

## FINAL REPORT

**Project Name:** Shelter Support for the Affected Population of Cyclone ENAWO

**Country:** Madagascar

**Agreement Number:** AID-687-G-17-00001

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## OVERVIEW

On Tuesday, March 7, 2017, tropical cyclone Enawo struck the northeast coast of Madagascar, hitting land in the town of Ampahana, 20 kilometers north to the district of Antalaha. The cyclone of Category 4 on the Saffir-Simpson scale (with a total of five categories) hit the island, with winds blowing in gusts up to 300 km/h.

Local authorities and humanitarian organizations present in the country, including CARE, conducted an overflight of the affected areas, particularly in the SAVA and Analanjanorofo regions. At the same time, in the field, humanitarian actors collected data from the affected areas, with the following findings as on March 17, 2017:

- 18 missing persons,
- 81 dead,
- 253 injured,
- 433,985 affected,
- 247,219 displaced persons,

According to assessment data, the most urgent needs pertained to shelter, food security and WASH. To respond to the situation, CARE with OFDA funding implemented a three-month shelter emergency response project in the Antalaha district to support the most vulnerable families in coping with bad weather and in repairing or rebuilding their homes after the cyclone.

All response activities planned for under the project are fully completed. The emergency response activities made it possible for the most vulnerable populations in the intervention communes to cope with bad weather while regaining their dignity thanks to the distribution of plastic sheeting and the rehabilitation/reconstruction of their dwelling huts.

At the end of the project, the achievements are as follows:

- Transport and distribution of 250 rolls of plastic sheeting for 2,492 households (12,460 individuals);

- Rehabilitation/reconstruction of 300 dwellings.

This report covers the period from March 20, 2017 to June 30, 2017 when the project came to its end.

## MONITORING METHODOLOGY

A monitoring and evaluation plan was developed at the beginning of the project to ensure clarity and transparency on indicators measurement methods. The plan detailed sources, data collection methodologies, reference persons and a specific timeframe for the collection, analysis, reporting and use of data. Monitoring tools were put in place to ensure that activities and objectives were in line the needs identified and the project's targets. This would facilitate the monitoring of activity progress and the identification of problems throughout implementation.

A monitoring officer was in charge of collecting the data and information needed to measure project progress at the field level, checking and synthesizing all quantitative and qualitative data collected through the use of data sheets. This activity was meant to provide updates on the monitoring of indicators and progress of activities and to assist in the preparation of monthly monitoring reports. Data sheets collecting information such as names, sex and marital status of the beneficiaries as well as the designation and the quantity of items distributed were filled when distributing plastic sheeting and building materials. The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer based in Antananarivo ensured the centralization, analysis and dissemination of data for the relevant managers.

Gender and accountability aspects were addressed throughout the intervention. A grievance mechanism was set up to give beneficiaries an opportunity to express their grievances and/or expectations regarding the implementation of project activities. The mechanism materialized in the form of a grievance committee and a grievance box in each intervention fokontany. The committees brought together representatives of administrative authorities, traditional authorities, religious authorities, existing associations and community representatives and were in charge of handling complaints by beneficiaries throughout the implementation phase. The boxes were opened regularly and the views expressed therein confirm that beneficiaries are asking for CARE to continue its activities in the intervention zone.

## SECTOR 1 NAME

***Objective: Support the most vulnerable families to cope with bad weather and repair ore rebuild their houses after the cyclone***

### **Subsector name: Emergency shelter / temporary shelter**

The distribution of plastic sheeting, purchase and distribution of building materials, and the rehabilitation/reconstruction of huts involved 6 municipalities and 66 intervention villages in the district of Antalaha (see map of the intervention zone). As with all activities conducted by CARE, committees were set up at the village level to ensure the identification of beneficiary households and monitor work progress in collaboration with local authorities, community representatives, and CARE's technicians. They also ensured liaison between the community and the project and were in position to resolve potential conflicts among the beneficiaries.

- **Identification and targeting of beneficiaries**

Since Local Risk and Disaster Management Committees (CCGRC, CLS) already existed in the project's intervention communes and fokontanys, they were fully involved in the phase of beneficiaries identification and targeting. Once the beneficiaries were identified and a provisional list was released, CARE staff checked that the beneficiaries truly met the selection criteria and the list was validated with the community. This verification was carried out on a sample of 10% of the beneficiaries included in the provisional list. Once the verification was completed, a final list was released and validated by local authorities and the community (in a community meeting). The final list of beneficiaries was subsequently posted at the intervention fokontanys. A total of 2,492 vulnerable households were identified and selected to benefit from the distribution of plastic sheeting and 300 households from the rehabilitation/reconstruction of huts. The majority were poor households headed by women with many dependent children or elderly persons living alone and/or persons with disabilities living alone whose houses had been totally or partially destroyed (walls collapsed or roof blown away).

- **Transport and distribution of plastic sheeting**

In order to respond rapidly to the needs of the most vulnerable households whose homes were damaged by the cyclone, CARE mobilized its pre-positioning stock in Vatomandry. A total of 250 rolls of plastic sheeting were transported to Antalaha by boat and by air: 200 rolls were transported from Toamasina to Antalaha, using the boat chartered by the logistics cluster of the Disaster Responders Thinking Group (CRIC) and 50 rolls were airlifted (Air Madagascar and MAF). The rolls were cut at CARE's office and dispatched to the distribution sites either by car (off-road car, truck), by boat or even on men's back for very hard-to-reach sites.

Plastic sheets were cut out taking into account the SPHERE standards, USAID's guidelines and the decisions taken by the members of the shelter cluster of the CRIC. During the distribution, each household benefited from a plastic sheeting cut of 4X6 m.

In addition to transporting and distributing plastic sheeting, the CARE team, in collaboration with the local DRM committees, provided technical support to the beneficiary households to install the sheeting on their huts.

At the end of the project, 250 rolls of plastic sheeting were sent and distributed to 2,492 households (99% of the forecast), i.e. 12,460 individuals. Among the households:

- 1,405 are headed by women with many dependent children or young children;
- 579 are composed of elderly people living alone;
- 97 are made up of people with disability living alone.

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

- **Rehabilitation/reconstruction of dwelling huts**

At the end of the project, 300 dwellings (100% of the forecast) were rehabilitated and/or rebuilt in the 66 villages of the 6 project intervention communes (see table in Annex). Huts were constructed using exclusively local materials (wood, ravenala, 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 huts.

The improvements made to the huts consisted in reinforcing the whole framework by installing reinforcing posts at the four corners of each hut. This process is not new in the intervention zone: several pilot homes constructed as part of CARE's previous risk reduction project (DIPECHO) were constructed in this way and proved to be very resilient when cyclone Enawo struck.

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

The majority of the 300 beneficiary households are female-headed households with many dependent children or small children. They constitute 77% (232 households) of households benefiting from the rehabilitation / rebuilding of huts.

## **OVERALL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS / PERFORMANCE ANALYSE**

The objective by the end of the project was to reach the most vulnerable families to enable them to cope with bad weather and to repair or rebuild their homes after the cyclone. All activities planned (plastic sheeting distribution and support for the repair/reconstruction of huts) in the context of post-Enawo emergency response funded by OFDA have been fully completed. The target values of the various project indicators have been largely achieved (see table of indicators). As expected at the beginning of the project, 2,492 households were able to benefit from temporary shelter to cope with bad weather and 300 households among the most households were able to repair/rebuild their houses. There was a very small gap in the number of households receiving plastic sheeting because eight (8) households were able to repair their huts on their own before the targeting phase and the selection of beneficiaries.

No major problems affected activity implementation. No disruption in the activities occurred thanks to anticipation and responsibility-taking by local authorities, notables and the community itself, as well as the professionalism of the project's agents.

In organizing responses, CARE put a special emphasis on strengthening the capacity of local organizations. Local DRM Committees were fully involved in all stages of project implementation.

The techniques developed to make huts much more resistant to winds were taken after local construction practices but with some improvements. The huts built offered a medium for permanent training and information for the communities where CARE organized post-cyclone responses.

The complementarity of the activities of the projects financed by the various donors made it possible to cover the needs of the households affected in the intervention zone, namely needs pertaining to housing and food. In addition, the coordination of actions between CARE, CRM and ADRA, who all worked in the sector of housing, made it possible to harmonize approaches, avoid duplication of activities and, above all, cover the cyclone-affected areas and thus to reach the vast majority of the most vulnerable households in need of assistance.

## MONITORING TRACKING TABLE

### *Award level and sector level beneficiaries*

<b>AWARD LEVEL</b> <i>(Does not include repeat beneficiaries)</i>	<b>Total number of beneficiaries (incl. IDP)</b>	<b>IDP Beneficiaries (only)</b>
Cumulative Period Targeted	<b>2,792 HH (57% female)</b>	<b>2,792 HH (57% female)</b>
Reporting Period Reached	<b>2,792HH (57% female)</b>	
Cumulative Reached		

<b>SECTOR 1:</b>	<b>Total number of beneficiaries (incl. IDP)</b>	<b>IDP Beneficiaries (only)</b>
Cumulative Period Targeted	<b>2,792 HH (57% female)</b>	<b>2,792 HH (57% female)</b>
Reporting Period Reached	<b>2,792 HH (57% female)</b>	
Cumulative Reached	<b>2,792 HH (57% female)</b>	

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>cumulative</b>	<b>% of target met</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Number of households receiving emergency/transitional shelter, pursuant to Sphere standards and FOG guidelines	2,500	2,792	2,792	100%	Beneficiaries of plastic sheeting and dwelling houses
Percent of total affected population receiving emergency/transitional shelter assistance	7%	13%	13%	100%	Out of the cumulative number of 105,453 displaced people recorded for the Antalaha District
Total USD amount and percent of approved project budget for emergency/transitional shelter spent in the affected local economy	\$ 42,272 42%	\$ 58,464 58%	\$ 58,464 58%	138%	The amount allocated to the local economy has increased due to the increase in local material prices.



**PICTURES**



**Condition of the dwellings in the aftermath of Enawo**



**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**

## SUCCESS STORIES

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



Jao 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, Jao 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: New box, new departure for the family of Jao Eugene.



With 5 dependent children, 69-year-old Jao Eugene and 57-year-old Mboty Justine are small farmers living in the rural community of Sahataha. When they heard that Enawo was going to hit their village, they left their home and discovered it had been completely flattened upon their return. They were unable to rebuild their hut for lack of means, as the family's food crops were also entirely destroyed. Fortunately, they were selected among the beneficiaries of huts reconstruction and were able to cover their house after the intervention of the project.

From their new hut, the family expresses its gratitude to the Donor and CARE for the roof they have now. *"Now, we can concentrate on our work in the paddy fields so as not to miss the rice season,"* says the father. The harvest will ensure the family's food, especially during the next lean season in September.

## COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

At the end of the implementation period, the budget is consumed at 100%. The project reached 2792 households with a budget of \$ 99,937 or about a cost of \$ 36 per household or \$ 7.2 per individual.

As mentioned in the project indicators tracking table 58% of the funds (\$ 58,464) were injected into the local economy through the purchase of local materials, the handling and transportation of the aid; This percentage increased compared to the forecast due to the increase in local material prices, which increased significantly after the cyclone Enawo.

Finally, 88.34% of the budget was injected into the national economy, 58% in the local economy and 30.4% in the national economy.

## ANNEXES I: BENEFICIARIES OF PLASTIC SHEETING

#	COMMUNE	NUMBER OF FOKOTANYS COVERED	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES		TOTAL
			M	F	
1	Ampohibe	12	239	355	594
2	Antombana	18	269	452	721
3	Sarahandrano	2	39	45	84
4	Ambohitralanana	7	69	75	144
5	Antananambo	14	230	213	443
6	Ambalabe	13	241	265	506
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>2,492</b>

## ANNEXES II: BENEFICIARIES OF HUTS RECONSTRUCTION

#	COMMUNE	NUMBER OF FOKOTANYS COVERED	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES		TOTAL
			M	F	
1	Ampohibe	1	2	17	19
2	Antombana	5	7	30	37
3	Sarahandrano	1	4	11	15
4	Ambohitralanana	5	17	34	51
5	Antananambo	1	5	37	42
6	Ambalabe	6	33	103	136
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>300</b>





## ANNEXES III: MAP OF INTERVENTIONS

