerable populations affected by cyclone Enawo, two objectives had been defined:

- Objective 1: Provide shelter to vulnerable households displaced by the cyclone;
- Objective 2: Improve access to food and other basic needs and support livelihoods through cash-for-work activities and the distribution of unconditional financial assistance.

At the end of three-month emergency response, the objectives were largely achieved. Indeed, the presence of the team leader and the proposal writer supported by the ERF fund helped ensure the quality of the interventions but also and above all contributed to obtaining other financing for the emergency responses, details are cited below:

Objective 1 achievement:

- Financing of the US Government through OFDA, which enabled 2,492 households (8,526 individuals) to benefit from a temporary shelter with the distribution of plastic sheeting and 300 households (936 individuals) to benefit from the repair / Reconstruction of cells;
- Financing of the European Union (DUE), which enabled 220 households (726 individuals) to benefit from the repair / reconstruction of the huts;

In total, 520 households (1,662 individuals) and 2,492 households (12,460 individuals) benefited respectively from the repair / reconstruction of dwellings and the distribution of plastic sheeting.

Objective 2 achievement:

- Fund from the European Union (DUE), which enabled 600 vulnerable households (2,592 individuals) to benefit from the NFI's kits;
- Canadian government funding (CHAF), which enabled 1,559 households (7,795 individuals) and 64 most vulnerable households (121 people) to benefit from Cash For Work and unconditional assistance respectively;
- Financing by the French government (CDCs), which enabled 2,029 households (10,145 individuals) and 29 most vulnerable households (53 people) to benefit from Cash For Work and unconditional aid respectively;

In total, for Objective 2, more than 2,592 individuals received assistance from CARE through the distribution of NFI kits, cash for work and unconditional financial support.

Although the ERF fund was not used directly in the implementation of the activities, it made it possible to obtain other funding which has made it possible to achieve the objectives.

- Activities completed (comment also on activities planned but not completed)

## Assessment Activities

### ➤ Aerial assessment (Overview)

During the meeting of the Circle of Reflection for Disaster Stakeholders (CRIC) at the BNGRC level of 9 March 2017, it was decided among the participants that an aerial assessment followed by rapid multisectoral assessments will be carried out at the level of the districts of Maroantsetra and Antalaha. This aerial assessment that took place on 10 March 2017, carried out by a joint team (BNGRC, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, CARE and CRM). This overview provided an overall picture of the extent of the damage. It was found that about 80% of the rice fields were flooded and still under water in the district of Maroantsetra and that more than 75% of the

dwellings of the rural communes of the district of Antalaha had been damaged and / Or destroyed. The results of this aerial assessment were shared with the CRIC member as of March 12, 2017 to provide the various stakeholders relevant information in making the necessary decisions.

➤ **Multi-hazard initial assessment (EIMA)**

In the aftermath of cyclone ENAWO, CARE staff was deployed to support the authorities at Antalaha districts in the collection of EIMA assessment forms from fokontany affected by cyclones. The collection of the forms lasted 5 days from 9 to 14 March 2017. Even if theoretically, the results of the EIMA forms should have arrived at the BNGRC 48 hours after the impact, remoteness and difficult access of most communes / Fokontany of intervention as well as the cut of the communications made very difficult the collection of the forms. Nevertheless, the EIMA forms of all the fokontany of the district of Antalaha could be collected and transmitted to the district level to be forwarded to the BNGRC. CARE also supported the CDGRCs in the Antalaha district for the input and processing of data sent to the BNGRC. It should be noted that the CARE office in Antalaha served as the coordinating point for all stakeholders (authorities, UN agencies, NGOs) during the first days after the cyclones.

➤ **Multi-hazard rapid assessment (ERM) and rapid assessment in gender**

In addition to the multi-hazard initial assessment, a rapid multisectoral evaluation was also conducted under the coordination of the BNGRC. CARE participated in this evaluation in the districts of Fénérive-Est, Soanierana-Ivongo, Mananara and Antalaha.

For the districts of Fénérive-Est, Sonieran-Ivongo and Mananara, the evaluation was carried out from 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 in partnership with Handicap International, that has an office in Fénérive-Est and an office in Mananara. A total of 13 people were mobilized for this evaluation, including 8 CARE staff from Antananarivo, Tamatave and Vatomandry and 5 staff from Handicap International based in Fénérive-Est and Mananara.

For the district of Antalaha, the evaluation was held from 25<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 and mobilized some forty people including one person from CARE's central office in Antananarivo, four from the Antalaha office and 36 investigators Scattered throughout the 18 communes of the district.

For both assessments, significant logistical resources were deployed such as the use of pre-positioning motorcycles and those of ongoing projects, vehicle hire for the transport of evaluator agent. This is done in order to speed up the flow of information. In addition, field assessment teams had daily telephone calls (for areas where communication was re-established) with the office to report their progress, problems encountered in the field, and Solutions. Data were recorded as the information coming from the field arrived. Recorded and analysed data were then transmitted to the CRIC for discussion at the cluster level.

In parallel to this evaluation, the CARE team also carried out a gender assessment in Fénérive-Est, Soanierana Ivongo, Mananara and Antalaha to better understand the power relationships existing in each municipality and to know the specificities of each group / subgroup of the community. Indeed, the assessment form that is currently used by the national stakeholders does not yet take into account the gender aspect.

➤ **In-depth assessment food security and livelihoods (SAMS)**

Given that the detailed information on damage to agricultural activities and food security that would enable appropriate decisions to be taken was not yet available after the cyclone. It was decided at the level of the food security and livelihoods cluster to carry out an in-depth evaluation in the districts of Maroantsetra, Brickaville and Antalaha. CARE participated in this evaluation at the Antalaha district. The objective of this evaluation was to provide reliable data and information that reflect the level of damage to agricultural activities, food security and household living conditions in order to identify needs and guide The answers and in order to minimize the biases especially on the activities to be carried out, the beneficiaries selection and the prioritization of the intervention zones.

This evaluation took place from 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017 in 8 communes in the district of Antalaha. A team composed of 10 locally recruited investigators and under the supervision of the monitoring and evaluation technician from the Antalaha office was mobilized to carry out the surveys at the commune level through a focus group with the participation of local authorities, Technical service managers, and community leaders.

The information gathered from the evaluation was then forwarded to FAO, which is the lead of the food security cluster for the analysis and production of the report. The analysis of the results made it possible to assess the extent of the damage caused by the tropical cyclone ENAWO on the agricultural activities and the means of production as well as their possible effects on food security and the means of subsistence, to identify the municipalities / Localities most affected and to provide the necessary information for decision-making for the interventions to be implemented in terms of rehabilitation and revival of the crop year, including rice cultivation.

An evaluation report was produced after the analysis and treatment of the results. This report reflects:

- The level of damage by localities and by sector (Agriculture, Food Security and Living Conditions);
- The indicators to be considered for selection beneficiaries and priority localities;
- The response needs at the level of each commune.

### **Activities relating to the Objective 1: Provide shelter support to vulnerable households displaced by the cyclone**

#### **Identification and selection of beneficiary households**

Given that local committees of risk management and disaster (CCGRC, CLS) already existed at the level of the commune and fokontany of intervention of the project, these have been fully involved in the phase of the identification and selection of beneficiaries. Once the identified beneficiaries and the provisional list output, the staff of CARE conducted an audit that the selected beneficiaries really met the selection criteria which has been validated with the community. This audit has been made on a sample of 10% of the beneficiaries of the provisional list. The audit made a final list was output and validated at the level of local authorities and of the community (community meeting). The final list of recipients was subsequently displayed at the level of the fokontany of intervention.

In total, 2,492 vulnerable households have been identified and selected to benefit from the distribution of plastic sheeting and 300 households of the rehabilitation/reconstruction of boxes of housing. These are in the majority of poor households headed by women with many children to load or only compounds of elderly and/or disabled persons living alone whose check boxes have been totally or partially destroyed.

#### **Objective 1 activities: Provide shelter support to vulnerable households displaced by the cyclone**

##### **➤ Identification and selection of beneficiary households**

Since Local Committees of Risk and Disaster Management (CCGRC, CLS) already existed at the level of the communes and fokontany of intervention of the project, the latter were totally involved in the phase of identification and selection of the beneficiaries. Once the beneficiaries were identified and the provisional list was released, CARE staff conducted an audit that the selected beneficiaries truly met the selection criteria that was validated with the community. This audit was carried out on a sample of 10% of the beneficiaries of the provisional list. Once the verification has been completed, a final list has been released and validated at the level of local authorities and the community (community meeting). The final list of beneficiaries was subsequently posted at the intervention fokontany level.

A total of 2,492 vulnerable households were identified and selected to benefit from the distribution of plastic sheeting and 300 households for the rehabilitation / reconstruction of dwellings. The majorities are poor households headed by women with many dependent children or only elderly and / or handicapped persons living alone, whose huts have been totally or partially destroyed (demolished or disheveled).

➤ **Distribution of plastic sheeting for emergency / temporary shelter**

The distribution of plastic sheeting has allowed many households beneficiaries to return to their place of dwelling and face to the weather after the passage of the Cyclone ENAWO.

In order to respond quickly to the needs of the most vulnerable households whose homes were damaged by the cyclone, CARE mobilized its pre-positioning stock in Vatomandry. In total, 250 sheeting plastic rolls were transported to Antalaha by boat and by air. Thus, 200 rolls were transported from Tamatave to Antalaha by the boat chartered by the CRIC logistics cluster and 50 rolls were flown by air (Air Madagascar and MAF). The rolls were cut at the CARE office and transported to the distribution sites either by car (off-road, truck), by boat or even by man for sites where accessibility was still very high difficult.

The cutting of the plastic sheet was carried out taking into account the respect of sphere standards, USAID guidelines and the decisions taken by the members of the shelter cluster at CRIC level. During the distribution, each household benefited from a portion of plastic sheeting of 4X6 m.

Apart from the transportation and distribution of plastic sheeting, the CARE team, in collaboration with the local RCMP committees, also technically supported the beneficiary households to install them at the box level.

At the end of the project, 250 rolls of plastic sheeting were transported and distributed to 2,492 households (12,460 individuals). Among these households:

- 1,405 are headed by women with many dependent children (more than 4) or young children;
- 579 are seniors living alone;
- 97 are made up of persons with disabilities living alone.

The distribution of plastic sheeting has enabled many beneficiary households to return to their homes and face the weather after the cyclone ENAWO.

➤ **Rehabilitation / reconstruction of dwelling houses.**

At the end of the 3 months of emergency responses, 520 dwellings (100% of the forecast) were rehabilitated and / or rebuilt in the 6 project intervention communes. The huts were constructed using exclusively local materials (wood, ravalala, falafa, rapaka, etc.) collected locally. Local carpenters who were trained on improved (more resilient) hut construction in CARE's Prior Disaster Risk Reduction programs were called upon to assist vulnerable households in rehabilitating / rebuilding their dwelling houses.

The improvements made to the living quarters to reinforce the whole frame by the installation of reinforcing posts at the four corners of each square. This process is not new in the area of intervention because several pilot homes constructed as part of CARE's previous disaster risk reduction project (Dipecho) are constructed in this way and proved very resilient during the Passage of cyclone ENAWO.

With the rehabilitation and / or rebuilding of dwellings, the most vulnerable households with neither the physical strength nor the financial resources to rebuild their huts have been able to leave shelter sites for decent housing, restore their dignity and more importantly, allow them to focus on resuming their income-generating activities without having to worry about rebuilding their huts. Beneficiary households have also been able to improve their resilience to cyclones through improved construction techniques that make the huts more resistant to wind damage.

**Activities relating to the Objective 2: Improve access to food and other basic needs and support livelihoods through Cash For Work activities and the distribution of unconditional financial assistance.**

➤ **Identification and selection of beneficiaries**

The 600 vulnerable households were identified by the community itself. Selection committees have been set up at each site to represent the community in the selection of beneficiaries. Each committee is made up of about 10 people, including Fokontany (representative of the administrative authority), representatives of religious authorities, notables, representatives of existing associations such as women's associations and youth associations. They were informed about the criteria and the selection process in order to be able to assist in the correct selection of beneficiary households. Priority was given to:

- Vulnerable households that have lost all or part of their assets and cannot afford to replenish them.
- Female heads of households with many dependent children or children under 5 years of age, elderly persons living alone, and persons with disabilities living alone will be prioritized as part of the implementation of the action.

The list of selected beneficiaries was then verified by CARE staff with a sample of 10% of the beneficiaries to verify whether the persons mentioned in the list really meet the selection criteria and certainly live in the villages concerned. Before being posted at the offices of the fokontany and the municipalities, the list thus made was then validated during a community meeting in order to involve the whole community in the control.

For cash-for-work activities, recruitment booklets were set up at the sites where the activities were set up and the households who wanted to participate in them were registered at the level of the committees that were in charge of these recruitment booklets. In order for everyone to benefit from the assistance, only one person per household could participate in the activities. The final list of participants was validated at a community meeting and approved by the fokontany chiefs before being posted at the construction sites.

The beneficiaries of unconditional cash were selected from among the most vulnerable households who did not have the physical capacity to participate in cash for work activities such as elderly people living alone, persons with disabilities living alone, women heads of households with many dependent children and / or small children. To verify that these criteria were met, the CARE team did a check from the list. After this verification, the final list is validated at a community meeting and approved by the local authorities before being posted.

➤ **Distribution of kits consisting of basic necessities (NFI kit)**

After listing beneficiary households, CARE was able to distribute the NFI kits at the level of the 600 households. The distribution, which ran from April to June 2017, respected the lists established by the communities during the selection.

The 600 kits for vulnerable households that lost the majority of their assets but were unable to obtain them were all distributed.

The quantity and composition of the kits were identified according to the minimum standards on non-food items and the average household size in Madagascar. A kit is generally intended for a household composed of 5 people. The supplier prepackaged each kit in a bag to facilitate distribution.

➤ **Cash transfer (cash for work and cash unconditional)**

To support the livelihoods of households affected by the passage of Hurricane ENAWO, the CASH For Work activities were planned. The works to be performed are generally identified by the community and technical studies are carried out by CARE technicians. For this procedure, the work included the reopening of communication channels to facilitate access to affected areas (74 km), the clearing of drainage channels (49 km) and village improvements (47villages) to reduce the risk of a pandemic. Each participant had received 5,000 Ariary per day for 20 days at a rate of 5 hours per day. In total, 3,588 households (17,940 individuals) living in 13 communes of the district of Antalaha (Antalaha, Ampahana, Antsahanoro, Sarahandrano, Antanananambo, Lanjarivo, Ambinanifaho Antombana, Marofinaritra, Ampohibe, Sahantaha, Ambalabe and Ambohitralanana) have benefited from this activity.

For those who cannot participate in the cash for work activities, unconditional financial aid distribution was realized. In total, 94 households (174 individuals) benefited 60,000 Ariary for 20 days. This amount was set with all stakeholders at the subgroup Cash Transfer which the lead is the Department of Population and Welfare.

## 1 Numbers of beneficiaries reached by the overall response (break-down by sex and age)

CARE's first emergency interventions during three months reached 18,114 individuals (3,623 households) without double counting. The number of disaggregated beneficiaries by age and sex is summarized in the following table:

The activities	- 5 Years		6-17 years		18-59 years		+ 60 years		Grand total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Huts repair	172	177	287	261	244	322	86	113	775	887	1,662
Plastic sheeting	836	875	1,391	1,330	1,148	1,449	612	885	3,987	4,539	8,526
NFI's	269	278	446	406	367	510	136	180	1,218	1,374	2,592
Cash for Work	912	992	3,128	3,461	3,371	3,664	989	1,423	8,400	9,540	17,940
Unconditional Cash	31	29	4	6	10	31	28	35	73	101	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>14,453</b>	<b>16,441</b>	<b>30,894</b>

## 2 Timeliness: please fill in the table below (only for rapid onset emergencies)

Date of the disaster	March 7th, 2017
Date of CARE's 1st material emergency response ( <i>search and rescue activities qualify as a material intervention.</i> ) initial assessment.	March 9th to March 31th, 2017.
Date of in-depth assessment	April 7th to april 11th, 2017
Date of plastic sheeting distribution	March 29th to May 26th, 2017
Date of NFI kit's distribution	March 29th to June 30th, 2017
Date of rebuilding huts	June 1st to June 30 30th, 2017
Date of cash transfer	April 24th

### C) Cross-cutting themes and principles:

- Staff safety and security - were there any issues, lessons learned, recommendations

Within 2 or 3 days before the impact of the cyclone, the offices of the North and East activated their rapid response matrix and prepared for the arrival of the cyclone notably by the protection of the goods, the roofs of the offices, And the creation of a stock of fuel (gasoline and gas oil) for vehicles and generators knowing that there would be a power cut if the cyclone entered.

The communication via mobile phone (the 3 operators) and via internet was cut after the cyclone and it was almost impossible to contact the Antalaha team the day and the day after the impact. The Antalaha team could only be contacted by telephone on the third day after the cyclone. The sending of the satellite phone to the sub-office concerned as soon as a cyclone arrives, it would be possible in the future to reach it even if the communications are cut off.

At the field level, all technicians were equipped with cell phones. When traveling on rivers or at sea, lifejackets were compulsory. Regarding land travel, CARE's internal regulations involve wearing helmets mandatory for motorcyclists and belt use and speed limitation for vehicle users.

- Gender Action Plan, analysis and gender sensitive - please share an update on how you implemented the activities in the Gender Action Plan

CARE decided to carry out a gender assessment in parallel with the Rapid Multi-Sectoral Assessment (ERM) in order to take into account the impacts of the cyclone on all the social strata in the community (men, women, boys, girls, people with disabilities) and to identify the specific needs of each person.

During the community meeting sessions at the level of municipalities / intervention villages, CARE staff insisted on prioritizing the most vulnerable people to be affected by the interventions, in particular, women head of household with Many dependent children / infants, the elderly and the disabled.

Thus, all categories of people, particularly the most vulnerable, were taken into account throughout the implementation of the emergency responses. For cash transfers, for example, the most vulnerable people who could not participate in cash for work activities benefited from an unconditional cash distribution.

- **Partnership – was partnership used in this response, were they existing partners, what lessons did you learn?**

CARE and Handicap International jointly conducted the rapid multisectoral assessment and gender assessment in the Analanjifofo district. This partnership has not only been seen on the ground but also in the preparation of the gender assessment where Handicap International has integrated the inclusive approach into the evaluation sheets and the evaluation methodology itself.

In addition, the coordination of actions between CARE, CRM and ADRA, all three of which have taken place in the housing sector, has made it possible to harmonize approaches, avoid duplication of activities, but above all to cover the areas affected by the cyclone and to reach the maximum of the most vulnerable households in need of assistance.

CARE has also worked in partnership with the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform to acquire NFI's kits of good quality and cheaper than on the market and to equip tools for the reconstruction of residential huts. This collaboration has enabled the beneficiaries to receive full support, adapted to their needs, but also of very good quality.

Finally, the complementarity of the activities of the projects financed by the various donors during this first emergency phase made it possible to cover the needs of the affected households in the intervention zone, which were mainly focused on habitat and food.

- **Coordination and joint response - how much coordination was in place, any lessons learned?**

CARE is a member of the Circle of Reflection for Disaster Stakeholders (CRIC) led by the BNGRC. Thus, CARE participated in the various coordination meetings that were held during the evaluation phase and the response phase. CARE supported the CDGRCs of the Soanierana-Ivongo, Fénérive-Est and Antalaha districts in collecting and reporting information on the damage caused by the cyclone as of the day after the impact. During the first two weeks after the cyclone, all information from the Antalaha district was processed and validated at the coordination unit headed by the BNGRC, which was housed at the CARE premises. The day-to-day coordination of all humanitarian actors was also held in CARE's office in Antalaha.

In capital, CARE Country Director attended all Country Humanitarian Team (HCT) meetings and CARE's emergency response team was actively involved in the various coordination meetings at the BNGRC level.

- **Advocacy**

CARE has carried out important Advocacy actions with other humanitarian actors in the area of monetary transfer and housing.

Regarding monetary transfer, As a member of the monetary transfer subgroup in the social protection group headed by the Ministry of Population, CARE strongly supported the request of the CDGRC of Antalaha for an increase in the amount of cash for work to 5 000 Ariary per day because of the very high cost of living at the

district level. This request was approved and a ministerial note was issued to formalize the new cash for work rate in the district.

CARE also advocated for the harmonization of the approach of all stakeholders in the housing sector for the distribution of plastic sheeting, in particular for the selection criteria of the beneficiaries and the quantity of plastic to be donated. These advocacy actions resulted in the adoption of a common methodology. Households with completely destroyed huts will receive two portions of plastic and those whose huts were partially destroyed received only one.

**.D) Accountability:**

- Please share your challenges and success in the application of CARE's Humanitarian Accountability Framework

Concerning accountability, CARE International in Madagascar applies it in all its emergency responses. This application resulted in the organization of the various information sessions at all levels (authorities, communities) to explain the ins and outs of the interventions, the involvement of the beneficiaries in all phases of the intervention (implementation Selection Committee, Aid Management Committee, and Complaint Committees). All the decisions made during the interventions (apart from the technical decisions) are validated at the community level and displayed at the level of the fokontany (list of beneficiaries, nature and quantity of the aids ...) in order to be seen by the whole population. Grievance boxes were also set up at the level of each intervention locality so that the beneficiaries could express themselves anonymously.

- Monitoring and Evaluation

The activities were monitored at the local level by a person responsible for monitoring. The personnel assigned to the project have a thorough knowledge of the areas of intervention and have adequate vehicles to travel (motorcycles and cars). Field staff responsible for monitoring and data collection was supported by the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the Antananarivo Central Office. Regular reports were sent to the Emergency Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in Antananarivo, including dashboards and monthly monitoring reports.

In order to assess the satisfaction of the beneficiaries, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out from the last week of July 2017. This survey concerns all activities carried out during the three month of intervention (plastic sheeting distribution, kit NFI's distribution, repair / reconstruction of huts, cash transfer) took place in the 8 communes concerned during 2 weeks. The humanitarian and resilience program's monitoring and evaluation department is currently processing and analyzing the information collected. The results of this survey will be available in mid-August.

- Key lessons learned from this emergency

The effectiveness of the response depends on the ability of response agencies to pre-position stocks of emergency supplies and the necessary resources (human, financial and material) for distribution immediately after the cyclone. . It is also important that all stakeholders take into account existing structures such as local RCMP teams and rely on them in all phases of the intervention in order first to value them, ensure accountability in actions that are implemented.

**4. Budget: see the financial report in the Annex**

- Please state the leverage ratio achieved and total amount of funds raised for the emergency. Please list other funding sources secured and amount (cash and in-kind contributions)

The 40,000 Euros allocated by CARE International through ERF generated 857,862 Euros, a ratio of 1/21. Indeed, several funds from other donors were received and used during this ENAWO emergency response. Details of other funds obtained from each donor are summarized in the following table:

<b>Donors</b>	<b>Funds obtained</b>
OFDA	93,009 €
EU	100,000 €
CHAF	139,436 €
CDC	100,000 €
PAM	95,049 €
IOM	101,379 €
CARE USA	37,204 €
Sustainable Food Grant	156,758 €
FAO	35,027 €
<b>Total Other Fund</b>	<b>857,862 €</b>

- Please clarify the amount of CI ERF that will be reimbursed

To date, we have a balance of 9,307 euros on the ERF. Balance that is covered by the assumption of Team Leader expenses and other activities by the budgets of other emergency actions under ENAWO. At the time of preparation of this report, we are still working on the possibilities of allocating ERF expenditure to other actions. Therefore, the total amount to be repaid is not yet final.

- Please attach final financial report in format as per Annex D

Yes

#### 5. Feedback:

The support of the team leader and the draft writer was beneficial for the country office in particular in the search for funds to meet the needs of the most vulnerable households affected by the cyclone, but also in improving the quality of the interventions emergency.

Annexe I: Photos



Transport and preparation of plastics sheeting



Beneficiaries of plastic sheeting and huts reconstruction expressing their satisfaction to the Country Director of CARE International in Madagascar



Beneficiaries of kit NFI's and huts reconstruction



Cash for work activities

## Annex II: Success Stories

### History 1: A new hut allows for family reunification



Jaio Ericlin is a father aged 29 and has a disability that reduces his mobility. He lost his home and food crops during the cyclone Enawo on March 7, 2017. A resident of the rural community of Sahantaha, located on the coast of the Antalaha district, he was forced to move and joined his mother whose home was spared. He was selected among the 300 households that benefited from the rebuilding of their huts. He salvaged from his old house the materials still recoverable, such as the door and the hardwoods, and rebuilt his home with the OFDA funding. Within a few days, Jaio Ericlin was able to have a new, safer, larger and more comfortable house than he had before. Satisfied and proud, he plans to bring together his family and settle there while bringing back his wife (the mother of his daughter) and his 7 year old daughter, who he had left three years earlier.

### History 2: Namary, a resident of Ambodirafia



I am a beneficiary of the kits NFI's that the CARE emergency team distributed with funding from the European Union in our village. It is a great opportunity for me to have new cooking utensils because all that we had before were destroyed or unusable after the cyclone ENAWO. Single mother, 60 years old, I take care of a 16-year-old child, I care especially about the health of my family and these materials are very important because not only are they clean but they are also solid.

I already wanted to buy a pot after the cyclone but for lack of financial means, I could not buy, I was a little sad. But I heard that CARE with the European Union will distribute kitchen kits and I was happy because I am among the beneficiaries and also happy to see that in the kit there are two kettles.