

# OPERATION UPDATE #5

## Madagascar | Tropical Storms and Cyclones



*Distribution of kits in Mananjary, March 2023*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Emergency appeal N°: MDRMG018</b>   |  |
| <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 04/02/2022.<br><b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 25/02/2022   | <b>Glide N°: ST-2022-000138-MDG</b>  |
| <b>Operation update #5</b><br><b>Date of issue:</b> 30/06/2023                                       | <b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b><br>From 04/02/2022 to 15/06/2023                                  |
| <b>Operation timeframe:</b> 19 months<br>(04/02/2022 - 30/09/2023)                                   | <b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 50,000 (initially);<br>15,000 people (currently)                   |
| <b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b><br>CHF 3 million Secretariat ask<br>CHF 4 million Federation-wide | <b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b><br>DREF allocated: CHF 750,000 (DREF Loan – total amount released) |

- This Operations Update has been done to inform of the timeframe extension of **three months** to the Madagascar Tropical Cyclone (TC) Batsiraï and Emnati Emergency Appeal (EA) until 30 September 2023. This extension is sought to finalize activities that had been delayed due to:
  - (i) challenges encountered from the 2023 heavy rainingin season and the impact of successive cyclones which impacted Madagascar in early 2023, in particular Cyclone Cheneso and Tropical Cyclone Freddy. This resulted in continuous rains and flooding in several of the implementing areas which hampered the activities.
  - (ii) Serious damages caused by the Cyclone Freddy to the same population initially affected by the TC Batsiraï.
  - (iii) Challenges in the procurement of Shelter & Settlement items due to high demand caused Syria & Turkey earthquake.
- According to BNGRC and the Madagascar Red Cross<sup>1</sup>, the first impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy alone caused 7 deaths and affected 116,701 people (27,692 households) in 7 regions including: Vatovavy, Fitovinany, Atsimo Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Matsiatra Ambony, Menabe and Amoron'I Mania. 37,731 people were displaced and found shelter in the emergency accommodation sites (13,386 households), 6,465 houses were flooded, 12,617 shelters partially destroyed, and 9,737 shelters completely destroyed. Cyclone Freddy had the same trajectory as Cyclone Batsiraii and affected the same people and communities that had been previously affected. The impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, led to difficult road access and disrupted the transportation of Shelter and Settlements items to beneficiary communities which had already been identified. This unfortunately led to put all related activities on hold until favourable times.
- This extension is being sought to allow for the smooth closing of the operation as well as to allow for the final implementation of remaining activities mainly focused on international procurement of Shelter and Settlement items.
- This Operations Update also reports on the accomplished objectives. After over 15 months of implementation, a total of 5,183 HH were provided with direct emergency shelter, settlement assistance, and 6,562 HH for multipurpose cash, 938 HH supported by Cash for Shelter, 1,000 HH were assisted by the distribution of improved rice seeds as well as agricultural tools.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

The cyclone season 2022/2023 was intensified through the passage of Batsirai and Emnati which hit the southeastern part of Madagascar. With winds reaching over 160 km/h, Cyclone Emnati headed towards the coast of Madagascar, threatening a population of around 500,000 people, just two weeks after Cyclone Batsirai hit the island categorized as an intense tropical cyclone with winds speed of 165 km/h with gusts of 235 km/h. The Malagasy government via the BNGRC branch led a multisectoral assessment in Mananjary with humanitarian stakeholders. The balance sheet was weighed down by losses in (i) **human** : 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** (CSB<sup>2</sup>/Hospital damaged: 53; CSB/Hospital destroyed: 6 ) and (iv) **damaged roads**.

<sup>1</sup> Situational Report from February 26

<sup>2</sup> Centre de Santé de Base

Madagascar has also been facing other substantial crises 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 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% of the land affected by the passage of the two cyclones<sup>3</sup>. Rice and cassava crops account for 90% 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 because the population 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 2023<sup>4</sup>. In addition, the global context (COVID-19, Russian-Ukrainian crisis) 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 affected Madagascar, 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 basket of necessities.

While responding to Batsirai & Emnati Tropical cyclones impact, two additional systems have erupted in the same zone of intervention affecting the same population which had previously been affected and whom this EA was targeting. Communities in eastern Madagascar, and particular Manajary, were starting to recover from previous cyclones but were unfrotuntale again affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy and Cheneso. At the arrival of these systems many people were sheltering in the open air while others found refuge in the emergency accommodation sides. These recent events have intensified their needs in terms of shelter, food, health, and essential household items.

| Impact report summary |                                    |                                 |  |            |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------|
| N°                    | Title of damage <sup>5</sup>       | First landfall<br>February 2023 | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Landfall<br>March 2023 | Total      |
| 1                     | Missing people                     | 00                              | 03                                     | 03         |
| 2                     | Casualties                         | 07                              | 10                                     | 17         |
| 3                     | Number of affected people          | 116,701                         | 72,351                                 | 189,052    |
| 4                     | Number of affected households      | 27,692                          | 16,524                                 | 44,216     |
| 5                     | Number of affected regions         | 7 regions                       | 5 regions                              | 12 regions |
| 6                     | Number of people displaced         | 37,731                          | 24,358                                 | 62,089     |
| 7                     | Number of households displaced     | 13,386                          | 5,811                                  | 19,197     |
| 7                     | Number of Flooded houses           | 6,465                           | 5,938                                  | 12,403     |
| 8                     | Number partially destroyed houses  | 12,617                          | 909                                    | 13,526     |
| 9                     | Number completely destroyed houses | 9,737                           | 5,550                                  | 15,287     |
| 10                    | Number of schools affected         | 706                             | 272                                    | 972        |

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup>reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/madagascar-acute-malnutrition-situation-may-2022-april-2023-ipc-acute-malnutrition-echo-daily-flash-13-october-2022

<sup>5</sup> **Sources:** Situation report of the BNGRC on 26/02/2023 and 09/03/2023

|    |   |        |        |         |
|----|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 11 | Number of classrooms completely destroyed | 692    | 278    | 970     |
| 12 | Number of classrooms partially destroyed  | 318    | 69     | 387     |
| 13 | Classrooms with dishevelled roofs         | 654    | 71     | 725     |
| 14 | Number of students affected               | 70,272 | 38,704 | 108,976 |

## Summary of response

### Overview of the 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.





Following the landfall of the the cyclones the Malagasy Government declared a State of National Disaster and called for the support from various organizations in the country. In response, the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) through the International Federation of the Red Cross Societies (IFRC) launched a DREF and on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2022, a [DREF allocation](#) of CHF 428,609 was released to support MRC respond to the impacts of Tropical Depression Ana and associated heavy rains. Activation of response protocol/contingency plan and reinforcing its advisory at the community level and sharing of information with the local leaders. The outcomes of the multisectoral assessment lead by BNGRC (Government Branch) have been shared with other stakeholders during the national task force meetings and individual organisations upon request. MRCS is currently the main source of information due to its presence at the grassroots level having a big volunteer base to support assessments.



On 4 February 2022, following an analysis of meteorological forecast information, [an Emergency Appeal](#) was launched in order to anticipate the humanitarian impacts of the TC Batsirai on the country. This Appeal helped to mobilize funds through various partners and donors including, the British Red Cross, American Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, and USAID in order to support the people affected through interventions on WASH, Health, livelihoods, and shelter.

The Emergency Appeal seeks 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 published on 25 February 2022, which provides the overarching response plan for the operation against the CHF 4 million funding requirement.

Following the landfall from TC Freddy in 2023 and the request of the Government, the Madagascar RC decided to use the TC Batsirai Emergency Appeal resources to assist the newly affected people in the area people covered by the EA. To date with the support of its Movement partners, Madagascar Red Cross Society has been able to assist through the EA, **2,500 households** with Shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, WASH kits, dignity kits and multipurpose cash. In the days following the landfall of Cyclone Freddy and based upon the needs, RCRC partners and the Madagascar RC had coordination and planning meetings to find the best mechanisms to respond and support those affected. The response came through three key mechanisms which complement each other through this Emergency Appeal, the ECHO PPP (through Luxembourg RC) and the launch of an IFRC DREF to support those areas previously not covered by any existing mechanisms. Through the ECHO PPP led by the Luxembourg Red Cross, **1,300 households** were assisted. In addition, out of the TC Batsirai EA implementing area, IFRC supported the NS with the DREF to support



1,400 households including 700 HH in the Fitovinany region in Manakara and 700 HH in the Morombe region in Morondava. In total, the NS was able to support **5,200 HHs** affected by the Intense tropical cyclone Freddy. This assistance has been possible through the support of the Movement partners who provided emergency items to be used urgently and with the agreement to be replenished later in order to ensure stocks were available for the any future events.




| Sector   | Main Achievements  |
|--|--|
|  <p><b>Livelihoods</b></p>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,000 HHs have received an improved variety of Rice (NERICA 4), pea seeds and agricultural tools. They have been also supported to receive climate smart agriculture training to improve yields after the cyclone season.</li> <li>- 2,000 HHs have been supported with food distribution.</li> </ul>   |
|  <p><b>Shelter</b></p>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3,845 HHs have been supported with IFRC Emergency shelter (tool kits and 2 tarpaulins) each (1,061hh in Vohipeno, 809 in Sandrohy, 485 in Andara, 645 in Nosyvarka, 500 in Mananjary, and 345 in Mananjary and Manakara)</li> <li>- 400 HHs received their shelter kits through an agreement signed with Save the Children.</li> <li>- 938HHs were supported through cash for shelter in the municipalities of Andara &amp; Tsaravary (where shelters are being built by beneficiaries).</li> <li>- In total the shelter component has reached <b>5,183 HHs</b>.</li> <li>- 18 persons including 3 projects staffs and 15 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).</li> <li>- Three (3) reinforced shelter models have been constructed by the MRC 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. The Carpenters are members of the community, and they are ready to assist in the construction of community members' shelter using the reinforced Shelter techniques.</li> </ul> |
|  <p><b>Multipurpose cash</b></p>                | <p>In total <b>6,562 HHs</b> have been reached with cash for basic needs including: 1,061 in Vohipeno, 809 in Sandrohy, 485 in Andara, 645 in Nosy varka. 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 BNGRC. Further, the Cash working group have revised the amount to 120,000 Ariarys for one distribution. With the new amount, 781 HHs have been reached in the response to the Cheneso system in Vohipeno (460 HHs) and Mananjary (321 HHs); and 2,500HHs people affected by the Cyclone Freddy including 2,000 HHs in Manakana nord and 500 HHs in Mananjary.</p>  |
|  <p><b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b></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><b>WASH</b></p>              | <p>A total of <b>5,582HHs</b> 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), out of which 3,288 women received dignity kits (1,388 in Mananjary, 600 in Vohipeno, and 1,300 in the district Nosy Varika) (Mahela, Ambohitsara Est, Andara and Ambay) 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, Mananjary and Nosy varika). The findings showed that out of the households interviewed, 99% confirmed their knowledge of using of hygiene kits (jerrycan and bucket). 98% of respondents were satisfied with the quality and quantity of NFIs distributed. While 98% reported that they knew the usage of the water treatment products.</p> <p>Further, a total of 74 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and conducted awareness sessions with door-to-door approach in the affected communities; these volunteers reached <b>15,531 households</b> (77,655 people: 39,604 female and 38 051 male ).</p> |
|  <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b></p> | <p>3,000 HHs 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 34,179 people including 33,259 people for CBHFA and 920 people for BTIT.</p>  |

## Needs analysis.

The needs remain enormous despite the assistance provided by humanitarian organizations including the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The joint needs assessment carried out by BNGRC, and humanitarian organizations reported that the needs are found on the following sectors: Livelihoods, WASH, Shelter, PGI and Food security.

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  <p><b>Livelihoods</b></p> | <p>The TC Batsiraï, Emnati, Cheneso and Freddy have seriously destroyed land, this combined with flooding are expected to lead to a declining yield. Therefore, as part of the response to TC Batsiraï, the NS supported the distribution seeds (rice and pea) and agricultural tools. The Ministry of Agriculture supported the MRCS in the choice of seeds and the training of Households in smart agriculture techniques with fully engagement of concerned communities.</p>   |
|  <p><b>WASH</b></p>        | <p>In the area of WASH, there is a cultural behavior of the population of Mananjary and the whole region to defecate in the water and its surroundings (e.g: beach). The high risks are linked to the lack/non-use of washrooms/toilets. 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.</p> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  <p><b>Shelter</b></p>                          | <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 channeled to the MRCS and IFRC. MRCS, Catholic Relief Services and Save the Children carried out cash for shelter programs in the affected areas. However, the needs remained enormous because 7,488 houses were destroyed; 2,714 damaged; and 6,978 flooded. A total of 61,489 people were displaced (i.e., 13,453 households) and 112,115 affected (i.e., 23,444 households) based on the assessment led by BNGRC<sup>6</sup>. In addition, the TC Freddy has increased the Shelter needs with 13,526 houses partially destroyed and 15,287 houses damaged. To date approximately 40% of the needs have been covered par the Shelter sector.</p> |
|  <p><b>Multipurpose cash</b></p>                | <p>After carrying out conditional cash distribution and unconditional multipurpose cash distribution, there was a need to conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) to appreciate the distribution process and evaluate the challenges to better improve the next distributions.</p>  |
|  <p><b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b></p> | <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.</p>  |

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The overall strategy of this operation is to support the recovery of the 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. MRCS focus was to ensure the rebuilding of the homes and livelihoods support through seeds distribution and multipurpose cash transfer. MRCS continued to strengthen coordination among different partners and build capacity of staff and volunteers through training and refreshing sessions. TC Freddy has followed the same trajectory as Batsirai and Emnati. Therefore, as explained above, MRCS quickly moved to support those families that were affected by the new cyclones (in coordination with other partners and RC mechanisms) by providing emergency shelter kits, unconditional cash, hygiene kits and dignity kits.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

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



## Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Female > 18: **18:**  
5,596

Female < 18: **5,728**

Male > 18: **5,012**

Male < 18: **4,864**

### 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

5,183 HHs

4,000 HHs

# of targeted households provided with shelter and HHI support through conditional cash or voucher assistance

938 HHs

2,000 HHs

# of families reached with shelter construction technical guidance

5,183 HHs

3,000 HHS

# of volunteers/skilled workers/community members trained in shelter and building back better

134

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



*Reinforced shelter model built by local carpenters in Tsaravary, Mananjary, February 2023*

- A total of **5,183 households** have received shelter assistance including 4,245 HHs who received shelter tool kits and tarpaulins, 938 HHs who received conditional cash for shelter in Andara and Tsaravary, and **117 HHs** who received sunblock tarpaulin for the provision of light in their shelter. A training /sensitization on the use of cash was done which reached **938 HHs** in Andara & Tsaravary before the conditional cash for shelter distribution. 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 from CHF 35.15. The second and last installment of the conditional Cash for Shelter in Tsaravary will target 500 HHs and, the procurement of Shelter and Settlement are ongoing.

- 108 volunteers, 26 carpenters and community workers were trained on shelter and building back better approach while 17 volunteers were trained on PASSA.
- Sunblock tarpaulin was distributed by Madagascar Red Cross to accumulate solar energy during the day to produce light in the shelters at night.
- Before undertaking any assistance, Madagascar Red Cross volunteers carried out detailed needs assessments to identify the people that have their houses either partially or completely damaged with evidence. Further, after the assistance provided, a Post distribution monitoring was conducted to assess the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries and their skills in the use of the assistance. Furthermore, an evaluation of the impact of the conditional cash for shelter was done in the areas where this activity was implemented. The results are still under treatment and will be published in the final report of this operation.



## Livelihoods

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Female > 18: <b>1,312</b> | Female < 18: <b>1,192</b> |
| Male > 18: <b>700</b>     | Male < 18: <b>796</b>     |

| 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                                  | 1,000  | 1,000                  |
|                 | Minimum percentage of targeted households who acknowledge usefulness of cash for livelihoods | 100%   | 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, was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. This data was collected on a declarative basis at the fokontany<sup>7</sup> level, then aggregated and transmitted to the regional level.
- The declarative aspect may have led to the omission of fokontany that were difficult to access or did not benefit from telephone coverage. Indeed, the difficulties of access made it impossible to follow the initial program of the household survey and some households in fokontany could not be visited hence were replaced depending on the logistical constraints in the field. 5 sessions focusing on the utility of Agriculture tools and seeds provided were done. At least **1,000HHs** have been reached after targeting sessions and they have received the agriculture material and rice seed. All (100%) households interviewed reported that the cash was useful to support their livelihoods and basic needs.

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Female > 18: <b>187,208</b> | Female < 18: <b>5,604</b> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|

<sup>7</sup> basic level of the Malagasy administrative structure



## Multi-purpose Cash

Male > 18: **6,688**

Male < 18: **5,624**

### Objective:

*Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

# of households reached with cash for basic needs including food

6,281 HHs

10,000 HHs

# of volunteers briefed and involved in the cash for food activities

139

100

# of market assessments conducted

4

2

# of market monitoring conducted

4

12

In total, 6,281 HHs have been assisted through multipurpose cash including 3,000 HHs who received 2 times 100,000 Ariarys (for a total of 200,000 Ariarys each) and 3,281 HHs received 120,000 Ariarys as one instalment. The amount was decided by the Cash working Group and approved by the National Bureau for Disaster Risk Reduction (BNGRC,) representing the government. Further, the BNGRC and Cash working group have revised the amount to 120,000 Ariarys, to be given to the Cheneso & Freddy cyclone affected people for one distribution. With the new amount, 781 HHs have been reached in the response to the Cheneso system in Vohipeno (460 HHs), Mananjary (321 HHs); and 2,500 HHs people affected by the Cyclone Freddy including 2,000 HHs in Manakana nord and 500 HHs in Mananjary.



*Cash distribution in Vohipeno, February 2023*



## Health & Care

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

Female > 18: **9,135**

Female < 18: **8,603**

Male > 18: **8,467**

Male < 18: **7,974**

### Objective:

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

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

Estimated % of target beneficiaries reached with community healthcare support

97,65% or 34,179 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 ToTs and 90 volunteers were trained on Community based Health First Aid (CBHFA) while 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 HHs including 11,127 HHs for CBHFA and 920 HHs for BTIT, for a total population of 34,179 people including 33,259 for CBHFA and 920 people for BTIT.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18: **23,762** Female < 18: **18,847**

Male > 18: **19,406** Male < 18: **18,645**

### Objective:

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

| Key indicators: | 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                           | 5,582 HHs | 10,000 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                         | 5,582  | 10,000 HHs |
| # of families receiving personal hygiene kits             | 5,582  | 10,000 HHs |
| # of women and girls receiving dignity kits for 3 months  | 3,288  | 7,800      |
| # of health and hygiene promotion sessions conducted      | 18     | 32         |
| # of people reached with hygiene promotion activities     | 77,655 | 50,000     |
| # of volunteers supporting Hygiene promotion              | 74     | 100        |

A total of 5,582 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). Of these, 3,288 women received dignity kits including 1,388 in Mananjary, 600 in Vohipeno, and 1,300 in the district Nosyvarka (Mahela, Ambohitsara Est, Andara and Ambayi). The distribution took place in Vohipeno, Sandrohy, Andara and Nosyvarka).

Further, a total of 74 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and have carried awareness sessions through door-to-door approach in the affected communities reaching 15,531 households (77,655 people including 39,604

female and 38,051 male). MRCS has identified 16 community damaged wells during the TC Batsiraï and Emnati response. These wells are being rehabilitated by Luxembourg Red Cross and other partners (CRS, Medair).



*Hygiene promotion conducted by volunteers in accommodation sites after the passage of Cyclone Freddy, March 2023*



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 182,439

Female < 18: 3,225

Male > 18: 2,830

Male < 18: 2,611

| 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%    | 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 | 11,105 (100%) | at least 80% |

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. All feedback received was analyzed and responded to.



## 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 June 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 organized 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                          | 5,000  | 5,000  |
|                 | # of staff and volunteers trained in environmental management | 67     | 100    |

A total of 5,000 trees of 4 species have been planted: pinus, eucalyptus, cinnamon, and clove. This activity was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the community members as well as the local authorities (Andranomiteka Rural Commune of Tsarahafatra and district de Mananjary). The staff of the Ministry of Environment trained the community members, Red Cross volunteers and the staff on the planting techniques. A management committee has been set up with 10 people including 5 females.



*Tree planting session conducted in Mananjary, May 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                     | 1      | 1      |
|   | Expansion / Rehabilitation of Malagasy Red Cross Head Quarter office: | 1      | 1      |

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. Further, 15 BDRT from Madagascar Red Cross

have been trained on the NDRT Relief modules. In addition, this operation supported the training 25 MRC staff to the DREF evolution. Volunteers from three branches of the Madagascar Red Cross have been trained on BOCA self-assessment and they carried out the BOCA roll-out. To date the branches of Mananjary, Vohipeno and Nosyvarika have their action plan and they are looking for funding to implement their action plans. The PER training is planned to take place on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 2023.



## Coordination and Partnerships

Female > 18: **NA**

Female < 18: **NA**

Male > 18: **NA**

Male < 18: **NA**

|                        |   |               |               |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <i>Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors</i> |               |               |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Target</b> |
|                        | # of membership Coordination mechanisms in Madagascar   | 1             | 1             |
|                        | # of existing mechanisms enabling the engagement with external partners                               | 7             | TBD           |
|                        | # of mechanisms enabling influencing and Humanitarian Diplomacy in the country                        | 2             | TBD           |

The Madagascar Red Cross staff and IFRC are regularly attending HCT meetings (SG 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 currently the meeting frequency is held on monthly basis.



## Shelter Cluster Coordination

Female < 18: **NA**

Female > 18: **NA**

Male < 18: **NA**

Male > 18: **NA**

|                        |   |               |               |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <i>The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector are well coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response</i> |               |               |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Target</b> |
|                        | 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 helped 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**

|                        |   |               |               |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <i>Strengthen Secretariat services to the operation to ensure MRCS provides relevant, timely, accountable services to those affected.</i> |               |               |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Target</b> |
|                        | % of Human Resources provided to the operation  | 100%          | 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 support to the operation. This 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: **23, 762**

Female < 18: **18 847**

Male > 18: **19,406**

Male < 18: **18 645**

| 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  | 10            | 3            |
|                 | # of feedback mechanisms set up in districts  | 5             | 6            |
|                 | % of feedback received through mechanisms set up which are addressed  | 11,105 (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 area. 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, feedback collection mechanism has been put in place. The CEA activities reached 80 660 people.

To date, a total of 11,105 feedbacks have been collected from the communities, addressed, and reverted to the communities with solutions or clear explanations. Most (99%) of the community feedbacks collected are expression of satisfaction and acknowledgements. However, the MRC /IFRC have also received questions and observations. Below are sample 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?

The feedback mechanism put in place include Red Cross volunteers during home visits, CEA committees, suggestions boxes, community discussions, Red Cross green line, face to face with the Red Cross workers and volunteers, discussion with the key informants etc...

Furthermore, 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 fokontany and 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 annual operating budget of CHF 2,246,037 has been received so far for the Emergency Appeal. More detailed information on the contributions received can be found through the donor response report.

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > General Information > Reports Publishing > Public Web Site and FedNet > Thematic Programme Funding

Page 1 of 2

### Donor Response

MDRMG018 - Madagascar - Heavy Rains and Tropical Storm

TIMEFRAME: 26-Jan-2022 to 30-Jun-2023

LOCATION: Country: Madagascar

| Selected Parameters               |          |              |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Code                              | MDRMG018 | Year / Range |
|                                   |          | 2022         |
| Refreshed on 01-Jul-2023 at 00:38 |          |              |
| ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET:          |          | 2,246,037    |
| FUNDING RECEIVED TO DATE:         |          | 1,855,726    |
| COVERAGE TO DATE:                 |          | 83%          |
| Updated on:                       |          | 01 Jul 2023  |

|   | Disaster risk reduction | Shelter | Livelihoods and basic needs | Health | Water, sanitation and hygiene | Protection, Gender & Inclusion | Migration | Strengthen National Societies | Effective international disaster management | Influence others as leading strategic partners | Ensure a strong IFRC | Total     |
|---|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|-----------|
|   | CHF                     | CHF     | CHF                         | CHF    | CHF                           | CHF                            | CHF       | CHF                           | CHF   | CHF  | CHF                  | CHF       |
| OPERATING BUDGET  | 94,938                  | 239,751 | 677,107                     | 77,611 | 56,381                        | 5,738                          | 298       | 360,791                       | 20,043                                      | 2,025  | 711,353              | 2,246,037 |
| FUNDING   |                         |         |                             |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      |           |
| Opening Balance   |                         |         |                             |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      |           |
| Income  |                         |         |                             |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      |           |
| Cash contributions (received and pledged)                     |                         |         |                             |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      |           |
| 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   |
| 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 (from Canadian Government)     |                         |         | 114,491                     |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 114,491   |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)       |                         |         | 162,905                     |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 162,905   |
| United States Government - USAID                              |                         |         | 55,926                      |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 55,926    |
| United States - Private Donors                                |                         |         | 21                          |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 21        |
| Total Cash contributions                                      |                         |         | 1,784,983                   |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 1,784,983 |
| Inkind Goods & Transport (pledged)                            |                         |         |                             |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      |           |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society                                |                         |         | 70,743                      |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 70,743    |
| Total Inkind Goods & Transport                                |                         |         | 70,743                      |        |                               |                                |           |                               |   |  |                      | 70,743    |

## Contact information

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

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#### Reference documents



Click here for:

- Emergency Appeal
- Previous Operational Updates

### 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.