

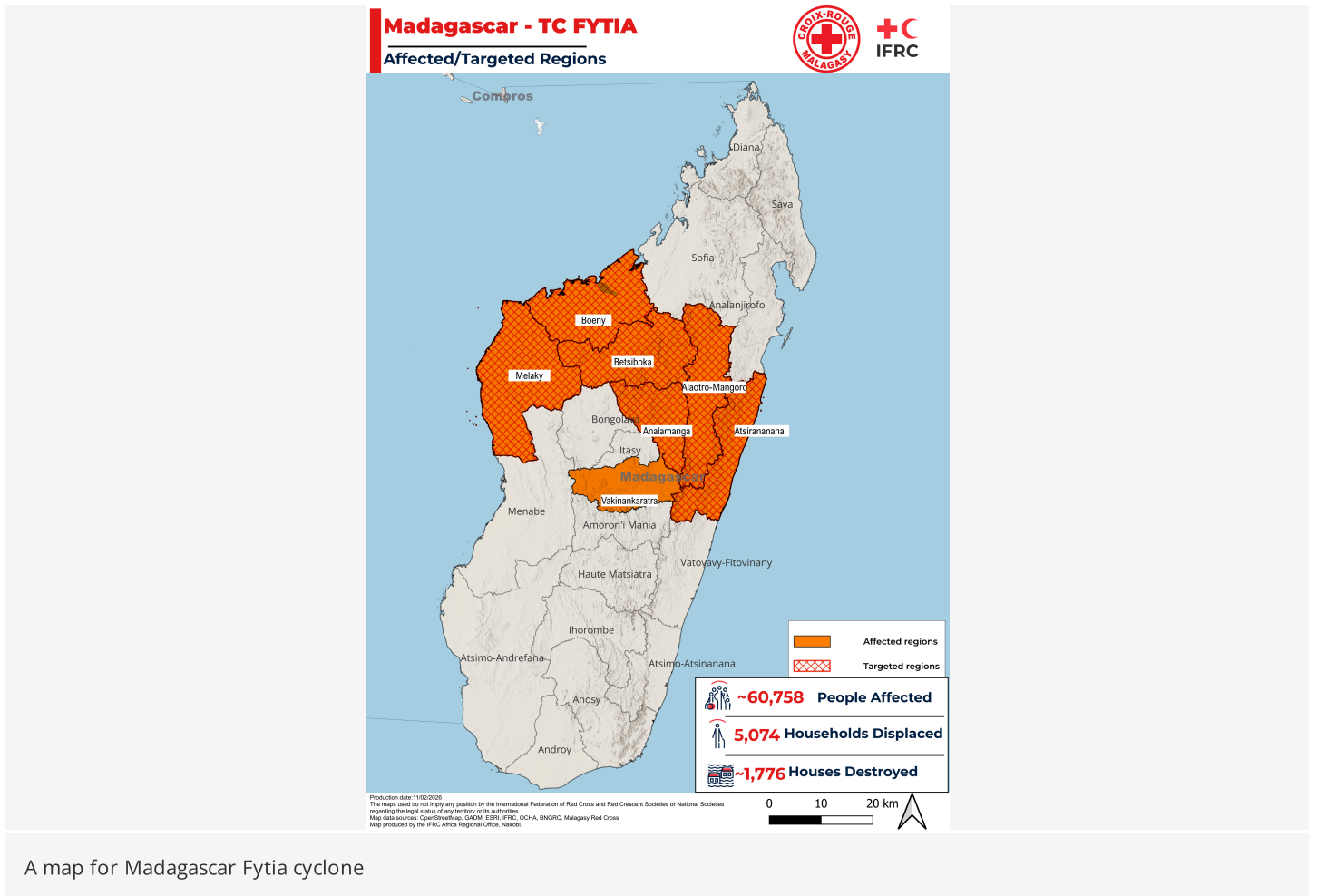


Volunteers supporting affected households

Appeal: MDRMG027	Hazard: Cyclone	Country: Madagascar	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 394,497	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 60,758 people	People Targeted: 9,500 people	
Operation Start Date: 07-02-2026	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2026	DREF Published: 12-02-2026
Targeted Regions: Boeny			

Date of event

31-01-2026



A map for Madagascar Fytia cyclone

What happened, where and when?

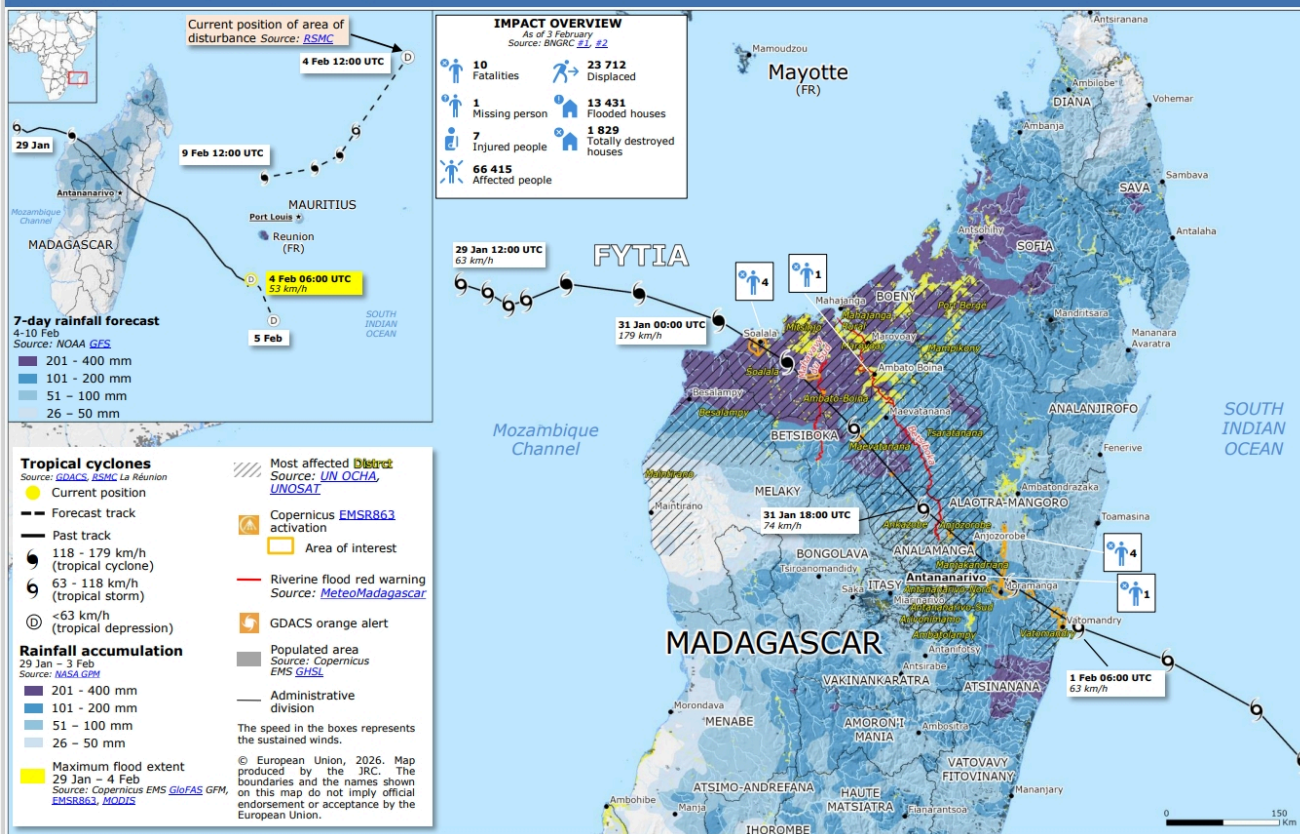
On 31 January 2026, Tropical cyclone Fytia made landfall on Madagascar west coast in Soalala district, in Boeny Region. It continued moving through Madagascar as strong tropical storm before leaving the country on the 01 February 2026 from Antsinanana region, on the east coast. Firstly, classified as Moderate Tropical storm, the event was named by Meteo Madagascar on 29 January 2026 and was expected to make landfall between Maintirano and Mahajanga early in the morning of Saturday, January 31, 2026, with a proven risk of reaching Tropical Cyclone status.

Following the updates in the forecast, on the 30 January 2026 a first coordination meeting under the Prime Minister office through the National Bureau of Disaster Risk management (BNGRC, French acronym) leadership took place and authorities informed that 38 districts in 8 regions would be potentially impacted by rainfall and floods. Based on the alerts, Red Cross volunteers have been mobilized to support local authorities to disseminate alert information and messages on preventive measures and later in evacuations, and site managing activities, mainly in Boeny Region. Although the prevention activities were initiated, the intensity of rainfall and rivers flow put pressure on local capacities to face the aftermath. The impact was exacerbated by several vulnerability factors, including: urban density in Mahajanga and Antananrivo, socio-economic vulnerability of affected households, stressed by lean season, saturation or inadequacy of drainage infrastructure, and precarious housing.

Latest figures shared on the 02 February 2026 asses: 07 death, 01missing, 07 injured, 60,758 persons affected, 5,074 households displaced. While more compiled data haven't been shared, Boeny region was the most touched area, with 10 715 households affected.



Madagascar | Tropical cyclone FYTIA



Scope and Scale

According to information shared by the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes on the 02 February 2026, Tropical Cyclone Fytia affected 22 districts across 7 different regions: Alaotra Mangoro, Analamanga, Atsinanana, Betsiboka, Boeny, Melaky, and Vakinankaratra.

Last data indicate that 60,758 persons have been affected, with 5,074 households displaced - 19,708 persons - 10,853 flooded houses, 1,406 damaged and 1,776 destroyed. The event impacted community buildings and schools, leaving 127 classrooms completely blown away, 71 classrooms partially destroyed and 52 destroyed.

TC Fytia landed in a remote area on the west coast of the country which is not among the most exposed to this kind of event. According to different sources, this is the most severe cyclonic impact for this area of the island since Andry in 1983.

After the landfall of the cyclone, Boeny region was the most touched area, with 10,715 households affected: 1010 in Ambato Boeny district, 1,046 in Mahajanga I, 546 in Mahajanga II, 2,277 in Marovary, 1,345 in Mitsinjo and 4,091 in Soalala, where Fytia made landfall. Second most affected region is Analamanga, where the capital city Antananarivo is located, with 2,196 affected households. Alaotra Mangoro region counts 107 affected households in Amparafaravola district, Antsinana 572 affected households in Vatomandry district, Bestiboka region 316 in Maevatanana and some affected households in Melaky (96) and Vakinankaratra (5) mainly due to floods.

Due to the destruction and flood of houses, schools and health centres in a large area of the country from west coast to the east, Tropical Cyclone Fytia affected several sectors like shelter, health and Wash. Intense rain-induced flooding impacted on water supply and possible destruction of latrines has left families without access to safe sanitation system, heightened the risk of waterborne disease. Floods impacted several hectares of rice fields (10,282 Ha of rice fields are expected to be flooded and 1,843 Ha destroyed) during loan season, putting at severe risk affected communities, considering that Boeny region is the second-largest production area in the Country. With 1,776 totally destroyed houses and 10,853 flooded, TC Fytia had a strong impact on personal shelters.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No



Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Lessons learned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the lessons learnt was to emphasize in the anticipation and preparedness activities to allow smoothness in future operations. - Another lesson learned from previous operations is to ensure prepositioning of emergency kits in different strategic areas for faster ealy response and relief assistance. Prepositioned kits has greatly contribute to the asistance already provided to the affected families. - From the previous operations, the regions are now able to develop their Contingency Plans and implement them during the cyclone season. 	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

29-01-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	In its role as a co-lead within the shelter cluster, the National Society is actively engaged in coordinating shelter efforts through an aerial emergency assessment to develop harmonized response. In parallel, NS volunteers have supported local authorities in temporary sites management.
Health	Red Cross volunteers provided first aid, PSS, and sensitization sessions on Mpox in evacuation sites.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	A first distribution of 500 WASH kits has been done in Mahajanga in the close aftermath of the Cyclone.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Early warnings messages have been shared through communities before the landfall, in close coordination with local authorities. To protect vulnerable households, preventive evacuations have been organized.
Coordination	Coordination among Red Cross network and with external stakeholders including the Government. At local level, CRM branch volunteers coordinate with the prefecture, which is responsible for local risk and disaster management, and with the regional office of the Ministry of Population. At the national level, the MRCS, through its status as co-lead of the GS abri/habitat and its presence in most of the clusters, plays an active role in the CRIC (meeting of the Critical Incident Response Committee) meetings run by the BNGRC.



National Society Readiness	The Malagasy RC has activated its readiness by checking the readiness in terms of volunteers, capacity building, logistics and stock availability. Once alerts have been issued by National authorities, National Society activated national and regional contingency plans. Volunteers have been mobilized in support of local Disaster Risk management services in awareness raising activities and preventive evacuation to temporary displacement centers.
Assessment	Red Cross volunteers participate with local Disaster Risk Management services (CCGRC) in emergency assessment in the close aftermath of the event.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The Malagasy RC has activated the National Contingency Plan and Regional contingency plans reviewed recently in October - November 2025.
National Society EOC	Malagasy Red Cross responded immediately to the impact of ICT Fytia by activating its National Crisis Management Room to coordinate the regional response in continuous coordination with national authorities.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through its Indian Ocean Countries Cluster Delegation, is coordinating action among various Movement partners to ensure the availability of necessary technical, logistical, and financial support to the National Society for implementing planned activities. The delegation is actively supporting National Society in developing and operationalizing their contingency plans. An operations Manager will be deployed for 2 months from the beginning to support the NS's readiness/preparedness activities and response.
Participating National Societies	German Red Cross, present in Madagascar, supported the NS in Anticipatory Actions, Boeny Region, providing inputs and coordination in developing Anticipatory Actions protocols. Luxembourg Red Cross, present in Madagascar, currently has no ongoing support activities in the affected regions. French Red-Cross / PIROI has provided information and might support the operation alongside IFRC on logistics.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no ICRC office in country.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The event is managed by the Prime Minister office through the National Bureau of Disaster Risk management (BNGRC, French acronym). The bureau is decentralized down to the regional and districts levels. The BNGRC has regularly shared alert level through the green, yellow, orange and red color. Based Regular coordination meetings



	<p>let by the Governor of the regions are being held to assess the level of preparedness at the regional level and coordinate the response. In addition, the BNGRC has indicated and managed the evacuation to identified sites.</p> <p>Following the updates in the forecast, on the 30 January 2026 a first coordination meeting under the Prime Minister office through the National Bureau of Disaster Risk management (BNGRC, French acronym) leadership took place and authorities informing on the level of alerts and areas at risks of Fytia impact. 38 districts in 8 regions were at risk for rainfall and floods.</p> <p>On the coordination meetings, authorities have shared their response priorities for all actors' attention. Immediate focus being on food distribution, with 11,485 households targeted to receive rice, legumes and vegetable oil and asked to sector clusters to integrate their actions. BNGRC continued assuming coordination at national and regional levels while consolidating available data. With focus given to food distribution at evacuation sites, authorities have also emphasized to respond to evacuated households' needs in shelter, WASH et through awareness raising on health risks.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>The UN agencies are active in the country and supporting in coordination and identification of needs and capacities of humanitarian actors, community mobilization and deployment of stocks identification of shelters deployment of staff to risky areas. An aerial assessment is planned for 03 February 2026. IFRC takes parts to review the needs for Shelter Cluster coordination support.</p>
<p>Are there major coordination mechanism in place?</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms are under BNGRC leadership alongside with technical clusters. IFRC and NS are part of some clusters and are leading Shelter Cluster.</p>	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Data shared by BNGRC on the 02 February 2026 indicate a strong impact on shelter, housing and settlements.

1,776 Houses totally destroyed.

10,853 Houses flooded.

1,406 Houses damaged.

60,758 persons affected.

19,708 persons displaced.

Displaced families and those with damaged homes required access to temporary shelters, needing housing protection solutions. In those accommodation centers and generally for persons whose house has been damaged; there is an important need of NFI: plastic sheeting (for roof repairs), mosquito nets, kitchen kits, jerrycans, buckets, and basic tools for minor emergency repairs.

The majority of accommodation centers are schools, and this may require a temporary stop in education activities.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Heavy rains and floods affected crops such as rice and fruits which are at a harvest stage. While assessment is still ongoing, 10,282 Ha of rice fields are expected to be flooded and 1,843 Ha destroyed

The event occurred during the lean season, which is between October and March in Madagascar. Destruction of homes and crops has created an urgent situation where food security, access to clean water, and economic stability are at risk.

The event had a strong impact on fishing activities, impacting villages on both coast of Madagascar. Previous and after the cyclone, national authorities had prevented fishing activities for around one week leaving coastal communities with no income. While precise data are still not available; indirect information collected by Red Cross volunteers indicate that wind and flood destroyed and damaged fishing items (fishing nets, boats...).

Needs on food have already been identified for evacuated households and authorities have already set up food distributions. With still limited data on flooded crops, needs on livelihoods should just be hypothetical and rough waiting to have more details.





Health

Due to floods and possible destruction of latrines, the primary risk is the imminent threat of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, including acute diarrheal illnesses and malaria.

This event occurred in regions with a strong Mpox outbreak, with weak surveillance and referral systems and isolation and treatment facilities already faced capacity and quality constraints. Due to the evacuation of affected households, Red Cross volunteers operating in the temporary shelter shall adopt specific approaches and measures to deal with both crisis at the same time.

Mpox outbreak emergency response is covered by a specific DREF. Specific activities will be coordinated with those covered by this DREF. In this context several health facilities have been affected and might not to be able to operate, stressing local health system which was already deficient



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Cyclone and floods compromised access to safe water in affected areas. Additionally, the possible destruction of latrines has left families without access to safe sanitation system. In addition, affected households have lost their basic hygiene supplies such as soap, jerrycans and brushes. The NS will join other humanitarian actors to adequate preparedness and response. Disinfection activities will be organized especially in public areas (schools, public toilets and wells, etc).

Regarding the Mpox outbreak, existing handwashing facilities and water storage systems are insufficient and not adapted to overcrowded situation (temporary accommodation centres).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The situation presents significant protection risks, with personal houses destroyed and emergency shelters that might face overcrowd. Displacement and overcrowded evacuation centres significantly increase risks linked to limited privacy, inadequate sanitation facilities and security. Due to the evacuation, families might be separated while women and children may be in temporary accommodation (evacuation sites or hosting family), men might be asked to stay close to family house to assure safety and continue economic activities. Family separation put at the risk most vulnerable persons, mainly women and children, and a particular attention must be given to reinforce family unit.

At the evacuation centres, displaced communities or household has to live under uncertain and poor temporary shelter with little to none privacy between household. Women and children are exposed to SGBV within these contexts.

Addressing these needs requires inclusive, non-judgemental risk communication delivered through trusted community actors to reinforce protection for those most at risk (women, girls, children, the elderly, people with specific needs) from harm and make sure they can access humanitarian services safely and equally.

The objective is to ensure that the response is safe, dignified, and inclusive for all affected people with particular attention to the most vulnerable as indicated in the targeting strategy.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Tropical Cyclone Fytia touched a region which hasn't experienced other cyclone for decades and impacted remote districts with difficult access. Extreme rainfall and floods exposed structural gaps in community resilience and institutional preparedness, highlighting the growing vulnerability of communities to hydrometeorological events intensified by climate change.

As the cyclone season continues until the end of April and the area covered by this DREF should be potentially affected by new events – cyclones and/ or floods - preparedness and prevention activities need to be carried out by Malagasy Red Cross volunteers.

In the short term, it is essential to ensure the safe rehabilitation of homes, schools, and community centres, integrating resilient construction standards and flood protection measures.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The affected population requires information about available assistance in a comprehensive language and ways. As in any post crisis, accountability to affected communities is essential and requires a strong coordination with local representatives. In line with Malagasy Red-Cross policy, community engagement will be at the core of the entire operation, strengthen participation of the population through local communities committees.

A multichannel feedback system operates and ensures accountability through targeted communities.

Among the channels used to collect feedback form communities, Malagasy Red Cross activated a green line and shared the contact during



all activities. In addition, NS strengthen its accountability by recruiting an external partner to deal with, analyse and provide feedback to complaints and sensitive feedback.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF Operation aims to support Malagasy Red Cross in response to Fytia Tropical Cyclone through immediate relief to 1,900 households (9,500 people) in Boeny Region, districts of Ambato Boeny and Mitsinjo. This initial support will be provided through shelter, health, psychosocial support and WASH activities for four months, while deeper assessment information obtained will permit to scale up the response.

Operation strategy rationale

Malagasy Red Cross has been mobilized since first alerts issued by national authorities, conducting preparedness activities, and coordinating with humanitarian organizations. As the Tropical Cyclone left the country, the operation prioritizes response to the urgent needs of affected population through:

- Mobilization of staff and volunteers for rapid assessments.
- Distribution of emergency shelter, household essential items, hygiene items, dignity kits
- Mobilization of staff and volunteers for health and WASH activities.
- Ensure safeguarding, and protection are standardized in the assistance.
- Maintain immediate life-threatening prevention activities for Health and WASH. For highly exposed and vulnerable families and individuals through messaging via adequate, inclusive and context appropriate channels.
- Coordinate with local, and national level Government and partners.

The NS intervention aims to reach 1,900 families. Relief distributions are planned for 1,000 families, covering shelter, wash and health families' items while the remaining 900 kits will be donated by FCDO program and from the existing HNS stocks. Out of the 1000 kits planned under this intervention, 500 are already distributed for WASH kits, shelter kits and dignity kits while other distributions are ongoing. NS will ensure the transport, distribution, and quality delivery of the entire 1900 kits as per complementary agreed in-country.

While the DREF covers kits for 1,000 households, all 1,900 families 1,900 families will benefit from broader humanitarian services, including health and WASH prevention activities, as well as protection and safeguarding services. In practice, MRCS is planning to mitigate health risk for the 1900 households, especially in the context of displacement by ensuring hygiene promotion is strengthened alongside the WASH kits distribution while disinfection of WASH facilities (public water points and latrines) will ensure minimum sanitation as part of camps management and surrounding communities' sanitation. Water treatment will also be made available to ensure safe water access in mitigate use of unsafe water that could expose the families to diseases. Health actions will focus on distributing mosquito nets, prioritizing families with children under five and pregnant women. The intervention also covers first aid and psychosocial support already started by NS, but also ensure some capacity is there in case of further need/impacts. The community sensitization on recurrent and ongoing outbreaks will be undertaken through various channels. Messages will include prevention against malaria with proper use of mosquito nets, diarrhea prevention, other preventable diseases. Where required, messages on ongoing Mpox situation will be covered too and questions/feedback addressed in that regards.

Accountability to affected population is ensured through systematic feedback mechanism, with information analyzed and used to adapt programming, improve response quality and meet community needs. The strategy will support community-based child protection awareness, promote safe and dignified access to services, and establish clear referral pathways for protection concerns. Safeguarding principles will be applied throughout the operation to prevent and mitigate risks of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and to ensure safe engagement with affected communities.

The operation will integrate a Protection; Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach to ensure that response actions actively identify and reduce discrimination and address the gender and age specific impact of the event, which can be intensified in crowded contexts like emergency temporary shelters.

The response focuses on rapid and context-adapted response to address urgent needs of affected population in shelter and wash. Since the first coordination meeting, it has appeared that those two sectors had been particularly affected. Considering data on the number of houses affected and the impact on access to safe water and information shared by BNGRC, it emerges that priority should be given to affected households to reestablish a safe place for staying after temporary sites will close. People who lost their houses are supposed to have lost kitchen sets and basic tools to face everyday life. The distribution of NFI kits will therefore support households in facing the short aftermath of the event while reinforcing their protection. On the same time, as stressed by coordination authorities, it's essential to provide access to safe water, to prevent disease spreading in a context with Mpox outbreak. Distribution of Wash kits and disinfection of public areas (schools, public toilets and wells, etc) will contribute to restore basic hygiene standards, in an area where mosquitos borne diseases are frequent and need to be faced to protect vulnerable persons. Mosquito nets will especially be given to pregnant women and children under 5 yrs old as they are the most exposed to mosquitoes' effects.



According to the context and the evolution of the situation, the response should be reviewed and adapted to meet the identified needs.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target 1,900 households affected by Fytia Cyclone in Ambatoboeny and Mitsinjo districts, Boeny region. Specific attention will be given to displaced households who have lost their house, low-income households as the cyclone may stress the risk of poverty, women and female-headed households as they often face increased vulnerabilities in post-disaster scenario and elderly and people with disabilities as they might require additional support in a context where mobility challenges increase.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

- Geographic Prioritization: most affected regions according to BNGRC data and difficulties to access, in coordination with other stakeholders.
- Vulnerability criteria: severity of impact on the house and socio-economic vulnerability of the households.

The response will apply Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards to ensure equitable access to assistance and avoid discrimination against any group. A participation process will ensure community engagement and accountability towards targeted communities. Representative community groups will be part of the selection process and feedback channels will be in place to assure transparency in the operation.

Data presented are based on ones shared by authorities and gender balanced on typical household composition in Madagascar. Due to lack of reliable data and due to selection criteria, which accord priority to women and female-headed households and to elderly and people with disabilities, it appears complicated to use the same statistics to estimate those population. Detailed information will be obtained during the beneficiaries' registration in coordination with CEA committees and local authorities.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,850	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	4,650	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	9,500		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes



Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
<p>Access to Boeny Region could be difficult due to bad state of certain roads and infrastructures, exacerbated by floods and IC Fytia.</p> <p>Security in the area of intervention could present risks during travel, which could block implementation. Risk level: low to moderate</p>	Local authorities will provide information on the situation in each area and being accompany with the NS volunteers in the field is needful.
Other cyclones impact the country putting NS response capacity under stress.	NS has a Preparedness and response SOPs, Contingency plans at national and regional levels.
Mpox outbreak in the same areas.	Health guidelines have been shared with local volunteers to facilitate efficient preventive management of Mpox transmission during distributions and field visits.
Safeguarding and GBV risks	For distributions with community engagement and FGD with women and other groups to gather preferences and best safe arrangements for distributions. In addition, measures such reporting to the NS green line, GBV briefing to women FGD will be considered during the registration and distribution process. Safeguarding, PSEA and measures are aknowledge by all staff and volunteers and measures exists and are taken once any case of non-adherence is identified. further to that, NS recruited a private company in charge of monitoring all complaints from the field related to funding abuse, fraud and corruption.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
No specific risk is foreseen for this intervention. Nevertheless, as always, the NS has trained the volunteers prior to be deployed. They all adhere to the minimum-security regulations, safe access, safeguarding, PSEA and measures are taken once any case of non-adherence is identified.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 118,932

Targeted Persons: 5,000



Indicators

Title	Target
# households received essential household items	1,000
# households received emergency shelter	1,000
# trained volunteers deployed	70
# kits replenished (Shelter and kitchen sets)	1,000

Priority Actions

Conduct rapid assessment:

Preposition and distribute of emergency shelter essential household items (2 tarpaulins, kitchen set, toolkits).

Transport of kits from Antananarivo to Boeny region.

Coordinate with Shelter Cluster members.

Use already trained volunteers for any shelter technical needs.

Support in accommodation centers management where still operational.

Volunteers deployed to accommodation sites to assist vulnerable households and begin the registration of the displaced people where still operational.

Target and community validation of selected beneficiaries.



Budget: CHF 19,416

Targeted Persons: 9,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# households (children under 5 years, pregnant women) received mosquito nets	1,500
% of FA and PSS sessions provided to affected individuals, families, volunteers identified by trained volunteers.	90
#beneficiary households receive information on health focused on waterborne disease	1,900

Priority Actions

- Deployment of volunteers for health promotion (jointly with hygiene promotion sessions).
- Preposition and distribution of mosquito nets to households.
- Procurement and distribution of IEC material.



Budget: CHF 60,720

Targeted Persons: 9,500



Indicators

Title	Target
# households receiving wash kits under the DREF	1,000
# households reached with hygiene promotion and water treatment techniques to prevent waterborne diseases	1,900
# staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion, hygiene kits distribution and usage demonstrations	70
# disinfection sessions in public areas	6
# kits replenished (WASH)	1,000
# of families benefiting from water treatments and sanitation campaigns	1,900

Priority Actions

Hygiene promotion activities:

Volunteers' mobilization and deployment for community hygiene promotion campaigns, both door to door and in evacuation centers to increase community's knowledge and awareness on waterborne disease.

Distribute Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials on hygiene promotion with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices.

Procurement and distribution of water treatment material. 1 kit per household will also include: 1 jerrycan of 20L, 1 bucket, soap etc.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 92,815

Targeted Persons: 5,700

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilized in PGI sensitization and minimum standards	75
# of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	5
# of staff trained on child safeguarding	4
% of targeted families with women and girls in reproductive age receiving dignity kits	100
# kits replenished (DIGNITY KITS)	3,000

Priority Actions

- Conduct orientation of volunteers in gender-based violence, referral pathways and PSS support.
- Development and dissemination of PGI-focused key messages for communities.
- Orient staff, volunteers and FSP in Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child safeguarding and the Code of Conduct:



- Establish safe referral pathways to handle protection incidents, reported and referred to the relevant service provider.
- Ensure diversity in staff and volunteers, including both males and females.
- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits to women and girls in reproductive age among the 1,000HHs targeted.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 12,780

Targeted Persons: 9,500

Indicators

Title	Target
% of community feedback acted on within 7 days	80
# of consultation meetings held with community representatives for operational decision making	16
% of Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilised in CEA minimum standards	100
# post-distribution surveys prepared and implemented	1

Priority Actions

- Disseminate community feedback mechanisms: toll-free hotline, volunteer feedback forms;
- Development of key messages;
- Conduct community dialogue sessions (2 per district per month), focus group discussions (including with women, youth, and mobile populations) to engage community participation. The target is each household's head.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 40,879

Targeted Persons: 75

Indicators

Title	Target
# of coordination meetings conducted (national, regional, and with Movement partners)	24
# of situation reports produced and disseminated	4
# of monitoring and supervision missions conducted	4
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1
# surge deployment	1



Priority Actions

Provide continuous technical, logistical, and financial support.

Facilitate weekly Movement coordination meetings (including a kick-off meeting, monitoring calls).

Support the management of the operation including surge deployment, procurement support, reporting, coordination, and compliance monitoring. Organize field supervision missions.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 48,954

Targeted Persons: 70

Indicators

Title	Target
# weekly coordination meetings established.	16
# Lessons learnt workshop report submitted to IFRC and partners	1
# of staff and volunteers receiving proper training/briefings before deployment	75

Priority Actions

Conduct the assessment with 5 NDRT and branches volunteers.

Regular update from the ground and technical support accordingly.

Mobilize trained staff and volunteers.

Provide the duty of care part for volunteers (insurance, PPE, security briefings).

• Ensure event launch and relevant communication on this DREF.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 70 volunteers including NDT and BRT will be mobilized for this operation. The Malagasy RC has an active Disaster Management Department whose staff are familiar with the operations. The Head of the département follows closely with his team and give orientations and guidance. The NS team will be supported by the IFRC Cluster Delegation and Regional team in addition to PNS technical support.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Madagascar Red Cross: 70 volunteers will be mobilized for the activities. Including 10 NDRT and 8 BDRT. These volunteers will be responsible for maintaining activities in the field. The volunteers will be led by the NDRTs.

Nearly 5 MRCS staff will be mobilized for quality implementation, 3 of which will be deployed on site when needed to support the team of local volunteers in carrying out key activities such as distributions and PDMs. The others will support monitoring. All the staffs mobilised will come from different MRCS departments in order to promote complementarity during the field mission. and ensure quality assurance.



Roles: National Society staff provide strategic direction, coordination with government authorities, volunteer management (training, supervision, deployment), technical guidance, partnership coordination, financial management, procurement oversight, and reporting.

Dedicated volunteers are recruited from the targeted regions, ensuring strong cultural and linguistic alignment with beneficiary communities. The volunteer composition intentionally promotes gender balance, with at least 50% female volunteers to ensure appropriate outreach to vulnerable populations, and combines youth volunteers (aged 18–35) with experienced older volunteers

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes
Operations Manager

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

A hybrid procurement model will be implemented to optimize cost-efficiency and supply chain reliability:

International Procurement: The IFRC (directly or via PIROI) will manage the sourcing of specialized items to ensure quality assurance and economies of scale.

Local Procurement: The National Society will lead the sourcing of locally available goods, such as WASH and dignity kits, as well as the printing of IEC materials to ensure they are adapted to the local context.

How will this operation be monitored?

The response will utilize a multi-level monitoring system where daily volunteer activity logs and weekly supervision feed into national strategic reviews and IFRC-led reporting mechanisms, including weekly Situation Reports and regular field missions. This data-driven approach is underpinned by a strict quality assurance framework, featuring standardized tools and monthly audits, to ensure accurate, sex-and-age disaggregated reporting. Furthermore, accountability is integrated throughout the operation via toll-free hotlines and community perception surveys, enabling real-time feedback to drive adaptive management and ensure services remain responsive to community needs. An operations Manager will be deployed for 2 months from the beginning to support the NS's readiness/preparedness activities and response.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The communication strategy is based on the establishment of a unified yet culturally adapted communication framework. It combines high-level mass media and digital campaigns with intense grassroots engagement via volunteers and trusted community leaders.

To ensure resilience, the strategy includes robust internal coordination mechanisms and a rapid-response crisis communication protocol capable of activating within two hours of a critical event.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Malagasy Red Cross
TC FYTIA emergency response

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	304,664
Shelter and Basic Household Items	118,932
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	19,416
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	60,720
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	92,815
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	12,780
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	89,833
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	40,879
National Society Strengthening	48,954
TOTAL BUDGET	394,497

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Public

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Edison HEREMANA, Acting Secretary General, coordo_sante@crmada.org, +261 32 12 729 61 /+261 38 63 130 99

IFRC Appeal Manager: Maria Martinez, Head of Cluster Delegation, maria.martinez@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Denis Bariyanga, Operation Manager, denis.bariyanga@ifrc.org, 0321132615

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Denis BARIYANGA, Ops and Programs Coordinator, denis.bariyanga@ifrc.org, 0321132615

Media Contact: Susan Nzisa Mbalu, Communications Manager, susan.mbalu@ifrc.org

National Societies' Integrity Focal Point: RABARITSIMBA Miyo, Disaster Manager, coordo_grc@crmada.org, +261 32 12 729 73

[Click here for the reference](#)

