



MADAGASCAR

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



11 August 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE MALAGASY RED CROSS SOCIETY



23

National Society
branches



141

National Society
local units



150

National Society
staff



10,000

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



158,498

Climate and
environment



239,522

Disasters
and crises



170,757

Health and
wellbeing



201,854

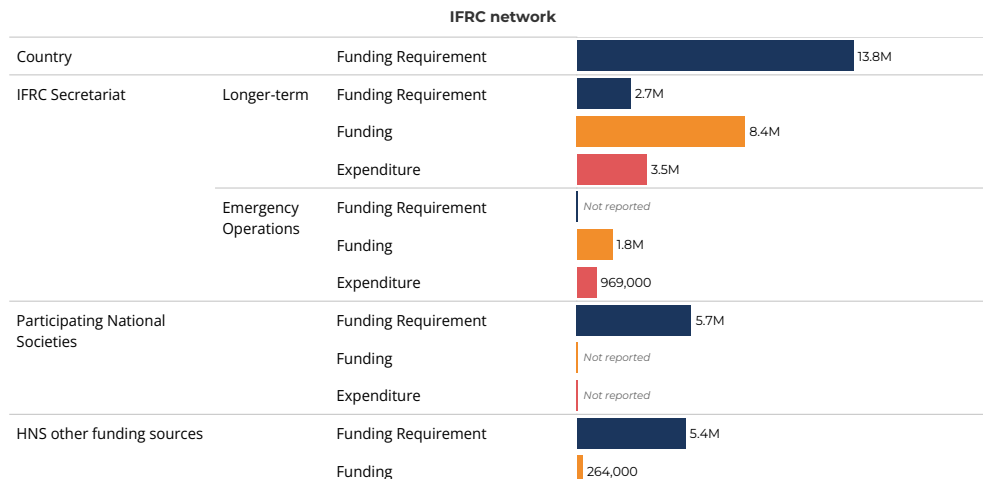
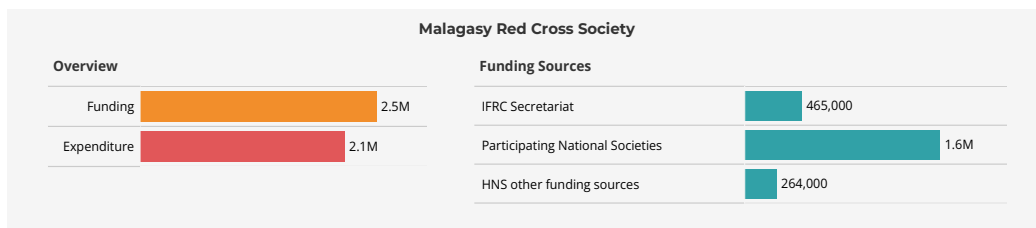
Values, power
and inclusion



110

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMG002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1005 / CHIDO APPEAL

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	25,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	158,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	59,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	116

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	240,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	171,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	116,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	202,000
	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	90,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	48,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
French Red Cross		●	●	●		●	
German Red Cross		●	●			●	
Luxembourg Red Cross		●	●			●	

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The year 2025 anticipated a context characterized by chronic structural vulnerability, including recurrent drought in the Grand South, limited access to basic services, high levels of food insecurity, and increasing exposure to climate-related shocks. The operating environment was expected to be shaped by long-term climate variability, poverty, weak service systems, and constrained adaptive capacity, with periodic shocks likely to further stress already fragile livelihoods.

By mid-year 2025, this risk scenario materialized and intensified. The agricultural season was marked by delayed and insufficient rainfall, with Eastern Madagascar experiencing one of its driest onset periods in decades. These conditions led to delayed planting, increased crop stress, and heightened risk of reduced yields. At the same time, the country experienced multiple climate-related shocks, including tropical cyclone Dikeledi and tropical storms Honde and Jude, which caused displacement, destruction of housing, disruption of education, and restricted humanitarian access in several regions.

Concurrently, a resurgence of Malagasy migratory locusts affected southern and south-western regions, further threatening crops and pasture. Food security conditions deteriorated, with a significant proportion of the population facing crisis levels of food insecurity, while malnutrition risks increased due to poor dietary diversity, limited access to WASH services, and high disease prevalence. Inflation and rising costs further reduced household purchasing power.

By the end of 2025, these developments had converged into a compounded humanitarian situation, confirming and exceeding initial projections. Multiple overlapping shocks; climatic, environmental, and economic, deepened pre-existing vulnerabilities, particularly in the southern and south-eastern regions. Recurrent drought, flooding, and pest infestations disrupted agricultural production, while cyclone impacts caused widespread displacement and infrastructure damage. Food insecurity remained severe, with approximately 1.94 million people in crisis conditions, and acute malnutrition among children under five remained a major concern. Economic pressures, including high inflation and rising food and transport costs, continued to constrain household resilience. Overall, the context evolved from anticipated structural fragility to sustained, multi-shock crisis conditions, significantly influencing the scale and focus of implementation.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society strengthened its strategic commitment to climate and environmental action by consolidating both its community-based climate adaptation efforts and its institutional positioning in favour of sustainable practices. At the operational level, the climate dimension was systematically integrated into the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) conducted within community-based projects. This approach enabled the analysis of both current and future climate risks, including cyclones, flooding, and environmental degradation, while identifying local adaptive capacities. In addition to these assessments and institutional advocacy efforts, practical environmental protection and restoration actions were implemented in several communities. These included reforestation campaigns, mangrove planting in exposed coastal areas, the establishment of community nurseries, and bamboo planting initiatives. During the year, at least four projects included or implemented reforestation and tree maintenance activities. A particular focus was placed on the planting of bamboo, which was widely promoted due to its environmental benefits and its practical use as a sustainable construction material for traditional houses. This approach supported both environmental restoration and the strengthening of housing resilience in cyclone-prone areas.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society responded to cyclone Chido through an emergency appeal and also launched a simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods. Through the cyclone Chido response, shelter and cash and voucher assistance support was provided which included strengthening branch and volunteer capacities through PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) and BBS (Build Back Safer). Additionally, as part of the DG-ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) programme, a cash transfer distribution aimed at protecting livelihoods was implemented in the rural commune of Esira, Anosy region to help cope with economic challenges and preserve livelihoods.

Given the continued exposure to cyclone risks, early warning system (EWS) awareness activities remained a priority in the most vulnerable areas.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the National Society's health activities were implemented in Diego, Ambilobe, Vohémar, and Ambanja through a progressive approach combining sectoral integration and structured capacity strengthening. Health interventions were closely coordinated with the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector, allowing the response to address safe water access, hygiene practices, and disease prevention in an integrated manner in cyclone affected areas. Material assistance included the distribution of WASH kits and dignity kits to households affected by Cyclone CHIDO. Complementary hygiene awareness activities were conducted across the intervention districts and reached people.

Values, power and inclusion

During 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society strengthened its approaches related to values, power and inclusion, with a particular focus on community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). The complaints mechanism was entrusted to an external organization for independent management of community feedback. In addition, suggestion boxes and hotline systems were introduced to improve accessibility to feedback and complaints channels for communities. Furthermore, a referral system for gender-based violence (GBV) and prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) cases was established.

Enabling local actors

The Malagasy Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its institutional and operational capacities in order to consolidate its role as a key humanitarian actor at both the national and community levels. To strengthen the institution in the long term, several branch organizational capacity assessments (BOCA) were conducted. Building on its role as an auxiliary to public authorities, the National Society intensified its dialogue with public decision-makers, local authorities, and humanitarian partners, which was aimed at promoting an enabling environment for humanitarian action and ensuring that community needs were better reflected in public policies. The National Society also underwent mandatory trainings on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the movement's code of conduct, and community engagement and accountability (CEA) to strengthen compliance with institutional standards and promote accountable and ethical practices in programme implementation. In terms of digital transformation, the National Society continued the digitization of its volunteer database through the Volunteer Management Information System.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Nothing to report.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Madagascar](#).

Emergency Appeal Name	Tropical Cyclone Chido
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1005
People assisted	600,000
Duration	18 months (6 December 2024 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 6 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	12 months update

Tropical Cyclone Chido was the first cyclone with a significant and destructive impact in the Southwest Indian Ocean region during what was forecasted to be an early and above-average cyclone season, with particular risk to the Mascarene Islands, east Madagascar, and Mozambique. Chido intensified into an intense tropical cyclone on 11 December, reaching category 4-equivalent status with sustained winds of 220 km/h and gusts of up to 250 km/h, and an extreme central pressure of 929 hPa. Following the landfall of storm Dikeledi, Honde, and Jude, Madagascar 121,816 people were affected in the country.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The core of this Operational Strategy was to respond to the immediate devastation caused by successive Tropical Cyclones following Chido while building resilience for anticipated future storms. This involved a two-pronged approach, of immediate relief and long-term preparedness. The immediate response targeted people in Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique and Malawi, focusing on shelter, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA). This included providing emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs), first aid, clean water, hygiene kits and protection for vulnerable groups. Country specific plans were drafted to provide additional detail for the focus of each National Society.

As of its latest operations update, with the support from IFRC, the National Societies reached out to people in Madagascar, Comoros, Malawi, and Mozambique with at least one intervention, including shelter and essential household items (EHI), multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), hygiene promotion and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). In addition, people were reached through dissemination of early warning systems (EWS) messages using various media such as mass awareness messaging using loudspeakers, household visits and early action activities such as evaluation in Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique.

The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements

37 accommodation sites were established to provide shelter, food, health, and WASH services to individuals who have lived there. Households also received three-day emergency food kits, including rice, oil, and hygiene supplies.

Cash assistance

Households that received cash assistance for basic needs and volunteers were trained in different types of cash distributions, whether anticipatory actions or response activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Over 200 bars of soap were provided in addition to the distribution of WASH kits and dignity kits to households.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

PGI became an essential implementation across projects to prevent any risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, both against beneficiary communities and against volunteers and staff. Volunteer capacity building on PGI and PSEA themes were carried out.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The key objective was to ensure active engagement of volunteers and local communities in cyclone preparedness efforts. The training was conducted over one day per district, mobilizing volunteers to ensure a comprehensive understanding of feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society strengthened its strategic commitment to climate and environmental action by consolidating both its community-based climate adaptation efforts and its institutional positioning in favour of sustainable practices. These actions contributed to advancing the integration of climate considerations into the National Society's programmes and to strengthening coordination with national authorities.

A major institutional milestone was achieved with the signing of a strategic partnership between the Malagasy Red Cross Society and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). This agreement formalized the auxiliary role of the National Society in supporting the implementation of national environmental priorities and represented an important step in recognizing the National Society as a key actor in strengthening community resilience to the impacts of climate change. Within this framework, a joint annual work plan was developed to structure collaborative actions related to climate change and environmental protection.

In 2025, at least four projects included or implemented reforestation and tree maintenance activities. These actions contributed to climate change adaptation and to strengthening community resilience. A particular focus was placed on the planting of bamboo, which was widely promoted due to its environmental benefits and its practical use as a sustainable construction material for traditional houses. This approach supported both environmental restoration and the strengthening of housing resilience in cyclone-prone areas.

At the operational level, the climate dimension was systematically integrated into the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) conducted within community-based projects. This approach enabled the analysis of both current and future climate risks, including cyclones, flooding, and environmental degradation, while identifying local adaptive capacities. In 2025, the regions of Sofia, Menabe, and Analanjirofo regions were particularly targeted due to their exposure to climate hazards. Through participatory processes, communities developed action plans incorporating concrete adaptation measures, including awareness activities, participation in local environmental management initiatives, and the promotion of resilient community practices.

These efforts were accompanied by internal capacity strengthening. Training sessions were organized for the Malagasy Red Cross Society volunteers and staff to improve their understanding of climate-related challenges and their ability to integrate these dimensions into community planning tools. These activities contributed to institutionalizing the climate approach within the National Society and strengthening the capacity of branches to implement locally adapted environmental initiatives.

In addition to these assessments and institutional advocacy efforts, practical environmental protection and restoration actions were implemented in several communities. These included reforestation campaigns, mangrove planting in exposed coastal areas, the establishment of community nurseries, and bamboo planting initiatives. The promotion of bamboo as a material for reinforcing traditional housing was also encouraged to improve the resilience of homes to cyclone winds while promoting sustainable and locally appropriate solutions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network supported the Malagasy Red Cross Society in providing technical and financial support for climate and environmental activities. This support was particularly visible in the context of disaster response and preparedness initiatives, including activities integrating climate risk reduction. Through other Participating National Societies, the IFRC assisted the Malagasy Red Cross Society in developing its integrated environmental approach through regional programmes and technical cooperation initiatives. The collaboration with the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) also contributed to strengthening the capacities.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Madagascar](#).
During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a flood emergency.

Name of Operation	Floods sEAP
MDR-Code	MDRMG024
People assisted	2,000
Duration	3 Months (August 2025 to October 2025)
Funding requirements	CHF 215,089
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF/EAP Summary

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 215,089 in August 2025 supported the Malagasy Red Cross Society in assisting 2,000 people affected through a simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) to implement early action to minimize the impact of river flooding by providing timely early warning to save lives, prevent loss of livelihoods and reduce risks before floods occur. Planned assistance included shelter support, multi-purpose cash, WASH, and climate recovery.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the interventions of the Malagasy Red Cross Society supported areas impacted by the continuation of the cyclone season at the beginning of the year and by the need to simultaneously strengthen community preparedness and humanitarian response.

Given the continued exposure to cyclone risks, [early warning system](#) (EWS) awareness activities remained a priority in the most vulnerable areas. These activities were implemented particularly in the regions of Diana, Sava, Sofia, Menabe, and Atsimo-Andrefana. Volunteers and members of local response teams were mobilized to carry out preparedness and awareness activities. These efforts strengthened community understanding of early warning mechanisms, appropriate behaviours in the event of cyclones or floods, and coordination mechanisms between local authorities and Red Cross structures.

Through cyclone Chido response, [shelter](#) damage and the need to improve community capacity for safer reconstruction after cyclone impacts were tended to. The operation placed strong emphasis on strengthening branch and volunteer capacities through PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) and BBS (Build Back Safer). The PASSA training, conducted for five days in each district, aimed to strengthen both the technical and facilitation capacities of volunteers so they could promote safe and resilient housing practices in cyclone affected areas. It strengthened understanding of safe shelter principles while also helping volunteers facilitate participatory analysis with communities to identify risks and priority needs.

Focus was placed on operational briefings for teams involved in kit distributions carried out as part of the cyclone response. These briefings clarified logistical and organizational procedures related to distributions and strengthened coordination among volunteers and staff. Training included structured cash and voucher assistance (CVA) training sessions focused on three main areas: understanding the fundamental principles of cash transfers, the beneficiary targeting process, and the operational modalities for implementing cash distributions.

As part of the DG-ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) programme, a cash transfer distribution aimed at protecting livelihoods was implemented in February 2025 in the rural commune of Esira, Anosy region. This activity supported 1,548 households, representing 2,980 men and women, and was intended to help them cope with economic challenges and preserve their livelihoods. This intervention was among the final activities implemented under the PPP programme. In addition, several community-based activities were implemented to strengthen local resilience. These activities included canal cleaning operations, the construction or rehabilitation of shelters, the construction of schools, and the rehabilitation of wells.

In addition to in-kind assistance, unconditional cash transfers were provided to 2,500 vulnerable households in the Menabe and Atsimo-Andrefana regions. This approach allowed beneficiary households to respond flexibly to their priority needs while also supporting local markets and facilitating the early recovery of affected communities.

The Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) supported the CRM in preparedness and regional operational coordination. This support was provided notably through capacity-building activities and the sharing of expertise in disaster management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through IFRC response mechanisms such as IFRC-DREF and IFRC emergency appeal which provided significant technical, logistical, and financial support for the implementation of preparedness and response activities, particularly in the context of the Cyclone Chido Emergency Appeal.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to the increased public health risks associated with post-disaster conditions, particularly waterborne diseases and epidemic outbreaks following cyclones, under the CHIDO Emergency Appeal, health activities were implemented in Diego, Ambilobe, Vohémar, and Ambanja districts through a progressive approach combining sectoral integration and structured capacity strengthening.

Health interventions were closely coordinated with the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector, allowing the response to address safe water access, hygiene practices, and disease prevention in an integrated manner in cyclone affected areas. Activities focused primarily on community awareness and reducing health risks associated with post-disaster conditions.

In the second half of the year, a more structured community health training component was rolled out alongside cash programming trainings in the four districts as part of preparedness efforts linked to the CHIDO operation. Volunteers were trained and formed a strengthened operational network capable of supporting community health promotion and disseminating preventive health messages. Following the trainings, community awareness activities on water-related diseases and preventive hygiene practices were conducted in the four districts.

During the first half of the year, volunteers from Ambilobe and Diego participated in WASH training sessions held in June 2025. These trainings aimed to strengthen volunteers' capacities to support community-based emergency interventions, particularly in safe water management, sanitation practices, and hygiene promotion in post-disaster environments.

In the second half of the year, preparedness activities expanded under the Appeal and additional training sessions were conducted in Vohémar, Ambanja, and Ambilobe, bringing the total number of volunteers trained in WASH-related interventions to 119. These trainings strengthened branch capacities to conduct hygiene promotion, support WASH distributions, and contribute to emergency preparedness ahead of the following cyclone season.

Material assistance included the distribution of 482 WASH kits and 823 dignity kits to households affected by Cyclone

CHIDO. Complementary hygiene awareness activities were conducted across the intervention districts and reached people.

As part of efforts to strengthen community resilience, several training activities were conducted. These included sessions on the EPIC approach, basic first aid, and WASH, and were geared towards increasing local capacities for prevention and response to public health emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Malagasy Red Cross Society with the implementation of health and wellbeing interventions through technical guidance and operational support. This support was provided particularly in the context of emergency response operations, including the Cyclone CHIDO Emergency Appeal, and contributed to the implementation of health, WASH, and community-based activities. Through this collaboration, the Malagasy Red Cross Society benefited from strengthened technical capacities and operational support aimed at improving the quality and coordination of health-related interventions.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society strengthened its approaches related to values, power and inclusion, with a particular focus on community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

The complaints mechanism was entrusted to an external organization, IVORARY, for independent management of community feedback. In addition, suggestion boxes and hotline systems were introduced to improve accessibility to feedback and complaints channels for communities. These measures were aimed at strengthening transparency and accountability in programme implementation.

Efforts were also made to strengthen PGI data collection and gender inclusion planning, alongside the implementation of training and awareness activities. These actions were geared towards improving the consideration of gender and inclusion aspects within programme design and implementation.

Furthermore, a referral system for gender-based violence (GBV) and prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) cases was established. This system was intended to support appropriate handling and referral of sensitive cases, while strengthening protection mechanisms and accountability within interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Malagasy Red Cross Society with technical guidance and operational support to strengthen its approaches including community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, of links with development assistance, and of efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Malagasy Red Cross Society is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) between the IFRC and the European Commission's DG ECHO. It benefits from the support of the German Red Cross as lead EU National Society, the French Red Cross and the Luxembourg Red Cross. These partners assist with the implementation of activities around disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and cash and voucher assistance. The PPP meets the needs of extended crises with longer-term, predictable funding which facilitates actions and processes with greater impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and its unique access to people and communities, and helps to fulfil the ambitions of the EU as the world's biggest donor for international aid.

The Malagasy Red Cross Society is also part of the four [IFRC Pan-African initiatives](#) on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready, and National Society development. These are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

The ongoing IFRC Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal operation in Madagascar encourages a Federation-wide approach to response, implementation and resourcing. It builds on the expertise, capacities and resources of all active IFRC members in the targeted areas. The IFRC coordinates contributions and supports the sharing of information and analysis across its membership, ensuring a common analysis and approach.

Along with IFRC members channelling support to the Malagasy Red Cross Society through the IFRC, the following National Societies also provide long-term bilateral support:

The **French Red Cross** and the Malagasy Red Cross Society have been working together since 2000 through [PIROI](#). Based in La Réunion, PIROI is part of the French Red Cross and implements a regional programme on disaster risk management in the southwest Indian Ocean, which includes Madagascar. The French Red Cross had a permanent presence in Madagascar between 2006 and 2012, funded by the EU and the French Government. Support the Malagasy Red Cross Society includes disaster risk management, health, and emergency operations.

The **German Red Cross** and the Malagasy Red Cross Society have worked together since 2012, jointly implementing projects with funds from the German Federal Foreign Office, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, and the European Commission's DG ECHO. The German Red Cross has a permanent office in Antananarivo and a temporary office in Fort Dauphin in the south of the country. It has primarily supported projects in the southern part of the country and in Antananarivo, mainly around disaster risk management, cash and voucher-based assistance, readiness and preparedness, food security and livelihoods, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The German Red Cross leverages its expertise in forecast-based financing and as a host of the [Anticipation Hub](#) in its support to the National Society.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** (Aide Internationale de la Croix-Rouge Luxembourgeoise) has been working with the Malagasy Red Cross Society since 2017 with funding from the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Commission's DG ECHO.

The Luxembourg Red Cross has had a permanent presence in Antananarivo since 2019 and has primarily supported projects in the north of the country (Diana, Sava, Analanjirofo and Boeny regions), mainly around disaster risk management and health. The Luxembourg Red Cross gives a specific focus on shelter, as a host of the [IFRC Shelter Research Unit](#).

Movement coordination

The IFRC ensures Movement coordination in the Indian Ocean islands, liaising with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and National Societies. The ICRC does not have a permanent presence in Madagascar, but it has a regional base in Nairobi. As part of the response to the Africa Hunger Crisis, the IFRC and ICRC coordinate action and support to National Societies in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation principles](#) and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

External coordination

The National Office for Risk and Disaster Management leads the coordination of emergency preparedness and response actions in Madagascar. Given its auxiliary role, the Malagasy Red Cross Society is part of the national emergency response mechanism. It is also an active member of the Comité de Réflexion des Intervenants en Catastrophe and the national platform of the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management, alongside other government, and non-government institutions for disaster management.

The Malagasy Red Cross Society coordinates with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on climate change. Through its auxiliary role, and due to the significant part, it plays in responding to food insecurity, the

National Society has been tasked by the Ministry of Environment (with support from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) to lead the technical process towards finalizing the national drought plan.

The Malagasy Red Cross Society cooperates and coordinates closely with the Ministry of Public Health and has an active role in several national coordination bodies, including the technical working group for COVID-19 vaccination and the health cluster.

The Malagasy Red Cross Society, with IFRC support regularly participates in the cash working group and clusters focused on food security and livelihoods, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene, and protection. With the IFRC and the government, it co-leads the shelter cluster in disasters the stakeholders, with coordination meetings held every week. The Malagasy Red Cross Society shelter cluster co-leadership role significantly contributes to the localization efforts of the international humanitarian system. The global shelter cluster is an inter-agency standing committee coordination mechanism. The IFRC has led the shelter cluster in disasters since the cluster approach was introduced in 2005. This critical mandate places the IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. The IFRC leverages its leadership of the global shelter cluster to improve coordination, strengthen policies and standards across the sector, and better support people to recover.

As part of the response to the hunger crisis, African National Societies are working closely with relevant government line ministries, national stakeholders and other agencies to ensure efforts are aligned and mutually reinforcing, maximizing their effectiveness and efficiency. With IFRC support, the National Societies will continue engaging and coordinating with humanitarian partners by participating in joint assessments, attending coordination meetings (in some cases leading working groups or clusters), and filling gaps that are raised by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), coordination platforms or clusters.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross society continued to strengthen its institutional and operational capacities in order to consolidate its role as a key humanitarian actor at both the national and community levels. Efforts focused on developing the capacities of staff, volunteers, and local governance members across several strategic areas.

To support this, training sessions were organized on community engagement and accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). These activities were aimed at strengthening the capacities of personnel and volunteers, and at supporting improvements in the quality of the National Society's interventions, while promoting a more inclusive, participatory, and accountable approach to the implementation of humanitarian programmes.

In addition, volunteers received refresher sessions on the Programme de Prévention et de Volontariat Humanitaire (PPVH). These sessions were intended to strengthen their practices in the field. The application of these skills was supported through technical guidance from the national headquarters and the deployment of National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), which supported the strengthening of the operational response capacity at the branch level.

In terms of internal management, the National Society continued its efforts to professionalize financial and logistics management. Training sessions were provided for branch managers, and were aimed at strengthening financial resource management, transparency in accounting practices, and the monitoring and management of humanitarian stocks.

To strengthen the institution in the long term, several branch organizational capacity assessments (BOCA) were conducted. These assessments enabled the identification of branch-level needs and priorities related to governance, management, volunteer development, and operational capacity, and supported the definition of specific action plans aimed at improving the performance and sustainability of local National Society structures.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society technical and methodological support to the institutional strengthening process, particularly in the implementation of the BOCA assessments. This support contributed to assisting the Malagasy Red Cross Society in planning, analysing results, and defining branch-level action plans.

This coordinated support from the IFRC network contributed to strengthening the National Society's institutional capacities and was aimed at improving the quality of its services and supporting the sustainability of humanitarian interventions across all levels of the National Society.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy efforts in order to promote the protection and assistance of vulnerable populations. Building on its role as an auxiliary to public authorities, the National Society intensified its dialogue with public decision-makers, local authorities, and humanitarian partners, which was aimed at promoting an enabling environment for humanitarian action and ensuring that community needs were better reflected in public policies.

Through these advocacy efforts, the National Society contributed to strengthening recognition of its humanitarian mandate and to promoting the integration of humanitarian concerns into national policies related to disaster risk management, public health, and community development. These initiatives also contributed to consolidating the National Society's institutional relationships with governmental and humanitarian partners.

At the same time, the Malagasy Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its internal and external communication capacities. Several initiatives were implemented to enhance the dissemination of information on activities and humanitarian impacts, increase the visibility of the National Society's actions, and promote communication aligned with the principles of transparency, accountability, and institutional coherence.

These communication efforts strengthened internal cohesion across the different levels of the organization, including the national headquarters, branches, and volunteers, while reinforcing the National Society image as a credible and trusted humanitarian actor within the humanitarian landscape in Madagascar.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical support around the development of its humanitarian diplomacy and strategic communication efforts. This support included the provision of advocacy tools, technical guidance, and joint participation in national and regional forums, and was aimed at promoting the humanitarian priorities of the Movement.

These collaborations contributed to increasing the visibility of the National Society, strengthening its advocacy capacity, and supporting the promotion of the needs and rights of the most vulnerable communities in Madagascar.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society continued its efforts to strengthen institutional accountability, transparency, and operational agility in the implementation of its programmes and humanitarian interventions.

To support this, all staff members completed mandatory trainings on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the movement's code of conduct, and community engagement and accountability (CEA). These training courses were aimed at strengthening compliance with institutional standards and promoting accountable and ethical practices in programme implementation.

In addition, national disaster response teams (NDRT) and branch disaster response teams (BDRT) received further technical capacity strengthening across several key areas, including emergency coordination, the use of rapid response kits, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), community mobilization, humanitarian diplomacy, and disaster preparedness and anticipation measures. These capacity strengthening efforts were intended to support operational readiness and response effectiveness.

However, the experience gained through these trainings highlighted the need to adapt the duration and depth of

training modules for newly recruited volunteers, to support better assimilation of content and more sustainable capacity development.

In terms of digital transformation, the National Society continued the digitization of its volunteer database through the volunteer management information system (VMIS) in the remaining branches. This initiative was aimed at improving the consistency, centralization, and reliability of volunteer data, while supporting integration with other monitoring and planning tools, including the ECHO PPP programme, which was already being implemented in some regions such as Menabe.

Finally, the Malagasy Red Cross Society continued strengthening its accountability and transparency mechanisms toward communities. Beneficiary feedback was systematically collected through various channels, including exit surveys, a hotline, and complaint boxes installed at community level, which supported continuous feedback collection.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in the implementation of institutional accountability and risk management mechanisms. This support included guidance related to PSEA, staff, and volunteer protection and wellbeing, financial management, and results-based monitoring and evaluation, and was aimed at supporting the strengthening of institutional systems and compliance with standards.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Emergency operations highlighted the strong and sustained mobilization of volunteers over extended periods. However, limited team rotation was observed, partly due to differences in technical capacity among volunteers. As a result, a smaller group of experienced volunteers was repeatedly called upon to support operations. This experience underscored the importance of further strengthening volunteer training and capacity development programmes in order to increase the number of fully operational volunteers and enable better rotation during emergency responses
- The response to Cyclone Chido also demonstrated the critical role played by branch disaster response teams (BDRT) and national disaster response teams (NDRT). Their presence at the community level made it possible to carry out several key operational tasks, including beneficiary targeting, community verification, and the public display of beneficiary lists, even when the presence of headquarters staff in the field was limited. In some cases, activities were successfully conducted with remote technical guidance and supervision, demonstrating the effectiveness and reliability of these decentralized response teams. This experience confirms the importance of expanding and strengthening BDRT and NDRT teams across all regions of the country to enhance the speed and efficiency of emergency interventions

- The pre-positioning of emergency stocks proved to be a key factor in improving the timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian response. The availability of these stocks facilitated the rapid delivery and distribution of relief items, particularly WASH kits and dignity kits, allowing the National Society to respond more quickly to the immediate needs of affected populations. This approach represents good operational practice that should be maintained and further strengthened in high-risk areas
- Finally, the integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approaches across projects proved highly valuable. These mechanisms improved the transparency and accuracy of beneficiary targeting processes. For example, during an intervention in Toliara, community feedback mechanisms helped identify inconsistencies in the initial beneficiary lists and allowed the targeting to be adjusted to ensure that assistance reached those who were most vulnerable

SUCCESS STORIES



1

The National Society's contribution to Kiembe Bas

"Through its activities, the Malagasy Red Cross Society implemented several initiatives that had a positive impact on daily lives. The organization raised awareness about the importance of cleaning drainage canals to facilitate water flow and prevent flooding. Thanks to these interventions, people learned good practices that help better cope with climate-related hazards.

In addition, the National Society provided essential tools such as axes, rakes, wheelbarrows, and even a megaphone, which allowed the dissemination of early warning messages throughout the neighborhood. These resources helped maintain a cleaner environment and strengthened our collective capacity to respond to risks.

Furthermore, WASH kits were distributed to the most vulnerable households, particularly those exposed to flooding risks. These supplies have significantly improved our hygiene conditions and increased our resilience.

Maria, a resident of Fokotany Kiembe Bas in Tulear, warmly thanked the Malagasy Red Cross Society for its close collaboration. The community also expressed hope that additional infrastructure, such as community latrines and water points, be installed in their neighborhood in the future to continue improve living conditions.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [MG_Madagascar AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRS1005](#) and [MDRMG024](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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