

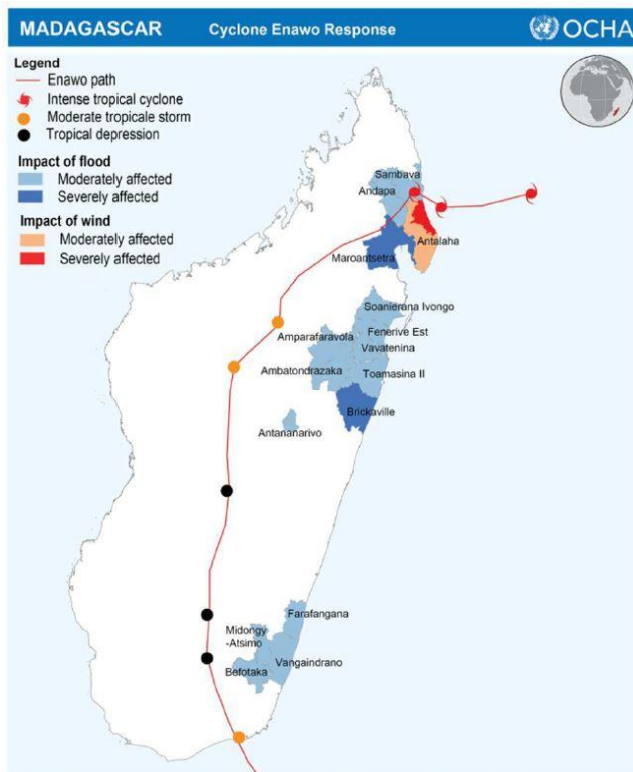
## CYCLONE ENAWO DISPLACEMENT - KEY FINDINGS

**LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT:** As of 17 March 2017 there were 6,334 displaced persons in 5 regions across Madagascar. In total there have been approximately 250,000 persons displaced since the onset of the disaster at the beginning of the month. DTM has identified 126 displacement sites in nine of the 15 affected regions.

**Number of sites:** 126 displacement sites were recorded in the master-list as of 15 March. The majority of sites were located in public administrative buildings, such as Fokontany Offices (45) and in schools (40).

**Analamanga:** Within the capital region, Analamanga, DTM verified the status (open/closed) of 39 displacement sites. 23 were closed and 16 remain open. DTM conducted more detailed site assessments in 13 of these sites.

\*\*There has been a significant drop in numbers of currently displaced persons as well as open sites (from 15 March to 16 and 17 March). DTM is presently verifying the available information.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Figure 1 Cyclone Enawo route (OCHA)

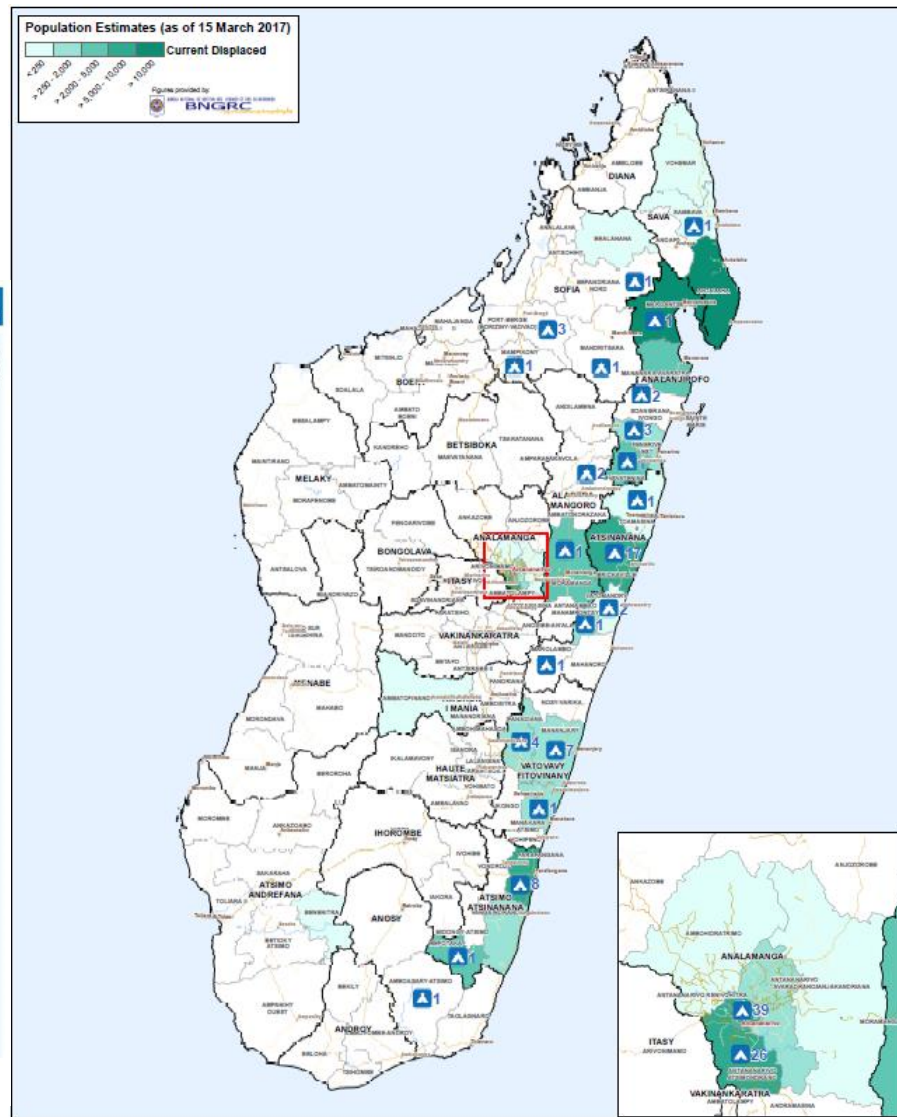


Figure 2 Cumulative displacement and sites recorded under DTM per district as of March 2017 (BNCRC/IOM) (Annex 5)

## METHODOLOGY

**MASTER LIST:** DTM teams use an existing list of sites shared by the National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC) to initiate the baseline assessment. DTM teams cross check data collected against this list and progressively make improvements to existing information. In order to update the Master List, DTM teams verify information through remote contacts with site focal points or coordinators whether a site is still open, record its exact location and note other relevant

information, such as contact details of site focal points. If the DTM teams identify new displacement sites that are not on the existing list, the site is assigned a new site identification number (SSID) and it is added to the updated Master List. Once the data is compiled and finalized, IOM disseminates the updated list of sites with a corresponding map to the BNGRC and the humanitarian community.

**SITE ASSESSMENT:** DTM teams aim to conduct a full assessment of every open site identified through the Master List update. The assessment form, which has been used by IOM in other emergency settings, has been adapted to the Malagasy context. Key informants such as IDP leaders, camp monitors and service providers are to be interviewed to capture reliable and accurate information with regard to site population demographics, as well as needs and gaps of the displaced population. The interviews should be complemented by direct observation to verify the information provided by key informants. After first verification of the forms at field level, the data will be further verified by IOM staff in Antananarivo, before being processed and analyzed for the production of a DTM report.



Figure 3 Residents cross flooded fields in Madagascar's capital Antananarivo, on Thursday, 9 March 2017 (VOAnews)



Figure 4 Damaged housing, 8 March 2017 (CARE Madagascar)

## MASTERLIST FINDINGS

**LOCATION OF POPULATION:** As of March 15, IOM had verified the presence of 126 displacement sites across nine regions (table 1). The majority of sites (65) were located in the capital region of Analamanga.

Out of 39 displacement sites reached by DTM in Analamanga, 23 have closed as of 15 March 2017 (table 2).

Region/ District	Open sites	Closed sites	Total
<b>ANALAMANGA</b>	16	23	39
Antananarivo Atsimondrano	2	10	12
Antananarivo Renivohitra CUA	14	13	27
<b>Total</b>	16	23	39

Figure 5 DTM Verification of site status via telephone and visits

### Type of Displacement Sites

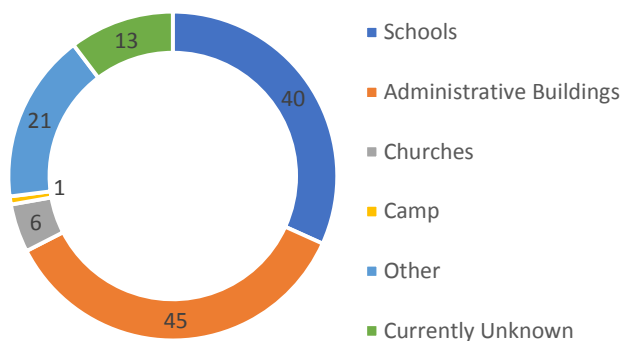


Figure 7 Types of displacement sites based on BNCRG data

Region	Site Count (open and closed)
Alaotra Mangoro	3
Analamanga	65
Analanjirifo	7
Anosy	1
Atsimo Atsinanana	9
Atsinanana	22
SAVA	1
Sofia	6
Vatovavy Fitovinany	12
<b>Total</b>	126

Figure 6 IOM / BNCRG figures: number of displacement sites per district as of 15 March 2017

### TYPES OF DISPLACEMENT SITES

The most common type of displacement site is administrative buildings, such as Fokontany or commune offices. Together with school buildings, these make up 86% of all displacement sites. Six sites were found in churches.

## COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA

Region	As of 15 March 2017			As of 17 March
	Affected persons <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative displacement <sup>2</sup>	Number of IDPs <sup>3</sup>	Number of IDPs <sup>3</sup>
Alaotra Mangoro	10964	6789	3492	
Amoroni'i Mania	2041	1203	227	
Analamanga	32610	28410	15720	4184
Analanjirifo	66784	62621	16932	1000
Androy	2130	0	0	
Anosy	392	392	0	
Atsimo Andrefana and Atsinanana	10099	8392	7932	30
Atsinanana	28358	19432	9564	984
Betsiboka	0	0	0	
Diana	2559	0	0	
Haute Matsiatra	0	0	0	
Ihorombe	63	63	0	
Sava	236456	114500	20827	136
Sofia	27046	58	50	
Vatovavy Fitovinany	5299	4982	4327	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>424801</b>	<b>246842</b>	<b>79071</b>	<b>6334</b>

Figure 7 Unverified BNGRC data on affected persons, cumulative displacement and current displacement as of 15 March 2017 and as of 17 March 2017

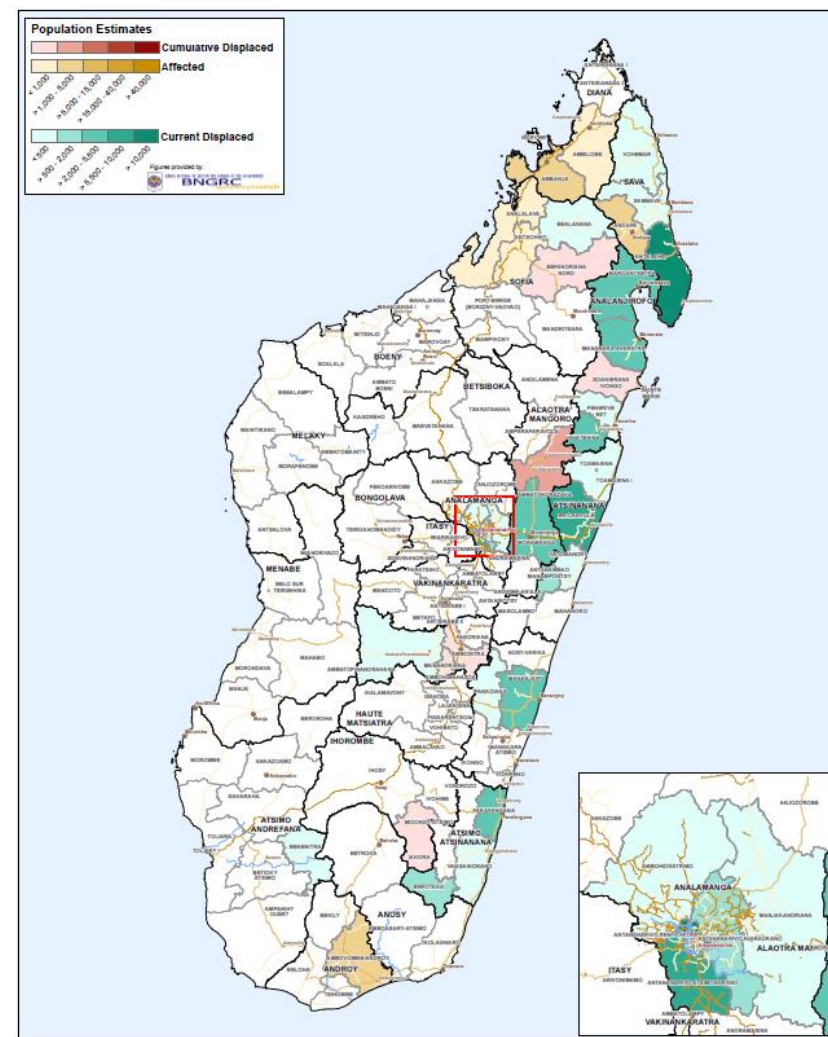


Figure 8 Affected and displaced populations (BNGRC/DTM) (Annex 2)

[1] All persons that have been affected by one or various effects and impact, but not necessarily displaced.

[2] Total number of individuals that have been displaced by the cyclone impact, including all those who may have returned to their home by now.

[3] Number of individuals still at displacement sites as of date given: i.e. spending night at the sites. In some sites, people vacate to their job, or go to their original home during the day.

## SITE ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

**GENERAL:** Site assessments were conducted in the capital district, Antananarivo Renivohitra (Commune Urban Antananarivo, CUA ) located in the region, Analamanga. As of 17 March, DTM conducted 13 site assessments in the first to sixth (included) arrondissement reaching a total of 1,863 individuals in 7 communes. Five of the 13 sites were located in the second arrondissement.

In all 13 sites the majority of individuals have been displaced within their commune of origin.

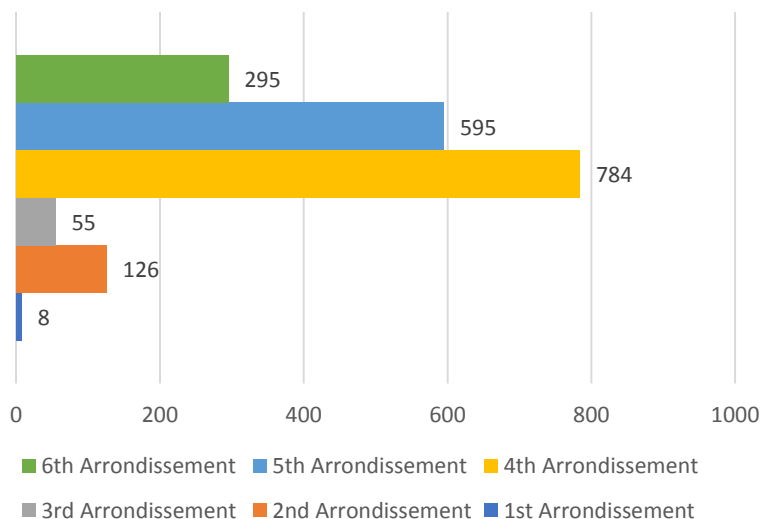


Figure 9 Number of IDPs per arrondissement in Antananarivo Renivohitra

**Latrines:** In 12 out of 13 sites no separated male and female toilets are available on site.

**Water Supply:** In 12 out of 13 sites the water source is located on site, within a 20-minute walk.

**Food:** In 12 out of 13 sites food is being distributed regularly and in one site on a daily basis.

**Education:** In 11 out of 13 sites children have access to formal or informal education. In five sites, more than 75% of children are attending school.

**Security:** In 12 out of 13 sites security services are available. In 5 sites security incidents had been reported.

**Housing:** In nine out of 13 displacement sites 75% of persons are living indoors.

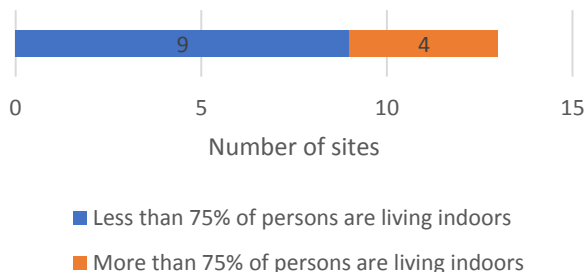


Figure 10 Displacement sites in which 75% of persons are indoors

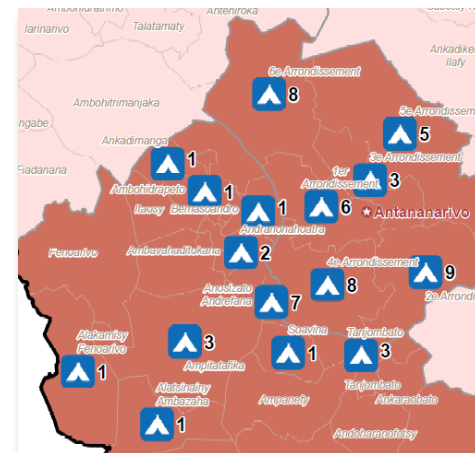


Figure 11 Number of sites per commune (Annex 6)

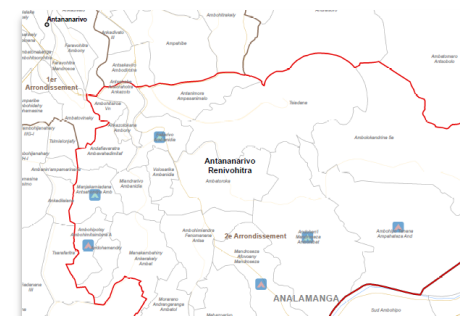


Figure 12 Location of sites per fokontany (Annex 7)