

Appeal

Madagascar

Assistance to people affected by Tropical Cyclone “Bingiza”- MDG111

Appeal Target: US\$425,890

Balance Requested: US\$377,018

Geneva, 17 March 2011

Dear Colleagues,

On 14 February tropical cyclone “Bingiza” hit northern and western parts of Madagascar. The cyclone has aggravated the misery of poor communities who are already badly affected by Madagascar’s continuing political crisis.

From data supplied by the Madagascar National Bureau of Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) 22 people were reported dead, 115,142 affected people, 13 injured, 25 845 rendered homeless, 25 464 traditional homes destroyed, 665 infrastructures damaged (*to include schools, hospitals, churches, bridges and road., telecommunications electricity and markets*); 253 cattle died, 40 523 hectares of rice fields washed away and 26 333 hectores of other cultivated fields damaged.

The damage could be attributed to the weak infrastructure and poor drainage systems. With strong winds and heavy rains the areas easily got flooded with subsequent collapse of infrastructures. This could also be attributed to lack of disaster preparedness programs in the majority of the districts. Poverty levels are very high thus incapacitating the community to put in place prevention and mitigation measures.

ACT member the Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar, Department for Development (SAF/FJKM) would like to respond to the humanitarian needs of the affected population of this cyclone through distribution of food and engaging in early recovery activities. The response will rehabilitate rural

agriculture infrastructure in poor communities. The main response activities in this appeal are as follows:

- Distribution of food and Non Food Items in 17 districts (*life saving direct assistance*)
- Basic rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructures (*roads, bridges and drainage systems*) to increase accessibility to affected areas through Food for Work or Cash for Work (*FFW/CFW*) targeting 10 districts.
- Basic reconstruction of agriculture infrastructure in small irrigation schemes used for household food production purposes in two (2) regions (*Analalanjirifo and Antsimo Antsinanana*)

Another ACT member with physical presence in Madagascar is the Inter-Church Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO), and has been supporting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) projects of SAF/FJKM to build disaster resilient communities.

Project Start/Completion Date: 01 April 2011/31 March 2012

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT Secretariat	
Interim narrative & financial	30 September 2011
Final narrative & financial	31 May 2012
Audit	30 June 2012

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$):

Appeal Target

Less: Pledges/Contr Recd

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance

Appeal Target	425,890
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	48,872
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	377,018

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND


Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and the Regional Programme Officer, Gorden Simango (gsi@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to SAF/FJKM.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Gorden Simango: gsi@actalliance.org (phone +41 22 791 6319) **or**
ACT Deputy General Secretary, Rev. Rebecca Larson: rebecca.larson@actalliance.org , (phone +41 22 791 6230)



Rebecca Larson (Rev.)
Deputy General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

The requesting & implementing member is the Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar, Department for Development (SAF/FJKM).

SAF/FJKM is a department set up by the Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar (FJKM) to carry out development and humanitarian aid actions. The department has its own status of NGO and its own internal regulations. It operates at national level and has its headquarters in Antananarivo, the capital city of Madagascar.

SAF/FJKM has thirty seven years of experience in humanitarian aid and rural development activities in Madagascar. Since December 2008, SAF/FJKM has implemented Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) projects in south eastern coast of Madagascar with the partnership of Inter-church Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO). Together with ICCO and other three NGOs (Care International, Médecins du Monde and MEDAIR) SAF/FJKM has been involved in Disaster Risk Reduction to bring about sustainability to the small householders.

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

For many years SAF/FJKM has been working in projects such as Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction and rural development through:

- Agricultural activities
- Water, hygiene and sanitation
- Disaster preparedness – mitigation and prevention at schools and communities
- Building shelters

SAF/FJKM has implemented a number of ACT appeals and RRFs in the past, including post cyclone interventions.

One year ago SAF/FJKM went through an ACT Alliance Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) process. As a result SAF/FJKM has made organizational and strategic changes aimed at improving disaster intervention, and linking humanitarian response and long term development. SAF has also set up five cross-cutting programs as follows:

- Health service program
- Water and Sanitation service program
- Environment service program
- Risk and Disaster service program
- Food Security

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

On 14 February Cyclone Bingiza with average winds of 160 km per hour hit the north east coast of the country entering at Mananara Avaratra, about 700 kilometers north east of the capital Antananarivo, striking the east-north coast near Antalaha, Maroantsetra, Mananara Avaratra, Soanierana Ivongo, traversing across the northern part of Madagascar through the regions of Sofia, Boeny and out through the district of Soalala into the Mozambique Channel of the Indian Ocean.

The cyclone turned and re-entered Madagascar on the south west part of the country through the regions of Menabe and Antsimo Andrefana, and continuing through the regions of Ihorombe and out from the South East part of Madagascar (Vatovavy Fito Vinany and Antsimo Antsinanana).

The cyclone left a trail of damage and massive flooding along its trajectory in the country.

IMPACT ON HUMAN LIVES AND DAMAGES SUFFERED IN THE AREAS OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

Description of damage and risks involved:

Impact	Deceased	Injured	Missing	Affected population	Homeless	Houses damaged	Infrastructure damaged	Livestock dead	Rice fields washed away	Other fields affected
TOTAL :	34	87	11	216 522	77 167	42 197	819	1248	41228.5 ha	64 722.3 ha

From data supplied by the Madagascar National Bureau of Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) on 02 March, 2011; 34 people have been reported dead, 87 injured, 11 missing, 216,522 affected people, 77,167 rendered homeless, 42,197 traditional homes destroyed, 819 infrastructures damaged (*schools, hospitals, churches, bridges and roads*); 253 cattle dead, 41,228.5 hectares of rice fields washed away and 64,722.3 hectares of other cultivated fields damaged.

Social infrastructures affected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools - Hospitals - Public buildings - Homes for public workers - Water supply
Economical infrastructures affected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Markets - Electricity - Telecommunications - Agriculture infrastructures - Roads and bridges

CAUSES

The damages could be attributed to the weak infrastructure and poor drainage systems. With strong winds and heavy rains the areas easily get flooded with subsequent collapse of infrastructures. This could also be attributed to lack of disaster preparedness programs in the majority of the districts. Poverty levels in the districts which were most affected is very high thus incapacitating the community to put in place prevention and mitigation measures.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA

- a. Health and Water: In many of the areas water supply sources have been badly affected or destroyed e.g. wells, hand pump boreholes and water pipes. This raises serious concerns of a possibility for an increase in cholera and skin disease outbreaks among the displaced people. The health services currently are functioning at a reduced capacity due to flooding of hospitals, clinics and damage to transportation infrastructure. This could increase the mortality rate in the affected areas.

- b. **Agriculture and Livestock:** The National Bureau of Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) reports that 1248 cattle have died and 105,950.8 hectares of rice fields and other cultivated fields have been damaged; most of the fields in these regions are under water. The consequence is increased food prices amid a lack of adequate food supply.
- c. **Road and bridges:** Many roads have been damaged and a lot of bridges in the affected areas were carried away by the floods: The most affected districts are Mananara and Maroantsetra in the north; and Farafangana and Vangaindrano in the South. The airfield at Vangaindrano has been badly damaged and cut off. This is causing scarcity of essential commodities and thus prices of commodities invariably rise.
- d. **Accommodation:** Many homes (42,197) have been flooded and damaged rendering a lot of people homeless. The homeless have been sheltered in safe community halls, schools, churches, DIPECHO project shelters etc. Others have sought refuge amongst their relatives. The conditions though bearable are not conducive and are potentially a health hazard due to overcrowding and inadequate sanitation. The risks of contagious diseases such as diarrhea, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV could be on the increase.
- e. **Education:** A considerable number of schools have been damaged. Temporary shelters located away from the flooded areas are being used as a stop gap measure. These were constructed by the education cluster led by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with SAF/FJKM. Priority in the repair and restoration of damaged schools would enable children to get back to school quickly. There is already increased absenteeism of children from school due to non conducive schooling facilities.

LOCATIONS FOR PROPOSED RESPONSE AS PRIORITY IN ORDER OF THE SEVERITY OF DISASTER IMPACT:

N°	Location	Main Activity	Method
1	Region of Analanjirifo :	Life Saving	- Direct food distribution
	1. Mananara-Nord 2. Maroantsetra,	Rehabilitation of food security: diversification of agriculture crops	- Direct distribution by Food / Cash For Work system using intensive labour (<i>This creates temporary employment</i>)
2	Region of SAVA : 3. Antalaha,	Sensitization : - Disaster Risk Reduction - Disasters and Risks Management	Training Learning and Sharing
3	Region of Sofia : 4. Analalava, 5. Mandritsara	Life saving Sensitization : - Disaster Risk Reduction - Disasters and Risks Management	- Direct distribution - Training - Learning and Sharing
4	Region of Boeny :	Life Saving	- Direct food distribution

	6. Soalala		
5	Region of Atsimo Andrefana : 7. Ampanihy	Life Saving	- Direct food distribution and Non food items (NFI)
		Sensitization : - Disaster Risk Reduction - Disasters and Risks Management	- Direct distribution - Training - Learning and Sharing
6	Region of Androy : 8. Ambovombe 9. Tsihombe 10. Bekily	Life Saving Sensitization : - Disaster Risk Reduction - Disasters and Risks Management	- Direct distribution - Training - Learning and Sharing
7	Region of Vatovavy Fitovinany : 11. Vohipeno 12. Mananjary	Rehabilitation of economical infrastructures Sensitization : - Disaster Risk Reduction - Disasters and Risks Management	- Indirect distribution by system Food / Cash For Work using intensive labour (<i>This creates temporary employment</i>) - Training - Learning and Sharing
8	Region of Atsimo Antsinanana : 13. Farafangana, 14. Vangaindrano, 15. Vondrozo, 16. Befotaka	Life Saving Rehabilitation of economical infrastructures, and food security: diversification of agriculture crops Sensitization : - Disaster Risk Reduction Disasters and Risks Management	- Direct food distribution and Non Food Items (NFI) Indirect distribution by Food / Cash For Work system using intensive labour (<i>This creates temporary employment</i>) - Training - Learning and Sharing
9	Region of Ihorombe : 17. Ivohibe	Life saving	- Direct food distribution

RESPONSE OF OTHER ORGANISATIONS

A number of International and national NGOs have responded to the emergency humanitarian needs in coordination with the Madagascar National Bureau of Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) since the cyclone hit Madagascar as follows:

Education: – UNICEF has given help in some of the affected areas and supports local organisations through distributing items such as school-in-a-box, recreation kits, black boards and plastic sheeting etc.

Shelter: - Care International and Malagasy Red Cross are involved in providing rolls of plastic sheeting for erection of temporary shelters in some villages. Self-reconstruction is also being encouraged and monitored by Care.

Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics: – The Logistic Cluster has been mapping out damage to the roads and transporting relief goods to affected areas. A Transall plane from France organised by BNGRC is supporting the delivery of food and non-food items to the isolated areas affected.

Food and Security: - MEDAIR has made a preliminary assessment and provided information on the extent of the damage in the affected sites. FAO has pre-positioned some rice seeds, maize seeds, beans and vegetable seeds in some areas in the north-east. FAO is working in collaboration with Regional Agriculture Directorate and partners in the field, such as WFP (PAM), CARE, SAF/FJKM and ICCO in the south-east.

Health: – Ministry of Health/WHO and UNICEF in the Health cluster have pre-positioned medicines at regional level in collaboration with other NGOs in the Health cluster.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:– UNICEF and NGOs in the WASH cluster transferred the pre-positioned supplies to the some of the affected areas, especially in the north.

However the response has not been sufficient and many more areas are in need of humanitarian assistance. SAF/FJKM will carry out humanitarian response activities in the identified gaps in close consultation with BNGRC and other humanitarian organisations responding to this crisis.

BNGRC holds regular meetings at which all stake holders (*international and local NGOs*) share their perspectives and interventions to avoid overlaps and unnecessary gaps.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

1. The targeted beneficiaries are the families and communities:
 - Those who have lost their means of subsistence (rural peasant farmers),
 - Those who have lost their homes, and communities
 - Communities whose schools and clinics have been destroyed
 - Those whose parents are deceased (mainly orphans and widows)
 - The injured, persons with disabilities, old people, expecting women, and nursing/breast feeding mothers.

The ACT code of conduct and principles of the code of conduct for the International Red Cross and Red crescent Movement & NGOs in disaster relief have been taken into consideration in the above criteria for targeted beneficiaries.

Participants/beneficiaries will not only be the disaster affected population but also the vulnerable in the community identified by SAF development field officers in coordination with local community leaders.

2. Number of Targeted Beneficiaries:

REGIONS AND DISTRICTS	IN LIFE SAVING	IN WORKS	TOTAL	EXECUTION SYSTEM
ANALANJIROFO			24 000	
MAROANTSETRA	2 000	10 000		Direct distribution Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with a specialist

MANANARA	2 000	10 000		
VATOVAVY FITOVINANY			12 000	
VOHIPENO	1 000	5 000		Direct distribution
MANANJARY	1 000	5 000		Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with a specialist
ANTSIMO ANTSINANANA			25 000	
FARAFANGANA	2 000	10 000		Direct distribution
VANGAINDRANO	2 000	10 000		Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with specialist
VONDROZO	500			Direct distribution
BEFOTAKA	500			Direct distribution
ATSIMO ANDREFANA			3 000	
AMPANIHY	500	2 500		Direct distribution Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with specialist
BOENY			500	
SOALALA	500			Direct distribution
SOFIA			3 500	
ANALALAVA	500			Direct distribution
MANDRITSARA	500	2 500		Direct distribution Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with specialist
IHOROMBE			500	
IVOHIBE	500			Direct distribution
SAVA			12 000	
ANTALAHA	2 000	10 000		Direct distribution Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with specialist
ANDROY			12 000	
AMBOVOMBE	1 000	5 000		Direct distribution
BEKILY	500			Direct distribution
TSIHOMBE	500	5 000		Direct distribution Food For Work or Cash For Work In collaboration with a specialist
TOTAL :	17 500	75 000	92 500	

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL

Responding to the humanitarian needs of the affected population of the cyclone and flooding through provision of life saving items and early recovery development in terms of infrastructure rehabilitation, reconstruction and food security activities.

OBJECTIVES

- Responding to the social and economic life situation of the affected population of the cyclone in the East coast of Madagascar.
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure for the community to return to normal life and for easy accessibility.
- Enabling sustainable resilient communities along coastal areas frequently exposed to the cyclic disasters.
- Contributing to the rehabilitation of the social and economical life condition of the communities affected.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1. Direct assistance –life saving : Distribution of food

SAF/FJKM plans to distribute rice to 15000 people in 17 districts. Most of the fields were washed away. Furthermore people lost their food stocks to the floods and cyclone.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIFE-SAVING ASPECT AND TARGETED POPULATION - NUMBER OR BENEFICIARIES:

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Life-saving aspect</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>Rice distribution</i>	<i>5 kg / person</i>	<i>15 000 people</i>	<i>17 districts</i>

2.2. Rehabilitation of social and economical infrastructures : roads, bridges and drainages by intensive labour

In order to increase accessibility to the areas affected, communities will engage in basic community clearing of roads, bridges and channels through a cash for work programme to enable access. The Food for Work (FFW) participants will work 5 hours a day, and 5 days a week. For the work done each person receives 2 000 MGA or equivalent 1 USD. The target is to rehabilitate 3 infrastructures per district in 10 districts.

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Assistance aspect</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>Rehabilitation of economical public infrastructures</i>	<i>FFW – CFW 100 workers/day for 20 days for 30 infrastructure</i>	<i>60 000 workers</i>	<i>10 districts</i>

2.3. Reconstruction of agriculture infrastructure used in small irrigation schemes for household survival purposes.

Most fields and small irrigation plots for the communities need to be cleared following the flooding. The work will involve clearing irrigation channels and small dams. 30 infrastructures in 2 regions of Antsimo Antsinana and Analanjirofo are targeted. The FFW or Cash for Work (CFW) participants will work 5 hours a day, and 5 days a week. In case of being paid out, each person will receive 2 000 MGA or equivalent 1 USD.

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Assistance aspect</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>Rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructures For Food Security - DRR</i>	<i>FFW – CFW 100 workers/day for 20 days for 30 infrastructures</i>	<i>60 000 workers</i>	<i>02 Regions :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Analanjirofo</i> • <i>Antsimo Antsinanana</i>

Logical Framework Analysis (LFA)

ACTION N° 1	LIFE - SAVING: DIRECT FOOD AND/OR NON-FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS			
Main objective	- Responding to the social and economic life situation of the affected population of the cyclone in the East coast of Madagascar.			
	Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Specific objective	Help/Assist the affected population of the disaster, taking into account the contextual situations.	18 500 of affected population framed/targeted in the adopted criteria in 17 Districts: - Persons with disabilities - Old people - Expectant women -Breastfeeding women	Evaluation report by NGOs led by BNGRC	Local authorities and local elected officials do not consider aid items – as a bait to propagate a political agenda
	Contribute to the distribution of food and non-food items. This is considered a high priority.	Proportion of the targeted population i.e. 11% of all the affected population	Evaluation report by NGOs led by BNGRC	First emergency (or life - saving) are well coordinated and respecting the priority put

				in place.
Results	R.1. The targeted prioritized affected population are not a heavy burden on their families during response	80% of the active targeted affected population of the cyclone benefit and engage themselves into other useful work for sources of income	SAF/FJKM implementation report. Final report of the project	Support for development activities continue
	R.2. Household considers aid as a launch/foundation to their next step of their own management of food resources.	100% of the targeted affected population families take advantage of this opportunity to facilitate organization of the response 05Kg of rice/person	Mid term report Final report of the project	The awareness on the concepts of DRM and DRR continue. The link of humanitarian aid action and development is strengthened
Activities (A)	<p><u>R.1. The targeted prioritized affected population are not a heavy burden on their families during response</u> A.1 : Distribution of food: direct support at the levels of the most vulnerable. (75 000 kg of rice)</p> <p><u>R.2. Household consider aid as a launch to their next step of their own management of food resources</u> A1 Sensitize the community and the local authorities on the need for distribution and transparency A2 Develop committees for the management of distribution A3 Accompany committees to distributions</p>			<p><u>Prerequisites</u> All the detailed technical studies are favorable.</p>

Action N ° 2	REHABILITATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS, BRIDGES AND DRAINAGES THROUGH FOOD OR CASH FOR WORK (HIMO)			
Main objective	Rehabilitation of infrastructure for the community to return to normal life and for easy accessibility.			
	Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Specific objective	To return to normal conditions of life so as to ensure good transportation and communication	30 infrastructures of which the majority are roads and bridges. This to be done through the system of intensive labour (HIMO)	Evaluation report by NGOs led by BNGRC	Ownership of the rehabilitation activities is appreciated by the community.
	Creation of temporary work thus providing	100 workers/day for 20 days for 30	Interim narrative &	The workers are conscious of the

	some income	projects (60 000 workers) Half of them are women (<i>respecting gender</i>)	financial report	importance of temporary employment.
	Empowering the population to understand the importance of the response, and understanding the expense involved.	100% direct or indirect workers are aware of the importance of the intervention.	Final report	All stake holders are in appreciation of the intervention/response.
Results	R.1. The social and economic infrastructures are rehabilitated following the sphere standards.	30 infrastructures are in use.	Final report	The means/resources needed are available
	R.2. The remuneration received as indirect distribution is used for contributing to household requirements	20 days of working with intensive labour (HIMO) <i>Workers are paid 2000 Ariary per day (Madagascar currency)</i>	Final report of the project	
Activities (C)	<p><u>1. The social and economic infrastructures are rehabilitated following the sphere standards</u></p> <p>A1 Recruiting the workers from the vulnerable community respecting gender</p> <p>A2 Training all the workers to respect the work and rehabilitation system</p> <p>A3 Prioritizing the activity with the local authorities</p> <p>A4 Sensitizing the users and communities to adhere to good maintenance practices</p> <p>A5 Training the community about DRR : – preparedness, mitigation and prevention and DRM: life saving, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p>			<p><u>Prerequisites</u></p> <p>All the collected information is valid and is useful.</p>

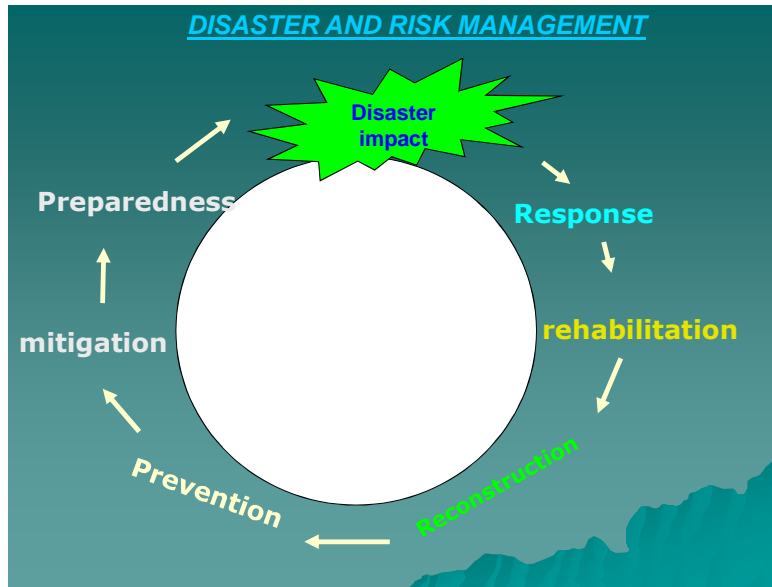
Action N ° 3	RECONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE (<i>On going to sustainable development</i>)			
Main objective	- Enabling sustainable resilient communities along coastal areas frequently exposed to the cyclic disasters.			
	Intervention logic	Indicators objectively verifiable	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Specific objective	Ensuring recovery for the	30 agriculture infrastructure in 2	Evaluation report by NGOs	Rural development, and

	communities back to their normal way of life.	regions of Antsimo Antsinana and Analanjirofo	led by BNGRC; SAF/FJKM reports	primarily the local production of rice, remains a national priority.
	Ensuring continued cultivation of agriculture crops within easy reach, and diversification of crops	3 kinds of crops; rice, yams and beans will be intensified	Report from DIPECHO II: PATSA (ICCO/SAF and FAO)	People are informed or conscientised to adapt
	Creation of temporary work thus providing some income	100 workers per day for 20 days for 30 infrastructures (60,000 workers) 50% of the workers are women (respecting the gender) 75% of the achievements are preserved well after the occurrence of a disaster	Interim narrative & financial report	The workers are conscious of the importance of temporary employment.
Results	R.1. Basic social services are preserved and available well after the occurrence of the disaster	At least 75% of the collective water points are rehabilitated	Interim narrative & financial report	The means/resources are available
	R.2. Production of agriculture crops by group of targeted farmers increase in proportion to the increase in cultivated areas.	Production of crops is increased by 50%	Final report of the project	
	R.3. Households have additional income and food in periods of disasters through the practice of crop diversification.	At least 90% of the group of farmers benefits from the practice of crop diversification thus ensuring availability of food during disaster periods.	Interim narrative & financial report	The policy of land reform is continued and improved.

Activities (D)	<p><u>R.1. Basic social services are preserved and available well after the occurrence of the disaster</u></p> <p>A 1. Develop and facilitate the introduction of the techniques of irrigation through adaptation at "low-cost". A 2 Develop new techniques as in A1. with the participation of the users of irrigation system A 3 Educate users to store food and surplus productions.</p> <p><u>R.2. Production of agriculture crops by group of targeted farmers increase in proportion to the increase in cultivated areas.</u></p> <p>A 4 Training of targeted farmers in the rehabilitation of identified fields. A 5. Observing and following the work of rehabilitation of perimeters by intensive labour system (HIMO method). A 6. Ensure the group of farmers maintain and follow the recommendations of the techniques to rehabilitate the fields. A 7. Sensitizing the group of farmers of rehabilitated fields to cultivate a variety of rice with short cycle (two times annually)</p> <p><u>R.3. Households have an additional income in period of disaster through the practice of crop diversification</u></p> <p>A 1 Identify the most vulnerable who could be grouped as potential farmers and encouraged to practice crop diversification (agroforestry, rice, yams, and beans) A 2 Make available certified seeds to identified group of farmers A 3 Ensure the group of farmers implement new farming techniques A 4 Ensure the group of famers develop conservation techniques</p>	<p><u>Prerequisites</u></p> <p>All the detailed technical studies are favorable.</p>
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VII. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

In responding to emergencies, FJKM follows the following strategy:



Basis of our interventions:
Cycle Management of Disaster (disasters and risks management)
 - *Life saving – crisis phase*
 - *Responses –post crisis*

Intervention approach:

The church plays an important role in rural communities and is an important institution to assist those affected by disasters. SAF/FJKM has decided to take part in the efforts of rehabilitation/recovery of the damaged areas and proposes to intervene in immediate relief, recovery and reconstruction.

- Immediate emergency relief through distribution of food and non food items.
- Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure and other community buildings destroyed by the cyclone and floods
- Food security

SAF/FJKM will mobilise the necessary human resources and work with local structures in several isolated regions as the majority of the most affected population is located in remote isolated villages.

The code of conduct will be adhered to including the code of conduct on sexual exploitation, abuse of power and corruption by all staff.

INPUTS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- Staff: Professional, technical and auxiliary staff needed and role

No.	Staff	Role
Management staff ensuring the representation of the programmes		
1	National Director	General and Technical Supervisor including 5 programs: - Water supply - Health - Environment - Food Security - Risk and disaster Management Directing the humanitarian and development activities cross

		cutting the programs
Staff ensuring the administration and technical implementation of the project : 50% at the head office and 50% at the field		
1	Project Coordinator	Coordinating the Disaster and Risk Management - Disaster Risk Reduction - Relief Services : life saving and rehabilitation
2	Assistant Project Coordinator	Assisting in Disaster and Risk Management Assisting in the implementation of Relief Services Ensuring the communication and secretariat of the project
3	Technical Officer	Ensuring the action plan of implementation : - Life saving - Rehabilitation of social infrastructure - Reconstruction of economic infrastructure - Food security activity
4	Socio Organisation and logistical officer	Ensuring the organisation : - Human resources - Materials/transportation - Training
Regional management staff		
2	Local project manager	Responsible of execution of the project
3	Assistant of local project manager (For implementation)	Assisting with security and implementation activities

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	UTILISATION/USE	
	DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION	AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT
Lap top (2)	The program does not have laptops for ensuring faster preparation of implementation reports and communication. Easier to manage at the office and in the field during the implementation period.	Will continue to be used in the program coordination of Disaster and Risk Management involving DRR and relief activities.
Desk top (1)	The program has only one old desk top computer shared amongst three staff in DRM. The desktop would be for the finance staff responsible for this appeal/project.	Will continue to be used in the program coordination of Disaster and Risk Management work involving DRR and relief services

EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORT:

For the smooth operation of this program it is necessary to obtain some capital items such as computers to be used in the two regions.

SAF will hire trucks and light vehicles for the transport of food and non-food items (NFIs).

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS, CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITISATION

(See log frame)

IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

April, 2011 to end of March, 2012

Phase	Type of Activities	Duration	Remarks
1	Direct assistance – life saving : distribution of food in 15 districts :	3 months	Implementation
2	Rehabilitation of social and economical infrastructures : roads, bridges and drainages by intensive labour (03 infrastructures per district in 10 districts)	4 months	
3	Reconstruction of agriculture infrastructures (on going to sustainable development): clearing of irrigation channels by system of intensive labour. (30 infrastructure in 02 regions of Antsimo Antsinana and Analanjirofo	5 months	
	Total	12 months	

Transition from Emergency

SAF has ongoing development activities and programs in the geographic areas of intervention. SAF also works with peasant organizations in these localities. Current development activities are financially supported through other external and local sources. The proposed relief activities and assistance are designed to restore the families and communities to pre-disaster levels of existence and aid to enable communities to return to normal life.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The roles and responsibilities for finance and administration work in SAF/FJKM are as given in the following tables:

Responsible	Task	Role
Board	Approving of Action Plan and yearly budget	Decision
Head Office	Approving the funding With two signatures for the case of issued bank checks	Decision and security
Financial Department	Preparation of funding based on the budget.	Security and implementation
Technical Department	Implementation of Activities based on Action Plan	Implementation

In transferring funds from the head office to the field the roles are as follows:-

Responsible	Tasks	Documents needed for the tasks
Technical Service Officer	- Works the financial needs for the project.	- Brief description of project - TOR of Responsible Officer - Mission Order

		- Budget document (D1)
Finance Officer (Control of Financial Management)	- Verification of D1	D1
Finance Clerk (Based at Head Office)	- Details of the budget - Filling of documents including the funding agreement (AF) - Executing payment by cheque or Bank transfer	D1 Budget AF Cheque or bank transfer
Technical Director (Management Control)	- Verification of budget details - Verification of agreement, - Verification of cheques	D1 AF Cheque or Bank transfer
Finance Clerk at local level (field)	- Utilisation of funds requested - Record keeping - Filing all the related documents	D1 AF Cheque

At any level the cheques are signed by two persons from three appointed persons.

- At Head Office, the National Director with another person not in finance department
- At Regional /Local level, the local manager of project and any other appointed person not in finance department

The president of FJKM approves the names of proposed signatories.

Each project in SAF/FJKM has its own Bank Account and respects the SAF procedure as described above.

IX. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

SAF/FJKM has its own monitoring and evaluation system which includes three levels of decision and execution as follows:

- Linking relief interventions with long term development
- Monitoring and evaluating the performance of all activities
- Evaluating the impact of the improvement for the beneficiaries

In terms of monitoring and evaluation for this appeal the following steps will be followed:

- Collection of data with the stake holders (Data will be collected regularly, but systematically monthly and quarterly)
- Analysis of data
- Sharing the results
- Decisions taken for improvement of appeal implementation. This will be taken on an ongoing basis.

Monitoring will be done regularly throughout the implementation period through regular interaction with beneficiaries/project participants. This is to ensure that implementation is on schedule as planned and challenges faced are attended to on time. Reports will be sent from the local/district to regional, national to the ACT Secretariat.

At the end of the implementation, time will be devoted to the evaluation of the whole intervention with aims:

- To measure the output, results and the impact of the intervention of the SAF/FJKM response.
- To get and document lessons learnt for better future programming.
- To collect both negative and positive experiences as lessons learned which could be shared with ACT Alliance and other collaborating partners

The evaluation will be conducted by an external consultant and will be participatory to include beneficiaries in the open focus group discussion on the success or failure, of the appeal activities. Other methods of getting data on the appeal implementation will also be used and will be facilitated for the external evaluation consultant.

X. COORDINATION

The Project coordination structure for SAF/FJKM is as follows, and this will also apply for work which will be done under this appeal.

LEVEL	STRUCTURE	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	MAIN TASKS
National	National Council	The National Council is responsible for overall strategy and policy decisions in the SAF/FJKM	
	Board	The Board gives direction and monitors execution of work at organisational level.	
	National Director	The National Director has overall responsibility for all projects including this specific appeal	
Regional	Regional Committee	This is a committee for regional decision making and monitoring of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approves the strategic and operational plan at the regional level - Proposes to the Board evidence based strategic recommendations for the successful, timely, efficient and effective implementation of the appeal.
	Regional Director	Has regional responsibilities to do with the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensures the technical administration within the Regional Committee - Ensures the efficient and timely implementation of the regional operation and strategic plan - Responsible for all financial and technical reports - Does the monitoring and evaluation of all

			<p>implemented activities in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comes up with technical recommendations related the implementation of the of the project
Local	Local Committee	This is a committee for advising and monitoring	
	Local Project Office	Local implementation of the project.	

The implementation of the project/program is in general under the responsibility of the regional and the local committees in the areas concerned under the supervision of the National Director.

This practice is done to facilitate coordination among the local committees and the local responsible officer in the implementation of the projects. This is done to ensure transparency in financial management and quality of the work done.

Co-ordination with other ACT members and other organisations

There is no ACT Forum in Madagascar. The Lutheran Church is in the process of applying for ACT membership. There are plans to set up an ACT forum by September, 2011.

ICCO from Holland has physical representation in Madagascar and has been working with SAF/FJKM as a technical and financial partner in some of the projects like Disaster Risk Reduction, Water and Sanitation and Food Security for many years now. In addition, ICCO has also been assisting in the Capacity Building of a number of NGOs in Madagascar and SAF/FJKM is one of them.

BNGRC, UNICEF, CARE International, MEDAIR, Médecin du Monde and FAO are working with SAF/FJKM in Food Security-DRR and in Disaster preparedness funded by ECHO.

XI. BUDGET

Pledges/Funds received

DKH

48,872

DESCRIPTION	Type	No of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	of Unit	Units	MGA	MGA	US\$
INCOME					
EXPENDITURE					
1. DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
<u>Crisis Phase</u>					
<i>Food relief assistance</i>					
Rice (food)	Kg	75,000	2,000	150,000,000	74,257
<i>Direct costs of life saving</i>					
Personnel for distribution	persons	68	100,000	6,800,000	3,366
Hire / Rental of vehicle	months	3	4,000,000	12,000,000	5,941
Local Project Manager (25%)	months	3	500,000	1,500,000	743
Administration fees (per activity)	months	30	20,000	600,000	297
Sub Total				170,900,000	84,604
<u>Post crisis phase</u>					
Rehabilitation of economical infrastructures	roads	20	7,000,000	140,000,000	69,307
Cleaning and clearing drainage channels	channels	10	7,000,000	70,000,000	34,653
<i>Materials for use during Intensive Labour (IL)</i>					
Wheelbarrows	wheelbarrows	30	60,000	1,800,000	891
Spades	spades	3000	2,500	7,500,000	3,713
Training (30 Sessions)	lump sum	30	300,000	9,000,000	4,455
<i>Direct costs of infrastructure rehabilitation</i>					
Local Project Manager (25%)	months	3	500,000	1,500,000	743
Hire / rental of vehicle	months	3	4,000,000	12,000,000	5,941
Administration cost (per activity)	months	30	20,000	600,000	297

Sub Total				242,400,000	120,000
Drainage and irrigation activities by intensive labour	channels	30	7,500,000	225,000,000	111,386
Materials for use during Intensive Labour (IL),	picks, shovels	3000	2,500	7,500,000	3,713
Seeds related to rice agriculture	Kg	7,500	3,000	22,500,000	11,139
Seeds related to beans and yams	Kg	5,400	2,000	10,800,000	5,347
Training (notion of DRR and Food security)	lump sum	30	100,000	3,000,000	1,485
<u>Direct costs of food security and rehabilitation</u>					
Local Project Manager (25%)	months	3	500,000	1,500,000	743
Hire / rental of vehicle	months	3	4,000,000	12,000,000	5,941
Administrative costs	months	30	20,000	600,000	297
Sub Total				282,900,000	140,050
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				696,200,000	344,653
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>					
Lap top	lump sum	2	2,160,000	4,320,000	2,139
Desk top	lump sum	1	1,620,000	1,620,000	802
TOTAL EQUIPMENT				5,940,000	2,941
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS and SUPPORT					
Monitoring - national level	lump sum	32	1,000,000	32,000,000	15,842
Personnel : technical, support and methodology					
National Director of SAF (25%)	months	3	3,000,000	9,000,000	4,455
Operational team					
Project Coordinator (100%)	months	12	2,500,000	30,000,000	14,851
Technical Officer responsible (50%)	months	6	1,500,000	9,000,000	4,455
Social organisation responsible (25%)	months	3	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,228
Technical assistant (50%) field	months	6	1,000,000	6,000,000	2,970

Communication responsible and secretary (100%)	months	12	1,500,000	18,000,000	8,911
Financial Team					
Project Finance Officer (50%)	months	6	1,500,000	9,000,000	4,455
<u>Office operations</u>					
- Office supplies	months	6	500,000	3,000,000	1,485
- Electricity contribution	months	6	200,000	1,200,000	594
<u>Communication</u>					
- Telephone and fax end e-mail costs	months	6	200,000	1,200,000	594
<u>Others</u>					
- Fuel	months	12	150,000	1,800,000	891
- Insurance	lump sum	1	200,000	200,000	99
- Bank fees	months	12	100,000	1,200,000	594
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT				126,100,000	62,426
Audit fees	lump sum	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,475
Monitoring fees	lump sum	visits	1,000,000	2,000,000	990
TOTAL AUDIT AND MONITORING FEES				7,000,000	3,465
TOTAL				835,240,000	413,485
International Coordination Fee 3%	lump sum	1		25,057,200	12,405
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				860,297,200	425,890
				Balance requested (minus pledged income)	377,018
Exchange Rate Local currency to USD:		2,020			