

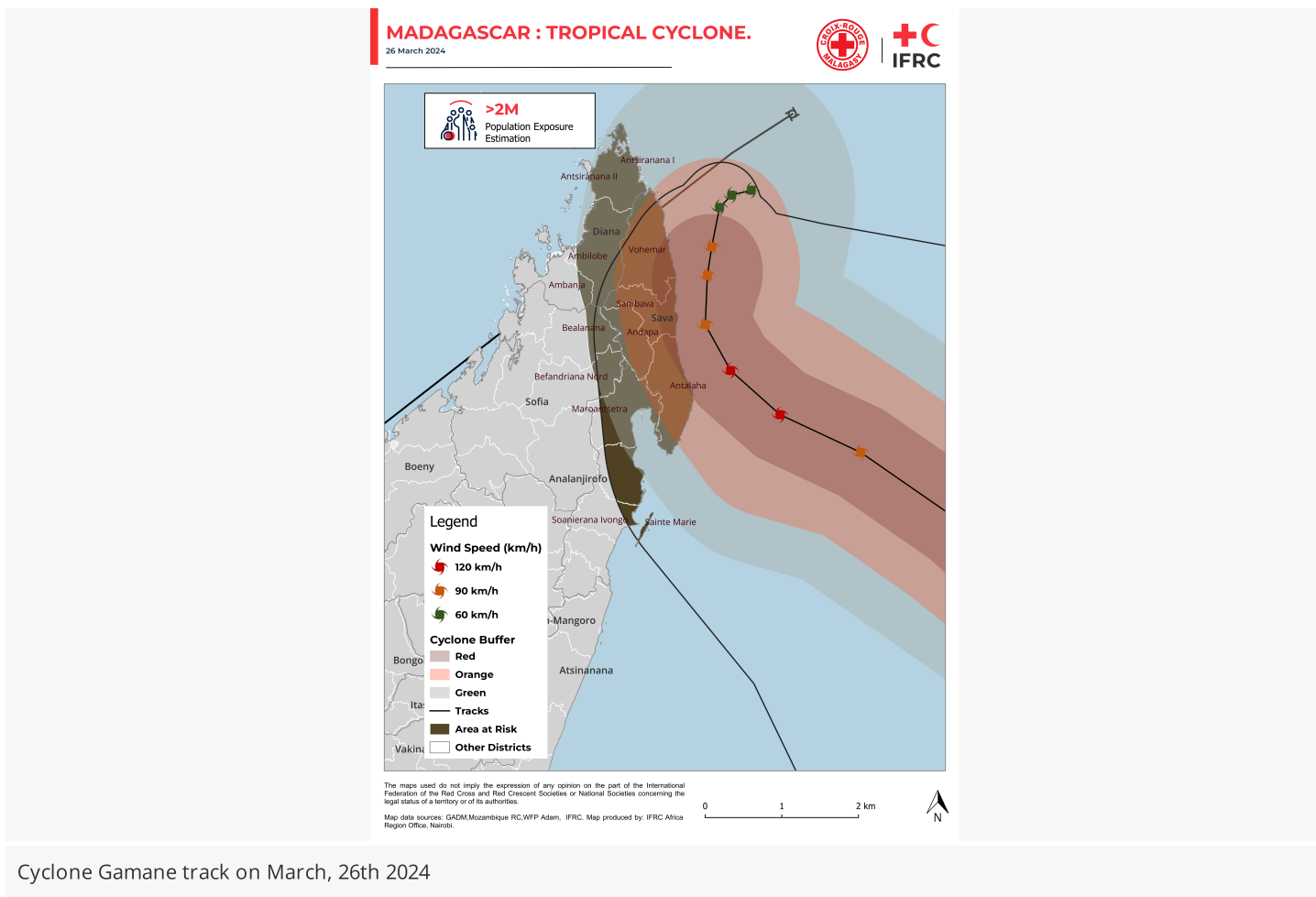


Cash distribution in Sambava, June 2024

Appeal: MDRMG022	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 148,708	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 89,465 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	People Assisted: 5,300 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 08-04-2024	Operational End Date: 31-07-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 3 months
Targeted Areas: Sava			

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

27-03-2024

What happened, where and when?

On March 27, 2024, Tropical Cyclone Gamane made landfall in Madagascar early in the morning, with an estimated average wind speed of 150 km/h with gusts of up to 210 km/h. The cyclone hit the commune of Ampisikinana in the Vohémar district of the SAVA region. The cyclone's path caused bad weather in three regions of northern Madagascar: Sava, Diana and Analanjirofo. Since landfall, these areas, including SAVA, Analanjirofo and parts of the Diana region, had experienced heavy rains, causing flooding in towns and villages. In the SAVA region, all the fokontany of the Urban Commune (CU) of Sambava, as well as the Rural Communes (CR) of Ambinanitelo and Andranofotsy in the district of Maroantsetra, were flooded. Reports from agencies, authorities and partners indicated continuous flooding that affected parts of the SAVA region, including the towns of Antalaha, Sambava and Vohémar.

As of March 28th, 2024, the provisional assessment shared by the National Office for Disaster Risk Management reported 3 people missing, 36,934 people affected (including 19,192 displaced), 14 deaths, 6,757 flooded houses and several other infrastructures impacted. Information was very limited due to the bad weather and the difficulties of access resulting from this situation.

Immediately, the Government, the Malagasy Red Cross and their partners began to collect information on the situation after the passage of Tropical Cyclone GAMANE. Access to the affected areas was difficult and data collection was ongoing.

As of April 2, the latest report of the National Bureau for Disaster Risk Reduction (BNGRC), the Bulletin n°7 was produced.



Well disinfection, Vohémar. July 2024



Kit wash distribution, Vohemar. May 2024

Scope and Scale

The BNGRC (National Office for Risk and Disaster Management) reported that 4 regions in northern Madagascar were affected by the path of Cyclone GAMANE, including 3 regions particularly affected (ANALANJIROFO, DIANA and SAVA) by heavy rainfall.

A "overflight" assessment was made by a team led by UNOCHA and the BNGRC, a report was available on 30 March 2024, containing the following information:

Area covered by the overflight:

- Analanjirofo Region: Maroantsetra District.
- SAVA Region: Antalaha, Ambilobe, Vohemar districts.
- DIANA Region: Ambilobe Districts.

General findings on the impact of the cyclone from the overflight:

- Wind-related damage not very visible and not all recorded compared to crops damage, including cash crops and fruit crops that are usually used as substitute foods.
- The same situation went for houses and social infrastructure (schools, Health center).
- Flooding of rice fields and villages were very visible, but of varying intensity, which also implied the flooding of wells. As for the flooding of the rice fields, they were seen in Maroantsetra, but more frequent between Sambava and Vohémar, and especially in Ambilobe.

A rapid tendency to leave accommodation sites was observed at the entry point to Ampisikinana. Although flooding was present, the water has since receded. Visible impacts of the wind on vegetation were noted, and a school appeared visibly damaged; however, the overall village remained largely intact.

The approach adopted was unable to identify specific protection needs, highlighting the necessity for a rapid protection assessment in the area.

According to assessments conducted by UNOCHA, 625,911 people were affected by Cyclone Gamane across five districts. The most critical needs were identified in the WASH cluster (212,495 people), the agricultural sector (13,141), and the health sector (107,345). The estimated number of targeted individuals in each sector is 165,123 for WASH, 104,535 for agriculture, and 71,619 for health. The protection cluster also targeted a significant number of people, estimated at 84,969.

Following this situation overview as of March 30th, 2024, BNGRC shared a list of the most affected communes by Tropical Cyclone Gamane. BNGRC also provided details on the needs and quantities to be addressed in each sector, including:

- WASH sector: 700 wells to be disinfected, 32,000 complete WASH kits, 880,000 water maker sachets.
- Agricultural sector: 20,907 households with flooded crops and 6,272 households with livestock losses and at risk of water-related diseases for livestock.
- Emergency shelter/CCCM sector: 4,500 shelter disinfection kits, 4500 NFI and cash support for households, 5 rehabilitation of community infrastructure damaged by the cyclone.

Based on the needs identified from these impacts, in coordination with the BNGRC (along with its regional and communal counterparts and various stakeholders), and considering the available and deployable capacity, the Malagasy Red Cross has decided to intervene in the following districts and regions:

- District of Maroantsetra/ Analanjirofo Region, a collaborative intervention with the Luxembourg Red Cross through the activation of a crisis modifier.
- Districts of Sambava, Vohémar and Antalaha/ SAVA Region, an intervention with the support of the IFRC under financing from a DREF.

In detail for this DREF, the Malagasy Red Cross has set the following targets:

- Distribution of unconditional cash on two (2) frequencies for 950 households, including 300 households in the Commune of Farahalana and 650 households for the Urban Commune of Vohémar

- Distribution of 950 WASH kits, including 300 kits for Farahalana and 650 kits for Vohémar .
- Disinfection of 200 community wells.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Euronews - media	https://www.euronews.com/video/2024/03/29/watch-aftermath-of-deadly-cyclone-gamane-in-madagascar
2. Gdacs	https://www.gdacs.org/report.aspx?eventid=1001057&episodeid=11&eventtype=TC
3. Gamane bulletin n°6 et n°7	https://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/dref/images/Bulletin%20Flash%20n%C2%B07_CT%20GAMANE_02%20Avril%202024_17h00.pdf

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	<p>In response to the needs arising from these impacts, and in coordination with the BNGRC, its regional and communal counterparts, and various stakeholders, the Malagasy Red Cross has decided to extend its intervention to the District of Maroantsetra in the Analanjirifo Region, based on the mobilized and deployable capacities. This was a collaborative intervention with the Luxembourg Red Cross through the activation of a crisis modifier.</p> <p>With PNSs support, CVM reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 950 HH with WASH assistance, include distribution of kits - enhanced the early warnings messages for 4 days prior to the cyclone - Support a detailed assessment carried out from 6 to 17 April 2024 helped to focus the decisions to be taken on the interventions of this DREF. - Contributed to the mobilization and deployment of volunteers across the affected districts.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC's Indian Ocean Cluster Delegation based in Madagascar has been providing regular technical and financial support to the CRM. The IFRC also supported the CRM in coordinating with the movement's partners. In addition, a person assigned by the IFRC was able to work closely with the CRM team on the project's flagship activities carried out in the field.</p> <p>With the Secretariat support, the planning and implementation of the response was coordinated with all the members. The Secretariat, through IFRC Delegation has ensured all partners efforts, resources and the existing coordination platforms contribute to CVM effective positioning in the response to the Cyclone. Memberships coordination platforms were activated from the preparedness for the cyclone season and maintain through the response, ensuring regular meetings, revision of SoPs; information sharing, forecast alignments etc. The platforms also served to mapped out the capacity for a rapid resource deployment and to ensure efficient support to early warning & response.</p> <p>This operation demonstrated the critical role of membership coordination in responding</p>
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	<p>to climate-induced disasters. The combined expertise, resources, and strategic presence of the Malagasy Red Cross, IFRC Secretariat support and partners National Societies ensured that the cyclone preparedness then the response were timely, efficient, and impactful. This operation has also show the added value of the previous IFRC emergency operation capacity strengthening on the effective and proactive early warning systems and quick response.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>The Malagasy Red Cross (MRC) effectively collaborated with three Participating National Societies (PNS) throughout the cyclone response operation: The French Red Cross; The German Red Cross; The International Aid of the Luxembourg Red Cross. The PNSs support significantly enhanced the scope and impact of the preparedness to cyclone but also the response. Ensuring timely and effective support to affected communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning and Preparedness <p>The Regional Intervention Platform for the Indian Ocean (PIROI) played a pivotal role in preparedness efforts by providing accurate cyclone forecasts four days before landfall. This timely information enabled the activation of early warning systems (EWS), which allowed communities to take precautionary measures, ultimately reducing the cyclone's impact.</p> <p>Strategic Presence and PNS response contribution through other resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Aid of the Luxembourg Red Cross, through its partnership with the Malagasy Red Cross, maintained local offices in Antalaha and Maroantsetra. The strategic placement of these offices facilitated the rapid mobilization of trained staff and volunteers, ensuring swift assessments and efficient response delivery. • In addition to forecasting support, PIROI supplied Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) kits, essential for preventing the outbreak of waterborne diseases post-cyclone. 950 WaSH kits from French Red Cross were distributed among the most affected households. This distribution was critical in maintaining hygiene standards, particularly in temporary accommodation sites, where health risks are typically heightened. • 45,000 euros in flexible funding were allocated to the response to the cyclone. This crisis modifier mechanism, funded by the International Aid of the Luxembourg Red Cross, proved essential in strengthening the operational response. This mechanism ensured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective volunteer mobilization during the alert phase, facilitating timely dissemination of early warning messages - Response activities in Gamane, Maroantsetra District included a real-time joint assessment that informed Movement partners response planning and adjustments based on emerging needs, ensuring that resources were allocated where they were most needed. - In SAVA Region (Sambava, Antalaha, and Vohémar), the mobilization of crisis modifier ensured the care of the volunteers mobilized during the alert phase (EWS), management of accommodation sites and in-depth evaluation. - Proper management of accommodation sites, providing safe and hygienic shelters for displaced individuals.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is not present in Madagascar.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The local authorities, under the coordination of the BNGRC, worked on a broader needs assessment and expressed the need to support the Government through local actions in



	favor of the affected people. On April 3rd, the Government, during an interministerial meeting, declared a state of national emergency following the passage of TC GAMANE.
UN or other actors	UNOCHA for Humanitarian Coordination worked closely with the BNGRC and other local actors. UNOCHA organized a multi-sectoral rapid overview assessment on March 30th, 2024. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was also activated. Information sharing, future interventions and the harmonization of activities were at the heart of this meeting.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

CRIC meetings were the main coordination platform involving all humanitarian partners. Initiated by the Centre for Studies, Reflection, Monitoring and Guidance (CERVO) of the BNGRC at the national level, these meetings are regularly convened at the beginning of each operation. These meetings are attended by government officials, humanitarian actors and often business associations engaged in humanitarian efforts. At the subnational level, CRIC meetings also facilitated discussions on the coordination of actors and the Regional Committee for Risk and Disaster Management (CRGRC). The presence of the CRM, both at the national and local levels, showed the determination of the National Society to ensure its role as an auxiliary.

Regarding technical coordination, different technical sectoral groups were active in the coordination and exchange of information on the situation as well as in the various presentations of interventions updated periodically. The coordination of the members of the RCRC is represented in most of these sectoral groups. In this case, the NS shared the activities to be undertaken, and the progress made, as well as the dissemination of results and good practices from its projects aimed at improving the use of resources. In addition, the result of the in-depth evaluation carried out by the NS was shared at the level of the GS shelter/settlement and CCCM.

Finally, following a request of the BNGRC, the CRM carried out preventive evacuations of potentially affected people and managed certain accommodation sites.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

On 02.04.24 at 18:00, the BNGRC released the provisional figures of the shelter situation and humanitarian needs. These data included:

- * 89,465 affected people or 22,189 households spread mainly in 12 districts: 4 districts in the SAVA region, 2 in the DIANA region, 5 districts in Analanjirofo but low impact in the districts, 1 district in Atsinanana with the lowest impact.
- * 22,615 displaced people (5,892 households) in 78 shared accommodation sites and 3,687 people (997 households) displaced to foster families/neighbours.
- 18,834 houses flooded.
- 779 huts destroyed.
- 22 classrooms destroyed; 106 classrooms partially destroyed, and 07 classrooms totally destroyed.

To ensure proper scaling-up of the intervention, a detailed assessment conducted by the Madagascar Red Cross from April 6th to 17th, 2024. Assessment found the following results:

- 53% of the assessed households were flooded.
- Around eight hundred housing huts destroyed.
- Other impacts on shelters included partial destruction and loss of kitchen items were reported.
- The majority of households assessed reported having shelter needs, include access to shelter facilities, need of essential households materials. these were the main losses.

The National Society (NS) also confirmed evolving priorities in collaboration with active partners and through established coordination platforms. Engagement in CRIC meetings and coordination with OCHA enabled the NS to align its response priorities effectively during this DREF intervention. The key priority areas for intervention identified during the CRIC meetings focused on:

- Establishment of emergency accommodation sites on a permanent basis.
- Provision of temporary shelter to displaced persons.
- Communication and awareness raising of people living in houses at risk of flooding and strong winds.
- Dissemination of alerts and information messages.
- Provision of safety and prevention advice.

The overview report organized by UNOCHA identified priority activities in the districts of Sambava, Antalaha and Vohemar. The main actions to be implemented were:

- Provision of 4,500 shelter disinfection Kits.

- Provision of NFI and cash support for 4,500 households.
- Rehabilitation of 5 community infrastructure damaged by the cyclone.

Considering the positioning of PNS support in Antalaha and Maroantsetra, the CRM concentrated its efforts on prioritizing the above actions but within Vohémar, Sambava based on available capacity and access



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In the regions affected by TC Gamane, the presence of heavy rainfall had an impact that reduced the availability of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. Indeed, the low relief of these areas, close to estuaries and seashores, led to a large number of water sources infected by the muddy floods. In addition, the drainage system concerned did not allow the water to drain properly. Following the meetings undertaken with the WASH cluster, major needs for raising awareness of diarrheal diseases and disinfection of wells were raised.

The report of the OCHA's overview undertaken on March 30th, 2024, in the districts of Sambava, Antalaha, Vohemar and Ambilobe, for the WaSH sector, raised the following needs:

- Distribution of 880,000 sachets 3,660 water maker boxes
- Disinfection/Rehabilitation of 700 water points
- Distribution of 32,000 wash kits
- Disinfection of water points in schools/classrooms (HTH purchase, equipment and transport): 500

Preliminary results of the evaluation conducted by the CRM showed that:

- The majority of households assessed had damaged water reservoirs.
- Health needs were concentrated in Vohémar: 527 households/1449 households assessed.
- The detailed assessment shows that 40% of the households surveyed are affected by health problems related to waterborne diseases: cases of diarrhea, respiratory problems and malaria.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Encourage safe and equitable access to basic services by considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, through multi-sectoral protection, gender and inclusion needs assessments to identify and address gender-specific needs and protection risks.

Preliminary results of the evaluation conducted by the CRM indicated:

- The high number of women in the households surveyed (54.78%).
- The presence of a large number of young people under the age of 12 (3,344) and elderly people over 60 years old (589).

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective was to meet the priority needs of the community impacted by Cyclone GAMANE following emergency responses for 10,000 vulnerable people due to flooding and winds caused by the meteor in the SAVA region.

The planification was achieved in targeting 5,300 direct beneficiaries and overall humanitarian assistance from NS finally reached 31,885 people through the provision of immediate WaSH assistance, access to water; risk prevention.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation was designed based on the available information, identifying existing gaps due to the access limit to the affected areas and the weather conditions during the disaster. The planning also took into consideration the current positioning of the members of the Movement Coordination and external partners. IFRC DREF funding complemented the activities supported by the PNSs in the SAVA region. Coordination efforts were put in place to avoid duplication of activities and optimize resources, considering the steps taken during regular meetings with the CRIC in national and regional level to align the assistance plans of the various partners.

The result of the detailed assessment carried out by the CRM is consistent with the needs expressed by the outcome of the UNOCHA



overview. The CRM has thus focused its intervention on supporting WaSH activities, providing unconditional cash transfer assistance to help the most vulnerable families access basic needs according to their priorities and health prevention as well as first aid. Although shelter/habitat sector support was raised in the detailed assessment, the needs were covered by other sector organizations, following what was discussed during the cluster coordination meetings.

The DREF allocation replenished the funds used in advance in the mobilization of volunteers and staff, as described in the actions initiated by the NS, and supported the intensification of evaluation. An overview needs assessment was planned to cover Vohémar, Sambava and Antalaha, guided by initial Government data and UNOCHA aerial observations. Coordination with the PNS has improved data collection efforts. The Luxembourg Red Cross supported the initial assessment which results have informed the project design.

* Cash transfer for the most vulnerable:

Unconditional cash transfer assistance, worth a total of CHF 48 per household payable into 2 tranches (24 CHF per tranche) as determined by the policy of the cash working group. This amount was provided to 950 households to cover the household access to basic needs and complemented with a minimum wash material according to the priorities of affected people (for Sambava and Vohémar districts). This approach was aligned with the recommendations of the CASH Working Group and aims to respond to urgent needs, complementing relief distributions limited to food, shelter and basic WASH kits. Priority was given to families who were the most vulnerable to the shock and did not have access to assistance in the targeted areas.

* Provision of WASH services:

The intervention focused on increasing the community's knowledge of the risks associated with water, sanitation and hygiene challenges. The CRM has focused its efforts on:

- Ensuring regular promotion of good practices through community awareness-raising.
- Access to water was prioritized by ensuring the disinfection of water points.
- 950 families were meant to receive equipment which would help families improve their hygiene and risk prevention.

Thus, volunteers were mobilized to raise awareness and relay key messages on Information Education and Communication (IEC). To better reach the messages to the communities, two forms of awareness have been adopted: door-to-door outreach and mass outreach. Health prevention was integrated into the volunteers' daily messages during door-to-door activities and their visits to evacuation centres. Emphasis was placed on water-borne diseases and their vectors. The prevention of malaria and cholera was part of the messages of the group of volunteers mobilized to transmit the right behavior and anticipate any emerging risks.

CRM helped restore access to safe drinking water by ensuring that contaminated water points in communities were rehabilitated/disinfected through pumping and chlorine treatment. Furthermore 950 households most at risk of WASH and health vulnerabilities received WASH kits to support their hygiene practices. The distribution of the kits was carried out with the integration of key messages to influence behavior change and ensure that the kits were used appropriately. The kits were distributed as a family kit and were made up of standard IFRC washing equipment. Regardless of their origin, these kits were PIROI's contingency stocks available in the CRM warehouses. Transport for the shipping and distribution costs associated with the replenishment of WASH kits was covered by the PPP project. Specific items were procured under this DREF to supplement 300 stored WASH kits (e.g. water purification solutions), as these items were not fully available due to needs during previous emergencies.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This DREF targeted 10,000 people as a direct target, in the districts of: Vohémar, Sambava, Antalaha. These beneficiaries received emergency assistance while considering priority to the following areas:

- Distribution of WaSH kits to 950 households (4,750 people): Vohémar, Sambava.
- Unconditional cash for 950 households (4,750): Vohémar, Sambava.

Therefore, the DREF reached 35,300 people as indirect target on the next activity:

- The disinfection of wells benefitted at least 31,885 people with the standard of 30 households using 1 well: Vohémar, Antalaha, Sambava.
- Raising awareness on WaSH toolkit use and awareness in water-borne disease.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The prioritization of the targets took into account the various assessments carried out after the passage of Cyclone Gamane: UNOCHA overflight, official government statement and in-depth evaluation of the CRM. To this end, it was possible to consider the following intervention and targeting:

- The extent of the needs in the different regions and districts. Target focused on SAVA region (4 districts and 62,257 people affected). This districts were selected based on humanitarian need and gaps analysis. The districts selected were the most affected districts as



information published by the BNGRC in bulletin n°7 April, 2nd 2024 including Vohémar (26,000 people affected) and Sambava (22,152 people affected).

- The positioning of the various humanitarian actors was summarised in the Government's report (bulletin no7 April 2nd, 2024). This information helped on the gaps analysis and to further define the district level target.

- The priority areas identified also followed the CRIC and UNOCHA priorities. Including Vohémar and Sambava.

The government's request calls for consideration of an integrated, multi-sectoral and systematic response. As a result, the 950 targeted household in the project who benefited from the multi-purpose cash were given priority for the distribution of wash kits. This meant that the needs of the most vulnerable families were better covered. The priorities of the wash action areas have been aligned with the national clusters.

Total Targeted Population

Women	6,000	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	50%
Men	4,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	10,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
High food prices were likely to increase due to the lean season and the importation of most basic needs (PPN). Risk level: Moderate	The National Society pleaded for the support of the Regional Directorate of Trade for the verification of prices on the markets.
Fuel stock: road and infrastructure damage due to Cyclone GAMANE has impacted the logistics sector in terms of transport, including the supply of fuel to the affected areas. Crucial activities requiring fuel (motor pump) could be called into question. Risk level: Moderate	The CRM was able to coordinate all its activities with the national logistics sector group to have up-to-date information on the logistics situation in the affected areas. The local authorities provided information on the situation in each area, and it was necessary to be accompanied by NS volunteers on the ground.
Access from the DIANA and SAVA Region could be difficult due to the poor condition of some roads and infrastructure from the capital Antananarivo.	To mitigate such incidents during the operation, all security measures in terms of the Movement and Government money transfer processes were put in place. The instructions were strictly respected by all the volunteers and staff involved in the operation in order to reduce the risks.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

No foreseen risk happened during this intervention. Therefore all mobilized teams adhered to the minimum-security regulations.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Implementation



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 68,965

Targeted Persons: 4,750

Assisted Persons: 4,745

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households receiving cash transfer	950	949
% of affected people reporting satisfaction with the amount received	90	99
# of staff and volunteers trained on cash transfer	100	60

Narrative description of achievements

Cash distribution planning (in terms of area, amount of cash, etc.) was periodically discussed with partners through the Cash Working Group (CWG). CRM headquarters staff, with support from the IFRC, were deployed to the field and organized a cash orientation for volunteers in the targeted districts. The missionaries deployed in the field collected as well minimal information on market availability. The CEA committee played a main role during the cash activities: to discuss and validate the beneficiary selection criteria and to set up a complaints box to receive complaints from the community.

In terms of teams deployed, the local CRM local governance members, CRM missionaries at national level and IFRC technical support joined forces to make payments for the two tranches of cash activities in Sambava and Vohémar. A contracted cash service provider was responsible for disbursing the money to the beneficiaries. During the distribution days, the RCRC team available on the ground in collaboration with the local authorities, such as the mayor and the head of the fokontany, set up the organisation of the distribution. During the first cash distribution, one distribution site per district was organised.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out to ensure that the expected effects/impacts were felt by the beneficiaries. Prior to the activity, volunteers were briefed on the use of kobo-collect and the evaluation method.

The CRM had giving priority to one of its implementation zones (Sambava and Vohémar) for cash activities.

Training of 60 volunteers, including members of the governance team, helped the members to gain competence in cash distribution planning and the concept of cash support. The undertaken market appreciation confirmed the need to carry out cash activities. For CEA results in line with cash activities, please refer to the CEA section.

Almost all beneficiaries received cash. One person was absent during the last distribution (949 instead of 950 households). The absentee was registered in Vohémar. At the end of each distribution, an exit survey was carried out to gather feedback from beneficiaries and assess the success of the activity. The exit survey showed that a majority (99%) of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the way the distribution was carried out and with the amount of money they received.

Feedback from beneficiaries through the exit survey enabled the logistics to be adjusted by setting up 2 sites per district for the second distribution.

For the PDM, a total of 450 households, representing half of the beneficiaries, were assessed. 12 volunteers, including 4 in Sambava and 8 in Vohémar, were trained and mobilised to carry out a joint PDM to monitor the cash and the distribution of the wash kit. The PDM took place 15 days after the first cash distribution. 99% of beneficiaries were satisfied with the support provided and 46% did not know how to report a complaint about the distribution.

The Malagasy Red Cross (CRM) successfully prioritized Sambava and Vohémar as key implementation zones for cash-based interventions. This strategic decision capitalized on CRM's operational presence, the other partners response in other areas.

- A total of 60 volunteers, including members of the governance team, were trained in cash distribution planning, monitoring with the key concepts & messages for cash support. This training significantly enhanced the capacity of the CRM branches to implement cash-based activities effectively and ensure the monitoring of it.
- A market assessment conducted prior to the distribution confirmed that cash activities were appropriate and would best meet the immediate needs of the affected population. The findings demonstrated that local markets could absorb the increased demand, allowing beneficiaries to access essential goods and services without market disruptions.
- As part of the feedback process during the cash planning, the NS organised group discussion and consultations with local representatives. Feedback gathered led to operational improvements, including the establishment of two distribution sites per district for



cash rounds. The aim to streamline the process and reducing waiting times for beneficiaries which were the main complaint. These discussions and the door-to door also helped engage on the questions around the cash and other relief assistance planned by the Red Cross.

- Effectiveness of the cash Distribution: The cash distribution reached 949 out of 950 targeted households, with one beneficiary in Vohémar absent during the final distribution. Despite this minor shortfall, the operation achieved a 99% completion rate, ensuring that almost all intended recipients received the support.
- Main impact highlighted by the Post distribution exercise, the monitoring of the use of cash and the feedbacks from the beneficiaries through channels that were put in place. Key findings from these various feedback channels demonstrated the impact of the assistance or were used to adjust intervention. From the findings,
 - 99% of beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with both the distribution process and the amount received.
 - The cash intervention gave opportunity for the empowerment of local volunteers through targeted training, enhancing CRM's capacity for future cash interventions.
 - Market functionality confirmation enabled beneficiaries to access essential goods without negatively impacting local economies.

Lessons Learnt

Taking into account the problems encountered, it is essential to have a good level of reactivity in emergency response for volunteers. This could be achieved by strengthening the branch with organizing activities/training courses that enable CRM volunteers to gain knowledge and experience in emergency response. A transfer of skills carried out by the national CRM team, using the 'learning by doing' approach as part of this response, has made it possible. In terms of cash service providers, having a dormant contract or a long-term contract with a defined provider would enable cash assistance procedures to be activated more quickly.

Challenges

Concerning the FSP, the initial contract was not available while DREF funds were ready. Teams were obliged to proceed with a new call for tenders to select the service provider for which the process could last more than a month. The solution was to request a no cost extension. In terms of operations, the last emergency operation handled by the CRM branch in SAVA region was a long time ago. This has made it a little difficult for the team of volunteers on site to get on with the operation. Mobilization of national staff, NDRTs and IFRC for the support was necessary to undertake a response with quality and effectiveness. Furthermore, the materials and tools available including the questionnaires, data collection material were not translated into local dialect and several misunderstanding situations were identified: unappropriated answers on PGI questions due to misinterpretation



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 23,837

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Assisted Persons: 31,885

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of water points disinfected	200	263
# people who have access to clean and safe water through the disinfected water points	30,000	31,885
# households/ people receiving wash kits	950	949
# people reached with hygiene promotion and water treatment techniques to prevent waterborne diseases	30,000	31,885
# of staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion, hygiene kits distribution and usage demonstrations	100	78

Narrative description of achievements

- * A WASH training activity has been implemented for volunteers in 2 districts (Sambava and Vohémar).
- * Kit distribution to 950 households has been implemented (in terms of logistics and distribution organisation).
- * A well disinfection activity for 263 water points has been implemented in partnerships with the Regional Directorate of Water and Sanitation (DREAH).
 - A total of 54 volunteers (27 volunteers for the district of Sambava, 27 for Vohémar) were mobilized and trained prior to the beginning of all wash activities at the local level. The training was delivered in one day for each district of implementation and covered on hygiene promotion (handwashing with soap, home water treatment, the prevention of water borne diseases) and well disinfection (use of a motor-driven pump, disinfection of the internal walls and external environment and HTH composition for water treatment).
 - As the wash kits were not immediately available in the districts where the cyclone response took place, supplies of prepositioned kits had to be arranged from the warehouses in Andapa and Diégo districts (DIANA region). The land transport options were the most logical, given that the national roads to Antananarivo were cut off and it was impossible to sail the Indian Ocean to transport the kits. Therefore, 300 WASH kits from Andapa's pre-positioning stock were delivered to the rural commune of Farahalana (Sambava) and 650 Wash kits from the pre-positioning stock of Diego were sent to Vohémar. An NDRT from Diego oversaw ensuring the transportation from Diego to Vohémar. For kits sent from Andapa, some additional acquisition had to be made to supplement those available.
 - 02 wash kit distribution sites have been set up for the project in the two intervention districts. In total 349 to 350 Households received WASH kits (with one absent during the distribution). Therefore, an exit survey and a CEA corner were available for each distribution site for complaints and commentaries. The exit survey showed that beneficiaries were satisfied with the kits they received. However, in Vohémar, feedback on the general organisation of the wash kits distribution was raised by beneficiaries. An adjustment was considered during the following distributions, i.e. the two cash distributions for each district of implementation.
 - Although the plan was to disinfect 200 wells, in the end 263 wells were disinfected. The final target was based on the cross-check of needs carried out by volunteers on the existing WASH infrastructures and the WASH condition in the areas they were established. These 63 wells were outside the flooded perimeter but needed to be treated because the connectivity of the groundwater and to ensure safety of the user community. The coordination in well disinfection activity was made possible through the joint effort undertaken with the Regional Directorate of Water and Sanitation (DREAH), which mobilized 2 technic persons during the disinfection of wells and the deployment of 3 NDRT (2 from SAVA and 1 from DIANA) as well as the dedication of volunteers to serve the community.

Lessons Learnt

The activity reiterated the positive consequences of a project where efforts are synchronized and capitalized among wash stakeholders, with the involvement and coordination ministry lead: the DREAH.

Challenges

The delay in purchasing the motor-driven pump due to a lack of communication between departments within the central staff (logistics, finance and operation) delayed the start-up of well-cleaning activities.

However, a request of support with the DREAH has done to mobilise their motor-driven pump and implement effectively the activity.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 533

Targeted Persons: 4,750

Assisted Persons: 4,745

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilized in PGI sensitization and minimum standards	100	100
% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	100	100
% of staff trained on child safeguarding	100	100



Narrative description of achievements

The CRM's PGI assistant was deployed during the response to provide training in protection, gender and inclusion to the volunteers to be mobilized for the activities as well as board members of the local branch. 2 one-day sessions were carried out for the two districts: 1 in Sambava and 1 in Vohémar.

Awareness-raising sessions for beneficiaries on the themes of protection, gender and inclusion were held before each community validation and distribution activity. CEA committee received as well PGI orientation. All awareness-raising is carried out in the form of mass sensitization.

PGI training was provided to 54 CRM volunteers including CRM governance in the districts involved in the response, including 16 men and 38 women. This preparation enabled the volunteers to take into account the protection perspective in community/distribution approaches. PGI awareness training was also provided to communities during the implementation of the response operation.

In addition, an investigation by the PGI team into sensitive information was carried out under impartial conditions. An investigation by the PGI team into sensitive information was carried out at Vohémar following feedback from exit surveys concerning a report of sexual abuse. Following this mission, it was verified that no case of sexual abuse had been recorded. From the 4,745 people reached, 949 people representing the beneficiary households were directly sensitized during the distributions through the PGI sensitizations carried out. The remainder were reached through other activities, such as mass awareness-raising during community validations and awareness-raising during well disinfection activities.

Lessons Learnt

An effort to translate CRM communication tools into local dialects for training purposes would be appropriate for effective awareness-raising and knowledge transfer. Furthermore, providing PGI/PSEA training at the very beginning of the response maximizes the informed behavior of volunteers during the activities in which they are involved.

Challenges

It was difficult for the local volunteers to understand the messages conveyed during the training sessions because of the unavailability of tools translated into the local dialect. Trainers had to adapt this context while re-explaining several crucial points to the volunteers and ensure their understanding (interactive session, Q&A, etc.).



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 7,589

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Assisted Persons: 36,635

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilised in CEA minimum standards	100	100
# of people reached through dissemination of information and key messages	30,000	36,635
% of targeted people engaged for the consultation and feedbacks	20	47
# of complaint systems set up	3	3

Narrative description of achievements

For the CEA, two types of training were carried out: training for volunteers and training for CEA committees. Volunteers from Vohémar, Sambava and members of the regional governance were trained in CEA. After providing training for the potential CEA committee members, a CEA committee was set up and elected by community meeting at the fokontany level. The CEA Committee is representative of



the community. It is made up of youth representatives, women's representatives, representatives of people with disabilities, traditional leaders, religious leaders, state leaders, etc.

The committee had a main role to facilitate the establishment of criteria for beneficiaries, to discuss and to validate it. As the voice of community is highly valued and needs to be heard, a grievance box was established for community complaints. To ensure community are engaged in the process, an awareness-raising was given before each type of activity such as the community validation of beneficiary lists, during the distribution of wash kits as well as during disinfection of wells. A CEA corner was also available during each distribution, whether of kits or cash. CEA volunteers were on hand to help beneficiaries make their requests if necessary.

- A total of 36,635 people were reached through dissemination of information and key messages. 54 volunteers and members of the governance of the implementing districts (local branches), 5 CRM staff and 1 IFRC support staff, received CEA training. The content of the training covered targeting mechanisms, PGI and community feedback mechanism.

- 28 members of the CEA committees were sensitized (12 in Vohémar and 16 in Sambava). Other individuals were reached through sensitization activities conducted by volunteers.

- The CEA committee, which is also responsible for gathering community feedback throughout the process, received 68 comments from Vohémar and 120 from Sambava. The processing of the comments enabled 15 sensitive comments to be relayed to a higher level. In total, 2 community feedback sessions were conducted as part of this response and 47 % of targeted people were engaged for the consultation and feedback. The feedback was mainly collected through volunteers visits; using specific feedback questionnaire during the two round of cash distributions and via the green line set up by CRM. - Feedback received on the greenlight calls were mainly requests and information request. They were processed during the call itself by the trained team.

- The feedback desks set-up during the distributions were managed through the CEA committee when not addressed in real-time.

- To assess the long-term impact and effectiveness of the cash distribution, a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise was conducted 15 days after the first distribution. Key aspects of the PDM included: 450 households (representing 50% of the total beneficiaries) were assessed during the PDM. 12 volunteers (4 in Sambava and 8 in Vohémar) were trained and mobilized to conduct the PDM, focusing on both cash utilization and the distribution of WaSH kits. The PDM results revealed that 99% of beneficiaries remained satisfied with the support provided. However, 46% of respondents reported not knowing how to lodge complaints regarding the distribution process, highlighting an area for improvement in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in future operation.

Lessons Learnt

An effort to translate CEA communication tools into local dialects for training purposes would be appropriate for effective awareness-raising and knowledge transfer. Furthermore, having a CEA focal point at regional level would ensure that volunteers in the region continue to observe this topic.

Challenges

15 people reported experiencing sexual exploitation according to the satisfaction survey results. However, after an on-site investigation by the Malagasy Red Cross (CRM), it was found that there was no actual act of sexual exploitation, but rather a misunderstanding of the questions by these 15 respondents. After investigation, the CRM Team realized this misinterpretation of questionnaires and add on their report some recommendations to avoid this kind of issue in future operations.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 12,780

Targeted Persons: 80

Assisted Persons: 152

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of monitoring visits by IFRC	2	2
# of coordination meetings - at least monthly	6	6



Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC team was mobilized throughout the operation: i) Coordination of the members of the RCRC, before, during and after the operation. ii) Design of the DREF and guarantee of its execution by the National Society and finally technical and financial support for the implementation of the operation, the administrative procedures and the search for solutions to overcome the bottleneck of the operations. • The IFRC team was available to support the CRM throughout the DREF process, from drawing up the application to drafting the report. Technical support was also deployed in the field to assist with the implementation of activities, in particular the payment of the two cash instalments in May and June 2024 as well as the distribution of wash kits. In addition, the implementation of fluid and regular communication with the CRM team in charge of the project was made to monitor the activities. These contacts took the form of online or face-to-face meetings.

• Furthermore, as for the Secretariat role to all the members in country, the delegation ensured all partners were part of the coordination platforms led by CVM and the Cyclone preparedness meeting co-led with PIROI. During the response after the impact of the cyclone, the combined expertise, resources, and strategic presence of the Malagasy Red Cross and its partners National Societies ensured that the cyclone response was timely, efficient, and impactful.

Lessons Learnt

It was crucial for the IFRC to take the lead of the coordination for the RCRC network for a facilitated communication. Easy access and the availability of the IFRC technical team throughout the implementation of this DREF enabled the activities to be carried out successfully. Consider this approach for future interventions.

Challenges

Strengthening the presence and participation of different departments within the National Society during the follow-up meeting figures as a challenge as well as bringing together départements for a coordinated response action.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,004

Targeted Persons: 80

Assisted Persons: 152

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of trained staff and volunteers mobilized.	80	152
Coordination mechanism established.	3	3
Lessons learnt workshop report submitted to IFRC and partners.	1	2
Assessment conducted and reported	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Volunteers, including governance members, received capacity-building on CEA (targeting process, distribution circuit), PGI, well disinfection techniques, including awareness-raising techniques on personal hygiene, the rational use of water and the prevention of water-borne diseases.

The CRM has asserted its presence through participation in meetings to coordinate responses at District level for Disaster Risk Management and the local wash cluster, as well as through the implementation of well disinfection activities thanks to an effective partnership with the Direction Régionale de l'Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène (Regional Directorate for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).

Two Lessons Learned workshops were conducted—one at the national level in Antananarivo and another in the district of Sambava, in the SAVA region.

The key findings from both workshops highlighted the need to strengthen communication between the IFRC and the Malagasy Red Cross (CRM), as well as among CRM departments. Additionally, improving coordination with local actors, including the government, NGOs, and



authorities, was identified as crucial for enhancing disaster response efficiency. Furthermore, ensuring the continuous engagement of local monitoring committees throughout the year was emphasized as essential for maintaining preparedness and enabling rapid emergency interventions. Lastly, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder was recognized as a priority to prevent misunderstandings and improve overall coordination effectiveness.

Through skilled volunteers, and adaptive operational strategies, the CRM ensured timely, relevant, and impactful assistance, and laying the groundwork community resilience and branch readiness on some aspects of cyclone season management.

National society skills & capacity gained during the operation:

- Volunteers were empowered, revitalized and motivated in their activities. A total of 152 people, including volunteers and local CRM governance staff, benefited from training on various topics (CEA, PGI, PSEA, WaSH).
- In addition, the volunteers were able to receive refresher training on the PPVH and put into practice what they had learned during the implementation of activities in the field with the support of the technical teams deployed from CRM headquarters and the NDRTs.
- In addition, the CRM was able to revitalize the local branch and raise its profile with the community and local stakeholders. Indeed, through its actions, collaboration was strengthened with the District Committee for Disaster Risk Management.

Workshops

Two lessons learnt workshop were done. One at national level in Anatananarivo, and one another held in the district of Sambava, in the SAVA region. The main points raised during the 2 workshops were improving communication between the IFRC/CRM and between departments within the CRM.

Impact of coordination at country level

It is also important to highlight that the coordinated actions of the Malagasy Red Cross and its partner organizations had a significant impact on the overall success of the operation. Main value included:

- 950 households benefited from the distribution of WaSH kits, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Partners resources allowed to leverage the NS early warning capacity by supporting the forecast, resources and information for the Early warning system & dissemination. Also, partners joint resources supported a early warning messages for four days before the cyclone reduced loss of life and property damage by allowing communities to prepare.
- Rapid volunteer mobilization and resource allocation ensured that the most vulnerable populations received timely support.
- The flexible funding of 45,000 euros ensured that early response was deployed for assessment and first humanitarian assistance.

This operation impact was increased by the Collaborative Efforts of the red cross societies in country alongside the Malagashi RC.

Lessons Learnt

- This project has demonstrated the need to strengthen branch capacity before disasters occur as well as preparedness in terms of having an up-to-date contract with an FSP to fulfill the cash-ready process.

Challenges

Available communication tools were not adapted to the local dialect leads as an obstacle to volunteers in the SAVA branch gaining a better understanding of the thematic. In addition, the absence of a volunteer focal point for each topic meant that facilitators had to start with the most basic topics during training sessions. It was also noted that providing training during the preparation period is more appropriate. This means that teams can already be trained when they need to be mobilized, so a few days' refresher training would be appropriate. This approach is an opportunity to strengthen coordination of activities between headquarters and branch.

Financial Report

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/04-12	Operation	MDRMG022
Budget Timeframe	2024/4-7	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 10/Feb/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMG022 - Madagascar - Cyclone

Operating Timeframe: 08 Apr 2024 to 31 Jul 2024

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	148,708
DREF Response Pillar	148,708
Expenditure	-104,400
Closing Balance	44,308

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	64,756	59,445	5,311
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,384	12,239	10,144
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	500	560	-60
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	9,076	247	8,829
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	7,126	4,167	2,959
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	103,841	76,658	27,184
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	12,000	1,975	10,025
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	32,868	25,768	7,100
Enabling Approaches Total	44,868	27,743	17,125
Grand Total	148,709	104,400	44,309

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

Please explain variances (if any)

The IFRC-DREF allocation for this operation was CHF 148,708. At the closure of this intervention, the total expenditures stood at CHF 104,400. The Closing Balance of CHF 44,308 will be returned to the DREF pot once the publication of this report is done.

Variances are explained below:

- " AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction " is underspent due to booking mistake and initial overbudget (variance of 97%)
- " AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene " is underspent due to some wash items which have not been purchased due to national societies slow internal procedures. (variances of 45%)

- " SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies " is underspent with a variance of 25% because the NS reduced the monitoring missions from the headquarters to the affected areas (air ticket, accommodation, per diem)
- " SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC " is underspent with a variance of 84% because the IFRC staff reduced the monitoring missions to the affected areas (air ticket, accommodation, per diem).



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[Click here for reference](#)



DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/04-12	Operation	MDRMG022
Budget Timeframe	2024/4-7	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRMG022 - Madagascar - Cyclone

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PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
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PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	7,126	4,167	2,959
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DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/04-12	Operation	MDRMG022
Budget Timeframe	2024/4-7	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRMG022 - Madagascar - Cyclone

Operating Timeframe: 08 Apr 2024 to 31 Jul 2024

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	67,361		67,361
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,388		7,388
Cash Disbursement	59,973		59,973
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,959	1	5,959
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,959	1	5,959
Personnel	27,203	827	26,376
National Staff		827	-827
National Society Staff	10,095		10,095
Volunteers	17,108		17,108
Workshops & Training	10,220		10,220
Workshops & Training	10,220		10,220
General Expenditure	28,890	1,259	27,631
Travel	12,000	1,396	10,604
Information & Public Relations	4,400		4,400
Office Costs	3,584		3,584
Financial Charges		-138	138
Other General Expenses	8,906		8,906
Contributions & Transfers		95,943	-95,943
National Society Expenses		95,943	-95,943
Indirect Costs	9,076	6,372	2,704
Programme & Services Support Recover	9,076	6,372	2,704
Grand Total	148,709	104,400	44,309