



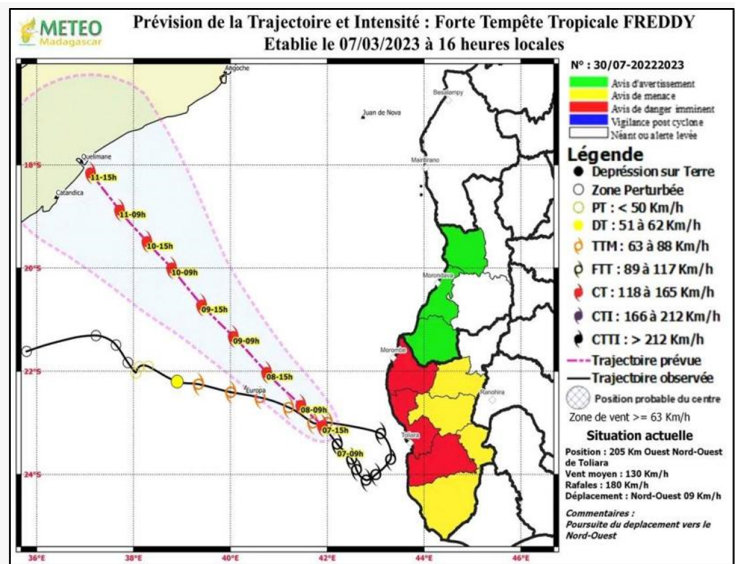
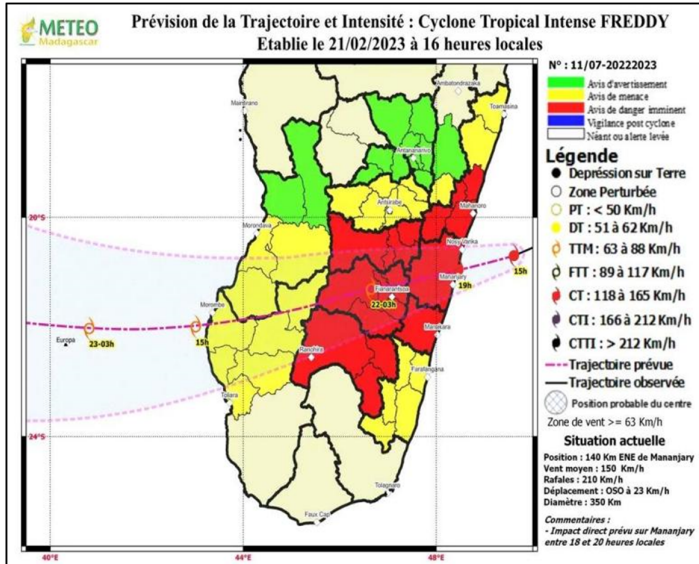
Distribution of essential kits to communities affected by the cyclone Freddy

Appeal: MDRMG020	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 399,790	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: GDACS ID: TC 1000961	People Affected: 226,000 people	People Targeted: 20,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 21-02-2023	Operational End Date: 31-08-2023	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

Targeted Areas: **Analamanga, Atsimo-Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Itasy, Alaotra-Mangoro, Menabe, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy-Fitovinany**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Date of event

2023-02-28

What happened, where and when?

Tropical Cyclone Freddy was one of the longest-lived systems in the Southern Hemisphere. Freddy formed off the coast of Indonesia in early February 2023 and crossed the southern Indian Ocean, reaching Mauritius and La Réunion. During its trajectory, Tropical Cyclone Freddy reached the equivalent of a category 5 cyclone and was the first cyclone to exceed this intensity in 2023.

After bringing heavy rains and winds to the islands of Mauritius and La Réunion, Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall on the east coast of Madagascar on 21 February 2023 at around 19:00 (local time). Tropical Cyclone Freddy weakened from a Category 4 cyclone to a Category 3 cyclone before making landfall, but hit Madagascar with sustained winds of 150km/h. It made landfall in the north of Mananjary, an area previously hit by two tropical cyclones in February 2022 (Batsirai and Eminat) and by the previous cyclone, Cheneso, a few weeks earlier (January 2023).



member of communities benefiting from essential kits after the landfall of cyclone Freddy (District of Mananjary, March 2023)



Sensitization session and setting up of RCCE committees ahead of the landfall of cyclone Freddy (District of Mananjary, Feb 2023)

Scope and Scale

Madagascar has been on the route of Tropical Cyclone Freddy since the end of February 2023. The prolonged presence of the cyclone has to date, made 2 levels of impact: a direct landfall in the South-East for the first passage on 21st February and the return of the cyclone



which passed along the western coast to hit Mozambique and Malawi.

In anticipation of the cyclone's arrival, the Malagasy government has placed 7 sub-national regions of the country on red alert, 4 on yellow alert, and 10 regions on green alert (warning) for Freddy's passage.

The first impact directly affected 75,710 people with the winds and intensity of rains mainly in the South-East of Madagascar, impacting Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Menabe, Antsinanana, Amoron Mania, Haute Matsiatra regions. The scale of the first passage of Freddy per region and needs was included in the operation update no.1 as seen here <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=649594>.

Working with the Malagasy Red Cross and other partners, it has also evacuated thousands of vulnerable people from the coastal area, limiting the potential loss of life. In this case, anticipatory actions were coordinated between the central staff and the local branch (District Mananjary) while the information collected concerning the severity of the cyclone was shared from the SN's central level with the branches concerned and made it possible to identify potential disaster victims and evacuate them to evacuation sites well before the arrival of the hazard.

As it crossed Madagascar, Tropical Cyclone Freddy brought heavy rains and strong winds, causing flooding and significant damage to homes and public infrastructures. Tropical Cyclone Freddy left Madagascar on the west coast with several landfalls, crossed the Mozambique Channel, and reached Mozambique as a tropical storm on 24 February. Essentially, Tropical Cyclone Freddy began to move back and forth and loop, giving the track the appearance of a doodle.

On 4th March 2023, the second passage of Freddy went through the coast and unleashed continuous heavy rains for 4 days, which accumulated and resulted into severe floods, rupture of roads, evacuation of ditches and blocked the water gutters. Following information from the government and Red Cross branches, the affected areas include the regions of Morombe (Toliara I-II and Betioky Districts) and Menabe (districts of Beroroha, Ankazoabo, Sakaraha, Benenitra and Ampanihy).

According to the last situation report from the National Bureau for Disaster Risk Reduction (BNGRC), the second landfall of Tropical Cyclone FREDDY left behind the following impact:

- 10 deaths (01 Bekily, 02 Ampanihy Ouest, 03 Morombe, 04 Toliara II) and 3 persons went missing.
- 72,351 people (from 16,524 households in 5 regions (Atsimo Andrefana, Androy, Amoron'i Mania, Ihorombe and Menabe) were affected.
- 24,358 displaced persons (from 5,811 households), including 16,367 displaced persons (3,838 households) gathered in the 34 active accommodation centers.
- 7,991 were displaced from their host families.
- 5,938 houses were flooded.
- 909 houses were partially damaged.
- 5,550 houses were completely destroyed.

In the western part of the country, the district of Morondava and Morombe were the most affected with essential needs in WASH, food and basic needs as many people were evacuated to different accommodation center.

In the South-East, the need for an immediate response was clear and the stocks available in the country were mobilized at the start of this operation and already ensured the minimum coverage of the initial distribution of kits. The efforts invested thanks to MDRMG018 - Tropical Storms Emergency Appeal (see link here:

https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&location%5B%5D=6482&appeal_code=&text=)

The ECHO funded Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) project, the Crisis Modifier from PIROI and other partners' actions who supported in reducing the emergency during the initial stage in Vatovavy and some other areas.

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	-



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The Indian Ocean Cluster Delegation is based in Madagascar and regularly provides technical and financial support to the MRCS to develop an action plan and has mobilized Cluster staff in Mananjary to support the NS emergency response, including the deployment of the Communication Officer and later the National Society Development Officer to support volunteer management.</p> <p>The Africa Regional Office also deployed an Operations Coordinator to provide in-country support. In addition, rapid alerts were activated. 4 emergency profiles were confirmed (IM, Ops Manager and Shelter Cluster) to support the operation's implementation. .</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The Participating National Societies (PNSs) present in-country are French RC that mobilized PIROI, German RC, and Luxembourg RC, which are all providing support to MRCS. Before landfall, PNSs including PIROI, facilitated the delivery of the kits to the zones likely to be affected.</p> <p>The French RC/PIROI deployed 3 staff members to support the general assessment, logistics, and coordination of the operation. PIROI contributed to the overall operation with the support of back donors such as Conseil Départemental de La Réunion, the EU and the IOC (Indian Ocean Commission) whose support is covering the cost of the first 500 kits distributed in Mananjary. The French Red Cross also deployed a WASH specialist in Morondava to support the water distribution and will activate funds from the PPP to support MRCS.</p> <p>Luxembourg RC activated funds from the PPP to support MRCS in the response in specific affected areas that are under the ECHO PPP project in Mananjary.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no ICRC office in the country.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The coordination is managed by the Prime Minister's Office through the National Bureau of Disaster Risk management (BNGRC). This office is decentralized to the regional and district levels. The BNGRC often communicates the alert using a color code (green for warning, yellow for danger, red for imminent danger and blue for post-disaster). Following these color codes, MRCS volunteers and community leaders carried out awareness activities at the community level to help the community prepare for possible hazards. In addition, the BNGRC, with the approval of the Ministry of Education, transformed schools into shelters in the affected areas. The BNGRC, in collaboration with UNOCHA, facilitated the rapid assessment on gaps and needs.</p> <p>United Nations agencies are active in the country and contributed to the coordination and identification of the needs and capacities of humanitarian actors, communities and civil society.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>The UN agencies are active in the country and supporting in coordination and identification of needs and capacities of humanitarian actors, community mobilization and deployment of stocks identification of shelters deployment of staff to affected areas. UN OCHA also activated the crisis cell, which meets periodically in the early level of the response. The NS is part of this crisis cell and the shelter coordination cluster has also been activated whose the MRCS supports this coordination as co-lead with IOM.</p>



Coordination with the cluster was carried out for an overflight assessment for the cyclone-affected areas.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Regular coordination meetings led by the Governor of the regions were held to assess the level of preparedness at the regional level, but also to coordinate the response of all organizations after the landfall. BNGRC coordinated all partners and shared information on a regular basis. There is also an active HCT, associated with the sectorial working groups to support the Government. The NS takes part in all the sectoral groups and especially leads the shelter working group. The Red Cross also supports with the shelter cluster coordination through the deployment of a surge profile. Madagascar Red Cross is also actively taking part in the Cash working group in country.

This intervention ensured frequently communication with movement partners and continues the well-established coordination between the different responses in country and various support from partners.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

TC Freddy arrived in Madagascar with heavy rains and strong wind which damaged houses, shelters, and also a number of accommodation centers. While a number of people started to return home after the landfall, those who remained in the accommodation centers (mostly schools), were asked a few days later to relocate or go back to their homes as schools were expected to go back in session. Many of the schools that were set up as accommodation centers were also damaged by the cyclone.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Floods have also affected crops such as rice and fruits which are at a harvest stage. People are in great danger of losing their livelihoods and basic needs. WFP estimates that in Vatovavy Region, Tropical Cyclone Freddy impacted 15,600 households (78,000 people) in Mananjary, Nosy Varika and Ifanadiana, which are districts which were already facing immediate food insecurity.



Multi purpose cash grants

The cash assistance was recommended by the government as a response tool given the impact and the needs of the population affected by TC Freddy. According to the rapid assessment, the living conditions affected communities has been affected and disturbed by the cyclone and therefore immediate cash assistance is recommended as a well-fitted response method. It is important to flag that people who were displaced were forced to suspend their daily basic livelihood activities and thus drastically affecting their income sources.

The main national assessment conducted by BNGRC, supported by the Red Cross and other humanitarian actors, clearly shows the needs of those affected populations can be addressed through the distribution of multipurpose cash in order to ensure that basic needs (including food, water, medication, renting, cooking woods, etc.) are covered. This assessment also analyzed the market capacity and showed that the majority of the markets have not been greatly affected and hence, the market items are still available. It is important to flag that MRCS is complementing this multipurpose cash grants with some specific items which may be difficult to find on the local market (such as shelter kits, kitchen sets, WASH kits, and dignity kits); allowing for other items to be procured through the provided cash.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

For the Eastern coast of Madagascar, floods, wind and enclosure in the accommodation sites had an impact that further strained availability of safe water, proper hygiene, and sanitation.

In the West, Freddy has been impactful on Water, Sanitary and Hygiene. Indeed, with two (2) broken dykes and sea water rising, leading to a significant number of water source infected. In addition, the drainage system impacted does not allow water to drain away.

Even if the impact has been more important in the Atsimo Andrefana region, an important number of humanitarian actors are already responding in this area (as UNICEF and ACF). According to cluster WASH meetings, large needs are observed in Morondava.



ECHO PPP covers the water pumping to allow the access of littler commune in order to disinfect water sources. During those operation, water will be distributed courtesy to deployment of a unit water treatment while waiting for households to have access to water again from clean water sources. Unfortunately, there is still a gap for the population that have no near water sources and the existing sources are not covering the needs as population have moved away from their existing places due to floods.

To ensure a complete response and to meet the complementary needs of other households that would not have access to water sources, the strategy through DREF's scale up, was to complete this operation by distributing 700 WASH kits and provide cash assistance to these same households.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this DREF Operation was to scale up the response component by ensuring emergency support to 20,000 people (direct and indirect target) in the districts of Morondava and Manakara affected by TC Freddy, through provision of WASH, Health, emergency shelter and cash support.

This DREF also covered the cost of the assessment, which was conducted in the affected areas (Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Menabe, Antsinanana, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra Regions), to support replenishment of available household items which MRCS have distributed to 700 households in Manakara as well as covered MRCS and IFRC coordination/deployment costs engaged for this response. The revised budget of CHF 399,790 received as total allocation from the DREF allowed the NS to cover the assistance in Morondava and Manakara for 6 months through cash and in-kind relief assistance as well as services aligned with PGI and CEA minimum standard in emergency.

The overall Federation wide response for TC Freddy, implemented through various response mechanisms, included the MDRMG018 Emergency Appeal, ECHO PPP project and this DREF operation, aiming to support a total 4,200 households (21,000 people) throughout the wider impacted area in South-East and West.

Operation strategy rationale

The aim of this operation was to take action in the various phases of the CT Freddy event:

- Alert and early action,
- Post-disaster needs assessment,
- Operational responses.

DREF's response was aligned with the Federation's response strategy planned by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the IFRC and partners in the country. It aimed to respond to needs arising from the direct impact of Cyclone Freddy and its meteorological aftermath in Madagascar. Consequently, the NS directly targeted areas where no RC partner had active response mechanism, and where there were gaps not covered by any humanitarian actor.

The targeting and gap analysis has been made base on the existing partners presence. Areas of implementation of the current emergency appeal for instance which focused primarily on the Mananjary district (Vatovavy region), while ECHO's PPP project funding covers other districts in the same region. A coordination system was put in place for this planning with movement and others partners in the ground.

To better meet the needs of the targeted population, the following activities were implemented (as part of the preparation phase of this operation):

1. Mobilization of staff and volunteers for early warning/early action sessions to prepare the community according to the level of alert in the villages.
2. Mobilization of staff and volunteers and rapid response.
3. Coordination with local and national authorities and other humanitarian partners.
4. Support rapid evacuation of potentially affected populations to avoid life loss.
5. Stock pre-positioning and integrated assistance with the support of MRCS partners for stock availability.

Prior to the first landfall of CT Freddy, the MRCS, with the support of its country partners, pre-positioned shelter kits and essential household items, WASH items and dignity kits. The NS mobilized 2,500 family kits from its stock to provide a rapid response to the expected impact.

All of the above preparation was carried out by the MRCS with the support of the IFRC and the PNS. Following the impact of TC Freddy, the MRCS distributed the kits in the Vatovavy-Fitovinany regions, using the existing stocks of non-food items and cash assistance to avoid any further delay in the response.

The DREF allocation allowed the MRCS to extend the response in Morondava after the second impact of Freddy, with additional support for Morondava. The following activities were implemented:

1. Increased community awareness sessions on disease prevention, health promotion and WASH activities in Morondava and



Manakara.

2. Established the distribution of WASH kits in 3 locations in Morondava (Menabe Region) and ensured the replenishment of 700 used kits. In total, the DREF supported 1,400 households.
3. Ensured multi-sectoral support and responded to the needs of the affected population, setting up a cash grant distribution to complement the WASH programme.
4. Mobilized staff and volunteers to implement activities.
5. Provided shelter support in complementarity with the assistance of other partners: the focus was on the gaps identified in Manakara in coordination with partners who mainly covered the other parts of the affected regions.
6. Maintained coordination, both in the field and at headquarters, with the local/national government and partners.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This DREF operation was launched to complement the response to TC Freddy which was being provided by MRCS through the Emergency Appeal (MDRMG018) in the areas which were already affected by TC Batsirai and Eminati, and the areas covered by the ECHO PPP project. Given that some areas are not covered by either of above-mentioned existing projects, MRCS used this DREF operation to focus a portion of its response to TC Freddy in the communes of Manakara district, which were not covered by any RCRC Movement partner.

Overall, 20,000 people were targeted of which 7,000 people were the direct target to receive the relief assistance. Based on the assessment information available and discussions with MRCS, the scale-up of this DREF operation focused on response activities in:

- Manakara district: 3 communes targeted: Betampona, Namorona and Vohimasina Nord communes, already identified with an analysis on access, logistic challenges, others assistance and capacity of MRCS conducted. Direct target was 3,500 people.
- Morondova district: Detailed assessment was done to clarify which communes were prioritized. Direct target was 3,500 people.

To note, Manakara district is part of Fitovinany region, which was red alert by the Government of Madagascar for TC Freddy. Together with all the partners and MRCS, a mapping exercise was conducted to clearly define which areas will be covered by which mechanism. A Federation-wide response for TC Freddy was developed in order to have a cohesive response from all partners and mechanisms. It is important to flag that given the impact Freddy was having on the west coast of Madagascar after its return and re-intensification (which has brought rains and winds), the needs were reviewed, and response target areas and activities were updated.

NS intervention reached in total 6539 people for 1391 families as a direct target to the relief assistance. Awareness messages and engagement at community level prioritized the direct target and data reported only gives information on the 1391 families. However, there is a high probability of further people being reached with the messages during the mass sensitization.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria were defined by the affected communities through community engagement committees but was based on socio-economic criteria in coordination with BNGRC and other stakeholders including the technical sectoral groups.

The persons in need were identified through joint assessments by the MRCS and local disaster management committees based on set selection criteria as described below:

- Orphans and Vulnerable Children.
- Female-Headed Households.
- Pregnant and lactating Women.
- Elderly People.
- People living with Disabilities.
- Chronically ill people.
- Children head households.



Total Targeted Population

Women	11,000	Rural	60%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	40%
Men	9,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	20,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
<p>Cyclone season lasting.</p> <p>The southwestern Indian Ocean experienced each year a cyclone season, which runs from November to April.</p>	<p>NS has kept the monitoring measure and continued to work with partners for possible extended support. The monitoring of forecast was relevant and a planification with consideration of changing scenario was made.</p> <p>The risk identified in the update no1 about second turn of TC Freddy happened.</p>
<p>The access to Morondova being costly and a long distance.</p>	<p>Presence for speed implementation will be needed in Morondova and monitoring financial implication to be well budgeted.</p>
<p>Perspectives was on continued rains, other possible cyclones (like in 2022)- which could impact the speed/efficiency of the response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased displacement of people Destruction of WASH infrastructure Outbreak of water related disease Increased loss of livelihoods assets 	<p>Stocks have been replenished to prepare for any future systems.</p> <p>Response activities were adapted due to in- coming systems, but preparedness plans were already in place, should there be the need to respond to a future event.</p> <p>MRCS has also engaged with communities for early warning, preparedness, and disaster risk reduction measures, in addition to continued work on prepared- ness actions to mitigate impact of such meteorological events on communities.</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There was no major security risk in the area of intervention. However, the security measures were applied alongside the operation's timeframe.

Concerning the cash operation, one specific expected security risk was linked to the need to distribute the cash in envelopes due to the absence of cash points and telephone network, which might expose the FSP/staff/volunteers distributing the cash. To mitigate such incidents during the operation, all security measures of both the Movement and the Government were adhered to by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation to reduce risk.

The security management as part of this operation was based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following actions related to security was implemented:

These measures include:

- The respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all the movements.
- Regular briefings were organized to remind volunteers and staff on their behavior and Safer Access.
- Coordination was maintained between the NS and IFRC to ensure that all security measures were respected.
- Constant communication check-in measures with base by all operation staff was sustained.
- The use of two vehicles convoy, compliance with speed limits and other regulations.
- Regular security updates were organized, and information disseminated.
- Real time monitoring of field activities through the MRCS information management system.
- The use of other IT means of contact system to ensure communications during follow-up missions.



- Risks associated with the money transfer process due to the absence of cash points and poor telephone network, but direct Cash distribution has been applied where no network.

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 94,892

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Assisted Persons: 3,328

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	20	20
# of households which received emergency shelter	700	700
# of households received essential household items	700	700

Narrative description of achievements

- Volunteers provided support at shelter sites to help those who were displaced.
- Shelter kits were distributed in Manakara to 700 households.
- No distribution was done in Morondava the main impact of Freddy on the area was the rising water and flooding. Structural damage to homes was less than the loss of household goods.

In total, shelter assistance under this DREF reached 700 households in Manakara and additional households assisted were through other support.

The volunteers mobilized for the shelter assistance were the ones mobilized during the Batsirai appeal. This benefit the rapid response with the essential knowledge already got from the They contributed by assisting the communities where needed. However, the help for construction were not expressed by the assisted communities. The benefit of capacity building and resilience on shelter construction was done during the Batsirai appeal.

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Lessons Learnt

It is preferable to carry out initial assessments prior to any intervention, rather than relying on MRA data alone. For example, feedback from communities in Betampona and Vohimarina was that their needs were more related to livelihoods than shelter.

Challenges

Using the MRA data alone is not sufficient to determine the needs of the households. No initial assessments have been carried out. Poor road conditions made it difficult to transport the kits. However, with the support and coordination of the local branches, the logistical difficulties were overcome.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 66,030

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Assisted Persons: 6,539



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households reached with multipurpose cash	1,400	1,391

Narrative description of achievements

- The NS is cash ready and has implemented a cash assistance programme several times.
- The NS has a contract with the financial service provider to implement cash distribution in all parts of the country according to the needs of the assistance.
- Training on cash assistance was provided to NS volunteers and staff to ensure efficient assistance.
- Beneficiaries' information was provided with assessment tools such as kobo collect application, tablets, etc. on time.
- Through this DREF operation, the NS complemented the distribution of multi-purpose cash to the 1,391 households with 700 households in Manakara and 691 in Morondava . In Morondava, nine out of the 700 households validated were not present during the distribution.

A PDM was carried out after the distribution to assess the effectiveness and relevance of this distribution (more details on result in the section community Health engagement and water sanitation and hygiene below).

Lessons Learnt

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Challenges

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Budget: CHF 4,793

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Assisted Persons: 6,539

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	300	70
# of households reached with mosquito nets	1,400	1,391

Narrative description of achievements

- The rapid assessment was conducted and general health needs in impacted areas were identified.
- The NS deployed 70 volunteers for a rapid assessment. The results of the assessment informed on priority key messages to be disseminated during the DREF implementation to the communities.

70 volunteers were trained on health prevention, Community Based Health and First Aid and especially malaria knowledge and prevention to reduce the immediate health risk.

Before wash kit, dignity kit and mosquito nets distribution, sensitizations were conducted to promote hygiene. The messages were focused on the link between the hygiene, environmental conditions and the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases such as diarrhea and malaria. The sensitizations covered 6539 people with 3221 in Morondava and 3328 in Manakara.

The messages were carried out by volunteers during the visits and IEC printing material available under the Batsirai Appeal was used during the awareness in the communities.



Lessons Learnt

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Challenges

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Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 36,625

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Assisted Persons: 6,539

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	600	600
# of households reached with WASH activities	1,400	1,391
% of households confirming the distributed items have help them improved their access to potable water	80	80

Narrative description of achievements

- The WASH kits prepositioned in Vatovavy region, specifically in Mananjary and Manakara following the cyclone alert were distributed in Manakara. The NS also assisted in parallel of this DREF some families in Manajary.
- The WASH kits came to complement the cash provided to the community, ensuring the have already access to essential hygiene and water storage material to reduce the risk of diseases and give opportunity for a more dignified situation for the most vulnerable.
- Through the second DREF allocation, MRCS supported additional 700 HHs with WASH kits in Morondava district which was the additional targeted area for this DREF operation.

A total of 1,391 households were assisted with WASH items in Morondava and Manakara.

- Women of childbearing age in Morondava received dignity kits, while in Manakara, the community did not express a need for dignity kits. The 700 dignity kits distributed were from prepositioned stock and the DREF replenished the distributed items.

- Sensitization messages were conducted by volunteers, ensuring to provide the key awareness messages in the communities around the risk of water born diseases, diarrhea, vector born disease, personal and family hygiene, safe water storage etc. The sensitization sessions were done through home visit and volunteers reached 1,391 households (6,539 people) with hygiene promotion, health prevention messages, water born disease, sexual based violence.

- According to the post-distribution monitoring, in terms of beneficiary satisfaction with the Wash Kit, 99% in Manakara and 84% in Morondava were satisfied with the Wash Kit.

Lessons Learnt

- Availability of contingency stocks that meet the quality standard with regard to the needs of beneficiaries
Further promote the implementation of early actions and Early Warning Systems (EWS)

Challenges

- District requests for kits were not approved





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 40,151

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Assisted Persons: 3,640

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households reached dignity kits	1,400	700
%/# of staff and volunteers oriented on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	200	200

Narrative description of achievements

From the onset, dignity Kits were distributed to 691 households in Morondava for women of childbearing age (between 12 to 59 years old). In total all the 700 dignity kits pre-positioned in Morondava were used for the communities for families and demonstrations/sensitisation. The kits contained sanitary pads, underpants, soaps, toothbrush, toothpaste, pareos...

A total of 20 volunteers and branch staff were trained on the Code of Conduct and PGI. For rapid deployment of messages and distributions, the NS decided to train 20 volunteers and branch staff first for ToT training, which was later cascaded to the total 200 staff for future operations.

Lessons Learnt

- Training of volunteers during preparation and refresh during response Standardization of consideration of vulnerable groups
- Establishment of a mechanism for sensitive and critical feedback
- Support (standard guide and tools) and orientation session for volunteers on the roles of committees
- Establishment of COM/ECA/ERP focal points at the Regional/training level
- Community engagement and volunteers in distribution activities (for vulnerable people with reduced mobility)

Challenges

Capacity building of volunteers during preparation

Non standardization of the implementation

No communication, CEA, PGI focal point in the regional level/ training level



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 9,585

Targeted Persons: 6

Assisted Persons: 2

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of consultation meetings held with community representatives for operational decision making	6	2
% of community feedback responded	100	1,000



Narrative description of achievements

• In the first phase of the response, the focus was on deploying volunteers for rescue activities as well as conducting post-impact assessment. During the assessments, all considerations were taken to ensure community engagement so as to understand how they were impacted and their needs.

In the response phase, increased follow up was done for specific CEA activities.

Feedback mechanisms were mainly managed through a two-way communication between volunteers and affected communities. The NS green line was also massively shared with encouragement and explanation on this existing feedback mechanisms.

The PDM was also used to evaluate the feedback from communities after the assistance. Post-distribution monitoring was carried out in each district where distribution took place, with the following results.

- For the distribution of shelter kits in Mananjary and Manakara, 100% of the beneficiaries are very satisfied.
- For the Dignity Kit satisfaction in Morondava, more than 82% of the beneficiaries who responded to the survey were satisfied.
- In terms of beneficiary satisfaction with the Wash Kit 99% in Manakara and 84% in Morondava were satisfied with the Wash Kit.

Lessons Learnt

Ensure that key messages are implemented and monitored to determine effect/impact on the community and manage effectively any complaints.

Importance of Effective Two-Way Communication:

In-person methods like home visits, group chats, grievance boxes, hotlines, and community committees have played a vital role in collecting and responding to feedback. This has allowed for the adjustment of beneficiary lists and keeping communities informed about response activities based on their needs.

The monitoring and evaluation tools also include essential questions on community engagement and accountability, particularly during post-distribution surveys.

Orientation of operations based on community feedback and returns via other interventions in the same areas:

The feedback played a crucial role in adjusting Cyclone Freddy response activities, highlighting the necessity of real-time adaptation driven by community input

Challenges

There was no CEA focal point at subnational level. Due to this lack of resources, several complaints (about 700) were not addressed during the ongoing operations.

Key messages were not shared effectively among the volunteers and or CEA Committees. However, the capacity building for key messages management has been delivered for them.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 82,964

Targeted Persons: 4

Assisted Persons: 4

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted	2	2
# of surge deployed	4	4

Narrative description of achievements

NS was supported by 3 surge profiles :

- IM was deployed in country to support information management and train staff and volunteers.
- Operation coordinator was deployed for two months to take the lead after the PIROL's deployment.
- The shelter profile supported by Canadian Red Cross funds was also deployed as the main activities were related to Shelter.



The logistic profile was deployed to strengthen NS capacity on the ground and at the HQ level. MRCS requested to deploy the logistic profile to address the challenge of accessing and supporting Morondava's branches where the surge served primarily as logistic coordinator.

A total of 4 surges were deployed to enhance the NS capacity during the operation.

In addition, the Indian Ocean Cluster staff provided technical support to MRCS and arranged monitoring missions until the end of the response.

The lessons learned workshop were organized at the end of the operations in each district (Mananjary, Manakara, Morondava) to limit the costs and ensure participation from all relevant local parties in the districts. A national lessons learnt workshop was organized to consolidate the lessons learnt from the regions. These workshops were designed to capture recommendations and lessons learned that would benefit the planning of NS development and operational improvement at both branch and HQ levels.

Lessons Learnt

Improved communication/operation coordination between the NS and the Federation to enhance the effectiveness of the IFRC's secretariat mandate.

Deployment of a support team from PIROI, IRFC, mobilized to assist the SN in the response intervention.



Budget: CHF 64,752

Targeted Persons: 600

Assisted Persons: 33

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	600	33
% of volunteers with adequate PPE and visibility	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

Continuous monitoring of the situation, needs and gaps were done by the NS with partners of RCRC movement. Continuous update was provided during NS internal and external coordination on:

- Any challenges the National Society may have encountered, and what it is doing to meet them.
- The NS actioned insurance subscription for volunteers that were mobilized within Freddy operation.
- Induction on insurance coverage modalities was provided to NS volunteers and staff to ensure common understanding (* Meeting on volunteer insurance with around thirty volunteers to presentation of the general insurance framework, explanations of the procedures and steps for insurance covering volunteers, discussions and exchanges);

An information session for volunteers with reminders of the basic concepts concerning the PGI (gender protection and integration) was carried out by the NS.

MRCS conducted several operations on the east coast of Madagascar, including the Batsirai appeal and Echo PPP, simultaneously with DREF Freddy. The volunteers assigned to Freddy in Manakara were insured by the Batsirai appeal.

- The number of volunteers insured has been adapted to adjust better to the size of the planned activities scale of the operation. The volunteers mobilized for the full intervention were reduced to 33 once the distributions were completed. Hence, only those 33 volunteers were insured. The NS showed that it was able to improve and to be more responsive and faster with regard to the volunteers' insurance subscription.

Lessons Learnt

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Challenges

- Managing procurement procedures out-of-HQ office for acquisition of adequate PPE and visibility proved to be quite complicated to meet procedure requirements and timeliness with the existing capacity.
- The gaps for data collection and consolidation limited the reported figures of people reached from the branches. A better structure and data management especially is key to reflect on achievements.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRMG020 - Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Freddy

Operating Timeframe: 21 Feb 2023 to 31 Aug 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/2-10	Operation	MDRMG020
Budget Timeframe	2023/2-10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17/Nov/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	399,790
DREF Response Pillar	399,790
Expenditure	-260,194
Closing Balance	139,596

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	94,892	11,130	83,761
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	66,030	44,992	21,038
AOF4 - Health	4,793	6,168	-1,375
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	36,625	20,366	16,259
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	40,151	36,150	4,001
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	242,490	118,805	123,685
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	74,337	38,611	35,726
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		48,369	-48,369
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC	82,964	54,409	28,555
Strategy for implementation Total	157,301	141,388	15,912
Grand Total	399,790	260,194	139,597

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

On the CHF 390,790 allocated by the IFRC DREF, the Malagasy Red Cross intervention to the Freddy humanitarian impact was completed with a balance of CHF 139,596 which will return to the DREF pot. The unspent balance is break-down in the financial report attached and details of variances explanations is provided below:

- A variance of 30% on the budget line ""Relief items, Construction, Supplies: MRCS had planned to purchase a 1400 dignity kits for Manakara and Morondava. After the meeting with the National Society, the distribution of the kits in Manakara was cancelled and NS did not proceed with the purchase. In fact, only 700 dignity kits for Morondava was purchased for replenishment.

- A variance of -60% on the budget line "logistics, transport and monitoring: The distance between Antananarivo and the intervention zones (Manakara-Morondava) is very far and NS used air transport which is expensive. In addition, the rental of trucks to transport items was high because of poor road conditions affected by cyclone and flooding.
- A variance 66% on the budget line "personnel": NS planned a surge deployment for four months. But, given the context that has changed positively the majority of surges has been deployed for two months."
- A variance 41% on the budget line "workshop and training": Overestimation of workshop prices in the budget"
- A variance 35% on the budget line "indirect costs": Is a prorata of 6.5% PSR calculation on the direct balance.



DREF Operation

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Budget Timeframe	2023/2-10	Budget	APPROVED

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DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2023/2-10	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Nov/2023

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MDRMG020 - Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Freddy

Operating Timeframe: 21 Feb 2023 to 31 Aug 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	174,240	121,771	52,469
Shelter - Relief	70,000	36,550	33,450
Clothing & Textiles		6,244	-6,244
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,040	6,776	10,264
Medical & First Aid	25,200	26,845	-1,645
Utensils & Tools		8,867	-8,867
Cash Disbursement	62,000	36,490	25,510
Logistics, Transport & Storage	19,950	31,904	-11,954
Storage	2,450	234	2,216
Distribution & Monitoring	6,500	5,967	533
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,000	24,484	-13,484
Logistics Services		1,219	-1,219
Personnel	128,300	44,046	84,254
International Staff	56,000	11,338	44,662
National Staff	12,500	4,369	8,131
National Society Staff	7,000	14,023	-7,023
Volunteers	52,800	14,316	38,484
Workshops & Training	13,500	8,022	5,478
Workshops & Training	13,500	8,022	5,478
General Expenditure	39,400	38,570	830
Travel		28,253	-28,253
Information & Public Relations	16,000	460	15,540
Office Costs	5,000	1,083	3,917
Communications	18,400	2,813	15,587
Financial Charges		5,961	-5,961
Indirect Costs	24,400	15,880	8,520
Programme & Services Support Recover	24,400	15,880	8,520
Grand Total	399,790	260,194	139,597

Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

