

# actalliance

## APPEAL

### Emergency Response and Early Recovery Assistance for flood affected population in Madagascar

**MDG 201**



**Appeal Target: US\$ 670,000**

**Balance requested: US\$ 670,000**



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**Core Humanitarian STANDARD** The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI



Project Summary Sheet																																																																							
Project Title	Emergency Response and Early Recovery Assistance for flood affected population in Madagascar																																																																						
Project ID	MDG201																																																																						
Location	Madagascar / Boeny Region / Ankijabe town, area along Betsiboka River																																																																						
Project Period	From 1 March 2020 to 31 December 2020 Total duration: 10 (months)																																																																						
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																																						
Forum	ACT Madagascar Forum																																																																						
Requesting members	Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar (SAF-FJKM) Malagasy Lutheran Church (FLM)																																																																						
Local partners	None																																																																						
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	<p>response will place special attention to meet the needs of the following vulnerable groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant and Lactating Women.</li> <li>2. Children under Five, the Elderly, disabled and the very poor.</li> </ol>
Project Cost (USD)	670,000 (USD)

### Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 May 2020 quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2021



## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. *Context*

Madagascar is a country particularly exposed to high impact weather phenomena and with each southern summer (November to April), the Big Island is regularly affected by intense rainy episodes, as well as an impressive stormy and electrical activity. Madagascar is also one of the countries most impacted by cyclones in the world. This year, in January 2020 Madagascar's West Coast has been struck by a large and long-lasting tropical depression characterized by heavy rains of up to 100 litres per m<sup>2</sup> within one hour, since the beginning of January 2020. In December 2019 the same area was affected, as cyclone Belna made landfall in the regions of Boeny and Melaky, which influences the situation and creates thus a complex disaster

The floods have caused massive damage and death and the government of Madagascar on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2020, declared the floods a national emergency. The Government of Madagascar launched an appeal on January 24<sup>th</sup> to all national actors and international partners, to call for assistance to support emergency aid activities, early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The heavy rain and floods have resulted in road cuts, ruptured dikes and landslides were observed in the regions of Madagascar's West Coast (Sofia, Alaotra Mangoro, Boeny, Betsiboka, Melaky, Analamanga and Diana).

According to Reliefweb (05 Feb 2020) and the first rapid assessment drawn up by Madagascar National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) at least 16,031 persons are displaced, 9 are missing and 31 persons are confirmed to have lost their lives. These figures are further to rise, as especially the remote areas with difficult access have not been able to voice their needs and losses. Between February 4<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> a multi sectoral assessment will be conducted by BNGRC and this assessment will provide more detailed information. Before this, the two requesting ACT members have collected information through their volunteers and local churches using a data/information sheet developed by National Disaster Authority and other respective authorities. In the long term, at least 106,846 persons will be affected negatively by the extreme flooding. The report also confirms that 67 public schools have been completely destroyed, 28 public schools partially destroyed and 18 schools are currently being used as evacuation centers.

The requesting ACT Forum members plans to target areas not served by other stakeholders and the forum volunteers have been collecting data through local churches using a standard format jointly developed with Madagascar National Disaster Authority, even though access to information in the most remote areas remains hampered.

### 1.2. *Needs*

In Madagascar, the immediate effects of flooding include the loss of human life, extensive damage to property, destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and deterioration of health conditions owing to waterborne diseases. Communication lines in affected areas have been cut off since roads and bridges are also damaged and normal travel is disrupted. Economic activities have also been disrupted especially for displaced persons and normal life is disrupted. Water contamination threatens seriously the health status of the population, especially of the most vulnerable. Malaria and Dengue fever caused by mosquitos breeding in now stagnant water areas add to their vulnerability. Apart from having immediate basic needs for food, fuel, shelter, safe water and psychosocial support, affected communities will also require sensitization on hygiene and sanitation to ensure the widespread water contamination is curbed.

Food stocks (rice reserves), non-food items and safe water sources have been destroyed or washed away and this may be requested by affected households, and while communities require urgent assistance in meeting their actual needs, they will also need assistance during the recovery phase, when rebuilding affected livelihoods and resilience building their resilience against future flood risks.

### **1.3. Capacity to respond**

The requesting members of the Madagascar ACT forum both SAF/FJKM and FLM have been present in the targeted affected districts and regions working on other short- and long-term initiatives. The requesting member staff and volunteers have been trained in some emergency response topics in 2018. ACT requesting members in this response have both gained vast experience in emergency response, Health, WaSH, food security/nutrition and livelihood programming, cash transfers and Disaster Risk Reduction responses through their extensive volunteer approach and staff present in field locations. More specifically, both requesting members have had extensive experience in responding to floods and cyclones due to the frequent nature of frequent floods and Cyclones in Madagascar, which gets affected every year by an average of 4 to 5 cyclones.

### **1.4. Core Faith values**

SAF/FJKM and FLM will base their response on their core Christian faith values throughout the implementation of the project.

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE** (*Logical Framework [Annex 3]*)

### **2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change**

The approach to use CASH interventions through provision of Water and Sanitation kits will focus on the poor, since access to safe water is the most important provision to have on hand in times of emergency. Cash programming during the emergency phase will be used in order to give farming communities the right to choose how they meet their basic needs while taking their changing needs into consideration.

Livelihood cash grants on the other hand will support farming communities during the recover and resilience building phase and this will be accompanied by Disaster Risk Reduction trainings for communities and emergency preparedness and response plan training for staff.

#### **WASH:**

- Detailed assessment/baseline and beneficiary selection
- Procurement and distribution of Emergency WaSH kits
- Conduct Community Health & Hygiene sessions by Volunteers

#### **CASH:**

- Training on Cash Transfer Programming (unconditional)
- Source cash distribution provider/handling agency
- Selection of beneficiaries
- Conduct 2 cash distributions (unconditional cash grant)
- Conduct 1 cash distribution (livelihood recovery fund)
- Conduct Post respective distribution monitoring
- Conduct Final impact evaluation

#### **DRR and Improved Resilience:**

- Select DRR / Resilience beneficiaries for agricultural recovery cash transfer.
- Conduct CHS, DRR trainings and EPRP for volunteers.

**2.2. Impact**

To provide life saving assistance to households affected by the flood emergency and support their recovery from the impact of floods.

**2.3. Outcomes**

- A. Improved access to safe water to the wider community.
- B. Improved hygiene and sanitation awareness at community level
- C. Improved access to live saving assistance to Cash for food and non-food items.
- D. Improved food security/livelihoods to farming households affected by floods
- E. Improved resilience of flood affected communities

**2.4. Outputs**

- A.1. Safe water is distributed to targeted HH
- A.2. Training is conducted to volunteers on improved hygiene and sanitation practices
- A.3. Distribution of WASH Kits (2kg Soap) and treated mosquito bed nets is done
- B.1. Unconditional Cash Transfers are provided to targeted HH once per month of three months
- D.1. Conditional Cash grants are provided to affected farming HH
- D.1. Training for volunteers on CHS, DRR is conducting, Risk mapping and EPRP
- D.2. Communities in target area are trained by volunteers' trainers on DRR, Risk Mapping and EPRP

**2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions**

SAF/FJKM and FLM assume that the project will be funded to enable the realization of the planned theory of change and improved outcomes; there will be continued support and ownership by the communities; and it is further assumed that security in the target locations will remain calm to enable accessibility throughout the project period. Accessibility is another challenge and it is assumed that the remote communities can be reached in time.

It is important that the good relationships with stakeholders remain active, and leaders remain actively involved and participate in the project cycle. SAF/FJKM and FLM also assume that their projects will continue to enjoy the good will of community members well as receive support from the government throughout the project period and beyond.

**2.6. Risk Analysis**

There are both internal and external risks that could potentially affect the smooth implementation of the proposed project. Internal risks are largely programmatic and operational such as financial risks related to diversion of funds by staff and members.

**Internal Risks:**

Finance- SAF/FJKM and FLM will closely monitor funds utilization in line with their financial policies during the project implementation period SAF/FJKM finance controller in Antananarivo will undertake financial spot checks and supervise, while field finance officers will perform the other activities related to finance.

**External risks:**

Remote monitoring through mobile data collection, regular progress reports and process photos by requesting members will be crucial to monitor the ongoing work in the very remote locations.

Financial and funding risks related to insufficient and/or very late funding of the appeal and consequently not being able to implement the planned activities. If the response will not receive all requested funds, SAF/FJKM and FLM will explore other funding opportunities to meet the most

critical needs of the communities affected to minimize the impact of the emergency on the affected community.

Persistent environmental risks related to the cyclic nature of emergencies in Madagascar ranging from frequent floods to drought, high risk of cyclones and tropical depression systems making it difficult for communities to transition to resilience and recovery status. SAF/FJKM and FLM will work with community structures and local authorities to develop further the emergency preparedness response plans and volunteer approach that could guide communities to protect themselves against the effects of cyclic emergencies common in Madagascar.

Cash related threats to beneficiaries and staff will be reduced through the usage of existing Micro Loan Banks (this approach worked out very well in the past), so that beneficiaries receive access cards and can take amounts of their own decisions. This approach does not cost any money to the beneficiary, while the handling costs are fixed with 2%. A respective procurement process for the selection will be facilitated.

Threats and influence on the beneficiary selection process are reduced through the broad range of the community decision groups, consisting of pastors, leaders, senior community member, representative of the authorities (chéf de fokontany), with whom the selection criteria will be discussed, agreed and implemented. A community agreement between the beneficiary community, the authorities and the requesting members will fix the roles and responsibilities and document the outcome of this important process.

The likelihood of occurrence of the internal risks ranges from low to medium while the likelihood of occurrence of external risks ranges from medium to high. SAF/FJKM and FLM will work closely with all relevant stakeholders and teams will be well updated and equipped to minimize and/or overcome the above-mentioned risks; and will strengthen the capacity of staff and partners to ensure internal risks that are within the control of the organizations do not occur.

## **2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy**

The project is designed to address both the immediate needs of the floods affected households and support recovery and resilience building. Community meetings and sessions led by the trained volunteers will support flood emergency recovery and resilience building. The ACT Madagascar Forum requesting members will ensure communities are involved throughout the project as a deliberate effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of efforts beyond the project period. As recipients of the planned response, participation of men, women, boys and girls in decision making during the entire project cycle will be paramount to ensure that support and services provided are relevant and meet the identified needs of the affected beneficiaries.

The involvement of men, women, boys and girls will be emphasized throughout the project cycle to strengthen ownership and offering them an opportunity to manage the project and ensure that needs prioritized locally are responded to adequately and fairly. Besides this, empowering /capacity development of the different committees will ensure increased capacity to manage and sustain water community assets. These empowerment efforts will include but not be limited to community involvement in beneficiary selection criteria.

Community consultation with community committees in (WASH and DRR) will support in project design. Community contribution initiatives for example participation in voluntarism will be encouraged.

In addition, emphasis will be given to the different and complementary roles of local authorities, committees and the local population, along with capacity building of staff, local partners, and community committees in DRR and future complementary coping mechanism projects.

### **2.8. Building capacity of national members**

The requesting members will build the capacity of themselves to enable them by reviewing the action in order to respond to future emergencies even better, adequately and timely. Local staff from the BOENY and BETSIBOKA branches will be trained in operational setup, performance review and technical approaches. In addition, capacity strengthening to all staff will focus on emergency preparedness and response planning (EPRP), SPHERE minimum standards, disaster risk management and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). Staff and training on Psychosocial support, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, code of conduct and child safeguarding will be done in one session on each local, regional and national level.

## **3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding?  Yes  No

SAF/FJKM and FLM will adhere to ACT Alliance's Child Safe-guarding policy, which seeks to promote greater accountability among staff, partners and community stakeholders especially on the protection of children. SAF/FJKM and FLM staff have signed the Child Safeguarding policy. SAF/FJKM and FLM further upholds and respect children's rights to participate in decision-making processes on issues affecting them and to have their views heard and acted upon. Both requesting members will develop a contextualised, accessible and child-friendly Complaints and Response Mechanism in consultation with community members (including children) to guide the process of receiving and acting on various complaints, or in the event of policy violations. All aspects of this appeal will involve consultation with rights holders, including children

### **3.1. ACT Code of Conduct**

Staff of SAF/FJKM and FLM have signed and will adhere to ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct and will continue to ensure that staff, partners, volunteers, contractors, visitors, consultants and community stakeholders follow it. Complaints mechanisms are trained, put in action and are ready to respond if needed.

### **3.2. Implementation Approach**

Lifesaving assistance is the main aim of the emergency response. Therefore, the proposed intervention focusses on improved access to safe water, food and needed NFI. A distribution of the centrally procured items as Water/Aquatabs, hygiene kits mainly consisting of soap and treated mosquito nets will support the most urgent needs. Unconditional cash grants will help the beneficiaries to buy food and further personal hygiene items over a period of two month. The amount of the cash grants is regulated by the Ministry of Population and accepted by the Cash working group as a standard for the whole of Madagascar.

On medium term, a cash transfer for livelihood recovery will improve the individual household food security in the rural areas. It equals the standard of poor households' plantation (20 kg seeds and a bit of fertilizer).

The intervention also focuses to build resilience of communities living in flood-prone areas against future flood risks through community managed disaster risk reduction trainings, the training of volunteers in hygiene and health behaviour and the initiation of EPRP's in the individual villages/fokontany. The volunteer recruitments, trainings on DRR will be organized by each organization themselves, while the community trainings (risk mapping) and initiating of the EPRP by

volunteers, same as the Health & Hygiene approach will be done in a harmonized way with a joined developed curriculum.

The requesting ACT Forum members SAF/FJKM and FLM have agreed a share of 60/40%, which rolls out in 19 fokontanies by SAF/FJKM and 13 fokontanies by FLM and 600/400 volunteers in the areas of response, as both organisations are present there. The targeted beneficiaries will be selected in a joint selection by authorities (fokontany level) village committees and resulting in a community agreement. The selection process will not be targeted according to faith or church membership. The joint implementation of SAF/FJKM and FLM creates many synergies and thus is saving costs on staff and setups.

### **3.3. Project Stakeholders**

Key stakeholders of this project will include; the local community (men, women, boys and girls) affected by the emergency, community committees such as Disaster Preparedness, WASH and Food security committees. Pastors and volunteers of FJKM and FLM, as well as local authorities in targeted locations/regions and relevant government ministries (Ministry of Disaster Management, Population, Water, Labour, Agriculture and Planning, among others).

### **3.4. Field Coordination**

ACT Madagascar Forum requesting members will be responsible for implementing their respective proposed activities. Procurements will be carried out jointly and build on synergies. At forum level the requesting members shall brief the forum monthly of their activities through the ACT Forum Emergency Working Group.

On district and regional level, the requesting members will coordinate closely with authorities on different levels, same as with other humanitarian actors. Both requesting ACT Forum members are active in the cluster system for coordination and exchange purposes. Participation in WaSH cluster, the cash-working group and in the food security working group and coordination with the National Disaster Management Authority are actively followed.

The requesting members will follow the visibility guideline of the ACT Alliance and thus the visibility will show logos of the ACT Alliance, reports, radio spots and interviews, same as success stories will be shared for joined usage. The requesting members shall further leverage on their strong advocacy role in Madagascar to advocate for more relevant and timely assistance to those affected by floods by government and NGO's, as well as advocate for preparedness and mitigation against as well as strengthen

### **3.5. Project Management**

SAF/FJKM and FLM have established presence in the targeted flood-affected locations. The two organizations will manage the project in the areas in which they each operate jointly but separate. In this regard, both have agreed on SAF/FJKM taking 60% and FLM 40% of the program implementation, this means that both will implement directly in 19/13 fokontany on WASH emergency response, organize jointly the unconditional cash distributions and disburse the livelihood grant to their respective beneficiaries in the BOENY and BETSIBOKA district.

The main procurements will be done through one member (SAF/FJKM), but both members will form the selection/decision board, with equal voting rights. The basic volunteer trainings will be organized complete separately, for each church according to the individual curriculums. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by SAF/FJKM overseeing as lead the complete implementation; this should guarantee smooth reporting in time. Both requesting members have their national offices in Antananarivo, which give technical and managerial support to the regional

structures in BOENY and BETSIBOKA. SAF/FJKM through its staff in Antananarivo and its branch in BOENY will monitor activity implementation through frequent visits. Additionally, requesting members will continue to participate in cluster forums and collaborate with government authorities as necessary in targeted locations.

### 3.6. Implementing Partners

There are no implementing partners besides the requesting ACT Forum members

### 3.7. Project Advocacy

SAF/FJKM and FLM will engage in humanitarian advocacy at various levels as a vehicle to uphold rights, including the right to water, sanitation and hygiene, food, shelter, as well as right to safe access to health in emergencies.

The existence of Risk mapping and consequent Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans on community level are an important tool in preparedness and needs further implementation and advocacy on regional and local level. This includes also financial support to the grassroots level from side of the Government.

Participation in coordination platforms that brings together government officials, the UN and other key stakeholders will provide an opportunity to share information and influence these actors to prioritize and act on community needs and include them in their plans. Through the project, community authority structures such as community and religious leaders, committees and other groups will be supported to take initiatives to advocate for their needs at various levels.

### 3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation

The requesting members will work with national and local authorities during needs assessments and to ensure a coordinated response, will take part in sector coordination meetings.

### 3.9. Engaging faith leaders

Pastors and Church leaders form part of the community groups involved in selection, overview and implementation, where possible. SAF/FJKM and FLM will supervise and train a neutral, impartial and independent selection of beneficiaries - only guided by needs.

On the other side, the involvement of faith leaders will give the project a more sustainable approach in regard of behavior change (Sanitation and Hygiene) and by using faith authority to solve eventual problems in a sophisticated way.

### Simplified Work Plan

detailed workplan 2020	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
baseline	x									
<b>Emergency Response</b>										
procure and distribute WaSH kits	x	x								
provide unconditional cash		x	x							
post distribution monitoring			x	x						
<b>Early Recovery</b>										
baseline					x	x				
provide cash transfer for livelihoods							x	x		
post distribution monitoring								x	x	
<b>Emergency Preparedness/Resilience</b>										
train communities in DRR			x	x	x	x	x	x		
development of EPRP							x	x		
train volunteers in Health & Hygiene	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
final impact evaluation									x	x
monitoring of the project	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## **4. PROJECT MONITORING**

### ***4.1. Project Monitoring***

A clear framework is essential to guide monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, the requesting ACT Forum members will define a framework, which increases the understanding of the program's goals and objectives, defines the relationships between factors key to implementation, and articulates the internal and external elements that could affect the program's success. SAF/FJKM will lead this process and coordinate / exchange with FLM accordingly. Members in this appeal will train /refresh staff on SPHERE and Red Cross Code of conduct to ensure it is adhered to prior to implementation of emergency response. No major constraints are foreseen. CHS will be used as a reference tool and projects will aim to achieve international standards in humanitarian assistance. To ensure adherence to principles and standards, staff will be trained on CHS standards to ensure that CHS is applied in all response areas. Part of staff training will be dedicated to have discussion and agreement on CHS standards to ensure that CHS is mainstreamed in all responses. Accountability will also be emphasized to ensure a complaint handling mechanism is applied through all project areas. A complain handling mechanism will be indeed established to encourage beneficiaries to safely provide feedback on the project.

### ***4.2. Safety and Security plans***

SAF/FJKM and FLM staff have undergone security training and have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which include undertaking continuous joint risk assessments, security management checks and protocols, contingency plans, security training, communication and equipment. The key risk prevention and mitigation measures will integrate localized and constantly updated conflict and Do No Harm analysis during the intervention and to use of clear and transparent targeting criteria for selection of project sites and beneficiaries.

### ***4.3. Knowledge Management***

The project staff will be responsible for day-to-day collection of vital project information, which will be shared, on a weekly basis to their respective thematic focal person within SAF/FJKM and FLM. Both will review and compile all project related reports and the thematic focal persons within SAF/FJKM and FLM will review then submit the finalised reports to the ACT Coordinator. Lessons learnt during the project will be used as basis for future corrections in similar projects. The project team will be responsible for collecting case studies, stories depicting good practices at least on a quarterly basis. The significant stories of change will be a basis for replication or upscaling of best practices within the project. The ACT Secretariat will provide additional support to this appeal, the results of which will feed into the Alliance-wide mechanisms for knowledge management, learning and communications. The knowledge products will be turned into materials that can be used for providing updates to stakeholders (SitReps, etc.), continuing fundraising, communication to various audiences, and reporting to donors and constituents. An independent evaluation is also planned should the Appeal reach the required funding benchmarks.

## **5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

### ***5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues***

Gender sensitivity and gender equality will be guided by the ACT gender policy, the issues of gender equality are top priority on SAF/FJKM and FLM agenda's to ensure men women boys and girls are made an integral part of decision-making and project cycle management process. The project will be tailored to meet their specific needs to ensure that the support and services provided are relevant to the targeted beneficiaries. SAF/FJKM and FLM will tap into community

knowledge, experience and expertise and work with them to explore local solutions to issues affecting them for ownership and sustainability.

Social inclusion: To promote inclusion of all affected persons, SAF/FJKM and FLM will develop a selection criterion across the sectors that will guide on identification of beneficiaries of the project. These criteria will be developed in close consultation with community representatives in order to identify the neediest people in the affected communities. A community agreement finally defines in detail the roles of each respective partner.

Anti-terrorism/corruption: SAF/FJKM and FLM have policies on anti-corruption and anti-terrorism that guide staff and partners in their day today operations and will continue to uphold them throughout the project period and beyond.

#### **5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV**

Planned emergency response activities may contribute to maintaining unequal gender roles and increasing gender inequality. SAF/FJKM and FLM will be keen to promote equal participation of men women boys and girls in decision-making and project management.

The ACT Alliance Gender Justice Policy and the IASC gender-based violence intervention guidelines in humanitarian action will guide SAF/FJKM and FLM initiatives. The interventions will be delivered having in mind the different needs of men women boys and girls to ensure that services provided are relevant to people's needs. Given the volatility of most of the locations, SAF/FJKM and FLM will endeavor to promote a safe and protective environment for all; and particularly for women and girls as they seek to access various services since they are at a higher risk of experiencing sexual and GBV compared to their male counterparts. For instance, gender sensitivity will be ensured during all volunteers' approaches, training of hygiene behavior in communities as well as equal participation of both gender in decision-making process among other considerations throughout the project cycle. This will minimise the risk of GBV and other forms of violation toward women and girls. SAF/FJKM and FLM will ensure to promote gender equality within the organization to ensure that staffing is gender sensitive. Monitoring tools will be developed to collect gender/sex disaggregated data and monitor gender equality results throughout the project period.

#### **5.1.2. Resilience Marker**

Madagascar is prone to cyclic emergencies that range from cyclones, floods and drought. The effects of these emergencies affect the lives of the communities for long time, making it difficult to cope and progress towards full recovery. Men women boys and girls are affected differently during these emergencies, requiring different coping mechanisms to rise beyond their situations. To respond to the ongoing floods, the project will focus on building the capacities of community members to enhance their resilience and strengthen their coping mechanisms to be able to deal with cyclic emergencies as they arise in Madagascar. This will be done in line with the core humanitarian standards towards strengthening local capacities and avoids negative effects. Key among the strategies to be undertaken is strengthening volunteer's capacity to manage disasters through locally driven mechanisms that are sustainable.

At the beginning of the project, SAF/FJKM and FLM will hold a reflective session to identify and analyse potential hazards, threats and vulnerabilities; identify their causes and develop strategies to prevent or respond to the identified hazards. As the context is continually evolving, efforts will be made to obtain up to date information on risks and continually review the strategies on risk prevention and mitigations throughout the project period

#### **5.1.3. Environmental Marker**

SAF/FJKM will be keen to ensure that the planned interventions do not negatively impact on the environment. Consultations with relevant institutions with specialty on environment will be done during implementation of activities that impact on the environment.



### 5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

In line with (CHS) Core Humanitarian Standards, SAF/FJKM and FLM will welcome and address complaints and feedback from the community. Both organizations will ensure that communities and people affected by the crisis have access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints. Feedback will be collected by periodic reflective sessions with Community members for verbal feedback on the project intervention. SAF/FJKM and FLM commit to addressing all issues and complaints lodged by the community, including issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT policies and standards. The development of a Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) will ensure that it reflects communities' preference and is accessible by men women boys and girls.

### 5.4. Communication and visibility

ACT Madagascar requesting members will follow ACT Alliance communication and visibility guideline when reporting, during radio spots and interviews and Stories of change will be shared. The requesting members shall further leverage on their strong advocacy role in Madagascar to advocate for more relevant and timely assistance to those affected by floods by trying to influence government and NGOs as well as advocate for preparedness and mitigation .

## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

### 6.1. Consolidated Budget

#### ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate

3,650.00

	Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget USD
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>		
<b>1 PROGRAM STAFF</b>		
Total international program staff	127,750,000	35,000.00
Total national program staff	140,000,000	38,356.16
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>	<b>395,500,000</b>	<b>73,356</b>
<b>2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	157,938,000	43,270.68
2.6. Early recovery & livelihood restoration	510,000,000	139,726.03
2.8. Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	235,400,000	64,493.15
2.9. Unconditional CASH grants	715,888,000	196,133.70
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,619,226,000</b>	<b>443,624</b>
<b>3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
3.2. Needs Assessment	2,000,000	547.95
3.3. Communication/visibility cost	15,000,000	4,109.59
3.4. Baseline / endline Assessment	24,000,000	6,575.34
3.5. Complaint mechanisms / information sharing	4,000,000	1,095.89
3.6. Advocacy	4,000,000	1,095.89
3.7. DRR / Climate Change	8,000,000	2,191.78
3.8. Resilience	3,200,000	876.71
3.9. Monitoring & evaluation	24,274,801	6,650.63
3.10. Audit	17,845,629	4,889.21
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>102,320,430</b>	<b>28,033</b>
<b>4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>		
Transport (of relief materials)	5,000,000	1,369.86
Warehousing	4,000,000	1,095.89
Handling	104,800,000	28,712.33
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS</b>	<b>113,800,000</b>	<b>31,178</b>
<b>5 PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>43,000,000</b>	<b>11,781</b>

<b>6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS</b>			
<b>6.1.</b>	<b>SECURITY</b>		
	<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>6.2.</b>	<b>FORUM COORDINATION</b>		
	<b>TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION</b>	<b>28,125,000</b>	<b>7,705</b>
<b>6.3.</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>		
	<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>2,260</b>
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>2,312,221,430</b>	<b>598,485</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>			
<b>e.g.</b>	<u>Administrative Lumpsum</u>		
	Staff salaries and Office Operations, vehicle repairs and support	0	0.00
	Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)	0	0.00
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....	0	0.00
	<u>Office Operations</u>		
	Office rent	0	0.00
	Office Utilities	0	0.00
	Office stationery	0	0.00
	<u>Communications</u>		
	Telephone and fax	0	0.00
	<u>Other</u>		
	Insurance	0	0.00
	<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>	<b>189,800,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>
		<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>2,502,021,430</b>	<b>650,485</b>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>	75,060,644	19,514.56
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>2,577,082,074</b>	<b>669,999.88</b>
	<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>	<b>2,577,082,074</b>	<b>669,999.88</b>

**PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date**

<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>	<u>Actual cost</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
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7.1. ANNEX 1 – Logical Framework

<b>Logical Framework</b>			
<b>IMPACT</b> Provide lifesaving assistance to households affected by the flood emergency and support their recovery from the impact of floods			
<b>OUTCOME(S)</b> A. Improved access to safe water to the wider community. B. Improved hygiene and sanitation awareness at community level C. Improved access to live saving assistance to Cash for food and non-food items. D. Improved food security/livelihoods to farming households affected by floods E. Improved resilience of flood affected communities	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b> A. 5000 HH receive WaSH Kits B. 1000 Volunteers are trained and give Hygiene Information/Sessions C. 5000 HH receive two rounds of unconditional cash transfers D. 5000 HH receive cash transfers to restore losses in livelihoods E. 32 fokontany communities receive DRR training, design their risk map and are introduced to EPRP	<b>Source of verification</b> A. beneficiary selection report and lists; distribution lists, monitoring reports, post distribution monitoring lists B. selection report; training reports, training curriculum distribution lists, monitoring reports post distribution monitoring reports C + D beneficiary selection report; EMMA selection report; procurement documents; cash transfer documentation monitoring and post distribution reports. For all: final impact evaluation  E. training report following a successful, training curriculum distribution lists, monitoring reports For all: final impact evaluation	<b>Assumptions</b> Commitment of all stakeholders  Resources available to support implementation of planned activities.  Political stability exists including security into and leading to target area  Accessibility to disaster area is available  Weather conditions are stable, and no new cyclones or heavy rainfalls change the scenario
<b>OUTPUT(S)</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b> A.1.	<b>Assumptions</b>

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<p>A.1. 2 monthly water purification rations to affected HH distributed</p> <p>B.1. Volunteers are trained on hygiene, sanitation, and best health practice</p> <p>B.2. Disaster affected communities are sensitized and informed by volunteers</p> <p>B.3. WASH Kit (2kg Soap) and treated mosquito bed nets are distributed to affected communities</p> <p>C.1. Vulnerable HHs are assisted with unconditional cash transfers, for two months</p> <p>D.1. Vulnerable HHs farmers affected by disaster receive assistance with cash transfers for agricultural activities resumption</p>	<p>A.1. Variables: Number of households receiving Wash Kit Target: 5000 Baseline: 0</p> <p>B.1. Variables: Number of volunteers trained Target: 1000 Baseline: 0</p> <p>B.2. Variables: Number of fokontany informed and sensitized Target: 32 Baseline: 0</p> <p>B.3. Variables: Number of HHs received Soap and treated mosquito bed nets (part of WaSH Kit) Target: 5000 Baseline: 0</p> <p>C.1. Variables: Number of HHs receiving two rounds of cash transfers Target: 5000 Baseline: 0</p> <p>D.1. Variables: Number of vulnerable affected farmers receiving cash transfers for agricultural activities Target: 5000 Baseline: 0</p> <p>E.1. Variables: Number of volunteers trained Target: 1000 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>beneficiary selection report and lists; distribution lists, monitoring reports, post distribution monitoring lists</p> <p>B.1+B.2 selection report; training reports, training curriculum distribution lists, monitoring reports post distribution monitoring reports</p> <p>B.3. Beneficiary selection report and lists; distribution lists, monitoring post distribution</p> <p>C.1 + D.1 beneficiary selection report; EMMA selection report; procurement documents; cash transfer documentation monitoring and post distribution reports.</p>	<p>Funding available to implement activities</p> <p>Relief goods are available, transport capacities sufficient and warehousing secured</p> <p>The political and socioeconomic situation in the country remains stable.</p> <p>SAF/FJKM and FLM has the capacity to train volunteers and community disaster management</p> <p>Commitment from participants. Local authorities and stakeholder commitment are guaranteed.</p>
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<p>E.1. New volunteers are trained on DRR, risk map and EPRP</p> <p>E.2. Communities in target area are trained by volunteers' trainers</p>	<p>E.2. Variables: Number of villages where training is conducted Target: 32 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>E.1. +E.2 training report, training curriculum distribution lists, monitoring reports, report of initiation process EPRP For all: final impact evaluation</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Detailed assessment/baseline and beneficiary selection Emergency WaSH kits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procure WaSH Kits, transport and distribute to general population</li> </ul> <p>Cash Transfer Programming (unconditional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procure cash provider/handling agency</li> <li>- Select beneficiaries</li> <li>- 2 cash distributions rounds of unconditional cash grant</li> <li>- Post distribution monitoring</li> <li>- Final impact evaluation</li> </ul> <p>Select beneficiaries for agricultural recovery cash transfer</p> <p>Cash Transfer Programming (conditional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procure cash provider/handling agency</li> <li>- Select beneficiaries</li> <li>- 1 cash distributions of conditional agro cash grant</li> <li>- Post distribution monitoring</li> <li>- Final impact evaluation</li> </ul> <p>Improved resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DRR trainings, EPRP and CHS training, various training for volunteers and</li> <li>- Community Health &amp; Hygiene sessions facilitated by volunteers</li> </ul>		<p><b>Pre-conditions</b></p> <p>Funding available to implement activities</p> <p>Commitment from participants</p> <p>Local authorities and stakeholder commitment are guaranteed</p>	

## 7.7. ANNEX 2 – Summary table

Summary	SAF/FJKM	FLM
Implementation period	From 1 March 2020 to 31 December 2020 10 (months)	From 1 March 2020 to 31 December 2020 10 (months)
Geographical area	BOENY and BETSIBOKA	BOENY and BETSIBOKA
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ER <sup>1</sup> /Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ER/Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	WaSH 3000 HH Livelihoods 3000 HH Unconditional Cash 3000 HH Food Security 3000 HH Community Resilience 6000 HH	WaSH 2000 HH Livelihoods 2000 HH Unconditional Cash 2000 HH Food Security 2000 HH Community Resilience 4000 HH
Requested budget (USD)	412.852,00 (USD)	257.147,00 (USD)

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1 ER = Early Recovery