

Emergency appeal N°: MDRMG018	
Emergency appeal launched: 04/02/2022 Operational Strategy published: 25/02/2022	Glide N°: ST-2022-000138-MDG
Operation update #4 Date of issue: 09/02/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 04/02/2022 to 31/12/2022
Operation timeframe: 12 months (04/02/2022 - 28/02/2023)	Number of people being assisted: 50,000 (initially); 15,000 people (currently)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 3 million Secretariat ask CHF 4 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: DREF allocated: CHF 750,000 (DREF Loan – total amount released)

- This Operations Update is issued to inform of the timeframe extension of four (4) months to the Madagascar Tropical Cyclone (TC) Batsirai and Emnati Emergency Appeal (EA) (until 30 June 2023). This extension is sought in order to finalize activities that had been postponed due to : (i) National Society procedures with long cash withdrawal processes, (ii) Human resources challenges after the resignation of several staff at the National Society at the headquarters and field level, (iii) delays caused by lengthy approvals processes from the Madagascar Government to approve the cash for Shelter Strategy, (iv) challenges with access to services providers due to difficult-to-reach intervention areas (v) challenges due to the current heavy rains and floods as well as the impact of cyclone CHENESO in implementation areas which hampered the implementation of activities.
- This extension will allow implementation of remaining activities and enable the National Society, with support from IFRC and Partnering National Societies (PNSs), to carry out the second batch of cash for shelter as well as the tree planting & care activities and to continue with nutrition screening and referral to the malnutrition treatment Centres.
- Moreover, needs in the country are expected to increase due to the 2023 cyclone/rainy season, and this extension ensures the EA timeframe covers the remaining of the season. Should these needs continue to increase beyond the timeframe of this extension, the response activities will continue under the IFRC Madagascar Operational Plan for 2023.
- This OU also aims to report on the accomplished objectives. After over 10 months of implementation, a total of 3,000 HH were provided with direct emergency shelter, settlement assistance, and multipurpose cash, 439 HH supported by Cash for Shelter, and 489 HH were assisted by the distribution of improved rice seeds as well as agricultural tools. Support in protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) was increased after the deployment of two PGI and one CEA surge profiles to support with the PGI assessment, Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment, review the Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), provide technical support to the operation and conducting a training for the Sector Leads and Madagascar Red Cross staff.



Figure 1: Distribution of wash, shelter and cash kits to people affected by Cyclone Batsirai and Emnati in the rural town of Sandrohy (Mananjary), @IFRC, March 2022

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mananjary was hit by two intense cyclones (BATSIRAI and EMNATI) between the end of January and the beginning of March 2022. Cyclone Batsirai passed 14 km north of the city of Mananjary being categorized at that stage as an intense tropical cyclone (winds of 165 km/h with gusts of 235 km/h and heavy rains were recorded), causing flooding and significant damage in the South-East region of Madagascar. BNGRC¹ conducted a provisional assessment and reported (i) human losses : 92 people dead; 112,115 people affected (i.e. 23,444 households); 61,489 displaced persons (i.e. 13,453 households) in 99 accommodation sites, 7,488 dwellings destroyed; 2,714 dwelling units damaged; 6,978 flooded huts, (ii) Education sector damage with 885 classrooms damaged and 1,203 classrooms destroyed, (iii) health sector damage (CSB²/Hospital damaged: 53; CSB/Hospital destroyed: 6) and (iv) damaged roads. In addition, according to the BNGRC's situation report of 2nd March 2022, 15 people were reported death after the passage of the tropical cyclone Emnati; more than 169,000 people suffered damage to their homes, with 23,405 houses either destroyed (6,118), damaged (11,461) or flooded (5,826), according to the latest situation report by the BNGRC. The health sector was also heavily impacted by Emnati, with 34 health centres damaged across 9 districts. At least 60,000 hectares of rice fields were flooded twice, with potentially significant consequences for the upcoming harvest in May, according to BNGRC. WFP estimates that up to 90 per cent of the food production could have been destroyed in some of the affected areas.

Since the landfall of the cyclones, Madagascar has also been facing other substantial crisis adding to the needs of the population. The passage of the two cyclones in February 2022 had a significant impact on all speculation in the area

¹ Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes

² Centre de Santé de Base

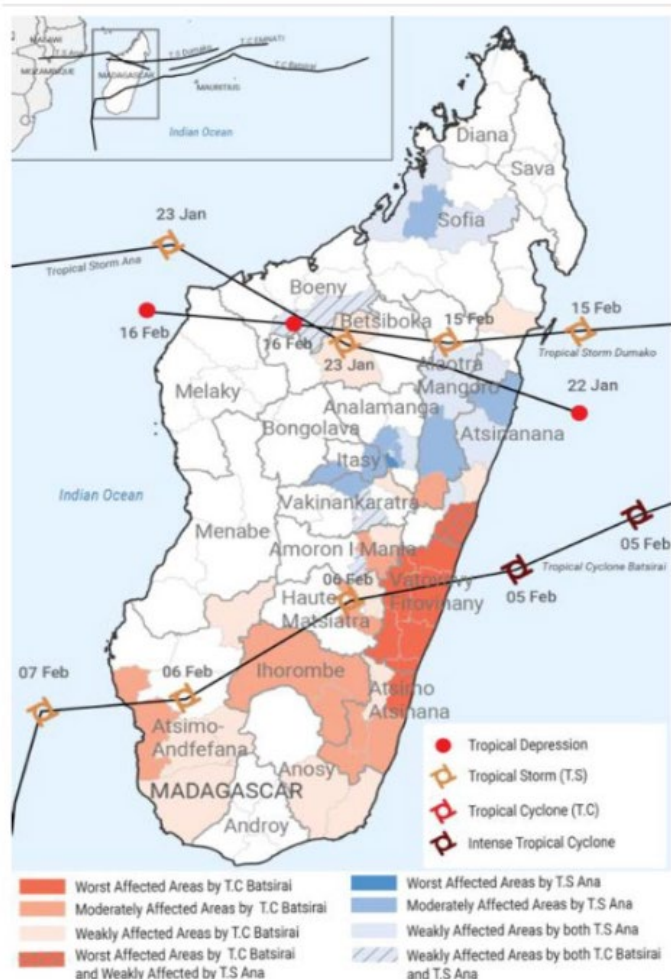


Figure 2: Several weather systems affected Madagascar – Source OCHA (17/02/2022)

and on the overall agricultural economy due to the floods, which affected rice, cassava and market gardening plots, and winds violent events that caused damage to rainfed crops and perennial crops.

Production losses for food crops are estimated at 61 million US dollars (USD), with more than 60 percent of the land affected by the passage of the two cyclones³. Rice and cassava crops account for 90 percent of these estimated losses. Although some households have restarted rice production, the delay in the seasonal calendar will lead to lower yields, an increase in the duration of the lean season (January-March) and an early start to the next one, which will begin in August. Despite the resumption of agricultural activities and humanitarian support, food needs are still present, and there is some population that continue to suffer from malnutrition. The number of people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in Madagascar is approximately 252,000 according to the IPC January 2023⁴. In addition, the global context (COVID-19, Russian-Ukrainian crisis) has affected inflation and household purchasing power. The expected low harvests forced the population to obtain supplies on the markets, the prices of which has been volatile. Households adopted an emergency strategy based on productive livelihoods.

The floods and cyclones that have affected Madagascar, have greatly impacted and further worsened the price hike of basic food and non-food items; combined with market

supply issues, the peak of water-borne and vector-borne diseases, as well as the damage of pests on crops during the peak lean season in December to March 2023. A depreciation of the Ariary is also expected in the face of the economic slump. These elements have already led to an increase in the basic needs' basket.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Malagasy Red Cross (MRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization, auxiliary to public authorities in Madagascar. With a network of approximately 10,000 volunteers disseminated in 20 regional branches across the country, with 34 staff members. The regions of Analamanga, Atsinanana and Vatovavy respectively have 2,733, 1,105 and 105 volunteers, of which about 355 volunteers (200 in Analamanga, 105 in Atsinanana and 50 in Vatovavy) have been mobilized to respond to the current operations.

After experiencing the damages caused by the TC Batsirai and Emnati, the Madagascar Government declared a State of National Disaster and called for support from various humanitarian organizations. This enabled the NS to develop a DREF request and solicited the support from IFRC and its partners. On 26 January 2022, a [DREF allocation](#) of CHF




³ Madagascar : Évaluation des dommages et des pertes causés par les cyclones Batsirai et Emnatisur le secteur agricole dans le Grand Sud-Est de Madagascar (Juin 2022) - Madagascar | ReliefWeb

⁴ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156133/?iso3=MDG>




428,609 was released to support MRCS respond to the impacts of Tropical Depression Ana and associated heavy rains.

On 4 February 2022, following an analysis of metrological forecast information, [an Emergency Appeal](#) was launched in order to anticipate the humanitarian impacts of the TC Batsirai on the country. The Emergency Appeal is seeking CHF 4 million as part of a Federation Wide funding requirement to support 50,000 people affected by TC Batsirai and impacts of the other weather systems that preceded or followed. An [Operational Strategy](#) was then published on 25 February 2022, which provides the overarching response plan for the operation against the CHF 4 million funding requirement. The Madagascar TC Batsirai and Emnati Emergency Appeal helped to mobilize funds through various partners and donors including the British Red Cross, American, Kuwait Red Crescent, United States Government-USAID, European Commission through DG ECHO, French Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, the Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Government, Swiss Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Canadian Government and the Netherland Red Cross in order to support the affected people through intervention on WASH, Health, livelihoods and Shelter.

The following table highlights the main achievements of the operation since the last Operation update⁵ was published; these are mainly focused on:


Sector	Main Achievements
 <p>Livelihoods</p>	<p>489 adults identified and trained on climate-smart agriculture which aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock and improve the yields throughout the cyclone season. Those beneficiaries received rice seeds and agricultural equipment. More specifically, the 489 HH have received improved varieties of Rice (NERICA 4) and agricultural tools. In addition, 2,000 HHs have been supported with direct food distribution.</p>
 <p>Shelter</p>	<p>3,745 HH have been supported with shelter tool kits and 2 tarpaulins each for the reconstruction of their houses, including 1,061HH in Vohipeno, 809 in Sandrohy, 485 in Andara, 645 in Nosyvarka and 345 kits distributed in the accommodation sites in Mananjary and Manakara. Further, 400 HH received their shelter kits through an agreement signed with Save The Children. In addition, 439HH were supported through cash for shelter in the Andara. Furthermore, 17 Volunteers particularly from the coastal areas most affected by cyclones such as Mananjary, Nosy varika, Andara, Antalaha, Sandrohy, Vohipeno, Diégo, Fénerive Est and Toamasina were trained in Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA). The second batch of the cash for shelter targeting 500 HH is planned to take place in February 2023 in the municipality of Tsaravary. The beneficiary targeting is currently ongoing. In total the shelter component has reached 4,184 people. Three (3) reinforced shelter models have been constructed by the MRCS through the support of trained carpenters in Vohipeno, Andara and Tsaravary. These shelter models will be used as an example of a good practice in reinforced shelter construction for the community members.</p>
 <p>Multipurpose cash</p>	<p>3,000 HHs reached with cash for basic needs including 1,061 in Vohipeno, 809 in Sandrohy, 485 in Andara, 645 in Nosyvarka. Each household received two (2) times 100,000 Ariarys (approximately 21.63 CHF). The amount was decided by the Cash working Group and approved by the National Bureau for Disaster Risk Reduction (BNGRC, French Acronym) representing the Government.</p>





⁵ Operation update Number 3: <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=577563>

 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	<p>A PGI Coordinator from Canadian Red Cross was deployed as Surge in Madagascar, and he used the opportunity to visit TC BATSIRAI and EMANATI operation in Mananjary with the aim to assess how PGI and safeguarding were integrated into the operation and programs. While at the field, he provided technical support to the operation through the training of operation team on PGI, Safeguarding and Code of conduct; 44 persons were trained including volunteers and staff. He also developed awareness messages on PGI translated into the local language.</p>
 <p>WASH</p>	<p>A total of 3,000 HHs received WASH kits including Buckets (2 pieces per HH), Jerrycans (2 pieces per HH), Soap (2 bars per HH), water purification products (Sur'eau: 2 pieces per HH) as well as Kitchen sets (1 piece per HH). A demonstration of the usage of water purification products was carried out during the distribution process as well as at household level by trained volunteers. A post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted after the distribution of WASH kits in all the distribution sites. The distribution took place in (Vohipeno, Sandrohy, Andara and Nosyvarika). The households surveyed have all received the NFIs distributed, 99% confirmed their knowledge of using of hygiene kits (jerrycan and bucket). 98% of respondents are satisfied with the quality and quantity of NFIs distributed. 98% of the responders know the usage of the water treatment products. Further, a total of 74 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and they attended awareness sessions on door-to-door approach in the affected communities; these volunteers reached 12,191 HH (49,292 people including 25,582 female and 23 710 male).</p>
 <p>Health & Care</p>	<p>3,000 HH were reached with the distribution of the Long lasting and Impregnated Mosquito bed nets (2 pieces per HH). Further, 103 volunteers (including 13 ToT) were trained on Community based Health First Aid (CBHFA) and 50 volunteers were trained on Branch Transmission Intervention Team (BTIT) for cholera outbreak response and control. In total the awareness sessions carried out by the trained volunteers reached 12,047 HH including 11,127 HH for CBHFA and 920 HH for BTIT, for a total population of 34,119 people including 33,259 for CBHFA and 860 people for BTIT.</p>

Needs analysis

The needs in-country remain vast despite the assistance already provided by humanitarian organizations including the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The need assessment carried out jointly by BNGRC and humanitarian organizations highlighted that the main needs are found on the following sector: Livelihoods, WASH, Shelter, PGI and Food security.

 <p>Livelihoods</p>	<p>TC Batsirai and Emnati seriously destroyed agricultural farms in the regions of Vatovavy and Fitovinany resulting in the reduction in the agricultural production and creating serious food insecurity in the affected regions. These two regions have also been affected by the serious drought that the southern part of the country is currently experiencing. Therefore, as part of the response to TC Batsirai, the NS supported 489 HH with the distribution of improved variety of rice and pigeon peas seeds and agricultural tools. Another seeds distribution is planned for January 2023. The MRCS has contacted the Ministry of Agriculture to advice on the main speculations to be planted for this distribution to align with the cropping calendar of the intervention area. Further, communities have been consulted through CEA approach to determine the type of crop they desired. A post-evaluation should be done to establish a database for the population's</p>
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	assessments of these speculations and allow real-time action during the next support at the population level.
 <p>WASH</p>	In the area of WASH, the practice of defecation in Mananjary at the beach poses a major public health risk to the communities for fecal orally transmitted diseases. Targeted hygiene promotion messaging and community dialogue sessions are required to focus on this. And the need for the construction of household-level and institutional latrines is critical, however going forward this will depend on the capacity to mobilize construction materials, available budget, access etc. There is a critical need to provide support in WASH and the behavioral change communication. Further, MRCS has identified a total of 16 community wells damaged by the TC BATSIRAI and EMNATI. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate them through this EA.
 <p>Shelter</p>	MRCS and IFRC are co-leads of the National and regional Shelter and housing cluster. Therefore, all the assessments carried out by shelter and housing cluster members are being channeled to the MRCS and IFRC. MRCS, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Save the Children have carried out cash for Shelter Programs in the affected areas. However, the needs remained enormous due to the impact of the TC which left 7,488 destroyed houses, 2,714 damaged houses, 6,978 flooded houses, 61,489 displaced people (i.e. 13,453 households) and 112,115 people affected (i.e. 23,444 households) based on the assessment lead by BNGRC ⁶ . Currently MRCS is planning a second batch of Cash for shelter targeting 500 HH in the municipality of Tsaravary, and Luxembourg Red Cross is in the process of constructing refuge for disasters affected people. These refuges will be used as classrooms during normal period and when disasters occur, they will be converted to emergency accommodation sites for the displaced people. In addition, there is a need to continue capacity building of MRCS volunteers and PNS staff in Disaster Risk Reduction activities in relation to shelter construction as well as raising awareness to population most affected by cyclones on construction of reinforced shelter. In addition, there is a need to ensure that the first implementation of PASSA in some piloted villages is carried out.
 <p>Multipurpose cash</p>	After carrying out conditional cash distribution and unconditional multipurpose cash distributions, there is a need to conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) to appreciate the distribution process and evaluate the challenges to better improve the next distributions.
 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	While two PGI/Safeguarding assessments were conducted previously and although there have been no major incidents reported in the operation, PGI and Safeguarding issues continue to be a great concern and could still to occur based on the vulnerabilities caused by the crisis. Risks include child rights violations and traditional harmful practices among others. Gender-Based-Violence (including survival sex by minors, sex trafficking and early marriage) is the main concern based on the discussions with the President of the “Association Fleurs Eveillées” and with the coordinator of the “Centre d’Ecoute et de Conseil Juridique” (Trano Aro Zo) who is also the President of the “Association MIARO ZO”, local NGO expertise in Gender.

⁶ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/madagascar/document/madagascar-bngrc-point-de-la-situation-apres-le-cyclone-batsirai-09>

Operational risk assessment

The Malagasy Red Cross, through the IFRC launched an emergency appeal seeking CHF 3 million to support this response. This emergency appeal initially aimed to assist 50,000 people in the areas of health, shelter, basic needs, cash assistance, first aid, psychological support, and access to drinking water. The emergency plan included a 12-month recovery and rehabilitation phase. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to take into consideration the operational risk assessment throughout the intervention to maximize the positive effects of the interventions carried out as:

- **Accessibility:** During the next months of intervention, the rains will intensify as Madagascar is currently going through the 2022-2023 cyclone season. As a result, flooding due to heavy rain could lead to cut-offs, making roads impassable for vehicles carrying both food and non-food items, or for those sending referrals to district hospitals.
- **Procurement and supply chain-** Rising water levels combined with the effects of the ubiquitous COVID-19 pandemic in the intervention area, are expected to lead to rising food prices throughout the rest of the intervention. Therefore, to prevent procurement delays, it will be necessary to establish contracts with more than one Financial Service Provider (FSP) and advocate for long-term framework agreements with them.
- **Weather conditions with downpour:** another couple of depressions are predicted with possibility to evolve in tropical cyclones in the upcoming months, which could hinder the implementation of activities.


B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The overall strategy of this operation is to support the recovery of affected communities and adopt a participatory approach to identify the main vulnerable people addressing the immediate needs. The aim is to empower 50,000 most vulnerable people affected by tropical storms, cyclones, and rains by providing them with essential relief in a safe and dignified manner, to accelerate their recovery and strengthen their preparedness and resilience to the impact of future storms and cyclones. Indeed, MRCS has focused to ensure the rebuild of the homes and livelihoods supports through seeds distribution and multipurpose cash transfer. MRCS continue to strengthen coordination among different partners and build capacity of staff and volunteers through training and refreshing sessions.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 1,150	Female < 18: 1,082
	Male > 18: 1,003	Male < 18: 1,066

Objective: *Providing short to medium-term shelter and settlement assistance to vulnerable communities, specifically those displaced, in compliance with minimum standards.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		# of targeted households provided with direct emergency shelter and settlement assistance	3,745 HHs
	# of targeted households provided with shelter and HHI support through conditional cash or voucher assistance	439 HHs	1,000 HHs
	# of families reached with shelter construction technical guidance	3,745 HHs	3,000 HHS
	# of volunteers/skilled workers/community members trained in shelter and building back better	125	TBD
	# of temporary accommodation sites supported	5	20
	# of sunblock tarpaulin distributed	117	115
	# of people reached with the distribution of sunblock tarpaulins	585	575 people/115HHs
	# of sensitization sessions conducted on use of distributed cash for shelter.	4	At least 4 sessions

A total of 4,301 households have received shelter assistance including 3,745 HH who received shelter tool kits and tarpaulins, 439 HH who received conditional cash for shelter in Andara, and 117 HH who received sunblock tarpaulin for the provision of light in their shelter. There has been a training /sensitization on the use of cash which reached 439 HH in Andara before the conditional Cash for shelter distribution. The actual target is low because the unit cost for the conditional cash for shelter was increased. Initially the unit cost for conditional cash for shelter was planned for 35.15 CHF for each Household. After the validation of the conditional Cash for Shelter Strategy by the Cash Working Group and Madagascar Government, it has been increased to CHF 76.22. As a result, the 2,000 HH target has been reduced to 1,000 households. Further, 108 volunteers, carpenters and community workers have been trained on shelter and building back better approach while 17 volunteers were trained on PASSA.

Furthermore, the MRCS has reached 117 households with the distribution of 117 sunblock tarpaulin. The sunblock tarpaulin will accumulate solar energy during the day to produce light in the shelters at night.



Livelihoods

Female > 18: **252**

Female < 18: **267**

Male > 18: **233**

Male < 18: **248**

Objective:

Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of households reached with cash for livelihood activities

489

1000

Minimum percentage of targeted households who acknowledge usefulness of cash for livelihoods

489HH


At least 80% or 800HHs

Mananjary is characterized with a landscape of low hills and potential coastal plains for the development of agricultural activity for livelihoods. Indeed, the area is crossed by the pangalanes channel which connects the different lagoons and improves the prospects for food crops and off-season crops. Cattle (zebu), pig, poultry and beekeeping are widespread in the area. The zebu is mainly raised for its economic value (help with plowing and savings) and social value (role during births, circumcisions, marriages, deaths, etc.). Pig farming to be marketed. Inland fishing is practiced as a secondary activity and is widespread, while maritime fishing, which is more specialized, is concentrated in the municipalities coastal.

The data to estimate damages, losses and needs were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. These data were collected on a declarative basis at the fokontany⁷ level, then aggregated and transmitted to the regional level. The declarative aspect may have led to the omission of fokontany that are difficult to access or do not benefit from telephone coverage. Indeed, the difficulties of access made it impossible to follow the initial program of the survey household and some planned fokontany could not be visited; they were replaced depending on the logistical constraints of the field. There have been 5 session focus on the utility of Agriculture tools and seeds provided. 489 have been reached after targeting session and they have received the agriculture material and rice seed.

Beneficiaries-AGE	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total	Disabled
Male	0	0	0	27	41	10	31	48	17	6	240	0
Female	0	0	0	42	41	34	49	111	24	7	249	0
Total	0	0	0	69	82	44	80	159	42	1	489	1

⁷ basic level of the Malagasy administrative structure

 Multi-purpose Cash		Female > 18: 802	Female < 18: 755
		Male > 18: 743	Male < 18: 700
Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households reached with cash for basic needs including food	3,000 HHs	10,000 HHs
	# of volunteers briefed and involved in the cash for food activities	94	100
	# of market assessments conducted	4	2
	# of market monitoring conducted	4	12
<p>The amount of the transfer is 100,000 Ariary corresponding to 50% of the minimum expenditure basket, in accordance with the recommendations of the Cash Working Group (CWG). This amount was fixed since 2020 and it has not been increased since then, despite the analysis carried out in December 2021 by humanitarian actor (WFP) showing that the 100,000 Ariary per household and per month supposed to cover 50% of the needs in kilocalories, finally meet only about 35-40% of the needs related to the price of the food basket in real terms, due to a significant increase in the price of water and basic foodstuffs .</p>			



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18: **9,119**

Female < 18: **8,588**

Male > 18: **8,452**

Male < 18: **7,959**

Objective:

The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	Estimated % of target beneficiaries reached with community healthcare support	97,48% or 34,119 people	70% of 35,000 people
	# of volunteers trained on CBHFA	103	100
	# of volunteers trained in BTIT, preparing them for cholera response	50	100
	# of staff and volunteers trained in quality, targeted PS support skills and interventions	0	50
	Estimated # of target beneficiaries reached with PFA within specified time frame from exposure to a crisis event.	TBD	TBD
	# of MoH CHWs trained and integrated to RCRC response for coordinated	TBD	TBD
	# of volunteers trained and equipped for MAM and SAM detection	0	50

3,000 HH were reached with the distribution of the Long lasting and Impregnated Mosquito bed nets (2 pieces per HH). Further, 103 volunteers including 13 ToT and 90 volunteers) were trained on Community based Health First Aid (CBHFA) and 50 volunteers were trained on Branch Transmission Intervention Team (BTIT) for cholera outbreak response and control. In total the awareness sessions carried out by the trained volunteers reached 12,047 HH including 11,127 HH for CBHFA and 920 HH for BTIT for a total population of 34,119 people including 33,259 for CBHFA and 860 people for BTIT.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18: 13 175	Female < 18: 12 408
Male > 18: 12 210	Male < 18: 11 499

Objective: *The risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted in the recovery phase are reduced in a sustainable manner*

Indicator	Actual	Target
% of targeted population who have access to clean and safe water	100%	100%
% of households that report being satisfied with the distribution process	90%	70%
% of households that had treated their drinking water at the time of PDM using objective tests	100%	70%
# of households who receive water conservation and storage materials	3,000 HHs	3,000 HHs
# of volunteers trained on WASH	74	100
# of sanitation kits distributed	TBD	6
# of households receiving mosquito nets (2 mosquito nets)	3,000	2,000 HHs
# of households reached with soap	3,000	10,000 HHs
# of families receiving personal hygiene kits	3,000	10,000 HHs
# of women and girls receiving dignity kits for 3 months	0	7,800
# of health and hygiene promotion sessions conducted	18	32
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	49,292	50,000
# of volunteers supporting Hygiene promotion	74	100

A total of 3,000 HHs received WASH kits including Buckets (2 pieces per HH), Jerrycans (2 pieces per HH), Soap (2 bars per HH), water purification products (Sur'eau: 2 pieces per HH) as well as Kitchen sets (1 piece per HH). The distribution took place in Vohipeno, Sandrohy, Andara and Nosyvarka). Further, a total of 74 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and they have carried awareness session in through door-to-door approach in the affected communities on the same topic reaching 12,191 households (49,292 people including 25,582 female and 23 710 male).

In addition, MRCS has identified 16 community wells damaged by the TC Batsirai and Emnati, the concerned wells are currently being rehabilitated through this emergency Appeal to improve access to clean water to the population in the 4 municipality of the intervention area.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18: **1,082**

Female < 18: **1,150**

Male > 18: **1,003**

Male < 18: **1,066**

Objective: *Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		Minimum percentage of targeted population reached with PGI/SGBV awareness	70%
	% of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes which also considers PGI approaches	100%	100%
	# of staff and volunteers trained in PGI and PSEA	44	30
	# of PGI orientations conducted	2	3
	#of feedback mechanisms setup in districts	5	6
	% of feedbacks received through mechanisms set up which are addressed	3,579	at least 80%

A PGI Coordinator from Canadian Red Cross was deployed as Surge in Madagascar, and he used the opportunity to visit TC BATSIRAI and EMANATI operation in Mananjary with the aim to assess how PGI and safeguarding are integrated into operation and programs. He provided technical support to the operation through the training of operation team (staff & volunteers) on PGI, Safeguarding and Code of conduct. All the trained volunteers and staff have signed the conduct after the training. He also developed awareness messages on PGI translated into the local language. The training sessions included an introduction to PGI and Safeguarding, with practical examples, and best practices for integrating PGI in Sectors (Shelter, Food Security and Livelihood, WASH, and Health). Further, he shared with staff the key PGI and Safeguarding tools and documents (in French version). He organized two briefing sessions on the Code of Conduct for the Volunteers and to the MRC staff. The PGI training reached 44 staff and volunteers.

From the assessment, the following were the findings:

i. PGI INTEGRATION

• Protection concerns:

- While there is no PGI/Safeguarding assessment/analysis conducted previously and although there have been no major incidents reported in the Operation, PGI and Safeguarding concerns are most likely to occur based on the vulnerabilities caused by the crisis, the existing GBV, child rights violations, and traditional harmful practices.
- From the discussions with the President of the "Association Fleurs Eveillées" and with the coordinator of the "Centre d'Ecoute et de Conseil Juridique" (Trano Aro Zo) who is also the President of the "Association MIARO

ZO”, it was noted that GBV, including survival sex by minors, sex trafficking, and early marriage have increased

- Traditional Harmful Practices include: depriving young girls of any assistance from their families to encourage them to seek their livelihood, building a small house for girls who are still minors to make them independent and give them more freedom which poses a high protection risk, violence and discrimination against twins, albinos..., mass circumcision of boys, denial of effective access/participation to the Tragno Be (a community house where, under the lead of the king, all the community decisions are discussed and made), promising a daughter, from her birth, to a wealthy man who will probably marry her before the age of majority, child labor/punishment.
- It is worth mentioning the high risks linked to the lack/non-use of washrooms. It was observed that people use bushes, streets and/or the beach as washrooms with all the risks that it entails for the health, especially for the children who play around and lack of privacy and dignity, especially for the girls and women. There is a critical need to provide support in WASH and the behavioral change communication.

- **Vulnerability selection criteria for beneficiaries:**

There has been important work carried out by the operation team in defining the targeting criteria for beneficiaries expected to benefit from the Cash for Shelter and Livelihood Programs. The criteria are quite PGI-sensitive and include, among others, the following: Single-parent women or men, pregnant/lactating women, people with chronic and/or disabling diseases, people with disabilities, elderly (over 60 years old), children (under 18), households with children (under 18), households with elderly (s) (more than 60 years), households with pregnant (s) women or breastfeeding, households with a person (s) living with disabilities, households without any person between 18 to 59 old capable of working, households without sources of fixed income (daily workers),...

- **Integrating PGI across Sectors**

- PGI and Shelter: The PGI Coordinator and the Shelter team worked together to ensure PGI is integrated into the planning and implementation of the shelter program. In this regard, PGI language and inputs were included in the ToRs for the training of carpenters and the model shelter building in Tsaravary. Also, it was agreed to include a children's play area where the shelter program is being implemented.
- PGI and Safeguarding posters: The Posters related to PGI, and Safeguarding were translated into French and in Malagasy thanks to the collaboration of the shelter team and the PGI-CEA Focal Person. It was agreed that the posters will be systematically displaced and distributed during every activity with beneficiaries and/ or the community (awareness raising, livelihood, shelter, wash and health).

Recommendation:

- PGI and Safeguarding should be systematically taken into consideration across all Sectors and PGI/Safeguarding analysis/assessment should be conducted.


Prior to this visit, another PGI / CEA Surge was deployed in the operation in June 2022, and he used the opportunity to train 5 staff and volunteers. The trained staff and volunteers have been carrying out awareness session on PGI concerns before the arrival of the second PGI Coordinator. However, his mission was just for one month. To date the operation team is well skilled to carry out PGI activities.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: NA	Female < 18: NA
		Male > 18: NA	Male < 18: NA

Objective: *To contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities in future disasters and to build safer and sustainable communities*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers trained in EWEA systems	0	100
	# of contingency plans on cyclones prepared in collaboration with PIROI	0	1
	# of RCRC clubs/branches established in schools/communities	0	6
	# of community resilience groups set up	0	3

Based on the budget, a Risk Reduction, Climate adaptation, and Recovery plan is developed to be implemented in February 2023, to prepare and build capacity of branches for efficient response to future events. This will include branch contingency planning and simulation exercises; strengthening of anticipatory/early warning early action mechanism and systems; seasonal disaster preparedness planning and orientation exercise; as well as the training of Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTS) / National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs). This will be accompanied by activities to raise awareness and strengthen capacity on community-based disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and risk in schools, and support to targeted communities with context-based climate change adaptation actions. A training on DREF procedures, mechanisms will also be organised to allow NS staff and volunteers be familiar with the DREF tool.

	Environmental Sustainability	Female > 18: NA	Female < 18: NA
		Male > 18: NA	Male < 18: NA


Objective: *To support the restoration and preservation of natural resources and eco-systems for sustainable socio-economic development.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of trees planted in affected areas	0	5,000
	# of staff and volunteers trained in environmental management	0	100

Depending on the rain season and funding capacity, an Environmental Sustainability plan is being developed and will focus on the planting and caring of multipurpose tree seedlings (including mangroves and bamboo), as well

as the orientation of staff, volunteers, and communities in the targeted districts on environmental management. This is intended to help restore and preserve the ecosystem, as well as protect communities from the impacts of cyclones by acting as a natural barrier. This activity will be carried out by February 2023.

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: NA	Female < 18: NA
		Male > 18: NA	Male < 18: NA
Objective: <i>Support National Society Development activities including preparedness and response capacity.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Operational Support Services (supply chain, IT, PMER, Finance)	4	4
	National Society preparedness and response capacity	1	3
	Set up of a digital volunteer's management system	In progress	1
	Expansion / Rehabilitation of Malagasy Red Cross Head Quarter office:	ongoing	1
<p>The NS has recruited key positions to manage the operations both at the headquarter and branch level. The digital registration of volunteers is ongoing, and 500 volunteers have been insured. The NS HQ is being rehabilitated with new paint, and replacement of old water and electric installations.</p>			

	Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18: NA	Female < 18: NA
		Male > 18: NA	Male < 18: NA
Objective: <i>Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of membership Coordination mechanisms in Madagascar	1	1
	# of existing mechanisms enabling the engagement with external partners	1	TBD
	# of mechanisms enabling influencing and Humanitarian Diplomacy in the country	TBD	TBD
<p>The Madagascar Red Cross staff and IFRC are regularly attending HCT meetings (Secretary General of the NS, IFRC Head of Delegation and the Shelter cluster Coordinator), and Health, WASH, Shelter, FSL, Protection cluster meetings, and Humanitarian coordination meetings at the regional level of Vatovavy as well as the national level online. Cluster meetings were being held on weekly basis at the early stage of the disaster, but now the meetings frequency is held on monthly basis.</p>			



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Female < 18: **NA**

Female > 18: **NA**

Male < 18: **NA**

Male > 18: **NA**

Objective:

The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector are well coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Shelter cluster is coordinated by IFRC with cluster coordinator deployed

1

1

Since the beginning of the operation, IFRC coordinates the Shelter Cluster in coordination with the Government (BNGRC) and other humanitarian actors through meetings, Emails and messages sharing. IFRC Shelter coordinator help in drafting the Cash for Shelter strategy which was adopted by the Government in April 2022. Further, IFRC supported in drafting the agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry Interior to allow affected population to get refuge in the schools during disasters.



Secretariat Services

Female > 18: **NA**

Female < 18: **NA**

Male > 18: **NA**

Male < 18: **NA**

Objective:

Strengthen Secretariat services to the operation to ensure MRCS provides relevant, timely, accountable services to those affected.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

% of Human Resources provided to the operation

In progress

100%

% of adequate resources provided on crosscutting themes/support services namely Logistics, Security, Finance, PMER

100%

100%

% of staff benefiting from Security orientation and briefing upon arrival in Madagascar

100%

100%

Several rapid response personnel have been deployed as part of a Federation Wide scale-up of support to the operation. This has comprised mobilization of staff from the extended IFRC Africa Regional Office – Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises (HDCC) unit, from other CCDs, African National Societies, as well as member National Societies. To ensure a sustainable support to the NS, the Operation Manager and Shelter Officer have been recruited to accompany the operation in longer-term approach. The IOI cluster staff continue to provide technical assistance as well ensuring the efficient implementation of this operation.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Female > 18: **1,082**

Female < 18: **1,150**

Male > 18: **1,003**

Male < 18: **1,066**

Objective:	<i>Adopt standardized approaches for Community Engagement and Accountability, including the collection of community feedback to understand their perspectives, as well as to promote their participation in decision making, and implementation of the response</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes which also considers CEA approaches	100 %	100%
	# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	32	30
	# of CEA sessions conducted on the operation	6	3
	# of feedback mechanisms set up in districts	5	6
	% of feedback received through mechanisms set up which are addressed	3579 approximately 100%	at least 80%

Two PGI / CEA rapid response surge have been deployed to support the Madagascar Red Cross staff and volunteers and IFRC staff in the implementation of CEA and PGI approach in this operation. This deployment enabled to train the staff and volunteers on different CEA/PGI aspects, feedback mechanisms, PSEA, Safeguarding, SGBV, code of conduct and Gender inclusion. Each of the Rapid Response Surge have carried out a training session on the 2 thematic. Further, the National Society CEA / PGI focal point at field level has also trained volunteers in the 4 intervention sites to support the implementation of PGI and CEA aspects in this operation. In addition, 5 feedback collection mechanisms were put in place including: 1. Red Cross volunteers home visits, 2. CEA community committees, 3. community discussions, 4. Red Cross green line, 5. face-to-face meetings with the Red Cross workers and volunteers, etc. To date, a total of 3,579 feedbacks have been collected from the communities, addressed, and reverted to the communities with solutions or clear explanations. 99% of the community feedback collected are expressions of satisfaction and acknowledgements. However, the MRCS /IFRC have also received questions and observations. Below are some of the questions collected:

1. When will the next distribution take place?
2. Will there be assistance for those who haven't been selected?
3. After this distribution process, will the Red Cross continue to assist us?
4. Why do some people receive money to build houses while others do not?
5. Why did some beneficiaries receive materials and others not only cash?
6. "I'm one of the people who sent you a complaint and it's strange, I'm still not a beneficiary even though I'm poor and all of us have experienced this cyclone, why is there discrimination?"

In addition, the operation team always provides explanation to the communities whenever there is a modification of the Plan of action. Community Complaints committees are set up in all the intervention villages. During the beneficiaries targeting, the criteria are identified in collaboration with the community committees, and they are responsible for the beneficiaries targeting. This activity is followed by the community meetings led by the operation team to validate the list of beneficiaries. The lists are then pasted at the community level two days before the distribution date.

D. FUNDING

An income of CHF 2,624,758 has been received so far for the Emergency Appeal. More detailed information on the contributions received can be found through the donor response report.

Donor response

MDRMG018 - Madagascar - Heavy Rains and Tropical Storm

APPEAL LAUNCH DATE: 04-Feb-2022

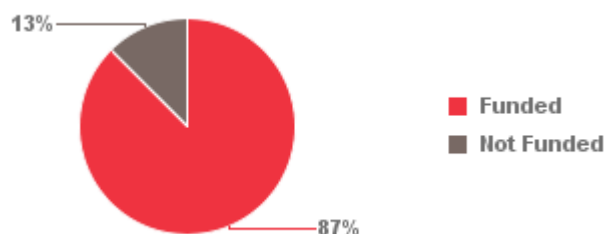
TIMEFRAME: 26-Jan-2022 to 28-Feb-2023

LOCATION: Madagascar

Selected Parameters			
Appeal Code	MDRMG018	Year / Range	1900-2100
Refreshed on 29-Jan-2023 at 08:22			
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:			3,000,000
RECEIVED TO DATE:			2,624,758
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:			87%

	Cash contributions	Inkind Goods & Transport	Inkind Personnel	Other Income	Bilateral Contributions *	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS						3,000,000
FUNDING						
Opening Balance						
Income						
American Red Cross	300,811					300,811
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	597,993					597,993
European Commission - DG ECHO	106,010					106,010
French Red Cross					170,126	170,126
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Society of China	23,815					23,815
Japanese Red Cross Society	38,555					38,555
On Line donations	435					435
Red Cross of Monaco	20,578					20,578
Spanish Government	262,444					262,444
Swiss Red Cross	100,000					100,000
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	1,000					1,000
The Canadian Red Cross Society		70,743				70,743
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)	114,491					114,491
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)	162,905					162,905
United States Government - USAID	550,833				104,000	654,833
United States - Private Donors	21					21
Total Income	2,279,890	70,743			274,126	2,624,758
TOTAL FUNDING						2,624,758
COVERAGE						87%

*Bilateral Contributions based on information received from partners



Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.